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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1868.

No. 28.

FOR "THE REVIEW."

"I NEVER TOLD IT TO THE WIND."

BY CARROLL RYAN.

I never told it to the wind,
Nor to the stars at night,
My heart betrayed not to my mind
The secret of thy might;
I was content to love nor seek
The story of that love to speak.

The cherished dream of years I thought
Would be fulfil'd in thee,—
The thing for which I long had sought,
For which I strove to be,
Greater and better than the mass,
Who noteless into silence pass.

From the wild garden of my heart
I gathered rarest flow'rs
To crown thee, ere I would depart.
With thoughts of happy hours,
But Ah, I feel I cannot now
Crown with such wreaths so strange a brow.

So on a tomb built in the past
I'll spread them as before,
They are the loveliest and last
For they can bloom no more:
They grew upon a grave, and ne'er
Shall one like thee such blossoms wear?

And when these words shall come to thee
O, child by doubtings tost!
Know that not lightly men like me
Are ever won or lost
Once thou couldst charm me but the spell
Is lost forever,—fare thee well!

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XV.

The campaign of 1760 decided the fate of the French Empire in America and completed the conquest of Canada, but there was yet another element among the populations of that continent to be dealt with before its complete subjugation could be assured.

At the opening of the campaign of 1761, the Cherokee Indians were the only tribes in arms against the English rule: an expedition led by Colonel Grant brought them to terms, and hereafter the war might be looked on as closed; but it was easy to foresee that agencies were at work which would eventually lead to a disastrous outbreak on the part of the Aborigines.

At the period of the early English and French settlements the Indian tribes inhabiting North America from the Mississippi to

the Arctic circle, are variously estimated at from eight to sixteen millions of souls at the conquest of Canada, they certainly did not exceed two millions or one-fourth of the lowest number estimated as existing 150 years previously. The cause of this decrease is to be traced principally to the fact that contact with civilization revolutionised the habits of the Indians and made them dependent on the *pale face* for those appliances by which their industry was stimulated and those rude habits of economy enforced, the absence of which formed so striking a trait in their later existence.

English colonisation tended to push the savage further into the backwoods; to destroy one of his principal means of existence by circumscribing his hunting ground and, by occupying his rude *clearance*, effectually to bar the faint attempt at agriculture which helped to eke out his subsistence; the arts of civilisation deprived him of the use of the primitive weapons of his ancestors and made him inexpert in their manufacture, and compelled him to be wholly dependent on the white man for the means of life.

French colonization aimed at the absorption and amalgamation of the aboriginal races. Its policy was not one whit less mischievous in its effects than that pursued by the British. Its promoters very soon experienced the force of that inevitable law by which a savage race will absorb one highly civilized if amalgamation is attempted, and would lead to the belief that civilization is more the creature of a slow process confined to the influence of race alone than philosophers are willing to admit. At any rate the immediate effect of the French policy was to partially destroy the civilization of a large portion of their colonists, and to create a hybrid race partaking of all the vices and none of the virtues of its progenitors. To this policy is to be traced the shocking cruelties charged to the Canadian people during the war under review, and although the records of the English are not free from the foul stain it certainly blots their annals in a lesser degree. To this scheme of amalgamation the French Governors of Canada added another—that of making the Indian

dependent wholly on the bounty of his *Great white Father*, as the French King was called, not only for the ordinary presents but for fire-arms and ammunition—the only return expected was that the whole trade in furs should centre at Montreal, and as it was invariably a monopoly, the King of France being Chief Factor, it is evident the Indian only got the very lowest possible return for the value he gave. The dread of the turbulent and lawless vagabond Indian traders from the British colonies interfering led to more than one act of hostility, and it was for the purpose of preventing them crossing the Alleghany range that the first act of aggression in the erection of Du Quesne on the 18th April, 1754, occurred.

As the savage is simply a consumer, and not a producer, it is evident the state of matters described would tend to thin off their numbers without taking into account their own ceaseless and murderous wars. There was also another agent to effect this: it is well known that owing to some mysterious law, as yet but imperfectly understood, the beasts of chase and animal life generally is subject to sudden fluctuations by which a scarcity of peculiar species occur. Since the advent of the white man the Indian had become almost wholly a hunter, consequently his law of increase followed that of the brute creation, from which his principal livelihood was attained, and as one year's famine will destroy more human life than 25 years prosperity can restore, the decadence of the Indian tribes can be traced to this cause alone; especially as the periodical fluctuations of animal life occur once in about 10 years. Hence it is easily seen how the Aboriginal inhabitants disappeared before civilization, and how during the last century they have almost ceased to exist—without attributing it wholly to vices acquired or diseases contracted from the white man—each of them did their parts towards the final result, but the main cause was that described.

At the surrender of Canada Great Britain had to deal with the vast mass of Indian inhabitants which had adhered to the French as allies—the English colonies were tolerably free from such an encumbrance, if the Six

Nations on the Mohawk is excepted. The sturdy colonists whose aim was to win farms from the wild woods would have no stipendiaries or useless mouths to feed, and therefore the Aborigines were fain to take part with the Canadians who did not care to clear farms and who would give them powder, arms and lead, gaudy blankets and rum for their furs—who intermarried amongst them—did not laugh at their notions but dressed in blankets and with even paint on their faces—trod the scalp dance and feasted at the dog sacrifice. When the *drapeau blanc* of the Bourbons disappeared from the flag-staff of the last fortlet in the Western wilds, the Indian found himself no longer of consequence; scouted at by his conquerors, his yearly stipend withheld, without the great necessities of life—ammunition, numbers of them perished with hunger during the winters of 1761-62, and the survivors nursed a vengeance deep and strong against their oppressors.

The fur trade had been wholly destroyed by the war, no arrangements were yet made for its restoration, and those whose principal means of life it was suffered fearfully in consequence; in fact the English occupation of Canada was literally placed over a political volcano whose explosion threatened to inflict terrible calamities on all parties.

Ever since Britain became a power in the civilized world it has been one of her distinguishing characteristics that whatever her hand had grasped no force could make her relinquish again, and how the Imperial race that people her Empire have been brought to the verge of destruction only to hurl back on their toes with accumulated power the fate prepared for themselves and to establish more firmly the sway which negligence engendered by consciousness of might imperiled. But many circumstances tended to postpone the inevitable contest and to permit the harrassed colonies to repose in a sullen apathy which was to know an awful awaking.

General Amherst was busily engaged in organizing an expedition against the Island of Martinique, in the West Indies, where Hopson so disgracefully failed in 1759. The troops were to be assembled at Barbadoes, and to consist of the greater part of those who had recently achieved the conquest of Canada, and were placed under the command of Major General Monckton. Owing to the difficulties attendant on navigation in those days, it was the 14th December before the whole expedition was concentrated at Carlisle bay. A great deal of time was expended in reconnoitering and obtaining reliable intelligence of the anchorage and landing places on the Island; in the meantime a detachment and squadron was detailed for that service early in June, and obtained possession thereof without opposition. At length, on 7th January, 1762, the expedition sailed for its destination, and on the 8th arrived off Martinique, and on the 10th a landing was effected at l'Ance-darlet, on the south shore of the island, and on the 15th January a general disembarkation took place without loss at Cas du Navieres (westward of St. Pierre, the chief town,) and at the place where General Hopson landed in 1759, and after some fighting the town and citadel of Fort Royal capitulated on the 4th February—this was followed by the capitulation of the south side of the island except St. Pierre on the 7th February. It being deemed necessary to reduce the north side of the island Captain Harvey of the *Dragon* and a squadron sailed for the port of La Trinite, and on the 9th captured the Fort and town, whereupon the whole of the north side capitulated which was followed by the

surrender of St. Pierre and capitulation of the whole island on the 13th February. The island of St. Lucia was surrendered to a squadron under the command of Hon. A. Harvy on the 26th February, who was about attempting the conquest of St. Vincent, but was prevented by an express announcing the fact that Spain had declared war against Great Britain and that a combined Spanish and French fleet menaced the safety of Jamaica. A concentration of the British fleet off Port Royal, in that island, led to the discovery that the French fleet under M. de Blonac having on board 2,000 troops appeared off Martinique on the 9th March, but finding the island already in possession of the British they steered for Port St. Francois in the island of Hispaniola, when it was quickly blockaded by a squadron under the command of Captain Harvy so effectually that nothing further was heard of them during the campaign.

In order to cripple the resources of Spain it was resolved to strike a blow at the principal American possessions, and for this purpose a large armament was fitted out against the city of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, the port at which her trans-Atlantic trade centred and the seat of her chief naval power in America. The city of Havana possesses the most complete land locked harbor in the world, its entrance is about one mile in length and not above 1000 feet in width, with deep water close up to the shores, it expands into a large basin $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles at length from east to west, and about 3 miles from north to south, depth of water varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 fathoms—in general outlines the shape of the harbor would resemble the outlines of a wool pack considerably exaggerated at the corners. Havana is situated on the south side of the channel and west side of the harbor. At the period of the siege it was about a mile and a quarter in length and three-quarters of a mile in width. It was placed at the south-east end of the channel. This channel was defended on the north-western entrance by the Castle of the Moro, built upon a narrow point of land with sufficient accommodations for a garrison of 1000 men. It was an irregular pentagonal work considerably elongated the apex of the figure towards the entrance to the harbor, and connected at the eastern angle into a stone fort mounting 12 guns, called the Apostles Battery, which covered a boom stretching from the Pointa Fort on the south side to the north shore below the battery. The base of the pentagon had two bastions at the angles, which, with the connecting curtain, mounted 17 pieces of artillery a short distance above the Apostles Battery. Another work called the Shepherd's Battery was constructed; it was altogether detached, commanded the boom and channel in which the enemy had sunk two large vessels to impede the passage inside the boom and bring any vessels attempting it under the guns of the fort and batteries on both shores. To the northward along the sea shore a stone redoubt protected a deep ditch covering the base of the pentagon.

This last completed the defences of the north shore, except a floating battery and the vessels of the Spanish fleet; but on the south, the Pointa Fort before mentioned, a square work with bastions at the corners, stood on the angle formed by the entrance channel; it was entirely detached from the enciente of the town which consisted of a chain of ten bastions connected by nine curtains. Commencing at the water's edge 500 yards east of Fort Pointa and continued to the water's edge on the south side of the basin, an indifferent covered way and six counterguards in front of the bastions,

formed the whole defences on this side, except a half moon, or rather horse shoe redoubt on Gonzalo's hill across the inlet at the south west end of the harbor facing the course of the Woolpack, to whose outline the plan of the basin has been compared. Further to the westward along the shore the Fort of the Cbeura, at the head of a small bay, commanded the water supply which was brought by a canal to the city and protected the shore from hostile landing at the only available point: indeed it would appear that the Spaniards reckoned too confidently on the obstacles the rugged and apparently inaccessible cliffs which from the coast line would oppose to the landing of the invaders, and did not take those precautions experienced and energetic soldiers would use to make the attempt impracticable. On the northern face along the channel leading to the harbor the defence consisted of three floating batteries, a square fort similar to but smaller than La Pointa, known as La Fuerza, and the vessels of the Spanish fleet which also covered the southern face of the town. This fleet consisted of 17 ships of the line mounting 850 guns, which were stationed in the harbor during the siege, shared the fortunes of the captured city and fortress and only added to the losses sustained by the Spanish monarchy, if they had been sacrificed in a sea fight the city would have been saved an action, would have hopelessly crippled the British fleet, or if they had accepted the proffered aid of the French squadron lying securely at Port St. Francois they would have been a match for the British fleet, which consisted of 23 sail of the line mounting 1500 guns. The French squadron consisted of eight ships of the line, and would have made the contending forces nearly equal, but the Spanish Governor of Havana positively refused to let the French enter the harbor for reasons doubtless best known to himself, as he stated that "he would as soon see an English squadron there."

The organisation and command of the expedition against this city in England was confided, as far as the land forces were concerned, to the Earl of Albemarle, and the fleet to Sir George Pococke. The former was to supersede General Monckton in the West Indies and to take his army under his command, the latter to supersede Admiral Rodney. It was intended to provide a total force of 16,000 men, made up of the regiments then serving in North America and the West Indies with a proportion from England of about 4000 men, but when the forces were concentrated at Martinique it was found that after deducting the necessary garrisons only about 11,000 men remained for the expedition. Measures however had been taken to reinforce this army with Provincial troops and a corps or two of negroes. As the fleet consisted of 203 vessels of all classes it was necessary to use great caution in navigating it to the Havana, the best and safest course was to steer along the south shore of Cuba round the westernmost point of that island, and so fall into the track of the Galleons, but this was by far the longest and most tedious course and any delay might involve an advance into the hurricane season which in the then state of appliances for navigation was not desirable. Accordingly the Admiral determined to try the channel through the Bahama Straits, dangerous from its shoals and sand banks and the want of pilots acquainted with its intricacies, because it would be almost impossible to get the heavy laden transports to beat up successfully to windward of the western end of Cuba against currents and trade winds, and having to run down the

whole length of the southern side of the island the fleet would necessarily be seen which would give an opportunity to send for reinforcements to the French squadron at Port St. Francois, to whom the old Bahama channel would be open and who could effect a junction with the Spanish fleet off Havana long before the arrival of the British—the effects of an naval action would be to imperil or render abortive the expedition.

(To be Continued.)

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

FROM ST. CATHARINES.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The 19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry has just completed the sixteen days' drill for the ensuing year. The different companies arrived at headquarters on Friday, the 26th ult, and on the various muster rolls being returned it was found that the strength of the battalion was over four hundred of all ranks. The orders received were to drill six hours *per diem*, thus putting the sixteen days into eight, a good arrangement, as a large majority of the battalion are farmers, whose time is precious at present, and Col. Currie wisely selected the hours for parade to be from five to eight a.m., and again from five to eight p.m.; by this means, avoiding the hottest part of the day, when it would have been almost impossible to have done anything with the thermometer ranging as it has done for the last week between 90° and 100° in the shade.

On Dominion Day the volunteer force of the county was entertained to a dinner in the drill shed by the corporation of St. Catharines, to which ample justice was done by the volunteers. The battalion has improved wonderfully during the present eight days it has been together, and it is very gratifying to notice the steadiness with which some movements are executed. Companies No. 1 and 2 (Niagara and St. Catharines) deserve special mention, being the crack companies of the battalion; both numbering over 50 men, and officers and men all being well up in their drill. I may mention here that almost all the officers of the battalion now hold either Board or School certificates, and are consequently well up to their duty. At 12 o'clock to-day, just before dismissing the battalion, Lieut. Col. Currie drew the men up in close column and addressing them in a short speech said, "That it afforded him great satisfaction to see the manner in which the 19th had conducted itself while at headquarters, he having found it necessary in no case to inflict punishment on any man under his command. The manner in which the battalion had gone through with its drill was highly creditable, and every man had done his best to learn his drill and become acquainted with his duty, and he was well satisfied with the progress made by the battalion during the eight days, and although the 19th might not make so good a show as some city battalions with their splendid colors and regimental bands, yet he had every confidence that in the field every man of the battalion would do his duty, and do it well. He hoped on the next meeting of the different companies for drill that the battalion would be supplied with tents, and thus be enabled

to go into camp when the officers and men could have a better chance to learn their duty as soldiers." Three cheers were given for the Queen, and three for Col. Currie, Adjt. Spillot, and Sergt. Major Gunn. After which the battalion was dismissed.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The "Prince of Wales Rifles" at their regular battalion drill on Thursday afternoon, mustered 20 men! What a lamentable show! and this one of the crack regiments here; only 20 men! Surely the mere mention and conspicuity of this announcement will shame them into better behaviour. The men should learn that they are not engaged in mere "child's play," and that their duties can be evaded at pleasure. Such an unanimous lack of attention to duty, as that evinced on Thursday afternoon merits the highest condemnation, displaying as it does nothing more or less than contempt for the service. It is high time that more authority be vested in the officers than now is, as at present they have little or no authority with their men, as they now are, the officers are powerless, and any assumption of authority on their part is treated with indifference if not with ridicule. The discipline of the force demands a change in that respect, and *that only* will command obedience from the men, and enact their thorough attention to the rules, regulations and requirements of the force.

The inspections are now about over, and the different regiments have shown a very fair state of efficiency, though their numbers have fallen off very much. Several of the companies are in a much more forward state than others, however it would hardly be just to particularize from *my own* observation. It is to be hoped the speeches of the Assistant Adjutant General, Col. Smith, will be well borne in mind by the various corps. Col. Smith is a gentleman evidently well suited for his duties, and his inspections have not been mere cursory examinations, but thorough and minute, and I hope that many a valuable piece of advice from him will not be lost in the force. In general platoon exercises were fairly gone through, a little more steadiness and precision however is wanting in the manual exercises. The rifle is an important feature in these days, and a powerful weapon in the hands of a skillful man; a little more practice will prevent the show of awkwardness that pervades many handling this weapon. The uniforms were in good condition, with the exception of one regiment, of which I have before spoken. Altogether, we have not to lament so much the decadence of this important branch of the service, and if the several regiments will pull up a little more, we will still have a respectable and efficient volunteer force. This I know, that what has been done to keep the men together, has been mainly through the individual exertions of the officers, and I trust their efforts will culminate to their own satisfaction and the country's good.

Your Montreal correspondent is fond of fresh air and country rambles and has been out again, somehow or other he always

manages to stumble in some volunteer camp or at least to pick up some volunteer news, which when he gets to town he makes the most of. On Dominion Day he joined the happy throng of leisure seekers bent on leaving the city and its dust far behind, and took a trip on the Ottawa River as far as Carillon, while there in wandering about during his short stay he came upon the Argenteuil Rangers in camp at St. Andrews, and this is what he saw and heard. At the time your correspondent arrived the battalion was drawn up in line, and was undergoing an inspection by Lieut. Col. McPherson, D. A. A. G., and the few battalion movements I saw executed were really well done. The corps was handled by Lieut. Col. Hanson in a thorough soldierly manner. Several of the movements were rather difficult, but there seemed to be little or no hesitation in performing them, and thoroughly too. The men have a fine appearance and are a sturdy lot. I believe the battalion showed its full numbers. The commanding officers are well supported by their subordinates, and the present efficient state of the regiment is due greatly to their exertions.

Capt. Barwash's troop of Cavalry are a fine body, and performed squadron movements with ease and precision. The horses are well trained, several of the men owning the horses they rode. A friend from the city pronounced them "the finest body of cavalry in Canada," and perhaps the compliment was well deserved.

Captain Beaudry has set a good example in bringing before the Recorder four of his men who refused to obey orders. The worthy Recorder read them a severe lesson on the strict obedience due to their officers, and the obligation of attending drill, after which they were discharged from custody. I trust it will be a lesson to all loiterers and absentees, who are apt to imagine they can do as they like. Captain Beaudry has shown himself to be a fearless man, and the lesson will not be lost.

The following having perfected themselves in the theory and practice of gunnery, another arm of the service, than that to which they are themselves attached, have obtained first class certificates, and deserve great credit for their perseverance: Lt. Col. Bacon, Brigade Major; Brigade Major D'Orsennes, Capt. Smythe, Capt. N. Labranche, Sergeants Peacock, Smart and Yeoman, and Messrs. Driscoll and Lawlor, Advocates.

Mr. Donagani, an old resident of this city, is dead, and was buried on Wednesday morning.

The life and drum band of the Hochelagas was out last night, marching through some of the principal streets. The band is improving and plays well considering the small amount of practice it has had lately.

No volunteer parade took place on Dominion Day; the military in garrison however turned out on Logan's Farm, and went through several movements. At an early hour the city awakened from its slumber by salutes from the Montreal Field Battery. They must have rammed home their guns very heavy, as the reports were very loud; perhaps an extra charge was used to try both the metal of the guns and the temper of the citizens. However the Field Battery is a favorite corps here, and business is business.

Five deaths from sunstroke last Saturday, and if this hot weather lasts much longer your correspondent will be in a liquid state, which will force him to the Arctic regions to solidify. Highest temperature yet, 98° in the shade.

RIFLE MATCHES.

THE LADIES' CUP belonging to the old Civil Service Company, which is competed for annually among the remaining members of that corps, was shot for at an early hour in the morning, and fell into the hands of Mr. A. L. Russell, who held it in 1864, and with whom it now remains still next year. The following is the score:

	200y.	T'l.
W. White	33423	15
W. R. Wright	20003	5
G. Wickstead	00234	9
C. Anderson	33222	12
C. J. Stewart	34032	12
E. H. Benjamin	43240	13
J. Walsh	24332	14
A. L. Russell	34143	18
C. Drinkwater	04224	12
W. A. Blackmore	R3033	9
H. Hay	43234	16
J. B. Simpson	33343	16
H. J. Garrett	04343	14
J. F. Pollant	24333	15

Total..... 180

Average..... 12.8

—Ottawa Citizen.

VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.—A rifle match was held at the ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club, commencing shortly after six o'clock a.m. on the 1st inst. Notwithstanding the usually early hour at which the match commenced, there was a good attendance of marksmen, nearly fifty entries being made. The shooting on the whole was very good, the first prize being taken by Corporal Brass, No. 3 company, 13th Battalion, with a magnificent score of 66 points; but as he is not a member of the Victoria Rifle Club, the medal was awarded to Donald Nicholson, who made 60 points. There was a close run for this medal between D. Nicholson, F. Mackelcan, Quartermaster Mason, Joseph Mason, and Private McArthur, No. 1 company, 13th Battalion. The terms and conditions of the match were:—Ranges 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each, Hythe targets, one sighting shot allowed at each range. Entrance 25 cents. The medal open only to members of the V. R. Club, it being won two years successively entitling the winner to hold it in permanent possession. The prizes, twelve in number, including the champion cup, a silver watch, a silver mug, and other valuable articles presented by various citizens, were won as detailed below. The following are the winning scores:

Names.	200.	400.	500.	600.	T'l.
Corpl. Brass, 13th	19	14	18	15	66
D. Nicholson, Ind.	16	19	17	8	60
Capt. McKelcan, Ind.	16	17	14	12	59
Qr. Mas. Mason, 13th	14	16	15	12	57
Sergt. Fountain, 29th	14	15	15	12	56
Jos. Mason, Ind.	16	15	14	9	54
Pvt. McArthur, 13th	18	10	15	11	54
G. Marison, Ind.	17	8	15	12	52
J. Ross, Ind.	15	18	16	3	52
Corpl. Campbell, 13th	15	17	8	11	51
Ensign Baker, 13th	15	15	11	10	51
Pvt. Galkison, 13th	13	17	9	11	50

The average score being 51.16 points per man, comparing very favorably with the recent annual international match between England, Ireland and Scotland. England winning the Challenge Shield by 11 points only, the average made by the representa-

tives being 53.40 per man, the ranges being 200, 500, and 600 yards, 7 shots at each, 20 competitors from each country.

At the conclusion of this match another was got up for a sweepstakes divided into four prizes; 5 shots at 500. There were about 20 entries, the principal competitors in the first match being amongst the number. The following are the scores of the winners:

Capt. Tennyson	17
Sergt. Fountain	16
Thos. Cockburn	15
William Scott	14

—Hamilton Spectator.

SHOOTING MATCH.—The "First Canada Rifle Club" celebrated Dominion Day by a shooting match. The number of contestants was not large, but the shooting at some of the ranges was very good, and resulted in Mr. Notter carrying off the first prize, (a silver cup). Messrs. McLean and Caton being ties, fired off, when the latter was awarded the second prize, (also a silver cup), and the first named the third prize (a telescope). The following is the score:

	100.	200.	300.	400.	500.	T'l.
R. Notter	4434	3423	3433	3202	3330	56
C. Moore	4334	3223	0420	0040	0000	34
H. Heming	3434	3333	3022	0003	0000	36
W. Harrison	3444	4333	3230	4200	0000	42
J. McLean	4334	3334	3222	2333	0402	53
J. Caton	3333	4333	3442	2324	0022	53
E. W. Evans	3333	4433	0028	2400	0200	39

A meeting of the club will be held at Davis' Hotel, on Saturday evening, to consider the propriety of affiliating with the Dominion Rifle Association.—Owen Sound Times.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

On Monday, the 29th ult., the 38th Brant Battalion was inspected by Col. Durie and Major Villiers, on the Lafferty Common, in the East Ward. The place selected was all that could be desired, and the weather propitious. The reviewing officer was received with a general salute. The men were then inspected in line, and afterwards marched past in open column in companies, and then in close column. Lieut. Col. Patton took command and put them through battalion movements, which were performed in a very creditable manner. Major Dickie then put them through the manual and platoon exercises and Adjutant Spence exercised them in skirmishing. All the movements showed that the battalion had profited by their week's drill.

Col. Durie addressed them, and complimented them very highly on their steadiness in marching past, and the neat and soldier-like manner in which he found their accoutrements, &c. He impressed upon them the necessity of paying strict attention to their duties, as they might possibly be called upon to enter active service in the field before the summer ended. He was pleased to find such a fine battalion of young intelligent men in Brant, and that not one single cause of complaint had arisen since they commenced drill. He concluded by saying that he should have a great deal of pleasure in making a favorable report to the efficiency of the battalion at headquarters.

The battalion then formed fours and marched to the drill shed, where they were dismissed for the day.—Brantford Expositor.

30TH BATTALION OF VOLUNTEERS.

We last week mentioned the assembling of this corps at Guelph for their eight days drill, which terminated on Wednesday last. There are ten companies in Wellington, but the Ovingville one is attached to Halton, so as to somewhat equalize the battalions. The nine companies mustered in full strength, numbering 550 officers and men. After much contention amongst officials, tavern keepers, the city fathers and others, accommodation was found for all, and the men were billeted off as they arrived. Knap sacks were also provided, making the kit and general appearance of the men much more soldier like than heretofore.

In the afternoon the troops assembled in the market place and were put through some company movements by their respective officers, after which strict orders were issued respecting the conduct of the men and other matters of general importance. The officers on the ground were,—Lieut. Col. Higinbotham, Majors Clarke and McMillan, Dr. Herod, Surgeon; Adjutant Armstrong, Paymaster McGregor, Acting Quartermaster Harvey; Chaplain, Rev. W. S. Ball. Sergeant Gathercole, of the Guelph Artillery, was sergeant-major.

At forenoon parade on Monday, the battalion was inspected by Lieut. Col. Taylor, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the London District. The battalion mustered on the Market Square in heavy marching order at 10 a.m., and marched to the Great Western Station. Col. Taylor came on the ground about 11 o'clock, when the battalion, formed in line, presented arms and saluted. The regiment then wheeled into companies and marched at quick step past the station of the staff, reformed line, and was put through the manual and platoon exercises by Major Clarke. The battalion was then formed in quarter distance columns, deployed to the left, formed fours, and was again formed into line. Other similar movements were then gone through, and afterwards the battalion was put through various exercises in skirmish drill. Three companies were thrown out as skirmishers, the main body supporting on the right and left, while two companies were held in reserve in the rear. The companies then interchanged places and the same movements were gone through a second time. In all these movements the battalion displayed great proficiency, and gave evidence that they had greatly improved since field drill commenced. The men were in excellent trim, their arms and accoutrements in splendid order, and altogether the battalion made a most creditable appearance. At the close of the inspection, the men being formed into square, Col. Taylor addressed them in complimentary terms, and informed them that they were brigaded in the flying column recently formed, and urged every man to hold himself in readiness for active duty.

The officers messed at Millar's saloon, and on Monday entertained the Town Council, the Guelph Press, and a few friends in right royal style.

On Tuesday the battalion was reviewed by Brigade Major Baggot, who appears to have superseded Brigade Major Barretto for reasons pretty well known to most of our readers. This gentleman is an officer of the 69th Regiment, and both his knowledge of military duty and his gentlemanly conduct commanded the respect of officers and men.

We are informed that the two Guolph companies and the Eramosa company are retained under arms in Guolph; and that on dismissing the other companies, the Colonel directed them to hold themselves in readiness for an immediate call to duty, as many days might not elapse before their services would be required.—*Elora Observer.*

THE OXFORD VOLUNTEERS.

We have had quite a military time of it during the week, and we have great pleasure in chronicling the highly creditable display made by the 22nd Battalion, as regards physical appearance, efficiency in drill, and general good conduct. In fact, a finer looking body of men could not be found in the Province. The officers in general are well fitted to command, and the men performed the various evolutions, both in company and battalion drill, with precision and promptness to the word of command. Lieut. Col. Richardson, the commander of the battalion, is an efficient officer, and held in high esteem by the officers and men under his command, and should the services of the 22nd be required to defend our shores they will give an imperishable account of themselves. Their skirmishing on the race ground was capital, and the review, under the inspection of Lieut. Col. Taylor, D. A. A. General, was admirable. The changes of positions were made with an accuracy and rapidity really astonishing, and we felt a pride in hearing the remark of a retired officer of the line, who was on the ground, that the "battalion was amply efficient to go into any field."—*Owen Sound Sentinel.*

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—The *Advertiser* says a month of the green-tie and slouch-hat fraternity, who glories in the suggestive name of Whalen, was one day last week boasting his prowess and Stars and Stripes proclivities in the Albion Hotel, Guolph, for the special aggravation of the volunteers there assembled. Our sturdy Britons bore with this insolence for a while, when he affirmed that the battalion was a pack of "cowardly louts" and that he could whip "any d—d cuss of them" in the room. This was too much for the men of the Red, White and Blue, and a little chap of the Fergus Company suddenly presented him with a "mouse" in the "pe: per" which keeled him over, and sent him howling home. If we ever approved of a breach of the peace, we most heartily do in the case mentioned above, and we think few of our readers will find fault with Corporal James Borland's conduct, though it was, perhaps, a little rash.—*Fergus News Record.*

On commencing their annual drill at Port Robinson, on Thursday last, the Welland Canal Field Battery mustered 68 men; 3 officers, 52 horses and 4 guns. The equipage is all new, and altogether the Battery presented a spectacle seldom or never witnessed in this country, except by regulars. They will be inspected on the 25th instant by Col. Anderson C. B., of Toronto, and should be invited to visit St. Catharines, where they are sure to meet with an enthusiastic reception. The Battery is under command of Lieut. Nimmo, who displayed such unflinching bravery in the Fenian affair at Port Erie, on the 2nd of June, 1866.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

42ND BATTALION.—This fine battalion, under the command of Lieut. Col. Buell, completed their eight days drill, and returned to their homes on Thursday last. Being composed of isolated companies, and not having been together previously, their appearance was at first, somewhat rough, but the admirable arrangements of Lieut. Col. Buell were so ably and cheerfully seconded by each officer and man, that the improvement both in appearance and drill, was truly wonderful, and during the whole period, not a man was before the Colonel under any charge whatever. The men cannot receive too much praise for their good conduct, and the very large number the several companies turned out, there not being more than thirteen absent from the whole battalion. Both officers and men, now see the importance of annual meeting, as without it, they could neither learn their duties or drill. It is to be hoped that before another year, camp equipage will be supplied to each battalion.

I had almost forgotten to mention that Col. Buell arranged so that each non commissioned officer and man stood one guard, and fired ten rounds of ammunition at the target during the eight days, the latter being in addition to the six hours drill per day.

BRIGADE FIELD DAY.

On Dominion Day the whole local force paraded with the 42nd for a field day, they were divided into three battalions under the respective command of Majors Gemmill, Scott and McKechnie. The brigade being under the command of Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, Capt. Cole, of the 41st, acting Brigade Major, and Capt. Welch, of the 56th, acting Brigade Adjutant. The parade was formed in line at open order, and precisely at 5 p. m., Lieut. Col. Atcherley, D. A. A. G., accompanied by Lieut. Col. Crawford of 41st, and Lieut. Col. Buell of 42nd, appeared on the ground, the reviewing officer was received with the usual "present" when he rode down and up the ranks, the fifes and drums playing appropriate airs. The brigade was then broken into column and marched past in quick time, first in open, then in quarter distance columns. The brigade was then wheeled into line of contiguous quarter distance columns, opened to deploying distance and deployed to the left, advancing in line, retired by fours from the right of companies, and formed quarter distance columns on leading companies of battalions, formed mass to the left on the centre battalion. The front battalion extended, the second formed supports, the third formed the reserve. Skirmishers advanced firing until they crossed the ground, supports then extended, and relieved old skirmishers; after firing a few minutes "Look out for cavalry" was sounded, when skirmishers and supports formed company and the reserve battalion squares, and prepared to receive cavalry, standing ranks firing rapidly after bugle sounded the fire, skirmishers again extended and changed front to the right, supports and reserving conforming, skirmishers again relieved, reserve deployed to the left and

advanced in line, the bugle sounded the assembly when skirmishers and supports doubled in and formed in rear of reserve, which came into action and fired two volleys by companies. The brigade was then formed in line of contiguous quarter distance columns, and advanced in review order. Col. Atcherley expressed himself highly pleased with the manner in which the movements were performed, and the brigade marched through the town in column of subdivisions. Thus ended one of the most successful parades ever witnessed in this locality.

I feel that it would be trespassing too much on your space to speak of each company separately, consequently I will only say that, the 42nd were ably assisted on this occasion by Capt. Cole's Rifle Company, the G. T. Railway companies, Captains Young and Bell, and the Brockville & Ottawa Railway Battery, Capt. Worsley, but on this occasion under the charge of Lieut. Lowe and Hume.

FROM HAMILTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMILTON, 4th July.—If they have it as hot in Yankeedom as it is here to-day, they will have to subside until evening and let off their superfluous gas and spread eagles in the shade.

With the thermometer 95° in the shade, the Thirteenth paraded on Thursday last, and started upon their hot and dusty march some four and a half miles into the country to finish their six days drill. The orders were for heavy marching order, but Col. Skinner ordered off the great coats—much to the relief of the men. I do not think that the men ever suffered so much from the combined effects of the scorching heat and the blinding clouds of dust as on that day. Several men fainted, and, notwithstanding the frequent halts, a large number were left on the way in charge of non-coms. to be brought on when they recovered.

The parade ground, a large open common, was reached about one o'clock, and the Dundas and Waterdown companies attached. Both companies had paraded in heavy marching order, and certainly looked hot and dusty—the former having had a tramp of over six miles. Just as dinner was finished, a heavy thunder shower came suddenly on, and as there was no shelter near, and officers and men had a taste of the rough side of military life. In a few moments every one was thoroughly drenched, and, had it not been for the sun coming out in its strength shortly afterwards and drying the tunics and accoutrements, it would have been rather a sorry joke. Before commencing drill the officers got up some improptu races and jumping matches, all of which were keenly contested by the men, and served to keep the blood circulating while their tunics were drying. The regiment were then drawn up in column, and put through the various light infantry movements, and then marched past in quick and double time. The Colonel waited for the cool of the evening for the march home, which was accomplished with more comfort and in less time, of course, than the journey out.

Now that there is no Regular Regiment stationed here, the band of 13th play at all the concerts and entertainments, in fact

they have arrived at such perfection that many prefer them to all the Regimental bands that have been stationed here since the departure of the Rifle Brigade.

There was a very interesting rifle match, at the Victoria Range on the morning of the first. The highest score was made by Corp. Brass, 13rd Batt., who headed the list with 66 points out of a possible score of 80. Ranges 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards—five shots at each range. I would like to know if any Volunteer in the Dominion has beaten this with, of course, the government arms and ammunition.

Another rifle match is now being arranged between the 22nd Oxford Rifles and the 13th Batt. The return match between the 13th and the 29th Regt. is to come off some time next week.

SEMPER PARATUS.

FROM WHITBY.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE 34TH BATTALION.—The last week was a busy one in the town of Whitby, the battalion having arrived on the 29th June, at their headquarters for the purpose of putting in eight days drill. The following is the marching in state of the various companies:

No. 1, Whitby Rifles, Capt. Donovan, 3 officers and 37 men.

No. 2, Oshawa Infantry, Capt. Burke, 3 officers and 55 men.

No. 3, Oshawa Rifles, Capt. Michael, 3 officers and 53 men.

No. 4, Whitby Infantry, Capt. Dartnell, 3 officers and 51 men.

No. 5, Prince Albert, Capt. Billings, 2 officers and 54 men.

No. 6, Greenwood, Capt. F. Gibbs, 3 officers and 42 men.

No. 7, Uxbridge, Capt. Spears, 3 officers and 39 men.

No. 8, Columbus, Capt. Farewell, 3 officers and 40 men.

No. 9, Brooklin, Capt. Hodgson, 2 officers and 36 men.

No. 10, Cunnington, Capt. Cowan, 3 officers and 45 men.

There are also 24 members belonging to the band, the whole force of the battalion, mustering—officers and men, 511.

By subsequent arrivals increased his total to the number of 526.

By 3 p.m. the ordinary routine of the battalion was in full organization. A subaltern and a sergeant's guard were mounted, piquets established, and the men comfortably quartered.

The parades were at 6 a.m., 9:30 and 3 p.m.

The weather throughout the week was extremely sultry, the thermometer ranging from 90° to 104° in the shade. The extreme heat combined with the dust proved very distressing, and there were at least two marked cases of sunstroke.

Dominion Day was duly celebrated, there being a crowd of five to six thousand people to witness the ceremony of the presentation of colors to the battalion.

The battalion was formed up as usual into three sides of a square, with the drums piled in the centre, the fourth side being occupied by the Committee of Ladies who

collected the funds (about \$450) for the purchase of the colors. The Rev. Mr. Cayley, M.A., Incumbent of All Saint's Church, Whitby, officiated as Chaplain.

The usual ceremonies were then observed and the presentation made by Mrs. T. N. Gibbs (the wife of the member for the South Riding of the County), who in a very distinct and audible tone, and with most correct enunciation, read the following

ADDRESS.

Lieutenant Colonel Fairbanks, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Volunteers of 34th Battalion, of the Province of Ontario.

The pleasing duty has been assigned to me, of presenting you these beautiful colors, on behalf of the ladies of the County of Ontario.

They are given as a trifling mark of the esteem in which the volunteers of this county are held, as well as a faint recognition of the zeal and alacrity displayed by your battalion, in common with their comrades in arms, in mustering for service at the front in June, 1866, and proceeding thither when the soil of this peaceful and happy land was invaded by a band of lawless marauders.

It is at once the privilege and the duty of manhood to defend the soil, the homes, the altar, the throne, and the hearths of the country. It is *ours* to watch, and wait, and pray for those who go gallantly forth to turn away the danger from ourselves and our children—*ours* to send you forth with our own best wishes, and a prayer to God for your success and safety—*ours* to welcome you home with such hearty welcome as true soldiers, who have offered their lives for their country, over deserve.

It was not your fortune to meet the invading horde, which fled at your approach, or to share that more immediate danger of the Toronto and Hamilton volunteers, but we know that you went forth to meet them with no laggard step; we know that you would not have shrunk from the encounter had their place been *yours*.

You did your duty in the position to which your military chiefs led you.

If we feel neither *all* the pride nor *all* the sorrows of those "who listen while they weep," to the praises of the glorious fallen of the Queen's Own and 13th, we have cause for thankfulness, that your preservation and safety were not due to any false shrinking from danger.

We feel that you have served us and your country truly and well.

In this, as in still higher matters, "They also serve who wait."

Take these colors, and if you are again summoned to arms, think that your *wives, mothers, sisters, children, and fellow countrymen*, call you to duty to fight for us, as well as your country, and send you forth, fearing much, and trembling much for your safety, knowing the heart aches which apprehended misfortune brings, but in humble reliance upon Almighty God, that he will vouchsafe you his protection in the midst of perils incurred in such a cause. We trust, however, it will be long (if ever) before your services may again be required.

We feel that the past is a guarantee for the future, and that should you be again called to duty you will be found ready as one man, "To spring to arms" and if need be "Ready with your lives."

We rejoice that the County Council has responded to the invitation of Government, and made suitable provision for perfecting you in your drill, by the erection of large and commodious drill sheds throughout the country, and made a liberal grant for the purchase of instruments for a battalion band,

That you may long be spared to enjoy the blessings of a free government, under the benign rule of our beloved sovereign Queen Victoria, and in honor unfurl those flags, is the sincere prayer of those in whose behalf I now present them to the battalion.

Lieut. Col. Fairbanks in returning thanks, said that the present occasion of the presentation of colors to them was not the only one on which the ladies of Ontario deserved the thanks of the volunteers. It was not the first on which the volunteers received from them the kind recognition of their services. When, in 1866, the volunteers left the comforts of their homes to do what was only their duty—to defend their country—the ladies of Ontario were assiduous in providing them with home comforts, and in every way encouraging them by acts of kindness and consideration. It was true that no blood was then shed by the 34th Battalion; but they were as ready to be the first in the front as to accept the position then accorded them. And he assured the ladies, on behalf of the officers and men under his command, that had the occasion afforded them the opportunity, the men of the 34th Battalion would not shrink from doing their duty. He felt the great compliment paid them by the presentation of the colors, and he, without any vainglory, assured them that when duty called those colors, would never be unfurled in an unjust or an unholy cause, but would be defended and supported in the field without a stain by those who had the honor of receiving them.

The Chaplain then proceeded with the consecration ceremony as follows.

Versé—Our help is in the name of the Lord.

Response—Who hath made Heaven and Earth.

V.—The Lord be with you,

R.—And with thy Spirit.

LET US PRAY,

O, Lord God of Hosts, that rulest in the Kingdoms of Men, and dost protect and govern those who put their trust in Thee, we pray Thee to vouchsafe Thy blessing to our Sovereign, Queen Victoria, and to be gracious to the Realm over which, by Thy Providence, she presides. Be Thou the Counsellor and Protector to those who are appointed to defend our Country; Be Thou the Guardian of our Fleets and Armies, that in every just conflict for their country's sake, they may be assured of victory. We pray Thee to vouchsafe to us Thy gracious Presence upon this occasion, that the Colors, on which we now implore Thy Blessing, may always wave over loyal and brave soldiers, and lead them to victory over all their enemies. May they never be unfurled for unrighteous wars, but, when enemies attack us, may they be to all, remembrances of their duty to contend valiantly for Thy Honor and Truth, and for the Defence of our Queen and Her Dominions. May they prove an encouragement to rely upon Thee, the God of Battles, and the only Giver of all Victory. Hear us, we beseech Thee, from Heaven Thy dwelling place, and accept our humble petitions for the sake of Thy only Son our Lord Jesus Christ.—*Amen.*

The colors were then taken in charge by the Ensigns and Color-Sergeants, the regi-

ment presenting arms, and the band playing God Save the Queen.

The evening was devoted to amusement. A monster concert was held in the drill shed, at which over 1200 people were present. It was highly successful, the performers being furnished entirely by amateurs from the battalion. The proceeds were nearly \$100.

New knapsacks were served out to the men on Friday afternoon, and the morning of Saturday the regiment was inspected by Lt. Col. Durie, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, and Lt. Col. Dennis, Brigade Major of the District. Lino was formed at 8 o'clock a.m., and the inspecting officers were received with the usual compliments. On the conclusion of the inspection, Colonel Durie addressed the battalion as follows:—
 "Officers and men of the 34th Battalion, it gives me much pleasure to have to make a most favorable report of your soldierly appearance, and efficiency in drill. I have already seen you by companies, and from my knowledge thus acquired, I had every reason to believe that you would present as favorable an appearance in battalion, as you did on former occasions in companies. You have done well to-day, very well indeed, and your appearance, steadiness and efficiency reflects the highest credit upon your staff of officers and non-commissioned Officers. It is evident the greatest pains have been taken by your instructors to perfect you in all your duties. I would impress upon your captains and sergeants, particularly the covering sergeants, how much of the promptness and precision of many movements depend upon their thorough acquaintance with the principles upon which the various movements are founded, and upon their moving sharply and giving the proper words of command, at the right moment. You are a fine young battalion, and will, no doubt, do good service and win honorable distinction, should your services be required. You earned for yourself a noble reputation in 1866, and will, no doubt, be equally ready, should your country again call upon you—and turn out in as large numbers, and with equal promptitude and zeal as on that occasion. In returning to your homes I would advise you so to arrange your business affairs, that in the event of being called out for active service, you will be able to move at once. I do not say that such a call will be made, but it is possible; and be assured that when it does come, it will be sharp. See to it that you are ready. You are now fully equipped with every requisite necessary to take the field, and the organization of the whole force is immeasurably in advance of two years ago. Pay attention to your drill—take care of your valuable arms and equipments, and I have little doubt this fine battalion will continue to win for itself a name for discipline and good conduct."

A grand field day took place in the afternoon, the whole battalion turned out in field strength—advance and rear guards were thrown out—and the column proceeded about two miles out of town to a fine field of about 60 acres, affording admirable opportunities for the various movements. There was another concert in the evening, which was largely attended.

A rifle association was also formed the same day, with the following officers: President, Lt. Col. Fairbanks; Vice Presidents—Messrs. T. N. Gibbs, M.P., J. H. Thompson, M.P., J. Ham Perry and N. G. Reynolds; Council—Major Wallace, Major Foreman, Captains Dartnell, Spears, and Dovan. Lieutenants Lumsden, Young, and Messrs. Samuel Green, Joshua Wright, and

John Tweedie; Treasurer, Captain Michael; Secretary, Captain Jones. A match will come off, if satisfactory arrangements can be made, early in the fall, before the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, which is to take place at Montreal in September next.

During the week two companies per day were marched to the butts for rifle practice. The results have not yet been made up, but they will show an average per man of from 8½ to 10 points. Sergeant Storey, of Captain Dartnell's company, made the highest score (17 in 5 shots). The same company in a firing squad of 39 men scored the large number of 24 bull's eyes, and the same number of centres.

Several interesting matches took place on Monday afternoon amongst several of the companies. The scores will be forwarded next week.

At the last parade of the battalion the following order was read to the men:

"In dismissing the men of the battalion to their homes, at the conclusion of their annual drill, when for the first time they have been assembled together as a battalion, Lt. Col. Fairbanks takes this opportunity of expressing to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion, his opinion of their good conduct and discipline, which, with very few exceptions, has been of the best, during their stay at headquarters. While all ranks have done their best to conduce to this result, he feels that great praise is due to the non-commissioned officers for the punctuality and discipline with which their difficult and arduous duties have been performed."

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Having occasion to leave the city for a week's sojourn at the capital, my usual weekly communication did not appear, as however nothing of special interest has transpired, perhaps a short account of my trip may prove more entertaining. Before starting I may be permitted to remark that it would be a good thing for the volunteer force were the railway lines in the hands of government, for it tells heavily on volunteer officers to have to pay full fare when travelling on militia service. As this is the fourth time within twelve months your correspondent has visited Ottawa on volunteer matters, he would be only too happy to be on a par with those in the maritime provinces, who are, I am informed, frequently transported free. Fortunate was it that I started in a train earlier than necessary, for when near Belleville, our train being an hour behind hand, the up freight train was allowed to proceed a station further on, and thereby run into a trap prepared for us by some miscreant who had taken up a rail. The result was the track was torn up for many yards, and two out of the five cars thrown off, badly injured. One of the cars was filled with blank Snider ammunition for Toronto and Westward in charge of a corporal and two men. Fortunately no lives were lost. This casualty delayed us six hours, having to tranship.

While in Brockville I visited the 41st Battalion, who were putting in their eight days' drill in that town. They were very comfortably quartered in the Town Hall, and a couple of hotels where everything looked

neat and tidy. At church parade on Sunday morning I had an opportunity of seeing a full turn out of this splendid battalion who, from the intense heat of the past week were browned like veterans. A short distance from Brockville I saw a novel rifle range some enthusiastic but unfeeling shootists had painted bull's eyes and centres on several white marble tomb stones in a deserted graveyard. A couple of smashed specimens showed the effect of their unhallowed zeal.

At Ottawa I had the pleasure of witnessing the inspection of the Brigade of Garrison Artillery (Major Forrest) who, with four companies, mustered about 190; the two companies of Rifles; the "Carleton Blazers," who are comfortably encamped at the rifle range; and the Civil Service Rifle Regiment. For *tout ensemble* the Artillery, who have recently established a bugle band, decidedly rank A 1, and when the other two country batteries, now being raised, are added, it will rank with the best in Canada. Ottawa shows but few improvements of late, and cannot compare with our Queen City.

Drafts for the various regiments are arriving, over 105 men and a quota of horses for the Hussars, the same number for the Royal Artillery, and some 56 for the 29th Regt. Car loads of ammunition and material shew that nothing is wanting to place every branch of the service on a proper footing.

The "Queen's Own" put in another of their eight days on Monday last, commencing at 6 a.m., and the 10th Royals in the afternoon. To-morrow the 10th will be paid after battalion drill, which speaks well for the promptness of all concerned.

The Military School cadets find their afternoon's drill nowadays somewhat warmer than agreeable in this hot weather. It would be an improvement to furnish these gentlemen with Havelocks as well as the volunteers.

Hundreds of fine looking immigrants arrive daily, most of whom, however, continue their way to the Western States. It is a noticeable fact that the immigrants arriving this season are much superior to those of any former years.

At a meeting of the New England Society on the 4th July, Mr. Thurston, the American Consul, delivered an eloquent address, significant of the *entente cordiale* between the United States, Great Britain and Canada. The following is an extract therefrom: "There are among those assembled many individuals who were born in the United States, and who had resided in this Province for many years, and who had enjoyed the protection of its laws, and the liberal enactments of its government. They had received from the hands of the people that kindness and courtesy which is always a distinguishing trait of the highest civilization, and which so eminently characterizes the Anglo Saxon race, from which Americans claim their origin. Many Americans have decided to take up their residence in the country, feeling that they could enjoy as many privileges here as they could in their native land. Still they did not forget that government of which, as citizens, they were proud. For the past fifteen years Canada could not properly be called a foreign country, with reference to the United States; for the association between the two countries, in various ways, during that period, had removed many prejudices and faults which for many years seemed to keep the two countries separate. It was a subject of pride to Americans that their countrymen living in Canada had made so favourable an impression upon the minds of those with whom they dwelt."

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.

We shall feel obliged to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

OUR AGENT.

We beg to notify our numerous friends and subscribers that Mr. J. J. BELL is authorized to act as General Travelling Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW; to receive subscriptions and transact any other business connected with the paper.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1868.

The calling out of the various Battalions of Volunteers and Militia for the purpose of going through the annual course of Drill and instruction during the last two weeks, has given another proof, if such were wanted, of the spirit and patriotism of the people of these Provinces. The large muster exhibited by each Battalion and the efficiency and soldier-like qualities displayed by all ranks are highly significant and suggestive, showing that the same spirit which animated our fathers in their trying days of our national history still exists undiminished in the breasts of their sons, and that, despite all that has been said and written concerning us as "mere provincials," needs no further contradiction than the display of strength and willingness to defend our cherished institutions by those men who have, at great personal sacrifice, given this indisputable evidence of their patriotism.

The people of Canada have ever been remarkable for their war-like qualities, and the unflinching determination with which they have adhered to the British connection, even under circumstances sufficiently exasperating to a proud and sensitive race. But,

as these circumstances and their origin, to a great extent, among ourselves, we ourselves dealt with them, in the same uncompromising spirit as that with which we are prepared to deal with the circumstances and exigencies of to-day. From all parts of the country the same gratifying reports concerning the mustering of the Volunteers reach us, and, although, in some instances, the inexperience of officers and men has led to some slight embarrassment there is on the whole great cause for congratulation, and the arrangements made by the officers of most Battalions were nearly all that could be desired under the circumstances. It is unfortunate that in some cases the command of corps has been entrusted to gentlemen who, however otherwise estimable are completely ignorant of that knowledge of military routine and usage so essential in a commander upon whose promptness and efficiency the comfort and very often the lives of many depend. But this is an evil which it will take some time and careful management on the part of the militia authorities to obviate.

As a means of obtaining that practical knowledge of military discipline so essential in the formation of the character of the soldier, the calling together of the various Battalions in camps and otherwise is doubtless excellent, as it gives both officers and men an opportunity of acquiring an insight into the practical working of a military force in the field, and though the restraint natural in such cases may, at first appear a little burdensome, yet the lessons so taught in habits of order and discipline must have a beneficial effect upon all ranks of the militia. The Adjutant General who has of late been visiting the Force extensively, and who is well fitted to judge correctly of its capabilities, has on every occasion expressed himself highly pleased and gratified not only at the numbers which have appeared in the ranks but at the knowledge of their duties which they have displayed, giving as they do a most convincing proof that the slanders against the Volunteers which have occasionally appeared are altogether unfounded and unworthy of attention.

While upon this subject, we would refer to a matter which, as it has received considerable comment from the Public Press, we would like to make a few passing remarks upon. We allude to the dispute between the Adjutant General and the Editor of the *Belleville Intelligencer*. To some remarks which the former thought fit to make in a speech which he delivered at Toronto, the latter gives a flat denial; but, as the charges made by the Adjutant General can easily be affirmed or confuted by the speeches of Mr. Bowell in the House of Commons we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions, merely observing that the Adjutant General was perfectly correct in at least one or two of his assertions, to our own personal knowledge. In the *Intelligencer* of the 4th inst., we find an article from the *Montreal Gazette*,

in reference to this matter, quoted and commented upon, in which we find the question "What personal pique could Mr. B. have to gratify in a matter of this kind?" In answer to which we have been informed by a gentleman whose word we cannot doubt, that, on the occasion of a dispute between the Mr. B. above referred to and a member of the Militia Staff, the former declared that he would remember him when an opportunity offered. Now, this opportunity was obtained at the passage of the Militia Bill, when the House of Commons was in the full glow of retrenchment, and Mr. B., true to his promise, moved the resolution curtailing the salaries of the Militia Staff. The comments of the *Intelligencer* on the article above referred to conclude with a covert threat, which is, to say the least, rather unbecoming, and, if we are to judge by it that it is the intention of Mr. Bowell to bring the affair before the House at the next session, it is more than probable that a paltry personal grievance will be magnified by Mr. Bowell, who no doubt smarts under the deserved censure of the Adjutant General and the *Montreal Gazette*.

The Staff Officers of the militia are, we are well convinced, as useful and as able a body of gentlemen as can be found on the continent, and it is only the captious and fault-finding who could seek to find in them a cause for caviling.

This tendency of the present age is obviously manifested in the desire evinced by nations to assert their homogeneity, and the will of the people is now the power which governs Kings. Once on a time the absolute ruler of a nation would not think of concerning himself about the desires or feelings of his people when, under the promptings of his eager ambition, he rushed into war with his neighbors. Now, thanks to the spread of education and the more liberal diffusion of knowledge among the masses, no despot is foolhardy enough to plunge into war without carefully ascertaining how far his people are willing to support him, and closely measuring the relative strength which he will have to cope as compared to his own. A striking illustration of this is given by the present position and aspect of the two leading military powers on the continent of Europe. Both burthened with huge debts, the legacies of former wars, on which they pay the interest in gold for blood shed in useless and unproductive contests, stand like two hungry and ferocious mastiffs, eying each other with naked fangs, and only kept from tearing each other by the strong chain of popular will and circumstance which keeps them close fastened to the kennel from which they dare not depart, for there are many hungry, unsatisfied curs prowling around who would come snarling and snapping at their heels should they venture on the contest. France and Prussia both maintain immense armies, the

cost of which is daily increasing and inflicting upon their energy and industry, fresh burthens and evils which must, in the natural course of events, reach a culminating point which will be either war or disarmament. To judge by the present aspect of affairs, the former seems the most likely, although the latter is most spoken of. The great accession of strength acquired by Prussia in her victory over Austria, has roused the fears and jealousy of France, and we honestly believe the Emperor only awaits a fitting opportunity to make an attempt to humble the pride of his now great rival. There can be no doubt but the singular success of Prussia is owing in an eminent degree to her wisdom in keeping her army up to the requirements of the age, and by freely making use of, and applying the lessons of progress to the once considered unprogressive Germans. While Austria, wedded to the obsolete trammels of the past, was bewildered and defeated almost before she was well aware the fight had begun. And, like that famous campaign which culminated at Koeniggratz, we venture to predict, would be the war, should such occur, between France and Prussia, though we hardly think either party will be so completely upset as was Austria. Terrible disaster and ruin there would be, but neither fortunately possess sufficient money to carry on a protracted campaign, one or two battles, if they did not end the matter, would, at least, cripple both to such an extent as to render peace a necessity, and put another bridle, in the shape of debt, upon the jealousy and ambition of their tyrants. But Napoleon, who does not even yet feel secure upon the throne which cannot be denied he has filled with great power and ability, has a wholesome dread of consequences, and, being commercially astute, he knows well the ruinous effects of unproductive wars. Germany, on the other hand, being so recently welded together, and with the sound of the blows which accomplished the union still ringing in her ears, is hardly prepared for another war, although the ambition of a King and the arrogance of a minister may at any moment hasten the catastrophe. Should these two powers become embroiled in war, Italy, panting for the full realization of her dream of Freedom, will be sure to aid either one which will assist her in that object.

Still the great armaments must be maintained with an ever increasing expense, for science, with extraordinary energy, is every day bringing the art of destruction to greater perfection, and, as the means of increasing havoc are multiplied, the chances of war are rendered fewer; and we have heard it fairly argued that one or two more wars is all that is necessary to convince the European powers of the terrible cost and utter uselessness of war for mere aggrandizement.

However the chances go it is pretty certain England will not be mixed up in the dispute,

for as far as it is concerned there could be no possible object gained in aiding the success of either of the contending parties.

By a telegraph from San Francisco, dated 3rd inst., we are made aware of another of those instances by which the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy make the name of Great Britain feared and respected in the most remote and lawless parts of the world, and render the very name of Englishman a passport and the British flag a sure and safe protection.

It appears, from what we can gather, that Her Majesty's ship *Chanticleer* while in a perilous position off the coast of Mexico fired signals of distress, a pilot came to her assistance and she was finally got out of danger and proceeded to the port of Mazatlan where the Collector of Customs seized one of the officers of the ship under suspicion of smuggling specie and searched his person and did, in so doing, find some gold upon him. Upon learning this outrage upon his officer the Commander of the *Chanticleer*, Captain Bridge, went ashore and preemptorily demanded satisfaction for the insult. A hot dispute followed which culminated in the arrest and search of the Captain himself, after which that Officer went aboard the *Chanticleer* and notified the inhabitants of Mazatlan and the different Consuls that he would bombard the city in return for the insult offered to the British flag. Considerable excitement ensued and a long but unsatisfactory correspondence followed between Captain Bridge, General Corona and the civil authorities; at length on account of representations made by Mr. Sessions, the United States Consul, the British Commander declared he would not bombard the city, but simply blockade the port until such time as an answer could be received from the Admiral commanding at Victoria. The latest advices state that the Admiral fully endorses Captain Bridge, and it is very probable the whole Pacific coast of Mexico will be blockaded by the British fleet.

There can be no doubt that in taking these summary measures to reprove insult, the Commander of the *Chanticleer* was perfectly justifiable; the world is well convinced by this time of the recklessness of Mexican officials in dealing with foreigners, and it is high time they were taught a lesson in civilized usage. All the foreign consuls at Mazatlan agree to uphold the action taken by Captain Bridge, and have addressed a note to the American Charge d' Affairs at the City of Mexico, strongly condemning General Corona and the Customs Collector; and so the affair stands, the port is still blockaded, and an opinion is expressed that this is only the first move in a long premeditated British interference in Mexico.

The decision displayed by the British Commander is thus commented upon by the *New York Herald*:—

"The promptitude with which the com-

mander of the "*Chanticleer*" has resented the insult to the British flag comports well with traditional English spirit and policy. Unfortunately we must add that it contrasts discredibly to us with our forbearance in view of Mexican insolence. In this very case of Capt. Bridge the representatives of Great Britain and Prussia pay a respect to the American flag which only the Mexicans seem not to have learned to feel. So long as the Mexican authorities are not called to a strict account for their recent numerous outrages to American citizens—such, for example as the assassination of Colonel Becker and the imprisonment and flagellation of several American merchants at Monterey—it is, perhaps, not surprising that the authority of the American flag should fail to be respected. Is it not time that the Mexicans should be taught to respect it?"

'Tis thus by upholding the honor and dignity of the British flag, as we said before, that the officers of Her Majesty's forces have made the name of Great Britain feared and respected throughout the world; and a lesson like that taught to Abasco will not, we apprehend, be thrown away upon the Mexicans.

The long expected Presidential proclamation granting an unreserved amnesty to the so-called rebels of the South, was issued on the 4th inst. We suppose that day was chosen to give more *clat* to the ninety-third anniversary of American Independence, and perhaps there might have been just a little of an electioneering dodge about it, as the Democratic Convention met to choose their candidate for President on the same day. However as it is a just and popular measure we will not quarrel with the mode of its promulgation. It removes from such men as Generals Lee and Joseph Johnson the disabilities under which they have labored since the close of the war, and is indeed about as fitting a celebration of the Fourth as the President could give. There can be no doubt but the days of the Radical Congress are numbered, and in each fresh instance we see hopes of a return to a wiser and kindlier policy. The people of the United States inherit too much British blood and instinct to desire to trample upon a fallen foe. Whatever the result of the coming election may be, we feel it will be beneficial to the country at large, and go far towards ending the troubles of the unhappy South.

The *Picton Gazette*, as quoted by the *Bellville Intelligencer*, gets off the following:—

"Col. McDougall took occasion a few days ago, in a speech at Toronto, to have a fling at Major Bowell, for having as a member of the House of Commons, moved and carried a resolution to prevent the increase of the salaries of officers belonging to his staff, of whom Col. McDougall is the Chief."

We would like to know when Major Bowell assumed the dignity of having a staff, and also when Colonel MacDougall became chief of Major Bowell's staff. The gallant Adjutant General will no doubt be as astonished as ourselves at the new position which he is now made to occupy.

THE WAR in Hayti continues to rage with unabated fury. The revolutionists, however seem to have gained a most decisive advantage. They have driven Salnave from every position excepting Port au Prince, where he is hemmed in with only 300 men under his command, while the victorious rabble invests the place with nearly 3,000 troops. Salnave fights with desperate valor, for he knows that neither himself nor any of his followers need hope for mercy at the hands of their enemies. From the very commencement it has been a war of extermination. Quarter has never been asked for and never given. Even helpless women and children and old men, bowed down with infirmities, whose very helplessness ought to have insured their safety, have been butchered by those relentless savages. The war cannot continue much longer as it is at present. Famine and disease are carrying away the handful of men who still follow the fortunes of Salnave, and unless some power steps in to their relief, their extermination will soon be completed. Amid all his misfortunes one cannot help feeling that Salnave deserves his present sufferings. He has ever been hostile to the white residents; he has been most zealous in persecuting them, and he it was who drove from the island the foreign element which had hitherto preserved it from destruction. The experiment of self-government among the negroes has in this instance, been given a fair trial and has proved a decisive failure. The sooner some civilized power takes possession of the island, the better for the country and its brutal population.

Another Battery has been added to the Ottawa Provisional Garrison Artillery, under the command of Capt. Graham, making six Batteries in all. This fine corps has now the dimensions of a Brigade and, when in possession of their guns, will form as efficient a body of artillery as can be found in the Dominion. Major Forrest, the senior Volunteer Artillery Officer in central Canada, and a gentleman thoroughly up to his work, will, we have no doubt, be promoted to Lieut. Colonel Commandant of the Brigade. We understand that the two new Batteries, 5 and 6, will parade for inspection by the Deputy Adjutant General on Thursday the 16th inst.

We have been compelled, very reluctantly, to hold over till next week a lot of Battalion and other Correspondence which reached us too late for the present issue.

REMITTANCES.

During the week ending July 11th, we have received on subscriptions as follows:—

OTTAWA.—Lt. S., \$1; Major A., \$1.
 KINGSTON.—Capt. J. G. McD., \$2; Lt. T., \$2; Lt. K., \$2; Capt. D., \$2; Major K., \$2; Lt. Col. P., \$2; Lt. W., \$2; Lt. McD., \$2; Capt. S., \$2; Lt. M., \$2; Capt. Y., \$2; Maj. C., \$2; S. W., \$2; Major K., \$1; Capt. C., \$2; Capt. S., \$2; Ensign S., \$2.
 GANANOQUE.—Major D. F. J., \$2; Captain McC., \$2; Lt. B., \$2.
 BROOKVILLE.—Capt. C., \$2; Lt. Col. McD., \$2; Capt. McL., \$2; Lieut. H., \$2; Reading Room B. & O. R., \$; Capt. W., \$2; Major McK., \$2; Ens. B., \$2; H. A., \$2.50; Capt. B., \$1; O. C., \$1.
 PRESCOTT.—Col. J., \$2; Wm. G., \$2; Qr. Mr. J. Y., \$1; Major B. W., \$2; Geo. F., \$2.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 10th July, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The several Corps of Volunteer Militia armed with Snider Enfield Rifles or with Spencer Carbines, are authorized to expend in practice during the current year ending 30th June, 1869, thirty rounds of ball and twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man, but this authority must not under any circumstances interfere with previous instructions relating to the number of rounds of ball ammunition to be held as a reserve.

No. 2.

Goderich Garrison Battery.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant James Thomson, vice Kirk, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be 1st Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

John Cartwright Detlor, Gentleman, vice Thomson, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant acting till further orders:

Frederick Wm. Wood Rose, vice Skimmings, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Queph Garrison Battery,

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

1st Lieutenant William Day, vice Barclay, resigned.

To be 1st Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

2nd Lieutenant Jno. Inglis, vice Day, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

George A. Bruce, Gentleman, vice Inglis, promoted.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.
 No. 2 Company, Picton.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):

Stephen Gibson, Gentleman, M. S., vice Dingman, left the limits.

20th "Hallow" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Georgetown.

To be Ensign (temporary):

George S. Goodwillie, M. S., vice Barber, promoted.

21st Battalion "The Richelieu Light Infantry."

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Pierre Baudoin, Esquire.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 8 Company, Bothwell.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
 Robert Lowdon, Gentleman, vice Dyas, resigned.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, St. Thomas.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

James McQueen Wardell, Gentleman, M. S., vice Redman, resigned.

To be Ensign acting till further orders:
 George Rudland Allen, Gentleman, vice Lindsay resigned.

No. 6 Company Wallacetown.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Edward Osborne, Gentleman, M. S., vice Scott, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Durham.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Lieutenant John Maculloch, vice Anderson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
 Ensign John Moodie, vice Maculloch, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):

John W. Macdonell, Gentleman, M.S., vice Moodie, promoted.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Southampton.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Lieutenant Alexander Sinclair, vice Redden, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
 John Biggar, Gentleman, vice Sinclair, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Alfred Ditton, Gentleman, vice Alex. McNabb, appointed Assistant Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor.

50th Battalion "Huntingdon Borderers."

No. 3 Company, Huntingdon.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Color Sergeant Samuel Montgomery, vice Cowan, resigned.

No. 4 Company, Durham.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Color Sergeant James McMartin, vice Jno. McMartin, left the limits.

Ensign Jas. P. Smith, having left the limits, is hereby struck off the list of the Volunteer Militia.

51st Battalion "The Hemmingford Rangers."

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Alexander Archibald Fergusson, Esq.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 9 Company, Winslow.

To be Lieutenant acting till further orders:
 Thomas Leonard, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Malcolm McAuley, Gentleman.

No. 10 Company, Eaton.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
 Allen T. Hodge, Gentleman.

To be Ensign acting till further orders:
Alonzo Sanborn, Gentleman.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.
4th Battalion.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Edmund William Windeat to have the rank of Captain.

2nd Infantry Company, Beauharnois.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
L. R. Baker, Gentleman, vice Bisailon, promoted.

BREVET.

To be Major:
Captain John Burwash, St. Andrews Troop of Cavalry.

No. 3.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, viz:

A Garrison Battery at Ottawa, to be No. 6 Battery of the Ottawa Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant Archibald Graham, from No. 4 Battery.

No. 4.

The following Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Militia Artillery, have received certificates from the Commandant of the School of Gunnery.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain James Thomson, Goderich Garrison Battery.

Lieut. Frank King, Port Colborne Field Battery.

Lieut. Thomas Steele Henry, Napanee Garrison Battery.

Sergt.-Major Layman George Perkins, No. 1 Battery, Ottawa.

Sergt. Alonzo Flindall, Trenton Garrison Battery.

Sergt. Charles Ed. Bleasdale, Trenton Garrison Battery.

Sergt. James Cuzner, Provisional Brigade, Ottawa.

Corporal Benjamin S. Abram, Napanee Garrison Battery.

Corporal Francis Bartels, Napanee Garrison Battery.

Corporal William Spence, Toronto Garrison Battery.

Corporal William Clarke Black, Toronto Garrison Battery.

Corporal William J. Cameron, Toronto Garrison Battery.

Bombardier Wallace Dunu, Toronto Garrison Battery.

Gunner Edward Horatio Thomson, Trenton Garrison Battery.

The undermentioned Officers having obtained the necessary certificates of qualification from the School of Gunnery and the Military School, are now confirmed in their respective ranks from the dates of those certificates, those from the Military School temporarily, viz.

2nd Lieut. Frank King, Port Colborne Field Battery, 17th June, 1868.

2nd Lieut. Thos. Steele Henry, Napanee Garrison Battery, 17th June, 1868.

Captain H. H. Bailey, M.S., 58th "Compton" Batt., 29th May, 1868, from date of appointment.

Captain James Mairs, M.S., 54th "Richmond," Batt., 18th June, 1868.

Ensign Richard Campbell, M.S., 31st "Grey" Battalion, 16th June, 1868.

Erratum.—In the General Order, No. 5 of the 12th ultimo, for "James Jones Bell," Gazetted as having obtained a Cavalry School Certificate, read "Josiah Jones Bell."

No. 5.

SERVICE MILITIA.

The following Candidates for Commissions in the Service Militia have received Certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
Hochelaga.....Samuel C. Stevenson, Gent.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Beauharnois....Henry Wood, do

Berthier.....Achille Fleury, do

Hochelaga....Charles E. Globensky, do

do.....John J. Morton, do

do.....Eustace M. B. Smith, do

do.....Louis S. Goyer, do

do.....John Wesley Palmer, do

do.....Antoine U. Belanger, do

do.....William E. Dillon, do

do.....James P. MacKay, do

do.....Joseph C. Fitzpatrick, do

do.....Thomas A. Scott, do

do.....William Hayes, do

do.....James Russell, do

do.....Thomas C. Gordon, do

Levis.....George Bagras, do

do.....Onesime Michaud, do

Megantic.....Joseph Thibault, do

Quebec.....George Letourneau, do

do.....Joseph E. Doucet, do

do.....Joseph Bergeron, do

do.....Joseph Gauvreau, do

do.....Allon McGie, do

do.....William Kent, do

do.....John A. M.E. Stackpoole, do

do.....Jean Cloutier, do

do.....Eugene C. Pollexfew, do

do.....H. B. Armstrong, do

do.....Joseph Beauchamp, do

do.....Charles Ross, do

do.....Elienne Becot, do

Richmond.....Alphonse Steers, do

do.....Captain James Mairs, do

Shefford...Frederick D. Sutherland, Gent.

St. Hyacinthe...Napoleon A. Desforges, do

St. Maurice...James M. Antrobus, do

Temiscouata...Thomas Bouchard, do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
Bruce.....Capt. Alexander McNabb, do

Frontenac.....Charles Graham, Gentlem'n

do.....Cornelius Reddin, do
Huron.....Ensign Charles Wilson,
Northumberland.T. D. Stickle, Gentleman,
York.....Henry Widdifield, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Brant.....Elijah Wholpley, Gentle'm,

Essex.....Forrest F. Bell, do

Frontenac.....Samuel Kolly, do

do.....Gerald Bernard, do

do.....Charles Bissonette, do

do.....Thomas Schroder, do

do.....Alexander Irvine Ross, do

do.....John T. Anglin, do

Grey.....Ensign Richard Campbell,

Halton.....Hamilton B. McCay, Gent.,

Hastings.....R. A. W. Salter, do

do.....S. S. Chisholm, do

Huron.....John F. Smith, do

Leeds.....George A. Kilborn, do

do.....Joseph A. Bradley, do

Northumberland.John Shears, do

Peel.....Walter Arnold, do

do.....James Eakins, do

Peterborough....Charles L. Coulter, do

Simcoe.....Samuel Wm. Trott, do

do.....Robert T. Martin, do

do.....Robert H. McManus, do

Wellington.....Captain James Armstrong,

York.....George Wood, Gentleman,

do.....Arthur L. Millard, do

do.....John Edward White, do

do.....Edwin H. Cooke, do

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE REGIMENT,
Ottawa, 6th July, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.
SIR,—Your Ottawa correspondent was mistaken when he stated in his letter to you in this morning's issue that the Civil Service Rifle Regiment mustered about 150 of all ranks at the inspection last Tuesday, the 30th June.

The correct figures are as follows:

Present on parade.....	206
On leave.....	30
Sick.....	11.
Absent without leave.....	47

Total..... 294

Yours, &c.,
JOHN LEB. ROSS,
Capt. and Adjt.,
C. S. R. Regt.

A TRUE PATRIOT.—Capt. Dennison, of the York Cavalry, having resigned in consequence of some difficulty with the Minister of Militia, his company wished to follow his example, but he persuaded them to continue in the service, alledging that the trouble which led to his own resignation was altogether personal; and in a letter to the *Globe* he says if a raid is made by the Fenians before his resignation is accept, he will lead his troops in the fight, but if it is previously accepted, he will serve in the ranks as a private. There is the ring of the true metal in this.—*Essex Journal*.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 2nd July, 1868.

The following instructions with reference to the Drill of Militia in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, are published by order of His Excellency the commander in Chief, and the Adjutants General of Militia of those Provinces will promulgate the same in their respective Official Gazettes and will see that they are fully carried out.

P. L. MACDOUGALL,

Colonel,

Adj. Genl. Militia,

Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND
DEFENCE,

Ottawa, 2nd July, 1868.

1. With the view of extending to the Militia of the Eastern Provinces the same advantages, for their improvement in Drill and Discipline, as those recently granted to the Volunteers in Quebec and Ontario, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence has approved of the Volunteer Militia, of every description including the Naval Brigades, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, being permitted to Drill for the present year, and being paid therefor, under the same regulations as the Volunteers of Quebec and Ontario, viz:

In cases where Battalions or Companies perform their drill at their Head Quarters, eight days' drill of six hours each to be exacted.

In cases where scattered companies are concentrated for drill at any distance from their Head Quarters, six clear days to be spent at the point of concentration, during which period, drill of six hours each to be rigidly exacted. Two days may be occupied in proceeding to and returning from the point of concentration, on each of which at least two hours' drill should be exacted from all.

The non-commissioned officers and men who shall have fulfilled the above conditions, will receive each eight dollars before leaving for home, and the officers will receive sixteen dollars each.

Twenty five cents in lieu of transport for going, and twenty five cents for returning, will be allowed for each non-commissioned officer and man, to those companies which are located at a greater distance than 15 miles from the Head Quarters of the Corps; and five cents for every distance of not less than five miles additional, on the certificate of the Commanding officer of the Battalion. Officers will receive double the above allowance for transport.

All mounted officers of Infantry and all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Mounted Corps will receive \$12 for each horse actually present at Drill, during the period in question.

NOTE.—The Naval Brigades will, of course, be drilled under such separate instructions as may be issued by the Adjutant General in each Province.

2. The \$16 for each officer, the \$8 for each non-commissioned officer and private, and the \$12 for each horse of the Mounted Corps, for drill performed, will be paid on the Production of the Acquittance Roll, duly

signed, in duplicate, by every officer and man for whom pay is claimed.

3. The allowance in lieu of transport may be charged in a bulk sum at the end of the Acquittance Roll, and paid to the Captain of the Company, with the drill pay; a separate detailed account of the same, duly certified as correct by the Captain and the Commanding officer, being attached to each Roll in duplicate.

4.—The Billets, Rations, and all other expenses incurred by the Volunteers as above, must be defrayed by themselves, out of the Annual Drill pay.

5.—It must be distinctly understood, by all concerned, that the Corps who may feel disposed to avail themselves of these advantages for their improvement in Drill, must do so before the 1st day of October next.

Note for New Brunswick.

If a "Camp of Instruction" be formed in New Brunswick, in preference to the performance of the Annual Drill, as above, there will be no objections to such formation, provided that the expense of such Camp will not exceed \$26,000.

GEORGE FUTVOYE,
Deputy of the Minister
of Militia and Defence.

OUT FOR DRILL.

The 37th Battalion Haldimand Rifles were called out for eight days battalion drill on Monday last, and are now at York performing said drill. This is a most inconvenient season for the drill, there is no one doubts; as it places the farming portion of the men (which is the largest part of them) in a very annoying and unpleasant position, having to leave their hay standing in the field when they ought to be cutting it. The Fenians, however, are to blame for this state of things, and we feel assured they will be made to pay for it ere long, as it is their positive and fixed intention to invade Canada before the 15th inst., all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. We are glad to see with what alacrity the men have come up to the work, and the few skulks who have sneaked off will be made to pay dear for their cowardice, as they deserve.

On the 29th of June, the 37th Battalion paraded eight companies strong under Lieut. Col. Davis, 415 officers and men. As it is in midst of the haying season, it speaks well for the loyal and patriotic spirit of the battalion that so large a turn out should be made. The men are in good heart, and though turning out at great inconvenience to themselves, are quite ready to go to the front should a Fenian show his nose over the border.—*Cayuga Sentinel*.

The Oxford Rifles' Band is composed of twenty men and officers, whose services, throughout the eight day's drill, were effective and duly appreciated. The strength of the 22nd battalion of Oxford Rifles does not include the whole volunteer force, of the county of Oxford, as the Tilsenburgh and Thamesford companies are taken out of this county and attached to the Middlesex battalion and the Drumbo company is attached to the Brant battalion, so in fact, the County of Oxford produces thirteen companies of volunteers. If every county in the province of Ontario, contributed in an equal ratio according to population, the volunteer force of Ontario, would present a formidable army, and obviate the necessity of conscription.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"PA, what is meant by raw recruits?"
"It means soldiers who have not stood fire."

The *Morning Herald* reports the bursting of Major Palliser's 9-inch bore 12 ton compound gun under proof at the butts at Woolwich, at the second round of 250lb. shot and 55lb. charge.

Col. Codman, of New Hamburgh, received a gratuity of four hundred dollars from the Government on account of sickness caused by exposure during the late Fenian raid.

WILLIAM BARRY, the Soldier who killed Captain Spear, of the British army, on board the steamboat *Oclavia*, while ascending the Missouri River last year has been brought from Fort Stephenson to Yancton, where he will be tried for murder.

CANONICAL.—"You are not accustomed to canonical proceedings," said a Clergyman to a one armed soldier. "Ain't I, though?" responded the soldier; "if we didn't have canonical proceedings in the Crimea and in India, then they never had 'em anywhere."

In order to convey to the public some idea of the power of the battery now engaged at Shoeburyness in proving, the resisting power of the various shields, the *Times* says that if its five guns were fired simultaneously they would deliver about 16 cwt. of shot, propelled by 250 lb. of powder, striking the target with a mechanical force sufficient to throw nearly a ton weight over the top of the highest mountain in the world.

A SOLDIER correspondent of an English paper does not like the insinuation in an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, where it is said apropos of a recent order: "At length the imbecility of trusting drunkards and evil doers with edged tools at all times and seasons was recognized, and the British soldier is now, when off duty, deprived of his bayonet," etc. He objects to the sweeping classification."

THE SCOTCH FUSILIER GUARDS AND THE BAGPIPE.—To the uneducated English ear the sound of the bagpipe has ever been a discordant sound, but in deference to the tastes of the Highlanders this instrument has been tolerated from an idea that it was necessary for soothing the feelings of the fiery Scotch, as well as for their health and comfort. It is curious, and perhaps satisfactory, to learn that the Scotch Fusilier Guards, who are principally recruited from the Highland district of Scotland, are about to discard their pipes, and for the future to content themselves with the less exciting music of their regimental band.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A VERY remarkable suggestion has just been made by the Emperor of Russia for rendering war less barbarously cruel. When bombshells were first introduced they were used only against fortifications. Of late years the explosive principle has been adopted for field-guns as well as siege artillery, and every one knows what terror shell will produce when fired into a body of men. The Emperor now proposes that the

European armies should give up the use of shells, and confine them solely to siege operations, and it is said Napoleon is quite willing to assent to the arrangement. This reminds one of the rule by which school-boys agree that they won't hit below the third button of the waistcoat. Why do not the Emperors advance a little farther in the same wise direction, and say that they won't fight at all?

The *Engineer* says that it is reported that the snider rifle enlarges at the breech by constant wear, so that gas escapes. The cause is the want of the breech being fastened down, and the use of a cheaper cartridge with a weaker base. The *Mechanics Magazine* says further: "Owing to some accidents at practice, it is reported that the Snider cartridges are in a state of non-user. Whether the whole are to be condemned or not does not appear, but orders have been issued to suspend the further firing. The declaration of Sir John Pakington that no pains would be spared to provide the British soldier with the best possible cartridge, does not seem to have borne fruit as yet."

A HARD HIT AT AMERICAN WOMEN.—Among Leon Gazlan's posthumous papers was found an essay on the characteristics of women, which will not add to his popularity among American ladies. Just read the outrageous paragraph:—"A French woman will love her husband if he is either witty or chivalrous; a German woman if he is constant or faithful; a Dutch woman if he does not disturb her ease and comfort too much; a Spanish woman if he wreaks terrible vengeance on those who are under his displeasure; an Italian woman if he is dreamy and poetical; a Danish if he thinks that her native country is the brightest, and happiest country on earth; a Russian woman if he despises all Westerners as miserable barbarians; an English woman if he succeeds in ingratiating himself with the royal court and the aristocracy; an American woman if he has plenty of money."

A FENIAN LAW SUIT.—The *New York Tribune* of Saturday has the following:—

General O'Neil, who is President of one of the "wings" of the Fenian Brotherhood, had a criminal information filed yesterday against Michael Scanlan and Dr. David Bell, editor of *The Irish Republic*, for pro-vo-king him to commit a breach of the peace, by publishing a statement in a letter written and signed by Captain William H. Grace, of the National Hotel, Washington. The statement in question is to the following effect, viz:—

"Every Irishman here in Washington only knows too well, to his sorrow and humiliation, the untrue assumption of O'Neil, and the capital he endeavoured to make out of the Ridgeway affair. He came here and started in the 'claim' business; but was not long in operation before he was suspended by the War and Treasury Departments for presenting before them unjust and dishonest claims, and his name was posted up in each Department as one forbidden to transact any business with the Government."

Messrs. Scanlan and Bell were arrested in their office at twelve o'clock, noon. They proceeded with their counsel to the Police Court. O'Neil also appeared with his counsel. The defendants were held in \$1,000 bail each for their appearance July 10. The *New York Sun* says it is rumored that the

examination of this case will bring to light portions of the history of the invasion of Canada not heretofore made public, but which a large number of persons are likely to be deeply interested in.

DISARMING OF LICHTENSTEIN.—The sovereign Prince of Lichtenstein has decided on disbanding his army. In the old Germanic Confederation he was bound to keep together a body of 90 men as a contingent, which was a heavy charge on his treasury. At present he is determined to be freed from it, and so he disarms.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.—Private despatches from Paraguay report further battles. A few encounters have taken place, in which the Brazilian forces were successful. Nevertheless, Lopez remained at the head of a powerful army, and was determined to stand his ground. He was strongly entrenched and well provisioned. The Brazilians were contemplating an attack on Humaita.

TREATMENT OF THE TROOPS FROM ABYSSINIA.—"An Officer in the Reserve Force" expresses his hope that the gratitude of the country towards the troops returning from Abyssinia will be displayed by deeds as well as by words, and will not be limited to complimentary speeches and votes of thanks in the Lords and Commons. "It would go far to popularize the service, and would facilitate the work of the recruiting sergeant, were Sir John Pakington enabled to announce that each regiment on its arrival would be at once sent to some favorite quarters, and not relegated for the winter season to the bleak hill sides of Shorncliffe or Aldershot, and that as many furloughs as possible would be granted to the men."

MAJOR SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The *Athenaeum* of May 16 mentions a report that Sir Walter Scott's eldest son "made a sort of merit of the fact that he had never read a line of his father's novels." This is incredible. Major Scott was reputed to be an intelligent man, proud of his father's fame and worth. Lockhart used to say that Major Scott wrote letters almost worthy of his father's pen. When in India with his regiment in 1843, Major Scott, hearing that a Highland battalion was to pass about fifty miles from his station (Bangalore), rode that distance one day and back the next, merely to hear the *skirl* of the pipes! No doubt there would be a jolly mess for his reception besides, but in the incident (which we give you the authority of a private letter of Mr. Lockhart's) we seem to have a touch of the first Sir Walter.—*Inverness Courier*.

THE MAGNESIUM LIGHT IN ABYSSINIA.—King Theodore, it is stated, advised his captains to attack the British by night, but they declined, and descended to their deaths by daylight. Had they obeyed, they would have had a new proof of the power which science can bring to bear in aid of slaughter. Sir Robert Napier had with him an apparatus for employing the magnesium light on a grand scale. At a distance of 500 yards a bewildering blaze of light would have been thrown into the eyes of the Abyssinians, and the British, themselves in impenetrable shadow, would have shot down their lustrious enemies at leisure and ease. The poor Abyssinians would have been helpless as herrings with the electric ray streaming on the shore. It is hardly war such a contest; but it is better that civilization should be armed than that barbarism should be.—*Spectator*.

THE NEW ART OF WAR.—"The Zouaves and Grenadiers of the Guard," says the *Moniteur*, "have lately made some very curious experiments on the practising ground at the camp of Chalons. The idea was entertained that in certain cases it might be useful to cover a line of battle by temporary defences, and the soldiers were furnished with shovels and pickaxes, which they carried on their knapsacks. On arriving at the position selected, the battalions were deployed, a rapid reconnoitring by the staff determined the most favorable sight for digging a trench. The troops, protected by sharpshooters, moved to the spot, and laying down their arms, set to work, the skirmishers laying down in front, and firing to restrain the enemy. In eight minutes five battalions were protected by cutting of one metro 50c. (about five feet), presenting a sufficient screen to shelter them perfectly. The following is the mode of proceeding:—The Battalion, being in place, the men acting as pioneers— one half of the effective—laid down their knapsacks; one man took a pickaxe, and the next a shovel, each two having a metro to dig. The pair work side by side, and when all have finished the cutting an earth-defence is complete, and the troops descend into the hollow which has been made."

MEGANTIC VOLUNTEERS.—The annual inspection of the 55th Battalion of Megantic Infantry took place at the Corners, Township of Inverness, on Dominion Day. The band of the Royal Artillery went up from Quebec, to enliven the proceedings, by the kind permission of Col. Chandler. A large number of people from all parts of the county—amongst whom were not a few of the fair sex—were in attendance, and seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. Precisely at noon the battalions, under command of that popular and zealous officer, Lt. Col. Thomas Barvis, amounting 350 men, rank and file, marched on the parade ground, and having formed into open column, the review commenced. Various battalion and field movements were most creditably gone through, both officers and men displaying much efficiency in movement and knowledge of drill. The appearance in *physique* of the men was beyond all praise. A finer, more muscular, manly lot of fellows we have never witnessed—they are a credit to the county, and to the gallant officer who so worthily commands them. The regiment has been under canvass for the sixteen days previous to the inspection putting in the drill for 1868-9. During that time the conduct of the men has been uniformly good, and they have learnt much from their being encamped and performing all the ordinary duties of a soldier. We are sorry, however, to be obliged to state that the Militia Department grossly neglected to provide for the comfort of the men while in the tents. Many things were wanting, but especially blankets and overcoats. Notwithstanding all the remonstrances and entreaties of the commanding officer, not a blanket or overcoat was served out to the men, and they were compelled to sleep on the damp grass, in a rough field, many of them with nothing on but a flannel shirt, and one of those Military school tunics. Were it not that the men were strong, hearty fellows, and the weather warm and fine, the consequences might have been serious. Major Grant and Adjutant Monzambert, of the Quebec Garrison Artillery of Quebec, accompanied the band to Inverness and were present at the review.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

THE VOLUNTEER GATHERING AT COOKSHIRE.

One of the most successful gatherings of the Volunteer Militia took place at Cookshire on Dominion day.

The whole of the companies of the Compton Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Cook, nine in number, in full strength, were present; of these companies the Lake Megantic company, Capt. Ramage, and the Winslow companies under Capt. Macdonald and Capt. McIver, had *marched* respectively over *fifty-five* and *forty* miles.

The Sherbrooke Battalion, under Lieut. Col. Bowen, was also present, and with the splendid Cookshire Cavalry Corps, nearly sixty strong, commanded by Captain Winder, and the Sherbrooke Cavalry, swell the ranks to about a thousand strong.

About five thousand spectators were present.

The Brigade was under the command of Lt. Col. King, and was inspected by the District Staff Officer, Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith.

After the usual formalities of inspection, the men were served out with blank cartridge, and a sham fight took place,

Probably few more picturesque scenes have ever been witnessed than this mock engagement.

Surrounded by dense woods on very highly elevated ground the place used for the parade was an extensive clearing, from which a view of the mountains and vistas of the valleys of the Eastern Townships, stretching away for miles and miles into the far off distance, was obtained.

An attack on the position from the northward was promptly met by a cloud of skirmishers, who dashed out with an *elan* and steadiness surprising for young troops—the rapid rolling fire of the Snider sent back in a thousand echoes from wood to wood and mountain to mountain, was then for the first time heard in the county, and created the liveliest wonder and astonishment.

The skirmishers being driven in, retired on the supports and reserves who had formed in line, and lying down in the long grass, suddenly sprung up to meet the advancing enemy, and after, a crashing volley, charged. The cavalry then sweeping round the flanks, charged the retreating enemy with a thundering British cheer. The pursuing practice of the Cookshire troop over ground so broken with long grass, scrub and rock that galloping seemed impossible, elicited the loudest cheers from the spectators and the high commendations of the inspecting Officer.

The troops having reformed, were addressed by the District Staff Officer, who warmly complimented them on the spirit they had displayed and trusted that the next year would see so great an advantage in their drill that he might be able then to tell of their drill as he now did of their *physique* and spirit,—that they were equal to anything in Canada. He added the bright example shown by the people of Compton in furnishing such a splendid battalion for the service of their country, when on taking command of this district, two years since, not a volunteer beyond their splendid troop existed, was worthy of all praise. The inspecting Officer having concluded his remarks, the troop was allowed to stand at ease, and the spectators gathering round, cries from the latter were made for addresses from Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, J. H. Pope, Esq., M.P. —Ross, Esq., M.P.P., Col. Pomroy, and others, which were suitably responded to.

The day's proceedings then concluded with a substantial dinner to the men in a

beautiful grove on Mr. J. H. Pope's property, to whose exertions much of the success of the day was due; after which, races and games of athletic skill for prizes took place—and such a gala day as has seldom been seen in so remote a locality closed with the utmost enjoyment to all.

Let it be marked in bright letters—the whole of the expenses of the travelling and entertainment of the volunteers were defrayed by the County and Township Councils of Compton.—*Montreal Gazette*

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Tuesday, 25th August, and following days, on the

RIDEAU RIFLE RANGE, OTTAWA.

MILITARY AND ALL COMERS MATCHES

(Full particulars shortly.)



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 26th day of June, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders of His Excellency in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the under-mentioned Port shall be, and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

The Port of Londonderry

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk of Privy Council.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY. (Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Friday, 15th May, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:—

Leave Ottawa.	7:00 a. m.	9:25 a. m.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express,	1:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.	
Mixed,	9:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.	
Mail,			
Leave Prescott.	7:15 a. m.	10:35 a. m.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed,	1:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.	
Express,	5:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.	
Mail,			

The time of these Trains have been so arranged as to ensure connection with night and day Trains on Grand Trunk, East and West.

Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway.

Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.

T. S. DETLOR, THOMAS REYNOLDS, Superintendent, Managing Director.

N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time.

Prescott, April 20th 1868.

14-11



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Saturday, 20th day of June, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the lists sanctioned by subsequent orders of His Excellency in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the undermentioned Ports shall be, and they are hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Port of Maitland.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Port of Richmond.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscribers manufacture Type Revolving Double and Single Cylinder Printing Machines,

BED AND PLATEN POWER PRESSES,

FOR

Newspaper, Book, Job and Card Printing. They would call the attention of publishers of Newspapers to their new

RAILWAY

NEWSPAPER PRESS!

Which is especially designed to supply newspapers of moderate circulation with a plain but serviceable Printing Machine, and one capable of doing also Job Work of every description. It can be run easily by one man at a speed of 800 Impressions per hour, and by steam will give 1,000 or 1,200 per hour without noise or jar.

The Press occupies 5 1/2 x 10 feet, and can be worked in a room 7 feet high. Weight boxed 3,600 pounds. Their single

LARGE CYLINDER HAND PRINTING MACHINE

OR

COUNTRY PRESS,

Is also a convenient and durable Printing Machine, capable of doing the entire work of an out-of-town office.

It is designed to run by hand at the speed of 800 per hour.

Each Machine is warranted, and will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

We manufacture almost every article required for Letterpress, Lithographic, or Copper-plate Printing, Book Binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping, and furnish outfits complete for each.

We would call attention to our patent Sectional Stereotype Blocks, Mechanical Quoins, Patent Lined Gallies, New Compositors' stands, Cabinets of new design, and of all sizes, Patent Pocket Bodkins, Printers' Knives, &c.

Blanketing and Types of our own importation, and made expressly for our Newspaper and Cylinder Printing Machines.

ESTIMATES IN DETAIL FURNISHED.

A new Catalogue, containing cuts and descriptions of many new machines, not before shown in their Book, and directions for putting up, working, &c., can be had on application.

R. HOE & Co.,

New York and Boston, Mass.

Publishers of Newspapers are at liberty to publish this advertisement displayed as above three times in their paper, with this note, and not without, any time previous to January 1st, 1869, but not later, provided they purchase type or material of our manufacture for four times the amount of their bill, which will be allowed in settlement of ours, on receipt of a copy of their paper containing the advertisement.

June 20, 1868.

28-31u.

TO PUBLISHERS.

KNOWING from experience that there exists in this country the necessity for a RELIABLE CANADIAN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY...

Our future relations with the Press of Canada, we have every reason to hope, will prove mutually pleasant, profitable and satisfactory.

In the beginning of May we shall issue the first number of "THE CANADIAN PRESS," which we shall publish monthly thereafter...

Any Publisher desirous of authorizing us to take advertisements and subscriptions for him, will please send a copy of his paper as an exchange, addressed to

The Canadian Press, Box 335 1/2, MONTREAL.

and also insert, under his editorial heading, the notice hereto attached. He will further advise us by letter of the subscription price of his paper...

GEORGE MOSS & CO., Advertising Agents, Box 335 1/2, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.

REFERENCES.

- ALONZO WRIGHT, M. P., Hull. J. M. CURRIER, M. P., Ottawa. R. LYON, M. P., Carleton. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. P., (Editor Montreal Gazette.) Hon. E. M. MACDONALD, (Editor and Proprietor Halifax Citizen.) I. B. TAYLOR, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Ottawa Citizen.) DAWSON KERR, Esq., (Proprietor Volunteer Review.) A. MACLEAN, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Cornwall Freeholder.)

"GEORGE MOSS & CO., "Gazette" Buildings, No. 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal. Are our Agents for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that city, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at our lowest rates.

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DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glasses, Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Painter. GLASS STAINING—This is the only Glass Staining Establishment in Ottawa...

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PROVINCIAL INS. COMPY OF CANADA. Head Office, Toronto. DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collar Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed.

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And all articles required by Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY H. N. TABB & CO.

683 Craig Street, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

Hunter Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers, Ottawa.

The above work is now in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all cities, towns, villages, etc., in the Province of Ontario...

Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co., Printers and Publishers, 43-44

Ottawa, Oct. 12

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

RIDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied larder.

REVERE HOUSE,

RIDEAU street, Ottawa. Omnibuses to and from the cars and boats free of charge. This House has been furnished throughout, and is second to none in the Capital.

J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,

MANUFACTURE on their premises RIFLE CUPS and other PRESENTATION PLATE, London, and Paris House, Toronto.

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867.

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

THE EAGLE ARMS COMPANY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS, BREECH-LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOLS, AND FOR THE

NEW YORK METALIC AMMUNITION COMPANY'S PATENT METALIC WATER-PROOF CARTRIDGES.

WE beg to inform the public that we have been appointed AGENTS in Canada for the sale of the above celebrated Arms and Ammunition, and that we have a full supply on hand, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

Descriptive and Illustrative Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Agents, Montreal.

And for sale in Ottawa by A. WORKMAN & Co., Rideau Street, Lower Town, and Wellington Street, Upper Town. 19

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OTTAWA. This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Office, and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and, with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada.

JAMES A. GOVIN, Proprietor.

R. W. CRUCE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allen Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Numond, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. J. Russell, C. T. O. Robert Bell, Esq. All business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to.

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,

AUMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa. P. O'MEARA, Proprietor.

"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The Queen" is now fitted up, and comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The house has been refitted and refurnished throughout. 1-ly

CITY HOTEL,

CLARENCE street, Ottawa, William Graham, Proprietor. This House is well known to the travelling public of Canada, and still maintains its character as a first-class hotel.

G. MERCER ADAM,

LATE ROLLO & ADAM

BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS, BOOK IMPORTER

IN Law,

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The Sciences, and General Literature.

61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK."

PRICE ONE DOLAR.

Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer Militia,

When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the everyday duties of the various grades of rank and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto. G. MERCER ADAM Publisher, Toronto.

W. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Rifles, Ammunitions, &c., &c., No. 132 Yonge st., Toronto. 1-ly

DR. O. C. WOOD,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa. Day office opposite Mugee & Russell's, Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence, Maria street, Centre Town, Ottawa. Careers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy, and almost painless process. References given to parties successfully treated, if required. The cure guaranteed. 1-ly

J. M. CURRIER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of Sawed Lumber, etc. Ottawa, C. W. J. M. Currier, James McLaren, John McLaren.

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THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.

THE RIFLE STADIUM is an instrument for judging distances from 50 yards to 800 yards, and is in universal use in England. Price by mail Two Dollars Fifty Cents. All kinds of Telescopes, Field Glasses, Microscopes, and Optic Instruments made and sold at Optian, King-street, Toronto, Ontario. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

AND DEALER IN

IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c., Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges. SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW, Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, Conservative.
The Edinburgh Review—Whig.
The Westminster Review—Radical.
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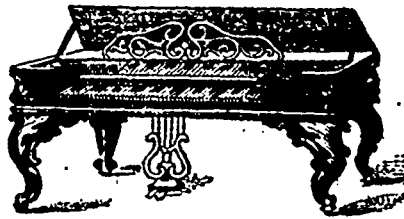


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