

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

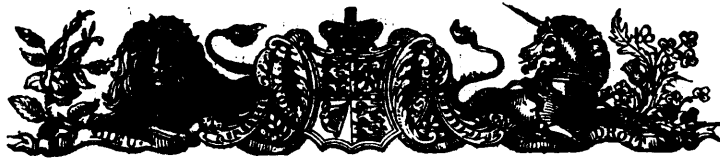
L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
 - Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
 - Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
 - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 - Pages detached/
Pages détachées
 - Showthrough/
Transparence
 - Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
 - Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
 - Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
 - Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
 - Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II. OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1868. No. 42.

For "THE REVIEW."
"PARTANT POUR LA SYRIE"
BY G. W.

Altho' the lively martial air "Partant pour la Syrie" is familiar enough to all who have occasionally the opportunity of listening to a band, it is doubtful whether either the French words or Sir Walter Scott's peculiarly poetical and graceful translation of them are as well-known to the public generally as they deserve to be.

As a point of curiosity I have ventured a very humble attempt to reduce an English version to something like the peculiar terse matter-of-factness of the original, a property shared indeed by most French verse, that language being undoubtedly less calculated for the misty imagery which lends a breadth and wealth of association to poetic conceptions, than for the clear, sharp definitions of science or diplomacy.

The failure to carry out this attempt may perhaps be atoned for in the eyes of many who may not be acquainted with Scott's elegant version, by its being annexed hereto, and it may be remembered that Sir Walter's verses are adapted to the air, which, it is needless to say, my humble experiment is not.

I do not know whether the French verses are literally as written by Queen Hortense, but I believe they are, or very nearly so.

Partant pour la Syrie
Le jeune le brave Dunois
Venait prier Marie,
De venir ses exploits.
Faites, Reine Immortelle!
(Lui dit-il en partant)
Que j'aime la plus belle—
Et sois le plus vaillant!

Il trace sur la pierre
Le serment de l'honneur.
Et va suivre a la guerre
Le Comte son Seigneur.
Au noble vœu fidele,
Il dit en combattant,
Amour a la plus belle—
Honneur au plus vaillant!

Je te dois la victoire,
Dunois, dit le Seigneur,
Puisque tu fais ma gloire
Je ferai ton bonheur.
De ma fille Isabelle
Sois l'epoux a l'instant,
Car elle est la plus belle—
Et toi le plus vaillant!

A l'autel de Marie
Ils contractent tous deux
Cette union chérie
Qui seule rend heureux.
Chacun dans la chapelle
Se dit, en les voyant,
Amour a la plus belle—
Honneur au plus vaillant!

Parting for Palestine
Dunois the brave—
"Fair let my exploits shine"
"Queen of the Wave!"*
"Prays he to Heaven's Queen"
"Grant me to love"
"Maiden the fairest seen—"
"Valiantest prove I!"

*"St Mary, Queen of the Sea," is one of the many Roman Catholic titles of the Virgin.

His oath on the altar
He graved with his sword,
Then to the Holy War
Follow'd his Lord;
To his fierce battle-cry
Echoed the air,
"To the brave honor high,
"Love to the fair!"

Vict'ry I owe thee,
Dunois! said his Lord,
Thou givest me glory—
I give thee reward—
To my child Isabel
Plight thou thy vow,
For she is the fairest—
The valiantest thou!

Before Mary's altar
United they stand;
Blessed the Union
Where heart goes with hand!
Through every chapel aisle
Cries rend the air—
"Renown to the bravest
"And love to the fair!"

It was Dunois the young and brave, was bound for Palestine,
But first he made his orisons before Mary's shrine:
"And grant, Immortal Queen of Heaven, was still the Soldier's prayer
"That I may prove the bravest knight, and love the fairest fair!"

His oath of honor on the shrine he graved it with his sword.
And followed to the Holy Land the banner of his Lord;
Where, faithful to his noble vow, his war cry filled the air,
"Be honor'd aye the bravest knight, beloved the fairest fair."

They owed the conquest to his arm, and then his Liege-Lord said,
"The heart that has for honor beat by bliss must be repaid.—
"My daughter Isabel and thou shall be a wedded pair,
"For thou art bravest of the brave, she fairest of the fair."

And then they bound the holy knot before St. Mary's shrine,
That makes a paradise on earth, if hearts and hands combine;
And every lord and lady bright that were in chapel there,
Cried, "Honored be the bravest knight, beloved the fairest fair!"

(Sir Walter Scott)

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW."
THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

(By the Author of the Campaigns of 1754-64.)

Towards the close of the Sixteenth Century the Turkish Empire had reached under the vigorous administration of a series of warlike and enterprising Sultans the culminating point of its political and military power. One hundred years previously the Great Mahomed had planted the Crescent above the Cross on the dome of St. Sophia's and annihilated the last remnant of Imperial

Rome by overturning the effete Empire of the Greeks. A few years later the horse-tail standards of the Pacha's were to be seen under the walls of Vienna, and for many a long year Western Europe was to be troubled by the fame of a power who knew neither mercy nor pity, and whose avowed object was universal Empire, and mission, conversion to the tenets of the creed of the Arabian Camel driver by the sword.

The period was favorable for the projects of the apostles of the false prophet. Europe was slowly emerging from the evils of the feudal system, the foundations of those Empires and Kingdoms known to modern days were indeed laid and even then ancient; but the materials of which each was composed had not yet received that centralisation which placed the power in the hands of a monarch whose sway was undisputed and who could wield it for the benefit of the many; each state generally consisted of a number of petty sovereigns who might thwart, but could not wholly withstand, the monarch's will, and consequently in those actions which first turned the tide of Turkish victory we shall in vain seek the enthusiasm which one hundred years later dealt that power its death-blow before the walls of Vienna.

There were however two powers in Europe whose forces combined and properly led could at the period of the battle of Lepanto have annihilated the Turkish power—the king of Spain and the Republic of Venice. Of the first it may be said at once that he was a narrow-minded, bigoted, driveller, incapable of taking a broad view of any subject and perfectly willing to make all the other powers his trembling dependants, if fear of the Turks could have effected that object; while the other was governed by an Oligarchy at once imbecile and mischievous—in the end she contributed the chief naval force which contributed so powerfully to rescue the infant civilization of Europe from the danger of Asiatic barbarism.

The rich and fertile Island of Cyprus had excited the cupidity of Salim II., (known in history as the *Sot*) son of Solomon the Magnificent, whose love for the wine produced on that Island was notorious, and he had

long sought an opportunity to break the truce which for nearly thirty years existed between the Ottoman power and the Republic. By the explosion of her principal magazine the destruction of the great Venetian arsenal on which the equipment of her fleets depended was effected, and a report of this event determined the Sultan to move at once on Cyprus.

Europe was then divided by those religious wars, the consequences of the Reformation effected in the early part of the century, and therefore there was nothing to fear from any combination of its princes or people.

Early in 1570 a powerful fleet carrying 80,000 men under the command of Lala Mustapha, himself a renegade and the most famous of the Turkish Generals, sailed from Constantinople for the conquest of Cyprus, whose whole opposing forces were about 600 horse, the local militia and 2000 foot soldiers under Nicholas Dondolo, the newly appointed Governor, in whose capacity the people had no confidence but whose stubborn defence of Nicoxia and heroic death proved him to be a soldier. That city was captured by storm on the 9th September, after seven weeks of open trenches, given up to pillage and the inhabitants put to the sword except some 2000 of the most noble and beautiful women who were put into galleys and ships; in one of which a lady of rank found means to ignite the magazine destroying all the vessels loaded with the spoil and captives.

The defence of this place had been deemed an instance of heroic devotion, but that of Famagosta, the principal Venetian city and port in Cyprus, threw it into the shade altogether. For eleven months this insignificant fortress, under the command of the brave Bragadino with a scanty garrison aided by the armed citizens, withstood the Moslim power. At last when all provisions were exhausted and but seven barrels of powder remained in the magazine, the heroic Governor ordered the white flag to be unfurled, saying as he did so:—"Officers and men, I call Heaven to witness that it is not I who surrender this town to the infidels, but the Senate of Venice who by abandoning us to our fate have given us into the hands of those barbarians." A capitulation was signed but broken, the inhabitants reduced to slavery, many of the nobility massacred, and the brave commandant after suffering every indignity was brutally flayed alive.

A Spanish and a Venetian squadron witnessed this siege, the latter succeeded in throwing in a handful of men by way of reinforcements, the former would give no support. Philip was busy trying the effect of his usual double policy to gain advantages by the distress of his neighbors. The town fell on the 15th of August, 1561, and with it the Isle of Cyprus.

If possessed of common humanity Lala Mustapha might have secured Cyprus without after consequences, but his cruelty was so great as to cause serious personal alarm

in Europe, and the Venetian Republic aided by the Pope had begun to organise a fleet at Messina for the relief of Famagosta before its fall, whose operations were retarded by Philip's double dealing. On the news of this catastrophe, however he was compelled reluctantly to join the league but he sought so many advantages from the tardy and inefficient aid he offered as to further delay an expedition on which so much depended.

The Christian fleet consisted of 150 Venetian, 70 Spanish, 6 Maltese (or Knights of St. John), 3 of Savoy, making 199 galleys and six great Gallies belonging to the Venetians. In modern days such a fleet would be formidable from its numbers alone, but the description of vessels employed awakens astonishment at the daring of the mariners who would venture to sea in such craft. A galley was a vessel whose beam was out of all proportion to her length, high in the poop and fore-castle and very low in the waist propelled by oars pulled by slaves who sat on benches nearly level with the water; the prow was considerably elongated and generally formed into some fanciful representation of a beak, it bore a close representation to the peculiar weapon with which modern steam rams are armed and was designed for precisely the same purpose—it carried a few small cannon on the poop and fore-castle—was furnished with a short mast and tremendous latteen sail, the yards even being in many cases 120 feet in length. Some idea of the sea worthiness of the craft can be formed, especially when it is known that the ordinary length was about 190 feet, and beam 22 feet. The rowers were slaves taken in war, or criminals, in both cases they were chained to the benches which was the place the greater part of their wretched lives were spent in. The fighting men bore no proportion to the slaves in a vessel containing 300 of the latter, the crew and soldiers would number about 150. In action the mode of procedure was to endeavor to get on the broadside or quarter of the enemy and by urging the rowers to their utmost power force the galley's beak through the timbers of its opponent—the artillery, as might be supposed, was of very little use indeed.

At this very period the *Gueux de la mer*, as the people of Holland were called, being engaged in a death struggle for independence against Philip of Spain, had invented the naval tactics of modern days, and by use of wind, sail and heavy artillery was gradually but surely destroying Spanish supremacy at sea. In the three hundred years which have elapsed since the battle of Lepanto the Dutch (Conventional) ship has not altered in personal outlines, broad bluff bows, great breadth of beam, short low masts with little top hampers; it is hard to believe that these were once the fastest ships in the world and would not hesitate to engage double their number of heavy armed galleys and gallies—skill in seamanship, a thorough knowledge of naval tactics and bull-dog courage generally brought them off victors.

To oppose this lumbering and ill armed flotilla the Turks had just 240 galleys and 60 smaller vessels, making 300 in all, quite as inefficient as their opponents; yet on such ill formed squadrons the apparent fate of Empires depended, and it was quite a matter of doubt whether the Crescent might not float over the Vatican and Palace of the Escurial.

The Christian fleet was to be commanded by Don John of Austria, the right wing of it was led by John Andrew Doria, the centre by the commander-in-chief, the left under Agostino Barbarigo; each of the wings consisted of 54 galleys, the centre of 60, with the reserve, commanded by Don Alvaro Bazzano Marquis of Santa Cruz (afterwards well known as first commander-in-chief of the "Invincible Armada"), consisted of 30 galleys. The fleet sailed from the harbor of Messina and were speedily apprised of the fall of Famagosta, the total loss of Cyprus and that the Turkish fleet lay in the Bay of Lepanto with orders to seek and fight the Christian fleet where ever to be found.

Lepanto, the Bay, Gulf or Strait (for it is spoken of in all these connections) derives its name from the ancient Naupactus, so named by the Heraclidae, which is a town situated in North Lat 38° 21'.50" East Long 21° 46', it is now known as Lepanto and situated in the Province of Patras in the kingdom of Modern Greece. The strait or bay is at the entrance of the Gulf of Corinth where it is connected with the Gulf of Patras; it is strictly speaking a strait less than a mile in width, but it can with propriety be described under any of the foregoing designations.

The Christian fleet had rendezvoused in the harbor of Gomenitza, a small seaport of Epirus opposite the Southern end of Corfu, when the intelligence referred to reached its chief officers, and such was the dread of the Turkish prowess in those days that many of them advised defensive measures, but the persuasions of the Collonna who commanded the twelve Venetian galleys subsidised by the Pope and the resolution of Don John himself decided them on seeking the Turkish fleet without delay. Notwithstanding the fact that the wind was ahead he weighed anchor and steered for the bay where the haughty foe of Christendom lay securely at his moorings. At day light on the 7th Oct., 1571, the island group, known anciently as the Echinades, being visible on the star-board bow, the look out on the Princes galley made the signal of a sail in sight; it was repeated by Doria's squadron, and those whose curiosity impelled them to ascend the rigging could easily discover the forest of masts which indicated the Turkish fleet. A battle was therefore imminent and the order at once issued therefor by the commander-in-chief who hoisted a banner consecrated by the Pope and fired a gun to bring his captain's on board; those gentlemen appealed by the great preponderance of the Tur-

lish force counselled caution and ventured to doubt the prudence of provoking the contest, with the true perception of a soldier Don John replied that this was not the time for council but for combat; he visited personally all the galleys exhorting the soldiers to fight bravely for their country and religion.

Both fleets were now rapidly approaching each other, the Turkish running large before the wind and the Christians laboring at the oar; as the former greatly outflanked the latter it was no wonder if cautious old soldiers hesitated before engaging a force with the advantages so largely in its favor, and no doubt the weather gauge would have decided the action in favor of the Turks if it had not changed at the critical moment—a sudden lull the sails flapped against the masts, the water became smooth and both parties were compelled to take to their oars—presently the wind shifted round and gave the Christians without manœuvring the weather gauge—the fault of the Turks seems to have been that of remaining too long at anchor.

As the Turkish fleet had advanced in the form of a crescent with both wings much extended their line was thrown into confusion by the sudden change of wind, especially as all their light and swift vessels were at the extremity of the line were unsupported and cut off from the main body by the Christian's fleet advancing in supporting divisions. It was noon before Doria was able to strike the centre of the Turkish fleet and the flag ship of the Turkish commander in chief commenced the action; but the Venetians commanded by Sebastian Venerio reserved their fire till on the point of closing and then delivered it with such deadly effect that the Turkish vessels seemed to reel from the shock, the wind carrying the smoke on their decks completed their confusion which was increased by the shock of the closing galleys which strove to bury their beaks in the quarters or broadsides of their opponents.

Don John of Austria sought out the galley of the Capitan Pasha—both met with such force as to send the beak of the latter far among the benches of the former, and a furious hand to hand encounter ensued. The action became general as the various divisions of the Christian fleet arrived to the support of those already engaged. The Turkish right was commanded by the Bey of Alexandria who made a furious attack on the Venetian squadron, but Barbarigo with the reserves of that squadron repulsed him with tremendous slaughter although his nephew Coutamine was killed and himself struck with an arrow in the eye of which wound he died on the third day after the action. Meantime the right wing was fiercely engaged. Doria who commanded the Spanish contingent was opposed by Auloudj Ali, who from a poor Neapolitan Fisherman had risen through apostacy and his daring and furious valour to the Sovereignty of

Algiers and to be the most distinguished Admiral of his day—the previous year he had succeeded in surprising a large squadron of the Knights of Malta and all but annihilated their whole naval force, so that on this occasion their antagonists numbered only six galleys: these were commanded by Peter Giustianiani, grand prior of Messina, one of an illustrious race—his own vessel, the *Capitain di Malta*, led the centre of the line but three of the other galleys were attached to Doria's division and bore the chief brunt of Auloudj Ali's attack. The *St. Stephen* being badly supported was assailed by three Turkish vessels at once and was in the utmost danger of being taken; Giustianiani bore down to her assistance and forced two of the enemies vessels to strike, the third was on the point of surrendering when Auloudj Ali brought up four other galleys and then ensued one of the most bloody combats witnessed throughout the day—every man on board the Prior's vessel was slain except himself and two knights who were all desperately wounded; the galley fell into the hands of the Turks who brought up their seven shattered vessels and towed her off in triumph.

A feeble attempt of Doria's to recapture the *Capitain di Malta* led to an episode which has been immortalised by the genius of the author of *Don Quixotte*' "Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra," who makes Captain Viedma relate his own personal adventures in the following manner:—"My misfortune was occasioned in this way: Auloudj Ali, king of Algiers, a bold and successful corsair, having boarded and taken the Capitan galley of Malta in which three knights only were left alive and those desperately wounded, the Capitan galley of John Andrea Doria came up to her relief on board of which I was with my company, and acting as my duty enjoined, I leaped into the enemy's galley expecting to be followed by my men, but the two vessels separating I was left alone among enemies too numerous for me to resist and carried off a prisoner after receiving many wounds."

The sight of the capture of the Maltese Admiral's galley inspired the remaining knights with such determination that by a furious attack they compelled Auloudj Ali to relinquish his prize and once more the banner of the "Order" floated over the *Capitani di Malta*. No less than seventy-three knights fell in this struggle.

By this time the action had become general, every vessel of both fleets including the reserve being engaged, but it raged with peculiar fury in the centre when the flag ships of the opposing Admirals were stationed, supported by those renowned seamen Sebastian Venerio and Collonna Don John of Austria had engaged the galley of Ali Pasha and in two desperate attempts to board had been beaten back with loss; the Turkish Admiral was ably supported, but a third attempt at board-

ing soon after midday was successful, and while he was endeavoring to rally his crew an arquebus shot struck him in the forehead and he fell on the gangway of his galley his head was instantly struck off by a blow from one of his own galley slaves and thrown into the sea. Victory was no longer doubtful; the Turkish flag was struck by Don John himself, while the Marquis of Santa Cruz closing in with the reserve completed their discomfiture. Rallied repeatedly by Auloudj Ali, it was four o'clock in the afternoon before the fighting was finally over, and that astute Corsair collecting the remains of his squadron amounting to forty galleys hoisted sail and escaped with those the sole representatives of the proud Turkish fleet, eighty vessels of which were sunk; fifty burned or driven ashore, while one hundred and thirty including the Admiral's galley remained in the hands of the conquerors.

Thirty thousand Turks are said to have fallen, and three thousand four hundred prisoners remained in the hands of the Christians who had the pleasure of liberating fifteen thousand captives of their co-religionists. The loss of the conquerors amounted to twelve galleys sunk and 8000 men killed. Their fleet was much shattered which with the limitation placed on the power of Don John by Philip of Spain, prevented this blow from being followed up by the capture of Constantinople; in fact so assured was the Turkish Government that this would be attempted that preparations were actually made for crossing the Hellespont into Asia.

The stupid obstancy and suspicion of Philip, gave that power the time needed to recover from the panic, such a disaster produced, and Auloudj Ali was a man of too much energy and enterprize to hesitate about taking advantage of the delay thus afforded—and when on the opening of the campaign in 1572, Don John again appeared with the Christian fleet, Auloudj Ali, now Captain Pasha, fortified the Island of Modon, in the harbor of Navraino, and set their efforts at defiance.

This action of the 7th October, 1571, terminated the Turkish power at sea, and marks the commencement of the decline of that Empire, it is reckoned as one of the decisive battles of the World, and as far as the fate of the Mahomedan apostacy was concerned, such seems to have been the case, but its effects on European affairs is not so apparent. There can be no doubt that wherever the Asiatic fanatics encountered the nations of Western Europe, their overthrow was a foregone conclusion, this had been proved by the Crusades long before the battle of Lepanto, and at the siege of Viana, more than one hundred years afterwards.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.—Another advance has taken place in Canadian securities. Advances by the *Java* show that the six per cents of 1877-84 of the old Province of Canada are quoted at 105 to 107. New Brunswick is quoted at 103 to 105, and Nova Scotia, owing to her insane repeal agitation, is down to 100 to 102.

[Written expressly for THE REVIEW.]

ALTERATIONS IN DRILL.

Altho' there can be little question of the superior simplicity of "sections of fours" to the present formation, as regards fours alone; and I think but little doubt of the general inutility of subdivisions and sections except for the formation of square from column, yet it must be confessed that there is a difficulty. Not in the formation of a four-deep square, which was shown in a previous article to be simple and free from liability to confusion; much more so indeed than by "sections outwards." But in forming a two deep square there is a difficulty in adhering to the one formation of fours, and in securing at the same time an even division of the company for wheeling outwards.

The following sketch of an imaginary portion of instructions for proving a company, will both point out the nature of the dilemma and also a mode of obviating it.

I am sensible, however, that this method, although the variations involved in it would be a greater tax on the proving officer than on the men, is open to the charge of unnecessary, or at all events inconvenient, complication, and I append it as an illustration rather than as a solution of the difficulty.

It would, no doubt, be an admirable arrangement if companies could always be made to consist not only of perfect multiples of four file but of even numbers of such multiples; but as this could scarcely ever be the rule there appears to me at present to be only the following ways of simplifying the proving of a company as shadowed out in the appended memorandum.

First—to withdraw into the supernumerary rank all men beyond perfect sections, who would stand less than three file in front, which would leave one sub-division one file less only than the other, as is frequently the case now.

Secondly—to withdraw into the supernumerary rank such men as would stand less than two file in front, making the two centre sections three file each if the company should consist of an uneven number of perfect sections besides the odd two file, or also to withdraw such file if they should stand between equal numbers of perfect sections.

There is, however, an unsatisfactory amount of complication about either plan, and perhaps after all the simplest way would be to tell off in subdivisions as now, for the purpose *only* of forming two deep square, and then number off in fours.

We should thus at least get rid of "sections," which are far more puzzling to the men than subdivisions. But even if both should be retained, I trust to see the wheel of sections of fours substituted for the present mode of forming fours.

I cannot help thinking also that the Facings might be made more easy of acquirement by separating them into two classes, and by treating the Right Face, Left Face,

Right-half-Face, and Left-half-Face somewhat in the American way. The reason why I advocate this is that experience has convinced me that the three different degrees in which the foot is drawn back or advanced, tend more to confuse raw and not over bright recruits, than decided differences would. The mind is, I think, more impressed with contrasts than with gradations. It is certainly so in music. The uncultivated ear and crude taste which might readily enough pick up "Dixie" or "Johnny comes marching home," would be utterly insensible to the soft modulations of "Ah! che la morte."

It might be worth consideration whether some such instruction as the following might not render those facings before mentioned easier to the recruit and to the Instructor; especially as no pauses of time are involved.

To the Right-Face. On the word Face—keeping the weight of the body well over the forepart of the feet—slightly raise the forepart of the right foot and turn a quarter circle to the right on the right heel, raising the left heel slightly from the ground at the same time, and assisting the turn by a slight pressure on the ground of the toes of the left foot. The whole to be done in one motion.

Similar instructions, reversing the feet, would teach the Left-Face; and, substituting the right for the quarter-circle would be all that would be required for the half-faces, and if any will try it it will not take long to convince him of the perfect ease, rapidity, and simplicity of the motions.

A certain liability to unsteadiness from the greater swing required to face to the Right about &c., deters me from advocating the extension of the single-motion facing further; the other three, viz: Right-about, Right-about three quarters, and Left-about three quarters, (for Left-about need never be taught) might therefore continue to be taught as at present, and would lose nothing of their effect by contrast with the first four.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very obediently,
G. W.

PROVING A COMPANY.

Some care on the part of the Instructor or the Officer telling off a company is requisite to meet the requirements of forming a two-deep square by the outward wheel of the two halves of a company, which for this purpose, will still be denominated "sub-divisions." To this end the company will first be numbered from Right to Left in order that the proving officer may know the number of files with which he has to deal.

If the company be found to consist of an even number of perfect sections (of fours), say four, or of three perfect sections, and one with a blank file (which will be considered a perfect section) no difficulty will be experienced.

An imperfect section, if an odd section, will be made the centre one. If not an odd

one it will be made the left centre section. A blank file will be left in the nearest place to the centre of which the formation of the company will admit.

Similarly—if the imperfect section (not being an odd one) consist of three, or of two and a-half file, it will wheel with the left sub-division, which, in either case, will be only one file less in front than the right sub-division.

If the company consist of an uneven number of sections, say five, the centre section (perfect or imperfect) will be instructed, on the command "sub-divisions outwards"—to wheel its front rank to the right, and its rear rank, when clear, to the left, and to form respectively in rear of the right and left faces, thereby reinforcing the sides of the square, and being in readiness to repair casualties.

But if it consist of an uneven number of perfect sections, and a section which stands less than three file in front, it will require a different arrangement.

Thus, if the imperfect (the left centre) section, be two file, or one and a half strong, the two centre sections will be made to consist of three file each in front, instead of four, which will equalize the subdivisions.

An odd file, or a blank odd file, will be the centre file in a company composed of an even number of sections.

In a company composed of an even number of sections, it will move and reinforce the sides of the square with the centre section, its front rank man to the right, its rear rank man to the left.

When the number of sections is even, an odd or odd blank file will move similarly, the front rank man to the rear of the right face of the square—the rear rank man, if any, to the rear of the left face.

In reducing a two-deep square, the men of an odd section or of an odd file, will double independently into their position in column on the caution, taking up their dressing as nearly as they can for the outer sections to wheel back upon.

(After which the proving would continue as might be laid down.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

HEAD QUARTERS,
10th Royals, Toronto, Oct. 8th, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—My attention has been attracted to a paragraph in your paper in reference to the system of drill adopted last June for the Regiment which I have the honor to command, and I crave permission to point out two or three errors into which you have apparently fallen.

You speak of a memorandum issued for the guidance of the officers and Drill instructor of the regiment, as the introduction of changes in the Infantry Drill originated by myself.

Had you read the Note by which the

memorandum to which you refer is prefaced you would have discovered that I aimed at no more than framing instructions based upon the papers on "Simplified Drill" published by Lt Col MacDonald of Edinburgh, and on a memorandum issued by Lord Elcho for the guidance of his Regiment. I have attempted nothing original. I sought and obtained, from competent authority, permission to adopt the improvements suggested by those officers because I believe them to be a great step in advance, but I have not set myself up as a projector of new or improved Infantry Drill.

Apparently you imagine that I have published a Book, and challenged the criticism of the public. I have only issued a regimental order, for which I first obtained the sanction of the Adjutant-General. For convenience I caused it to be printed. Had I been aware before doing so that Lt Colonel MacDonald had printed his system of Drill for private distribution I should have availed myself of his kind offer to send a copy to any Volunteer officer applying for it. When I receive the copy for which I have applied I shall not be surprised if I discover that he has understood the details of his system better than I have been able to do from a perusal of the outlines of it which he published in the *Volunteer Service Gazette*.

I may add that my memorandum has received the approval of the Adjutant-General and that it was printed for the use of the Regiment only, but I shall be obliged if you, or your correspondents, will point out the obscurities to which you refer, and on their existence becoming evident, I will endeavor to remove them. Not that I can hope to act upon all, or nearly all, the brilliant and original ideas on the subject of Drill and tactics which have been, and doubtless will continue to be, contributed to your columns by your correspondents, but being content to work in a humble way for the simplification of the Drill taught to our Volunteers, I shall thankfully gather such crumbs of information as are applicable to that purpose wherever they may be found.

And now a word as to the necessity you say there is for "an Explanation of my Explanations." Every movement referred to in my memorandum was practised by this Regiment while performing our drill last June. The explanations were given by myself as nearly as I could remember them in the words of the memorandum as now printed. The several formations were effected without difficulty and with as little hesitation as any of the formations in which the regiment has been exercised during the last six years. The practice then has fully convinced me, that the system is a great improvement on that contained in the *Red Book*. I do not expect that this will be conceded by men who have been drilled into the old system until it has become a part of their nature, nor by those who hav-

ing learned or partly learned one system are too indolent to enquire fairly into the merits, or demerits, of any other. Such men as these stood out stoutly for the retention of the old smooth bore musket, until the Rifle was forced into their reluctant hands by pressure from civilians. I am old enough to remember the time when men of the same sort stood just as stanchly by the flint lock until every civilian in Britain who owned a firearm had caused it to be adapted to the percussion principle. There are always plenty of such people—in high places too—to resist every innovation. We are fortunate in having an officer at the head of the service who is unfettered by such narrow sentiments, and who advocated principles of drill very similar to those now introduced with his sanction in one of the earliest books he published.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most ob'dt servant,
A. BRUNEL, Lt. Col.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUEBEC, 8th October, 1868.

The Rifle Match of the Levis Association took place on the range of the Royal Engineers on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd inst. There was a very fair attendance from Quebec and the neighbourhood, and a great number of competitors from the regiments working on the fortifications. The shooting in most of the matches was very good, and the arrangements for marking, changing targets &c. were admirably attended to by markers from the 60th Rifles. The 8th Battalion, as usual, walked off with the Battalion prize, a silver cup valued at \$40.

The camp at the Levis fortifications was broken up on Monday last, the right wing of the 78th Highlanders leaving that evening on the Montreal boat, followed on Tuesday by the whole of the 60th. It is understood however that the work on one of the forts will be continued during the Winter by the civil contractors. The left wing of the 78th marched into the Jesuit barracks on Wednesday, and will remain in Quebec for the Winter.

The *Royal Alfred* and *Baracouta* sailed on Wednesday the 30th ult. for Halifax.

The comments of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW on the management of the late Rifle Match at Laprairie are universally approved of by the Volunteers from Quebec who were present. The Montreal papers bestowed the most elaborate praise on the match, and published scores which were ridiculously incorrect, thereby showing how little they knew about the matter. If there is no probability of better management in future they had better give up the idea of repeating the Dominion Match next year.

COUNTY OF LEVIS RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Match No. 1—Open to all-comers; ranges 200 and 400 yards; 3 shots at each; entrance

50 cents; members 25 cents; 75 entries; 71 competitors. 1st prize, \$10, Sergt. Norris, 8th Batt. V. R., 22 points. 2nd prize, \$5, Sergt. Major Hawkins, Quebec Garrison Artillery, 22 points. 3rd prize, \$2, Dr. Parke, 8th Batt. V. R., 21 points.

Match No. 2—Battalion Match—To be competed for by six officers, non-commissioned officers or men from each battalion of Volunteers or Regulars, or Quebec Rifle Club; ranges 300, 500 and 600 yards; 3 shots at each; entrance \$6 per battalion; 7 entries. 1st prize, a cup, value \$40. Highest individual score, \$5.

Battalion.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Ttl.
8th Stadacona Rifles.....	35	51	35	121
60th Royal Rifles.....	44	39	28	111
Royal Engineers.....	41	29	16	86
53rd Regiment.....				84
78th Highland Regt.....				73
Rifle Club.....				69
17th Levis Battalion.....				55

The highest individual score, 23 points, made by Dr. Parke, Stadacona Rifles, entitled him to \$5.

Match No. 3—Open to members of the Association only; ranges 300 and 400 yards; Government rifles; 3 shots at each; entrance 25 cents; 58 entries; 53 competitors. 1st prize, \$12, Sergt. Tointon, 60th Rifles, 21 points. 2nd prize, \$6, Capt. Malcolm, R.E., 19 points. 3rd prize, \$2, Corpl. Jamieson, R. E., 18 points.

The firing for the prizes of the Levis Rifle Association terminated on Friday evening. The weather was all that could be desired, and the matches were fired without interruption.

Match No 4.

Open to all comers.
1st prize.....\$8 00
2nd ".....4 00
3rd ".....2 00

Range—300 yards, 5 shots, Government Rifles. Entrance 50 cts.; Members 25 cts.

RESULT.

70 entries, 59 competitors. Points.
1st prize, Sergt. Newby, R. E.....17
2nd do Sergt. Major Hawkins, V.G.A. 16
3rd do Sergt. J. Ferguson. V.G.A....16

Match No. 5.

Open to Volunteers of Nos. 2 & 3, M. D., P. Q., and No. 6 Company, G. T. R. Rifles.

1st prize, presented by Lt. Col Blanchet.....\$20 00
2nd do Major J. Patton, sr.....10 00
3rd do Brigade Major Duchesnay. 5 00

Ranges—200 and 400 yards, 3 shots at each, Government Rifles. Entrance 25 cts. 24 competitors.

RESULT.

1st prize, Lt. Harder, No. 6, G.T.R. Rifles..20
2nd do Private G. Haws, No. 7, 17 Batt. St. Sylvester.....19
3rd do Sergt. M. Begin, Co. 2, 17 Batt. 18

The first prize in the above match was presented by Col Blanchet, 17th Battalion; Major Patton, and Col. Duchesnay, Brigade Major of the 2nd and 3rd Military District.

Match No. 6.

Open to all comers.
1st prize.....\$10 00
2nd ".....5 00
3rd ".....2 00

Ranges—300 and 500 yards, 3 shots at each, Government Rifles. Entrance 50 cts.; Members 25 cts.

24 entries, 18 competitors.

RESULT.

1st, Sergt. Newby, R. E.....19
2nd, Capt. Worsley, 60th.....19
3rd, Sergt. Ferguson, V. G. A.....18

Sergeant Norris, scored 21 points in this match, but was ruled out for using an artificial rest. Mr. Norris denies having done so. We trust the Firing Committee will explain the reason upon which their decision is based. It would be more satisfactory to both parties.

Match No. 7.

Open only to original Members of the Association, who joined previous to the 16th of September, 1868.

1st prize—A Revolver, value.....\$12 00
2nd " Drinking Flask..... 5 00
3rd " Cash..... 2 00

Ranges—200 and 400 yards, 3 shots at each, Government Rifles. Entrance 25 cts, 38 competitors.

RESULT.

1st, Corporal Clark, R. E..... 23
2nd " MacKie, R. E..... 21
3rd, Private R. Smith, St. Sylvester Co... 21

Match No. 8.

CONSOLATION MATCH—Open to all non-prize winners.

1st prize.....\$8 00
2nd " 5 00
3rd " 3 00
4th " 2 00
5th " 1 00

Range—200 yards, 5 shots, Government Rifles. Entrance free.

48 competitors.

RESULT.

1st, Corporal Homesell, R. E..... 18
2nd, Lieut. Harris, R. E..... 17
3rd, Corpl. Brown, R. E..... 17
4th, Sergt. Sibley, R. E..... 17
5th, Corpl. Paquet, St. Sylvester Co..... 17

A sweepstake was got up, at 50 cents entry. Forty-eight members entered, and fired at the following distances—300, 400 and 600 yards, three shots at each.

1st prize, \$8, Sergt. J. Ferguson, V.G.A.; 2nd prize, Sergt. Major Hawkins, V.G.A.; Sergeant Morish, 60th Rifles, won the 3rd prize, and saved his entrance fee. This match terminated the meeting.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As press of business at the last moment caused me to forget to forward my last week's letter in time, I have more than usual for this week's issue. Of course the main point of interest has been the Artillery and Cavalry camps of instruction, on the Garrison Common in this city, where all the above force in Lieutenant Colonel Duries' district, were brigaded under canvass for their sixteen days drill. The tents (53 for the Artillery, and 73 for the Cavalry,) were pitched on the rising ground, forming the north side of the Common, immediately adjoining the Great Western Railway track, by a fatigue party of the Regulars. On Thursday afternoon (October 1,) the following troops and batteries entered their canvass homes, viz:

ARTILLERY—Welland Canal Battery—three 9 pounders and one 24 pound howitzer, Lt. C. B. Nimmo, Lieut. Frank King, and Surgeon F. L. Mack—63 men 54 horses.

Hamilton Battery—same guns—Captain Smith, Lieut. DeMuir, Lieut. Daville and Dr. White, Surgeon, 60 men and 56 horses.

Toronto Battery—same guns—Captain Patterson, Lieut. Gray, Lieut. Denison, 60 men and 30 horses.

CAVALRY.—Grimsby Troop—Captain Book, Lieut. Patterson, and Cornet Spillet, 44 officers and men.

St. Catharines Troop—Capt. Gregory, Lieut. Gregory, 40 officers and men.

Burford Troop—Captain Bingham, Lieut. Marshall, Cornet Jones, 43, officers and men.

Markham Troop—Lieut. Col. Button, 44 officers and men.

Oak Ridges Troop—Lieut. Col. McLeod, Lieut. Baldwin, Cornet Palmer, 38 officers and men.

Governor General's Body Guard, Captain Denison, Lieut. F. Denison, and Cornet Dunn 35 officers and men.

Much inconvenience arose from the difficulty in obtaining horses—the Toronto Battery being able to transport only 2 guns.

On arrival in camp, each man was served out with two blankets for himself and one for his horse with a quota of straw for bedding. As two blankets are not too many in this cool season the allotment of 6 men to each tent was quite agreeable. Nine men can be stowed away in them, but it would be decidedly close and uncomfortable.

Strangers are somewhat amused at the original style of kitchen—merely 2 trenches in the ground,—2 feet wide and about a foot deep—and express no little astonishment when they find that the various roasts, stews, soups, bakings &c., are all concocted here in a few tin pails. As the whole camp is under the supervision of two such able and popular officers as Col. Jenyns, C. B., and Col. Anderson, R. A., C. B., who have taken up their quarters, in two snug little tents, in rear of, and overlooking the whole camp, everything has worked like a charm. The following comprise the Staff:

ARTILLERY.—Col. Anderson, R. A. commanding; Capt. Sandham, R. A., Brigade Major; Sergt. Major Ross, R. A., Camp Sergt. Major; Sergt. Major Anderson, of the G. T. Brigade, Camp Quartermaster.

CAVALRY—Col. Jenyns, C. B. commanding; Major Duff, Brigade Major; Cornet Morris, 13th Hussars, Aide de Camp; and Sergt. Major Sutherland, Drill Instructor of the Markham Troop, Quartermaster.

The hours for parade &c., are as follows: Reveille, 5:30 a.m.; drill, 6:30 to 7:30 a.m.; for officers and men, under Col. Anderson; parade, 9 to 11 a.m.; stables, 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.; dinner, 12:45 p.m.; parade and guard, 2 p.m.; tea 4:30 p.m.; stables, 5 p.m.; picket mounting, 6 p.m.; officers' dinner 7 p.m.; roll call, 9:30 p.m.; lights out. 10 p.m. "Reveille" and "Lights out" are signalized by firing a gun by the Toronto battery.

The Canteen (a wooden shed,) and the large officers mess *marquee* are placed in the centre of a large space between the two camps, and judging from appearances a large business is done at each.

Colonel Anderson and Jenyns, have very promptly hauled our Police Magistrate over the coals for certain loose remarks of his concerning parties becoming intoxicated with liquor obtained at the camp on Sunday, where a large number of friends of the volunteers, and others visited the camp where Divine Service was performed in the morning. As the Canteen was kept strictly closed on Sunday by order, the worthy magistrate, will have to explain away his insinuations, or the gallant Colonels aver they will "Put him through." Nothing could be more exemplary than the conduct of the whole camp throughout, as was heartily acknowledged by both Colonels on breaking up camp, who expressed themselves as delighted at the progress made in drill, excellent behavior, and the total absence of complaint of any kind. There have been several field days, sham fights, &c., with the troops a garrison which were well managed by the volunteer portion, who undoubtedly learned a great deal from acting in conjunction with the regulars. As a test of the alacrity of the force the bugle sounded the alarm at assembly at 2 a. m. one morning, when twenty minutes the whole of each brigade were on the move to attack an imaginary force over beyond the Don River. The tramp of armed men, and booming of cannon, at such an unusual hour, caused no little alarm among the nervous folk. They have likewise, from the proximity to the lake had opportunity of target practice with their smooth bores, at targets moored about 1100 yards out, which have been struck more than once, the average shooting being very creditable.

As the weather has been unusually fine only one wet night, the sentries, who of course have no sentry boxes, have not had such disagreeable time as at the last camp I visited where I saw three sentries marched into the guard tent, where of course there is no fire, wet to skin and so chilled as to be hardly able to speak.

Only one accident has occurred,—much less than was anticipated—where a gunner fell from the limber, during a sham fight and the wheel passing over his body fractured the thigh. Every attention and kindness was at once shewn the sufferer, and thanks to the completeness of the medical department, all necessary appliances were at hand and there is every prospect of his speedy recovery. The volunteer officers of the camp, were entertained at a *recherche dinner*, by the commandants, previous to their departure for their homes.

LAPRAIRIE VS. WIMBLEDON.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.
SIR:—Now that the Dominion Rifle Match is over, it may not come amiss, as far as is practicable to institute a comparison between the shooting at Laprairie and that of Wimbledon this season; our Riflemen

thus have presented to them in a succinct shape, the facts with their accompanying figures, and thereby be enabled, to form some sort of judgment as to the prospects of a Canadian team, should one next year flye an appearance at that celebrated shooting ground.

Without comment or remark, I shall underneath place in juxta position the scores made in the first stages of the Queen's and Dominion Matches, by the sixty best shots respectively—Promising, merely, that although the number of rounds fired are equal, the ranges are not, being more favorable for our sixty, who had also the advantage of shooting with the improved Snider, admittedly a much better weapon, than the muzzle loading Enfield, still in use with our English confreres of the Volunteer Service.

The Ranges 1st Stage Queen's were 2, 5, and 700 yards, the 1st Stage Dominion were 3, 4 and 500 yards. The scores made respectively are thus recorded, viz.—

Wimbledon.		Laprairie.	
1 made 51—	51 points	1 made 50—	50 points
3 " 50 each	150	1 " 49—	49
1 " 49—	49	3 " 48—	144
5 " 47—	235	3 " 47—	131
21 " 46—	966	5 " 46—	230
17 " 45—	765	7 " 45—	315
12 " 44—	484	12 " 44—	484
—	—	14 " 43—	473
60	2700 total	17 " 42—	644
Average.	0.75	60	2.20
		Average.	0.70.

The Wimbledon gives an average of centres, that at Laprairie is somewhat under, or 2.80.

Although foreign to our purpose it may not prove uninteresting to show that the shooting of the previous year at Wimbledon was even better than the above. The scores then recorded were that 2. made 52, 2 made 51, 2 made 50, 2 made 49, 5 made 48, 6 made 47, 8 made 46, 14 made 45, and 20 made 44 points each,—total 2753.

I wish also to institute a comparison as for as it is possible to do it, between the shooting of representative teams at Wimbledon and Laprairie, and the only two that I can find available as having any sufficient analogy for this purpose, the Lords and Commons Match at Wimbledon, and the Battalion Match at Laprairie, there being a slight balance in favor of the former as to distance, the number of rounds and men being the same.

In the Lords and Commons Match at Wimbledon six on each side 2 and 500 yards 10 rounds. The Lords who won, made an aggregate score of 278, the Commons 277.

In the Battalion Match at Laprairie, six men from each Battalion, 3 and 500 yards, 10 rounds. The winning Battalion, the 8th, made and aggregate score of 145, the next, the 57th, made 144.

In the Military District Match at Laprairie, ten men from each District—2, 4, and 600

yards, 15 rounds. The winning District Lt. Col. Atcherley's made an aggregate score of 299—the next Lt. Colonel Durio's 297.

In the Battalion Match at Ottawa, at the Meeting of the Metropolitan Rifle Association, ten men from each Battalion at the same distance and with the same number of rounds, the winning Battalion, the 42nd, made an aggregate score of 225, the next the Ottawa Garrison Artillery made 215.

Ottawa 12 October, 1868.

OTTAWA GARRISON ARTILLERY.

OTTAWA OCTOBER 12TH, 1868.

Ottawa Brigade of Volunteer Artillery, in Camp—yesterday evening, the remaining Batteries Nos. 2 and 4, returned to this city, looking as Artillerymen should, well and hearty, after their eight days campaign at Prescott. The Brigade of Artillery won golden opinions from the Prescottians by their uniform and good behavior. Lieut. Colonel Forrest and Staff, may well be proud of their Brigade, which for physique and steadiness is second to none in the Dominion it is to be hoped that the finest brigade of artillery in Central Canada, it will allowed every available advantages in the way of guns a material, the shot practice of this Brigade, with 12 and 24 pounders, smooth bores was splendid and regular officers admitted to equal anything they had seen with the same guns—and proved how much the men had learned in the short space of eight days. Some N. C. O's., being able to drill a detachment with as much ease as old soldiers and that too without any previous practice whatever, the marchings out and Sunday Parade of each division never failed to attract admiring crowds, and if we may judge by the numerous groupes of the youth and beauty that watched the departure of each detachment—our gallant lads could play as well as fight—in accordance with our brigade motto "*Tam Marte Quam Mercurio*" "Equally fitted for war or business."

The men and officers left Old Prescott, not without many regrets and the fond hope that the Old Fort which is fast crumbling to decay, may one day be placed in a shape of defence and that working parties of the Ott. Brig. Gar. Art., may have the proud honor to repair the defences of one of the strongest and most exposed points in the Dominion of Canada.

The striking of the tents &c., fell to the lot of the last division, and the ease and rapidity with which the work was accomplished, told well for the dexterity of the men—ail was at length ready, the bugles sounded the fall in, the bugle band struck up a quick step and the men moved off. With three hearty cheers for Old Prescott. So ended one of the most pleasant drill periods on record.

The following is the register of big gun practice:

24 pounder iron—Ranges 1400 yards.

Capt. Parson's, No. 1 Battery

	Feet Left.	Feet Right.	Yards Under.	Yards Over.	
Sergt. May Cuzner,	10 00	00	2 00	00	
	5 00	00	00	10	Wind
	10 00	5 00	00	00	
	2 00	00	00	20	very
	in line			30	high
	" "	" "		10	
	5 00	5 00	00	00	across
	in line			6	Range
	" "	" "		3	

Capt. Adam's No. 4.

Capt. Perry,	in line	20
Sergts. Traylor and Mason,		
	5 00	5 00
	10 00	00 10
	in line	5
	" "	20
	00 3 2	00
	in line	30
	00 10 10	00
	Target	00 00
	in line	30

Capt. Hopper's No. 5 Battery.

Sergt. Rhodes,	5 00	3 00
	in line	10
	" "	5
	" "	5
	" "	10 00
	10 00	00 10
	20 00	00 30
	00 30	00 10
	00 20	00 5
	5 00	10 00

12 pounder iron—
Ranges 1400 yards.

Capt. Cotton's No. 2 Battery.

Lt. Patrick,	in line	10
Sergt. Kearns	" "	
	00 6 5	00
	5 00	10 00
	10 00	00 20
	30 00	00 30
	in line	20
	Target	Target
	in line	30
	Target	Target

Capt. Perry's No. 3 Battery.

Sergt.-Maj. Walker,	5 00	5 00
Sergt. Hopkins,	in line	10
	" "	20
	" "	5
	" "	10 00
	30 00	00 40
	20 00	00 30
	50 00	00 20
	in line	10
	in line	10

Capt. Graham's No. 6 Battery.

Sergt. O'Meara,	3 00	10 00
	in line	20 00
	" "	30 00
	10 00	00 20
	40 00	00 60
	30 00	10 00
	50 00	20 30
	in line	10 00
	in line	20 00
	10 00	10 00

The subscriptions to the McGee Fund collected from all parts of the Dominion amount in the aggregate to between \$7,000 and \$8,000.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON
KERB, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly
in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia or
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Depart-
ment, 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 com-
munications. 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 in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
it may reach us in time for publication.

WANTED.

Agents for "The Volunteer Review,"
IN EVERY CITY,
TOWN,
And
BATTALION,
IN THE DOMINION,
TO WHOM

LIBERAL TERMS WILL BE OFFERED

On application to the PROPRIETOR or

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

OTTAWA.

CONTENTS OF LAST NUMBER.

POETRY.—The Summer hath died.

OUT FIGHTING IN THE '45.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Ottawa Field Battery. A Vol-
unteer Officer. From Montreal. 30th Welling-
ton Battalion.

LEADERS.—The Nova Scotia Militia. The new
Governor. Canadian Nationality. Staff Col-
lege. The new Militia Act. Col MacDougall.
The Dominion R. A. Presentation of prizes to
the O. F. B. Brockville prize meeting. Civil
Service prize meeting.

SELECTIONS.—The British Soldier of days gone
by. The Bourbons. A page of French history.
The Pope and his army. Challenge Rifle Match
at Senforth. Chicago Fenians. The Camp at
Toronto. No. 8 Company 2nd Battalion. The
"Leader" on the new Militia Law. Flying Tele-
graph Trains. Sir John Franklin's Expedition.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL CAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

THERE is every indication on the continent
of Europe that before very long the rival
tyrants of France and Prussia will "cry
havoc and let loose the dogs of War." This
idea has become so fixed in the minds of the
people, that it is conceded on all sides to be
a mere question of months, perhaps of days.

Napoleon who has so long played the Sphinx
of Europe, carrying out in his own insurta-
ble way that unfathomable policy which has
made Paris the centre of the continent and
the Emperor of the French the most formid-
able of European sovereigns, has grown
jealous and uneasy at the gigantic strides
which Prussia has made of late years in con-
solidating the greater portion of Germany
under the sceptre of Frederick William. Beside
the pacific speeches and protestations of the
two monarchs, the European press still per-
sists in believing war imminent, and men
naturally draw their own conclusions from
such facts as, at the very time these pacific
speeches are being made, thousands of
bravely armed, directed by the highest scien-
tific skill, are forging gigantic machines for
the destruction of human life, and the busi-
est spots of industry in both nations are the
places where the materials of war are con-
structed. Another phase of the prevalent
feeling is shown in Napoleon's last speech
in which he declared he would not say any
more for whatever he might say the press
would be sure to construe it as predicting
war. The king of Prussia cries "peace,"
talks of disbanding 120,000 men, but it is
well known that from the complete military
organisation at his command he would be
able at any moment to replace them by twice
their number, and the king still carries on
his intrigues with the South German States.
France on the other hand still maintains her
gigantic armaments, adding every day some
new and terrible invention of offence to a
force the like of which has not been seen in
France since the days of the first Empire.
Indeed it is the universal belief that it only
requires a pretext for the armies of both
nations to meet again upon their hereditary
battle-fields along the pleasant banks of the
Rhine. Should the contest once begin it is
impossible to say how far it will extend or
how many nations may be involved; Europe,
in the opinion of many who pretend to
knowledge on the subject, requires recon-
struction and always will require recon-
struction till such time as the people who com-
pose its nations are fit to understand and
enjoy popular and liberal government. But
that popular and liberal government is an
impossibility so long as these people are
ruled by the "one man power" which holds
at command a million bayonets.

In the gradual approach of this great con-
flict we see the inevitable downfall of mili-
tary despotism which must be the result of
a few, perhaps of but one European war.
The cost and use of great battles fought for
the illustration of an idea are questions the
people are beginning to solve for them-
selves; the solution offered by a king blinded
by ambition is greatly doubted by those who
have to foot the bill and risk their necks
while proving that solution.

Austria has been rudely awakened from a
lethargy of centuries to a knowledge of the
fact that all the world around her was pro-

gressing. Sadowa gave that shock and
taught the lesson vainly learned before at
Solferino. Italy, reckless through debt and
difficulty caused by her own headstrong,
unmanagable children, would even in the
recklessness of hope, rush into war trusting
to come out better after the great crash of
arms had humbled or exhausted the king-
doms who take such a great interest in her
welfare. Spain in the throes of revolution,
has helped the liberal cause of Europe by
getting rid of the Bourbons; but Napoleon
does not like revolutions so near his borders
when he cannot deal the honors, however
she is *hors de combat* but may perhaps gra-
ble the torch to light the combustible already
heaped up for conflagration. Russia, tri-
phant in the far East, looks longingly across
the Black Sea towards the city of Constanti-
nople where the "sick man" sits vainly en-
deavoring to overcome a few miserable Greek
insurgents whose sympathies are all with the
Northern despot. While England somnolen-
ly rests luxuriously upon her laurels, perhaps
to be awakened suddenly some day to grap-
ple with Russia for possession of the India.

It seems from all the signs of the times
that we are on the eve of great events, but
as this is an age of revolutions, we are
prepared for every thing, being well assured
that however events may tend the ultimate
triumph of liberty is certain. Progress
can not now be stayed, but it seems a few
more terrible struggles are inevitable before
the obstructions of old thought and tyranny
are crushed out forever.

TO LIEUT. COLONEL BRUNEL of the 10th Reg-
tals, Toronto, we are indebted for making the
first practical attempt to introduce the new
system of drill to the Canadian Volunteer.
Practical attempt, we say, because long be-
fore even Lord Elcho had made a similar
effort in England we advocated an entire
change of drill to meet the requirements of
modern improved warfare, and it is now
nearly a year since two of our contributors
advanced the very ideas that have since been
adopted as the ground work of the new sys-
tem.

In the short paragraph which appeared in
a late number of the Review in reference to
Colonel Brunel's little drill book, we had the
intention of underrating the efforts of that
gentleman, and we are pleased to find it has
had the desired effect of calling forth inquiry
and argument upon this really vital sub-
ject.

As Col. Brunel has not favored us with a
copy of his drill, and as we have not had the
pleasure of seeing it performed by his bat-
talion we are unable to pronounce upon its
merits further than what we have learned
from competent gentlemen who have seen
both. In our military experience we have
seen many different systems of drill and
tactics in several European armies, in all of
which there was much to admire and con-
demn; but as the new drill, being the

cessary accompaniment of breech-loaders, completely revolutionizes all former systems almost as much as did the introduction of fire arms in former days, we naturally seek by inquiry and experiment to make the new order of things as free as possible from complications and needless formalities.

Col. Brunel's explanation in reference to the "Note" is perfectly satisfactory, although we must confess we did not give him any great amount of credit for originality, whatever we might have done in other respects. However we owe him our thanks for taking a step which we would be glad to see followed more extensively. We certainly were under the impression that Col. Brunel had issued a book for general perusal, but as such turns out not to be the case we acknowledge our mistake; although we think a little healthy criticism would not at all injure his endeavors, or curtail their usefulness. When we see the book we will perhaps find time to point out the obscurities to which we refer. One thing we remember as puzzling as anything at present, or ever practiced, is the command—"Right-about Front." The word "Front" is abolished altogether in Lord Elcho's system, and we must say it sounds queer thus oddly revived. We admire the modesty which "Cannot hope to act upon all, or nearly all the brilliant ideas on the subject of drill and tactics which have been, and doubtless will continue to be, contributed to these columns by our correspondents . . . Being content to work in a humble way . . . shall thankfully gather such crumbs of information as are applicable;" but we believe if Colonel Brunel had carefully read what those correspondents have written, each of whom are as capable in matters of drill as himself, he might have improved his models, as they could not possibly have injured them. The concluding portion of Colonel Brunel's letter, which will be found elsewhere is doubtless pertinent and correct, we know how hard it is to inoculate people, wedded to a system, with progressive ideas. While upon this subject we would remark that we cannot see why the Canadian Militia and Volunteers should be made to adhere to the old system; if on trial the new drill is found to work better we know no reason why it should not be adopted and the whole Force exercised in accordance with it. With the conclusion of Colonel Brunel's letter we entirely agree, and believe every encouragement will be given, by the officer to whom he refers, to those who work in the laudable cause of simplification.

We have been agreeably disappointed by the action of the Provisional Junta of Spain, and by the moderation shown by the populace, so far, in the state of political existence, which has suddenly dawned upon them. Spain, of which Buckle drew such a graphic and saddening picture, has now within her grasp the chance of realizing a glorious idea—of becoming "Great glorious and free"—

of shaking from her the odious imposts which have so long shackled her trade, and benumbed her resources. By late dispatches we learn she has secured the priceless boon of a free Press, and religious toleration, while a deadly blow has been struck at slavery in Cuba. These are things which every liberal mind will hail with satisfaction as another indication of the spread of wholesome thought; while the moderation evinced by the revolutionists is a strong proof of their worthiness, and the justness of their cause.

The abuse of power by the chief of a nation whether it be a Republic or a Monarchy, declares and proves that chief to be unworthy his position, and the right to govern ceases to exist when the government is no longer conducive to the happiness of the governed. Such, unfortunately for herself, was the position of Isabella, and the Spanish people should be glad that they have been so easily rid, although at the expense of a few millions of *reals*, of one who was a disgrace to her throne and country. The Spaniards are a race not easily subdued, and we think, in view of existing complications, Napoleon will think twice ere he undertakes to restore the Monarchy in Spain. A free press, education, commerce, and toleration, will rapidly raise Spain with her magnificent advantages to the position of a great power in Europe. So far we have every cause for hoping the best from a power which a short time ago was allied to all that was obsolete and tyrannical.

On another page we copy a paragraph from the *Pictou Standard*, in reference to the 4th Regiment Nova Scotia Militia, which, while it gives gratifying evidence of the spirit which animates the Volunteers of that province, gives yet another proof of the mad folly of the malcontents in endeavoring to cause dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Militia. It is however, a good proof of the loyalty and patriotism of the 4th, to find that such dangerous efforts were unsuccessful, and that the Regiment turned out in good strength, performed their drill in such a manner as to win the encomiums of the inspecting officer, received their pay at the end of the eight days and returned to their homes better pleased with the service than ever. The efforts made by the obstructionists of Nova Scotia to interrupt the working of the Militia system cannot be too strongly condemned, for in so doing they strike at the very root of the liberties for which we are striving so hard. That those efforts were unsuccessful proves that the heart of the people is still sound, and that it only requires time and opportunity to show the advantages of union and the folly of those Demagogues who would urge dissent to the verge of rebellion.

Our Correspondent "W," gives us in this issue a comparative sketch of the relative merits of the firing, at the late meetings at

Wimbledon and Laprairie, by which will be seen that the scores made at Wimbledon were much superior to those of Laprairie. The fact does not however, prove that Canadian marksmen, are inferior to their English brethren, indeed, it is a matter of congratulation that the firing was so good at Laprairie, where everything else was so bad. The average firing at the Dominion was far below what was made at the majority of Association, and Battalion matches during the present season. Take the firing made at the Stadacona, Metropolitan and Oshawa meetings, and we find a vast superiority, especially in the latter which was much better than any made in the Dominion since the Eastern Townships Meeting last year.

Considering these facts we do not regard the shooting at Laprairie to be a just criterion of the merit of our marksmen, and we believe, if a team be sent to Wimbledon next year from Canada, that they will give the riflemen of the Old Country a much higher notion of Canadian prowess than they will be likely to conceive from the scoring made at Laprairie.

The first fruits of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's mission to England is we are told the successful negotiation of a naturalization treaty with the United States. At this we are well pleased as such a treaty would go very far to do away with possible complications in the future. International law in this respect really requires amending. In coming to an arrangement on this question Lord Stanley has shown his wisdom, for from the peculiar relations between Great Britain and the United States, in this respect, it is best to adopt the liberal idea, while at the same time providing against abuse of citizen rights.

The Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery completed their annual course of drill at Prescott last week. The drill was performed by detachments of two Batteries at a time under the command of Lt. Colonel Forrest who remained at Prescott during the whole time. We are pleased to learn that the arrangements for the accommodation of the men were complete and satisfactory and that all returned to their homes in excellent health and spirits well satisfied with their visit to the Front and well prepared to take their place again if required.

The following speech by Mr. Howe, at a dinner lately given in Nova Scotia, does honor to himself and somewhat redeems his party who have raised a storm they may perhaps find it difficult to lay:—

"We cannot fight England. Canada tried that once, and got a lot of muskets and put marbles into them, and set men to fire them off, which they did, and then ran away. They were big fools. What would Nova Scotia be if, without men, muskets or marbles, she attempted that game? Great Britain he averred to be the greatest maritime nation on the globe, and likely, with her sea coast larger than that of France or

of the United States, to remain so for the next thousand years, which was far enough in the future to look forward to. The true policy of Nova Scotia was amity and friendship with Great Britain. He next took up the relations of Nova Scotia with the United States—pronounced an eulogium upon the hardy industry and enterprizes of the people, spoke of the richness of its territory, of the wonderful progress it had made, and gave it as his deliberate conviction that the United States were a very good neighbor, and long might they remain so. He then referred to the Canadians and declared that the Nova Scotians had no cause of quarrel with the people of Canada. If there was anybody to quarrel with, it was the six Nova Scotians who had done us wrong: but as for the Canadians, they were a fine, manly, noble hearted race, and, when a miscreant press had sought to plunge this country in infamy by proposing that Sir John A. and his party should be pelted with rotten eggs, he had fairly boiled over with indignation; he had penned a letter, and nothing gave him greater satisfaction. But a wrong had been done; let us not blame the Canadians. If there were any feelings of hatred they should be banished. Let us remember the hundred years of common history we and they have had—the hundred years of efforts in the same direction. When Robert Baldwin was working for responsible Government in Canada, he was working here for the same thing, and aiding him by his vote and voice—let us remember the hundred years yet to come of closer agreement union and friendship than had in the past existed—let us remember the hundred years in heart of friendship and the hundred years in the future, and forget all about one or two years of estrangement and of strife."

CIVIL SERVICE PRIZE MEETING

Last Thursday the annual Prize meeting of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment, began at the Rideau range in this City. The weather was delightfully fine and the attendance of competitors large for a Battalion meeting.

The first match on the programme was the Regimental match for which there were 53 entries. Ranges 200, 400, and 600 yards, five shots at each. The scoring made was above the average.

At the conclusion of the match the ties were fired off which resulted in the prizes falling to the share of the following competitors:—

First prize—Black Marble Parian Clock—L. Corp. Deslauriers, 41 points.

Second prize—Ice Pitcher—Sgt. Harvey, 41 points.

Third prize—Oil Chromo, framed, presented by Capt. Desbarats—Lt. Bosse, 39 points.

Fourth prize—Cake Basket—L. Corp. Yeomans, 39 points.

Fifth prize—Gold mounted Malacca Walking Cane—Capt. White, 38 points.

Sixth prize—Plated Beer Mug—Corp. Morgan, 38 points.

Seventh prize—Meerscham Pipe—Pvt. Leonais, 37 points.

Eighth prize—Case of Razors—Pvt. La-Rose, 35 points.

Ninth prize—Pair of Brahma Pootra Fowls presented by Qr.-Mr. Ashworth, Pvt. Auger, 39 points.

Tenth prize—Courier's Bag—Pvt. Harwood, 35 points.

Eleventh prize—Fish Slice and Fork—Pvt. Patrick, 34 points

Twelfth prize—Pic-Nic Set—Sergt. Benjamin, 34 points.

Thirteenth prize—Meerscham Pipe—Assist. Surgeon Malloch, 34 points.

Fourteenth prize—Bronze Statuette—Capt. Desbarats, 34 points.

Fifteenth prize—Bread Knife and Plate—Pvt. Blackmore, 34 points.

Sixteenth prize—Wine Flask—Pvt. Smith, 33 points.

Seventeenth prize—Silver mounted Walking Cane—Pvt. Dunn, 33 points.

Eighteenth prize—Camp Stool, presented by Lt. Walsh—Pvt. Killaly, 31 points.

The recent elections in the United States place beyond a doubt the probable result of the Presidential contest. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have pronounced for the Republicans by large majorities. The Democrats were sanguine of securing the Pennsylvania vote but the contrary must have astonished them not a little. Upon the decision of these three states, leaders of both parties acknowledged the issue of the contest depended, and we may now regard it as certain that Grant and Colfax will be elected in November.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—For the current month has been received from the publishers and shows a steady improvement in style and matter.

STEWART'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE—Published in St. John, N. B., has also been received, containing several contributions from our most esteemed Canadian writers. We cordially recommend this excellent little Quarterly to the patronage of the reading public.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer to insure attention.

"BUGLER."—Bell's Corners O.—Your letter being of a purely personal nature we cannot admit it to our columns. If you call upon Major Seale us, he informs, he will be happy to hand you the prize.

LIEUT. COL. O.—A copy of the Report can be obtained on application to the office of Routine and Records House of Commons.

LIEUT. COL. G.—Toronto.—Thanks for your communication which you will find elsewhere.

MAJOR D., Windsor, O.—Your directions received and attended to.

LIEUT. R.—Toronto.—We got your note—thanks.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscriptions to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, during the week ending Oct. 17th, 1868:

Buckingham.—Lieut. W. L., \$2. East Hawkesbury.—Lieut. J. G., \$2. Ottawa.—M. K. D., \$2; P. C., \$2. Picton.—Capt W., \$1. Hawkesbury.—Adgt. R., \$1. Metcalfe.—Capt. M., \$2.

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

THE BATTALION RE-ENLISTS FOR THREE YEARS.

The following, with some necessary corrections, is taken from the Toronto *Telegraph*. It speaks volumes for this gallant corps:—

Last evening the Queen's Own Rifles mustered in the drill shed in command to an order issued by Lieut. Col. Gillmor, for the purpose of having explained to them the provisions of the new militia law, and also in order to give the men an opportunity of saying whether they were desirous of re-enlisting or retiring from the service. The muster was a pretty strong one, each of the companies numbering up well about 300 of all ranks. After some company drill the regiment was formed up in battalion square and Lieut. Col. Gillmor took up his position in the centre. In a short speech he announced the object of the meeting and then referred to the provisions of the new act under which they were hereafter to serve, provided they remained together as a regiment. The act he felt bound to say was not as perfect as it might be. Its clauses respecting volunteers were open to improvement. However, he was glad to be able to announce that the Adjutant General had made certain changes in the heading of the roll, by which the most objectionable features were removed. He then stated that it remained with the men themselves to say whether or not they would remain as volunteers under the new Act. It was entirely voluntary with them; they could go or stay just as they desired. The captains of the companies had the rolls in their possession and he would leave them to take the opinion of the men.

The Captains of each company then put the question whether not the men were willing to remain in the force, and every man present at once volunteered. The men were then sworn in and the rolls signed, after which the battalion was dismissed.

The Queen's Own have won new honors for themselves in adopting this patriotic course. It cannot be denied that the new act is full of defects, and especially as regards volunteers. Yet the men of this gallant corps heeded not these defects. To a man they consented to serve under the law, bad as it may be, and to take the chance of sharing any troubles that may come. They have acted most gallantly, and have well sustained the reputation they long since earned. Being the first volunteer corps in the Dominion to accept the new act, they have set an example to the rest which, it it to be hoped, will be followed throughout the country.

RIFLE MATCH.—On Wednesday afternoon the Victoria Cadets assembled at the Rideau Range, under the command of Capt. McMullan, to compete for the Silver Cup presented to them by E. K. McGillivray, Esq., which fell to the lot of Master Bate, for a score of 34 points, out of a possible 40. The following is the score:—

	100	200	300	T'l.
	yds.	yds.	yds.	
C. Robertson,	3444	342	202	28
A. Cotton,	3434	334	323	32
Jas. McCracken,	2424	400	000	16
John McCracken,	4232	322	022	22
Bate,	4233	344	244	34
Langrell,	4303	034	222	23
Berry,	4442	224	223	30
Sweetman,	2433	000	000	12
Proud,	3343	233	030	24
Monk,	0302	200	000	7
Wills,	2324	222	000	17
Bliss,	0022	000	040	8

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Ottawa, 16th October, 1868.

HEAD QUARTERS,

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Captain E. St. George Smyth, of H. M.'s Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to have the rank of Major in the Militia, while employed as Superintendent of Military Schools.

1st "Prince of Wales' Regiment of Rifles," Montreal.

With reference to the General Order No. 1 of the 29th May last, Captain Tucker David, is allowed to retire retaining the rank of Lieutenant.

The undermentioned Officers of the Volunteer Militia, having obtained the necessary Certificates of qualification from the School of Military Instruction are now confirmed temporarily in their respective ranks from the dates of those Certificates, viz;

- Captain John MacDermid, 46th Battalion, 7th September, 1868.
- Lieutenant Thomas F. Riggs, 47th Battalion, 1st September, 1868.
- " Henry B. Morton, 59th Battalion, 25th September, 1868.

Erratum.—In the General Order No. 2 of the 1st October last, for "the Manual Exercise" read "the Manual and Platoon Exercise for the Short Rifle."

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General.

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

RIFLE MATCHES.

The annual Rifle Tournament of the 22nd Battalion commenced here on Wednesday.

The first match was for the County Council's prizes, open to non-commissioned officers and men of the 22nd Battalion; ranges 200 and 400 yards, five shots at each range. The following are the names of the winners:

	Total points.	Prize.
Sergt Chambers, No 8 Co.,	31	\$10 00
Pte Telfer, No 3,	30	9 50
" Day, No. 3,	29	9 00
" Geo. Stevens, No. 1,	28	8 50
" Allenby, No. 1,	27	8 50
" Breckon, No. 5,	26	7 50
" Hector McKay, No. 3,	25	7 00
Sergt Higgins, No 2,	24	6 50
Pte Sessions, No 7,	23	6 00
" Thos Bell, No 1,	22	5 50
" Elliott, No 5,	22	5 00
" King, No 1,	21	4 50
Corpl Maycock, No 1,	20	4 00
Pte Wise, No 4,	20	3 50

" Robt Oliver, No 3,	19	3 00
" Herford, No 1,	19	2 50
Q M Ser-gt Midley,	19	2 00
Corpl Coad, No 7,	17	1 50
" John McKenzie, No 2,	17	1 00

The second match was for the Volunteer prizes, open to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 22nd Battalion; ranges 300 and 500 yards, five shots at each range. The following are the names of the winners:

	Total points.	Prize.
Pte Breckon, No 5 Co.,	23	\$7 00
Corpl Coad, No 7,	22	Parker & Hood's prize.
Sergt Chambers, No 8,	22	5 50
Capt Stett, No 4,	20	Woodroot's prize.
Pte Sessions, No 7,	18	4 50
" King, No 1,	17	Scott & White's prize.
Lt.-Col. Richardson,	17	3 50
Adj White,	17	Jno White's prize.
Sergt Higgins, No 4,	17	Photographs
Pte Telfer, No 3,	17	3 00
" Stevens, No 1,	15	Oliver & Schell's prize.

Sergt Hall, No 1,	14	Peddie's prize.
Ensign Canfield, No 5,	14	Warwick's prize.
" Merigold, No 7,	14	Cradle.
Pte McKeale, No 1,	14	2 50
" Thos Bell, No 1,	13	W A Reid's prize.
" Wise, No 4,	12	McKenzie & McKay's prize.
Asst-Adjt Chinner,	12	1 50
Pte Day, No 3,	12	A Rose's prize.
Corpl Maycock, No 1,	12	1 00
" Hall,	11	Ross & Thompson's prize.

THIRD MATCH—CONSOLATION.

	Total points.	Prize.
Pte Tapley, No 6,	10	\$5 00
Corpl Maycock, No 7,	10	4 50
" John Hall,	9	4 00
Pte Jas Budd, No 1,	9	3 50
" Thos Dutton, No 3,	8	3 00
Sergt J Eakins, No 8,	8	2 50
Pte Dent, No 2,	7	2 00
" Thos Hall, No 8,	7	1 50
Sergt Adams, No 7,	7	1 00
Pte R Spinks, No 1,	7	1 00

(Woodstock Times)

P. W. O. RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.—The following is the summary of two of the concluding matches, the principal results of which have been announced:—

COMPANY MATCH.—Open to ten men from each Company of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles. Entrance \$2.50 per Company, Ranges—200, 400, and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range. Government Enfield or Snider Enfield rifles.

1st Prize—The Mayor's Prize \$25, to be divided amongst the men of the Winning Company, No. 1 Company; 2nd, \$5 for the highest score made, Sergeant J. Baillie, 48 points.

	No. 1 Company--	200	400	600	Yards.	Total.
Sergeant Smith,	17	10	7	34		
" Donnelly,	11	15	9	35		
Corporal Hora,	5	12	4	21		
Private Esford,	19	18	10	47		
" Werner,	15	15	8	38		
" Mullen,	14	14	6	34		
" W. Allen,	14	15	8	39		
" A. Hora,	15	15	8	38		
" W. Allen,	16	12	7	35		
" La Chapelle,	16	12	6	34		
Total,				335		
No. 4 Company—						
Captain Macaulay,	15	13	12	40		

Sergeant McMahon,	18	17	5	40
" J. Baillie,	18	18	12	48
Corporal Nelson,	16	18	5	39
" Baillie,	17	15	5	37
Private M. Strachan,	16	17	9	42
" P. Burko,	16	18	7	41
" A. Strachan,	7	12	9	28
" J. Bell,	11	11	12	34
" Redman,	18	17	0	35

Total.....384

Majority in favor of No. 4, 29 points.

CONSOLATION MATCH.—Open to the unsuccessful competitors in Matches Nos. 1 and 4. Ranges 450, 550 and 600 yards. The first three prizes were presented by Alderman McMillar, the fourth by Mr. W. P. Lacey, dry goods merchant:

- 1st prize \$15—W. La Chapelle, 25 points.
 - 2nd do \$10—Thomas Esford, 20 do.
 - 3rd do \$5—Wm. Rodgers, 16 do.
 - 4th do Guernsey shirt and drawers—Michael Burke, 13 do
- The shooting in both of these Matches was excellent.—*Kingston Whig.*

A ROBBER AND DESERTER.

Alfred Eyerly alias Alfred Smith, charged with robbing Mr Robert Addison of his watch, on Saturday night last, was brought up in the afternoon. Mr. Addison testified that in company with the prisoner, and Mr. David Jennings, he started to go home between eleven and twelve o'clock. Jennings left and the prisoner insisted upon seeing witness home, and in attempting to get away from him he fell, the prisoner falling upon him. While down, he felt his hands about his body, but thought nothing of it until he got up; prisoner was gone, and so was his watch, and along with it two links of the jet chain. The prisoner was found at his lodgings next morning, and while in bed his room was searched, and the watch found in his vest pocket. The prisoner declared his innocence, and said that he knew nothing of the affair whatever. When asked what other defence he had to make, he added that it was very improbable he would lie in bed with a stolen watch in his pocket. He could not tell how it got there. He was committed for trial at the Assizes.

Private James M. Riley appeared and preferred a charge of desertion and another of stealing against Eyerly. It appears that the prisoner deserted from the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, at Ottawa, on the 20th June last, and at the same time carried off with him a horse and buggy, and some money and clothing belonging to Lord A.P. Cecil, who was then in the regiment. Riley had known the prisoner six or seven years in the regiment; and saw him last there about twelve months ago.

J. R. Marshall, formerly of the Rifle Brigade knew the prisoner well, they came out together with the regiment from England.

Detective McMenemy testified that he heard the prisoner admit to the two former witnesses that he had deserted from the Rifle Brigade.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing. He had sold the horse and buggy for \$500 and the property had been recovered by the owner. With regard to the charge of desertion, he said the proper officer would have to prove it, and he would not say whether he was guilty or not. His worship said that it was his duty to enquire into the charge, and the prisoner then said he was not guilty.

His Worship declined to let the prisoner go to Quebec until the charges of stealing were disposed of at the Assizes, and he was accordingly committed.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

A CLAIM TO FRENCH ROYALTY.

The story of a claim to heirship to the crown of France is revived by the *Daily Telegraph*. "On the 9th of June, 1795," says the *Telegraph*, "in the prison of the Temple, at Paris, died a lad ten years of age, known to the world, first as Duke of Normandy and Dauphin of France; then, after his father's death upon the scaffold, as the boy citizen Louis Capet; and in later years—when the King came to his own again—described by loyal adherents of the monarchy as Louis XVII. of the royal House of Bourbon. So runs the record of history, taught for some three-quarters of a century in every school of Europe. Of all the characters in the bloody drama of the Reign of Terror, that of the child-prince who dragged out the last years of his short life as the drudge and servant of Simon the Jailor, who was forced by blows and cuffs to sing the hideous lays of the Revolution, and who died, done to death by brutal cruelty, is surely the most pitiable. Over the story of his fate generation after generation of children has shed its facile tears. And now, oddly enough, we are asked to believe that the Dauphin died only ten years ago, and that, till long after the birth of the Prince Imperial there lived a man who, according to the law of divine right, should have been the King of France. It is from the other side of the Atlantic that this strange demand is made upon our faith. The story is not altogether new, but certain facts which have recently come out serve to revive the interest in a tale noteworthy by virtue of its very strangeness. In 1858 an Episcopalian clergyman, named Eleazar Williams, died in the State of New York. For 20 years before his death this quiet obscure minister had asserted his claim to be the long lost Louis XVII. Throughout his lifetime he met with few believers, but since his death various attempts have been made in America to vindicate his claims; and within the last few weeks a Clergyman of considerable eminence in the Empire City has brought forward new evidence, which, in his judgment, is conclusive as to the identity of Eleazar Williams and the sometime Dauphin.

What little there is to tell respecting the previous life of the claimant to the throne of France can be told simply enough. According to common fame and report, he was the son of a Canadian backwoods squatter called Williams and an Indian squaw. About the commencement of the century, the lad, being then apparently about 14 years old, was sent—why or wherefore has never been clearly ascertained—to Massachusetts to be educated. Brought up to the ministry, he in 1816 went as a missionary to a tribe of Indians living near Oneida Creek, where Father Noyes and Mr. Dixon's friends of the Perfectionalist persuasion have since had their abode. The march of civilisation drove the Indians from their old hunting grounds; and their pastor travelled westward with them as far as Wisconsin. There he lived for many years, married, had children, and to his ministerial functions added the vindication of certain claims put forward by the tribe against the Federal Government. Towards the latter portion of his sojourn in the West he began also to assert the existence of some strange connection between himself and the House of Bourbon. He had, by chance, an interview with the Prince de Joinville, who was then making the tour of the States. He applied for some books to Louis Philippe, which that good-natured

monarch sent him, with a civil letter; and upon this and similar evidence he built a belief that the Royal Family of France took an especial interest in his fortunes. He assorted, possibly with truth, that he recollected nothing whatever of his childhood, and that his life had been a blank till the time when he first left the Indians, when, after sustaining a sudden fall, he seemed to shake off the lethargy which had previously paralysed his mental faculties. It was not, however, till 1848—that is, till he was past sixty—that he brought forward any distinct claim to be of royal birth. In that year he produced a letter, purporting to contain the death bed confession of an old French refugee who had just died at New Orleans. This confession, given in *articulo mortis*, declared that the writer had brought the Dauphin, as a child, to America, had placed him with the Williamses, and had hitherto been compelled to maintain absolute silence on the subject, in consequence of a solemn oath not to divulge the secret until the approach of death. The story was very remarkable, and there were not wanting sceptical persons who affirmed that the whole confession was concocted by the Rev. Eleazar himself. On the strength of this alleged discovery, Williams went to New York, with the view of prevailing upon somebody to take up his claim. But the times were out of joint; the short-lived French Republic was obviously approaching its end; and the reversionary interest of either Bourbons or Orleanists seemed worth so very little that not even Mr. George Francis Train could be persuaded to run Capet-Williams for the throne of France. There was no market for the Protestant claims of Louis XVII.; and Williams, notwithstanding that he signed his letters L. C., could not find a backer. So, failing to assert his royalty, he betook himself again to the ministry, and sought to earn a living once more as an Episcopalian clergyman. From time to time he endeavoured to revive the interest which his story had created, by statements of unsuccessful attempts to poison him, which emissaries of the imperial government had made, and by rumours of mysterious overtures from Twickenham and Froshdorf. But, in Yankee phrase, he was "played out;" his pastoral fees fell off; he sank into extreme poverty, went back to his old Indian friends, and died, declaring with his last breath his belief that he was in very truth the Dauphin of France.

PAT AND THE KING.—Frederick the Great of Prussia had a great mania for enlisting gigantic soldiers into the Royal Guards, and paid an enormous bounty to his recruiting officers for getting them.

One day a recruiting sergeant chanced to spy an Hibernian who was at least seven feet high, and supposing he had a good subject made an offer, when the following scene took place.—

"But unless you can speak German, the King will not give you so much."

"Oh," said Pat, "sure it's I that don't know a word of German."

"But," said the sergeant three words will be sufficient, and these you can learn in a short time. The king knows every man in the Guards. As soon as he sees you he will ride up and ask you how old are you? you will say twenty seven. Next how long you have been in the service? you must say three weeks. Finally if you are provided with clothes and rations? you answer both."

Pat learned to pronounce his answers, but never dreamt of learning the questions. In three weeks he appeared before the king, His Majesty rode up to him and said—

"How old are you?"
 "Three weeks," said the Irishman,
 "How long have you been in the service?"
 "Twenty seven years."
 "Am I or you a fool?" roared the king
 "Both!" replied Patrick, who was seated in the Guard room, but pardoned by the King after he understood the facts of the case.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ABYSSINIAN MEDALS.—On Saturday the whole of the officers and men in the corps of Royal Engineers now at Chatham, were drawn up to witness the presentation of silver medals for services rendered during the Abyssinian campaign. The medals were distributed by Major-General Simmons.

It is reported that Marshal Niel will receive a title of nobility in recompense for the energy and skill he has displayed in reorganising the army, and the question is asked whether "the Duke of Chassopot" would not sound well, and be a particularly appropriate recompense for his services.

A circular has been issued from the War Office to the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, reminding them that Volunteers in uniform are prohibited from taking part in any political demonstration or party meeting; and further, that Volunteers are not to assemble their corps for drill, or for any other purpose, between the issue of the writ and the termination of the election in any county or borough near their head quarters.

A SENTINEL SHOOTING HIS SERGEANT AND CORPORAL WITH ONE SHOT.—The *Independent Belge* reports the following fatal occurrence.—At the Camp of Beverloo the sentinel on duty on Saturday last, seeing three men approaching him, cried out "*Qui vive*," and received no answer. He fired at a distance of 75 paces, and with the one shot killed the sergeant and corporal, who were going their rounds. The third soldier ran and reported what had occurred. In a few minutes it was found that the Albini rifle "did wonders."

EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says,—"Whilst the King of Prussia is inspecting iron turrets destined to defend Cologne, Mayence, and other towns on the Rhine, in case of an attack by French gunboats, the French Emperor has determined to prolong his stay at Chalons, and is busy studying modified Chassots and Mortier cavalry pistols. The *Gaulois* says that these persons who believe in a durable peace may be very simple."

THE REDUCTION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—The Prussian note, by which the French Government was made aware of reductions in the Prussian army to the extent of 150,000 men, is obtaining a reception which deserves and will continue to deserve, attention. The semi-official journals correctly undertook it as a challenge to the French Government to follow so good an example, and take a very ill part. The extraordinary objection is made that the King of Prussia is reducing his army to save expense; that that were not a desirable object alike to France and Prussia. Motives apart, however any reduction in the effective of the great armies of Europe gives an assurance that peace will not be disturbed without some little warning. It is remarkable that in these days great European wars are almost invariably preceded by a dispute about intentions, and by mutual challenges to disarm.—*Daily News*.

THE POPE A FREEMASON.—A curious fact has just been discovered, and who would have suspected it? The Pope is a freemason! Impossible! it will be said; but he really is. In the register of a Sicilian lodge the minute of his initiation has been discovered; and behold the fraternity, in order to revenge itself for the excommunication pronounced against it, publishes the document accompanied by a photograph representing the successor of the Apostles wearing the masonic emblems. His Holiness Pius IX. is no other than Brother Jean Mastal Ferretti.

There is much talk among military men just now of a new invention in artillery, which will revolutionise our fortifications. Mr. Moncreiff, a militia officer, has devised a means of utilising the recoil of guns, which hitherto it has been the great object of artillerymen to neutralise. He has no embrasures, but places his gun upon the parapet. After firing, the recoil causes the gun to make a descending arc, down to where the gunners are stationed. By adopting a system of counterweight, the gunners are enabled to load the gun and then let it pass upwards to the parapet. Discharge causes recoil, and the gun again descends, to be loaded and raised as before.

The position and career of Sir JOHN YOUNG, who has been appointed Governor General of Canada, is thus given by Debrett:—"The Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Privy Counsellor, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., second Baronet. Born 1807; succeeded his father, Sir WILLIAM, 1848; was educated at Eton, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, (B. A., 1820); was called to the Bar at LINCOLN'S INN, 1834; was a Lord of the Treasury, 1841-4; Secretary to the Treasury, 1844-6; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1852; M. P. for Cavan County, 1831-55, and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, 1855-9; has been the Governor of New South Wales since 1860; was made a G. C. M. G., 1855, a K. C. B., 1859; married 1855, ADELAIDE ANNABELLA, daughter of D. DALTON, Esq., and the late Marchioness of HEADFORD." Sir JOHN is expected to arrive in Canada in November.

A well-informed army officer at Marshall, Texas, writes to a friend in Washington gloomy accounts of the situation in that country. He says that the whole State is infected with robbers and outlaws, and that travel is unsafe and dangerous, except for large bodies of troops. He adds that a free-booter, whose name was a terror to the whole country, roams about with over one hundred and fifty men, well armed and mounted. About the 1st of September they openly captured a train of forty Government wagons loaded with supplies. The commanding officer at Sulphur Springs, Texas, a post garrisoned by a small company of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, had sent word to Gen. Hayden, commanding at Marshall, that if not reinforced his garrison, which was surrounded, might be slaughtered. A company of the Fifteenth Regiment and fifty picked men beside, had just started to reinforce him. The officer continues: "This is fine peace. A United States post besieged by rebels in arms and no notice taken of it! This is every word trustworthy, and can be substantiated if it is desired."

MAJOR George Vincent Fosberg of the Bengal Staff Corps, writes to the *Engineer* in regard to the reported extraordinary effects of the Chassepot bullet. He thinks the accounts of the wounds inflicted, though perhaps exaggerated, tolerably consistent in ascribing to them a conical form. Small at

the point of entrance, and greatly enlarged at the points of exit. He goes on to say:

Now even supposing the bullet to describe an increasing spiral in the body, which its high angular velocity renders all but impossible. I should be glad to know how on this assumption the fact of the wound on one side of the body being larger than that on the other can be explained. Both would in such a case be of the same size, or were there any difference at the point of exit it could be merely that due to some accidental change in the position of the axis of the bullet. The cause must, therefore, be sought elsewhere, and a little acquaintance with the effects of rifle bullets supplies it as follows: The effect is due partly, though in a very small degree, to the form of the head of the bullet, but mainly to its very high initial velocity, and is one more or less familiar to sportsmen who have been accustomed to use light bullets with heavy charges of powder. If I were to throw a 9-lb. shot on a heap of gravel it would displace such pebbles as stood directly in its road and very little more; but were that shot fired instead from a field gun it would convert half the heap into a cloud of dangerous projectiles. In the same way if a bullet be fired into a yielding substance, such as flesh, as long as the velocity does not exceed some 1,000ft. or 1,200ft. per second, it will make a way for itself, the particles yielding to give it passage and closing again behind it. But the moment this velocity reaches a certain point a new class of effects takes place. The particles are no longer able to yield with sufficient rapidity and are therefore violently torn from their position and forced forwards, involving a continually increasing area, and thus forming the conical wounds which have caused so much surprise. An ordinary Enfield bullet striking a squirrel or other small animal will often tear it to pieces and throw the limbs in various directions; were it possible to give to that bullet an infinite velocity it would assuredly do the same thing to an ox or an elephant. Let any one who feels any curiosity on this subject fit a light bullet to any rifle capable of standing heavy charges and commencing with the proportions of powder and lead known to yield the velocities to which we are accustomed, proceed by the well-known law to obtain velocities of 1,600ft. or 1,700ft. or 1,800ft. per second, which are more easily to be got than is generally supposed, and he will find results as far surpassing those of the Chassepot as do these the effects generally seen. The subject is interesting in a military point of view as showing that if the bullet be lightened within certain limits in order to gain initial velocity and flatness of trajectory its effects will be at the same time rather increased than diminished in the nature of the wounds it inflicts. The contrary was formerly supposed to be the case.

The Volunteer Militia of the Fourth Regiment, Pictou, was inspected on Saturday last by Colonel Laurie, I. F. O., after having performed the eight days drill according to the regulations published for Nova Scotia. One hundred and forty-seven rank and file, and ten Officers, efficient men turned out, all of whom performed their eight days drill under the command of Major McPherson. The drilling was conducted by staff-sergeants Davy and Lowrie, and the volunteers manifested much interest and attention in learning their exercises. At the conclusion of their drill the volunteers were inspected in three companies, and went through a variety of battalion movements with remarkable accuracy and promptness. Col. Laurie ex-

pressed himself highly gratified with the proficiency exhibited, and the good conduct and orderly bearing of the men. When the Inspection was Completed three right loyal cheers were given for the Queen and three for Col. Laurie. The men received one dollar per day, and the officers according to position—the whole sum paid being \$1,304, which was promptly handed over. This is, we are informed, the only regiment in which volunteer drill has been performed in this county, but it must not be supposed that this fact is in any way owing to the disinclination of the militia to perform this service. We understand that strenuous efforts were made to defeat the drilling of the volunteers of the 4th Regt., by parties who assiduously spread reports that they would not be paid, or if they accepted pay they would be held as specially liable to be drafted, but these attempts were quite unsuccessful. The men of the 4th Pictou had too much sense to believe such nonsense, and the few malcontents had their labour for their pains.—*Pictou Standard*.

We alluded, a few weeks ago, to an article in the *London Army and Navy Gazette* on the lamentable increase in gambling in the British Army with its consequent evil of harassing debt. The article, we find, has called out two letters from army officers, one of whom acknowledges that "a great number of officers in Africa, India, and China have left the service through debt, but says it was debt incurred, not by gambling, but in consequence of insufficient pay. On the contrary, the other says: "Everything you bring forward can be corroborated by any one living in our principal camps or garrisons at home. Regiments appear to be going ahead too fast, though exceptions there are, of course. Officers' wine bills are out of all proportion to their pay, and the expense of mess entertainments falls very heavy on all. The borrowing of money on the value of the regimental commission appears to follow as an inevitable necessity, after parents and friends have paid up all they can afford to give. This is certainly an argument against the purchase system, for we do not find retirements going at the ratio in the non-purchase corps."—*Army and Navy Journal*.

THE NATURE OF CHASSEPOT BULLET WOUNDS.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"There has been a horrifying account going the round of the papers as to the nature of the wound the Chassepot bullet makes. At Lyons they tried it upon a dead horse, and the account given was that, though the wound made by the ball at entering would hardly admit the little finger, that which it left at passing out of the body was as large as the crown of a hat! The explanation given of this is that the conical ball turns on itself in the flesh, describing larger circles and tracing a figure resembling one of the spiral springs of an elastic mattress. It is difficult to see how, even admitting the ball has force enough to cut this spiral route through a horse's body, the wound when it comes out can be as large as a hat, the bullet must come out at one point, and can hardly leave a hole much bigger than itself. Were it as is alleged, the Chassepot bullet would be as objectionable as the explosive bullets that have been put under interdict. It is possible the Chassepot may make a bad wound, but were it as bad as is described many would agree with the *Opinion Nationale*, which says that with murderous engines brought to such perfection war becomes impossible."

PROMOTION OF COL. GALLWAY.—The many friends in Quebec of this courteous and gallant gentleman will read with pleasure the following announcement clipped from a late English journal:

The appointment of director of the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, vacant by the promotion of Major-General J. L. A. Simmons, C.B., to the list of General officers, has been conferred by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on Col. T. Gallway, until recently serving on the Staff in Canada, as commanding Royal Engineer at Quebec. Col. Gallway will commence his duties at the Royal Engineer Establishment, Brompton, early in the ensuing month.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 1st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given and conferred by the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 8, intitled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue,"

His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in addition to the Ports mentioned in the 18th clause of the Order in Council of 27th April, 1858, as the Ports from which goods subject to duties of Excise shall be exported in Bond, the following Ports shall be, and they are hereby constituted Ports for the above mentioned purpose, viz:

The Port of Pictou—Nova Scotia.

The Port of Miramichi—New Brunswick.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.



ORDNANCE LANDS, OTTAWA.

ON FRIDAY, the 8th OCTOBER, 1868, at noon, will be sold at the Sale Room of HECTOR McLEAN, Auctioneer, in Ottawa, so much of the Ordnance Land being part of Lot D, Concession C. No. 6, as lies between Maria street, on the North; the By property on the South; and Elgin street, on the East; being divided off into 30 Building Lots, and averaging in dimensions 66 by 99.

Also, ten Lots, averaging 33 by 133, fronting on Rear street, in the Upper Town of Ottawa, and commanding magnificent views on the River Ottawa.

Also, at the Hogsback Fall, on the Rideau River, on the front of Lots 21 and 22, Junction Gore, of Gloucester; Sub Lots 37, 38, 39, 42, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 63, 70, 71, varying in size as shown on Plans, all beautiful Villa Lots.

Plans of these properties to be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, and of the Ordnance Lands Agent, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale, and the balance in 9 annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent.

Further conditions at the time of sale.

By Order.

E. PARENT,
Under Secy. of State.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Land Agent,
Ottawa, 30th August, 1868.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services, Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA.

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern, with despatch.

14-ly

BROCKVILLE RIFLE ASSOCIATION!

THE ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING of this Association will take place at the Western Ranges, Brockville,

ON WEDNESDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1868, and following days.

Programmes will be supplied on application to
CAPTAIN GEO. REDMOND,
Secretary.

Brockville, 8th October, 1868.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 29th day of September, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to lay before the Council, a copy of his Proclamation of the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1868, announcing pursuant to the suspending clause therein, Her Majesty's Royal approval of the Act of the Parliament of Canada of the 31st Victoria, Chapter 66, intitled: "An Act to impose a duty "on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright works," and the issuing of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, under the Imperial Act of the 10th and 11th Victoria, Chapter 95, suspending, so far as regard this Dominion during such time as the said first mentioned Act continues in force within the same, the Prohibitions contained in certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament against the importing, selling, letting out to hire, exposing for sale or hire, or possessing, foreign reprints of Books first composed, written, printed or published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and entitled to copyright therein.

Whereupon, under the authority of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada, it was by His Excellency, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, Ordered, And it is hereby ordered, that on from and after the first day of October next, all Copyright Works being first composed or written and printed in any other country, and with regard to which the notice to the Commissioners of Customs required by any Act of the Imperial Parliament in that behalf, shall have been given, and a list of which shall have been published by the proper authority in England, from time to time, and as the list in the form established by Law, shall have been furnished the Customs Department for that purpose, by the Imperial Authorities, may be entered for duty on payment of twelve pounds ten shillings upon every one hundred pounds value thereof—and under and subject to the same regulations as dutiable goods are now, or may hereafter be, admitted to entry for payment of duty under the authority of any law of this Dominion relating to Customs, Trade or Navigation.

That all sums collected as duty on such Copyright Works shall (less the cost of advertising, postages and making up the accounts of the same,) at the end of every fiscal year, say 30th June, be remitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, or such other Officer or party as may be from time to time appointed by competent authority to receive the same, together with a statement showing the amounts collected for each Copyright Work, in order that the proceeds of such duty may be paid over to or among the party or parties beneficially interested in the Copyright of the Works which may be imported under these Regulations.

Whereof the Honorable the Minister of Customs shall take due notice, and give the necessary directions for carrying the same into effect.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 1st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency through the Board of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario, that the Contagious disease or Epidemic affecting Horned Cattle, which recently prevailed in many parts of the United States of America, has almost entirely disappeared, and it is therefore expedient that the Order in Council of the 13th of August last, prohibiting the importation or introduction of Horned Cattle from the said United States of America into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, be revoked, and the importation of Horned Cattle into Canada, permitted under certain Regulations hereinafter mentioned,—

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act 29 Vic. Cap. 16, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that from and after the 8th day of October instant, the Order in Council of the 13th day of August last prohibiting the importation of Horned Cattle from the said United States of America into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, shall be and the same is hereby revoked.

His Excellency in Council, under the authority aforesaid, has further been pleased to make the following Regulations, that is to say:

On, from and after the said eighth day of October instant, all Cattle intended to be imported or introduced into the Province of Ontario, at the Ports of Windsor or Sarnia, shall, previous to their introduction, be inspected by such persons or persons as may be appointed for that purpose, and whose permission shall be obtained before such Cattle shall be allowed to proceed to their destination.

All Railway Companies conveying such Cattle shall be, and they are hereby, required to cause the Cars used for the conveyance of the same to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after the removal of the Cattle therefrom.

These Regulations shall remain in force until the First day of November next and no longer.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



Intercolonial Railway.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned is instructed by the Government of Canada, to inform intending Contractors, that at an early day tenders will be invited for the execution of certain portions of the Intercolonial Railway between Riviere du Loup and Rimouski, in the Province of Quebec; between St. John and Amherst, in the Province of New Brunswick; and between Dalhousie and Bathurst, in the Province of New Brunswick.

It is intended to let the work in sections or divisions, ranging from 15 to 35 miles, according to the situation and local circumstances.

The surveys are now in progress, and are not completed, and the object of this notice is to invite intended Contractors ample opportunity of examining the ground at once.

The plans, profiles, specifications, conditions of contract, forms of tender, and other documents required for the information and guidance of Contractors, are now being prepared, and are ready, for which due notice will be given in full at the Railway Engineer's office, in Halifax, St. John, Dalhousie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup and at Ottawa.

SANDFORD FLEMING
Chief Engineer.

Intercolonial Railway Office,
Ottawa, Sept. 12th, 1868.

The Merchants' Protective Union

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE Merchants' Protective Union, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1888, published in one large quarto volume, "The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register," containing among other things, the names, nature of business, amount of capital, financial standing, and rating as to credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Charter, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, also a "Newspaper Directory," containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete and therefore, superior to, and of much greater value than any previously issued.

By the aid of the "Mercantile Reference Register," business men will be able to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial work, of nearly every merchant, trader, and banker, within the above named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the "Monthly Chronicle," containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms throughout the country as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half yearly volume of the "Mercantile Reference Register."

Price of the "Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register," \$50, for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holder of five \$10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the "Mercantile Reference Register" free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies, and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway [Box 2,566,] New-York. August 19th, 1888.

G. MERCER ADAM,

LATE ROLLO & ADAM,

BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS, BOOK IMPORTER

IN Law, Theology, Medicine, Education, The Sciences, and General Literature. 61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-BOOK."

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.

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.

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 Opticle Instruments made and sold at Optian, King-street, Toronto, Ontario.

GEO. H PERRY,

CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 1-ly

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,

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

J. M. CURRIER & CO.,

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

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

E. K. MACGILLIVRAY & Co, direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made to any design.

GEORGE COX,

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, Sparks Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs, Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Seals, Jewelry and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c. 1-ly.

JAGGER & LEDYARD.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German Shell and Heavy Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c., wholesale. No. 90 Young street, Toronto. W. M. JAGGER. H. S. LEDZARD. 1-ly

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEER'S

HAND BOOK FOR FIELD SERVICE,

COMPILED BY

MAJOR T. C. SCOBLE,

37th Battalion "Haldimand Rifles" C. V. M.

Approved by the Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

Demy 12 mo. Cloth, Price 50 cents.

Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Publisher,

Aug. 12, 1888.

King street, Toronto.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Friday, 15th May, 1888, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Table with columns: Leave Ottawa, Express, Mixed, Mail, Arrive in Prescott, 7:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m., 9:25 a. m., 4:15 p. m., 11:45 p. m. Also includes section for Arrive in Ottawa with times 7:15 a. m., 1:35 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 10:35 a. m., 4:15 p. m., 7:45 p. m.

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, Superintendant, Managing Director. N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time. Prescott, April 29th 1888. 14-1f

BRASS CASTINGS

AND BRASS FINISHING,

And all articles required by Plumbers and Gass Fitters,

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

H. N. TABB & CO.

663 Craig Street, - - - - - Montreal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1888.

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, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, &c., in each locality.

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

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,

Printers and Publishers.

Ottawa, Oct. 12

43-1f

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. 19-ly.

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452, St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1887. 1y

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,

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, 1-ly

JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

R. W. CRUICE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, 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.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL,.....Nine Million Dollars.

PROVINCIAL INS. COMP'Y OF CANADA.

Head Office,.....Toronto.

1-ly DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed 19-1y.

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED U. CANADIAN OFFICE.

AGENCIES at all the principal places throughout the Province for the transaction of Fire and Marine business.

Head Office—Church street, Toronto. George Percival Ridout, Governor; T. W. Burchall, Managing Director. Agents for Ottawa, Herrick and Brush. Jan. 31st, 1888. 5-6m.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, Conservative.
The Edinburgh Review—Whig.
The Westminster Review—Radical.
The North British Review—Free Church.
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory.

These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1868.

Table with 2 columns: Description of subscription, Price. Includes rates for one, two, three, or four reviews, and for Blackwood's Magazine.

CLUBS.

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review will be sent to ONE ADDRESS for \$12.80.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States is TWO CENTS a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1868 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the four Reviews for 1867. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1868, may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the "Four Reviews" for 1867.

Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz: The NORTH BRITISH from January 1863, to December, 1867, inclusive; EDINBURGH and the WESTMINSTER from April 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the LONDON QUARTERLY for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, at the rate of 1 dol. 50 cts. a year for each or any Review; also, Blackwood for 1866 and 1867, for 2 dol. 50 cts. a year, or the two years together for 4 dol.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted DIRECT TO THE PUBLISHERS.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 FULTON ST., N. Y.

The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings. Price seven dollars for two volumes—by mail, post-paid, eight dollars

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

DR. O. C. WOOD,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa. Day office opposite Magee & Russell's, Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence, Maria street, Centre Town, Ottawa. Cancers 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. 1-1y

P. J. BUCKLEY, L. L. B.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Office—Thompson's Block. Corner of York and Sussex streets.

W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Chambers—Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 19-1y

MR. P. O'REILLY, JR.,

BARRISTER, &c. Chambers, over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Hotel and Front street, Belleville, Ont. 18-1y

A POSITIVE REMEDY.

MORTIMER'S

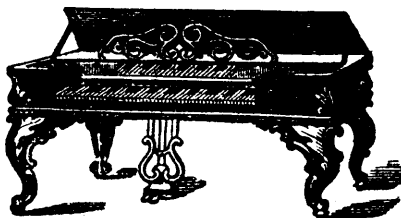
CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

GEO. MORTIMER,

Chemist and Druggist,
Sussex Street,
Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.



A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

15 KING STREET EAST, Toronto, Importers and Dealers in MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Sole and general agents in the Dominion for the sale of the celebrated

STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND DUNHAM PIANOFORTES.

Also in stock, Pianofortes of good reliable makers, which can be highly recommended and guaranteed: 7 octaves, from 250 dollars upwards. Prices and terms liberal.

HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS

by Mason & Hamlin, and Geo. A. Price & Co.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS

of all descriptions, from the celebrated manufactory of Courtois, Paris.

Military Bugles, Drums, Fifes, &c. &c. &c. Special attention given to the formation and supply of

MILITARY BANDS.

Parties applying by letter will receive PROMPT attention.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

King street, Toronto.

Agencies at London, Hamilton, Ottawa and Quebec. Toronto, June, 1867. 24-1y

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Mantle Clock, Binocula Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c. Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officer's Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Lace, &c.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,

Notre Dame Street,

Montreal, April 1867. 15-1y

BEE HIVES.

J. H. THOMAS'S FIRST PRIZE MOVEABLE COMB BEE HIVES for sale.

Apply to the undersigned agent for circular, JOHN HENDERSON.

New Edinburgh, Jan. 31st, 1868. 5-6mo.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, OCT. 9, 1868.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 25 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

N. M'EACHREN,

MILITARY TAILOR,

HAS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to make UNIFORMS at the following prices.

RIFLES.

Table listing military clothing items and prices: Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb... \$27 00; Dress Tunic—without Ornaments... 21 00; Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Embroidered... 32 00; Do Major's... 28 00; Do Captain's... 25 00; Patrol Jacket... 9 to 12 00; Dress Pants... 7 to 9 00; Mess Vest... 5 00; Forage Cap—with silk cover... 2 75; Color-Sergeants' Badges... 2 25.

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to order.

INFANTRY.

Table listing infantry clothing items and prices: Over Coat... 25 00; Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern... 26 00; Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's... 35 00; Patrol Jacket—new regulation... 18 to 22 00; Scarlet Serge do... 12 00; Patrol Jacket—Blue serge... 8 00; Dress Pants—black... 7 00; Oxford Mixture... 6 00; Forage Cap—with silk cover... 2 75; Silk Sashes... 9 00; Sword Belts... 5 00; Surgeons' Belts... 17 00; Swords... 12 00; Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters... 20 00; Color-Sergeants' Chevrons... 2 50; Sergeants' Sashes... 2 25; Gold Numerals... 1 25.

Regimental Colors, from 150 dollars to 200 dollars, made to order.

ARTILLERY.

Table listing artillery clothing items and prices: Overcoat... 32 00; Dress Tunic... 35 00; Dress Tunic—Captain's... 45 00; Patrol Jacket... 20 to 24 00; Undress Pants... 9 00; Forage Cap... 7 00; Busby complete, with case... 20 00.

On application a card will be sent giving full instructions for self-measurement.

N. M'EACHREN,

Master Tailor Queen's Own Rifles,

Toronto, Ontario.