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The Volunteer Review

And Military and Naval Gazette.

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No. 37.

THE DOMINION.

BY CHARLES SANGSTER.

Not in pride the firm foundations
Of an Empire should we lay;
Trusting in the God of Nations,
We would keep our Natal Day;
Trusting that the sacred promise
Made to all those that believe,
Will not now be wrested from us—
"Ask ye and ye shall receive."

Ardent souls to-day are moving
Heaven with prayers from this dear land;
Men whose hearts go forth in loving
Every pebble on its strand.
From New Brunswick's sea-washed harbors
Rolls the prayerful wavelet on,
Through the wild and sunny arbors
Of the far Saskatchewan.

Hear us then, mysterious Power,
God, whom all the earth shall own,
Make this an auspicious hour,
Lay for us the corner stone;
Lift thy hands in blessings o'er us;
Bless us, Lord, from sea to sea,
Pointing to the hopes before us,
And the future yet to be.

Could we leave the past behind us,
Party rancor, priestly strife,
So that every day would find us
Rising to a higher life;
Could we with a stern endeavor
Hand in hand begin the race,
Then among the nations ever
We might hold our lawful place.

Brothers, from whatever far land,
From what clime beneath the sun,
Here, to-day, in this our Norland,
Duty cries we must be one—
One, with hopes that may not falter,
One, with hearts as true as steel,
That no time nor change can alter,
Through all coming woe or weal.

One with her, the mighty Mother,
Britain, from whose loins we sprung;
True to her, to one another,
Proud of her beloved tongue;
Knowing nought but that which lures us
To one sacred common cause;
Holding fast what reassures us;
Guarding well our rights and laws.

Land to which my hopes are clinging,
Proudly as our rivers' swell
Is the voice of Freedom ringing
Round the homes we love so well;
Keep that noble spirit centred
Firm within each loving heart;
From the souls where once it entered
Let it nevermore depart.

But with Truth and Justice banding,
Throned within our council halls,
With its godlike form commanding
Like an angel on the walls;
Terror to the evil-doer,
Friend to Right, and foe to Wrong,
But a sweet and gentle wooer
Where the heart is laid and strong.

Holy Love fill all our bowers,
Gentle Peace imbue the sod;
All the future may be ours,
But to-day belongs to God!
He hath laid our broad foundations,
Leaving us to build thereon;
Lo, we stand among the Nations,
God our living corner-stone.

STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

No. VI—LA SALLE.

THERE is something exceedingly attractive to youthful minds in the idea of travel and adventure in unknown or unfrequented lands, and, to a bold spirit, there is nothing presents such charms as foreign adventure. At the time to which my present story refers, the most improbable tales found ready credence; and nothing was too absurd or too extravagant to picture the wonders and wealth of the new world. The restless and turbulent spirits, fostered by a chronic state of war in Europe, turned to the new continent as a fresh field wherein they might reap greater renown, and where, instead of beggarly poor pay and hard knocks, they could conquer whole countries and revel on the spoil of nations. To individual enterprise is mainly due the discovery and settlement of this great continent, for the potentates of Europe were ever too much engrossed in their own immediate personal squabbles and ambitions to give any real and tangible aid to the grand object of founding new nations in the West. It was an age of violent extremes, where dominant parties persecuted the minority with unsparing rigor, and the idea of toleration was undreamed of. The frothy scum which ever precedes the great advancing wave of civilization, cast from Europe on the shores of America a class of men of whom we have happily no parallel in the present, except, perhaps, the "Border Ruffians" of the United States; but even these plundering, horse-stealing reprobates, sink into insignificance beside the same class of three centuries ago. The more immediate gratification of the inordinate desire for wealth was the great incentive of most of those merchants and others who undertook to explore the unknown continent; but there were many noble exceptions, men who risked life and fortune for the advancement of civilization and the good of Christianity. History contains many such examples

worthy of all honor, of such was Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, whose brave spirit, romantic career, and melancholy death gave, perhaps, the most instructive lesson found in many such to be read in the lives of the pioneers of our country.

La Salle was the inheritor of a noble name, with but small fortune to support it, but he was endowed with a daring and energetic spirit, fitted to cope with difficulty and overcome obstacles insurmountable to lesser souls. In the untrodden paths of the new world he hoped to achieve that wealth and fame which would retrieve the delapidated fortunes of his family, and among the many thousands who have sought the great prizes of life on the shores of America, there was none possessed of more daring and lofty spirit than La Salle. Understanding from the accounts given by Father Marquette, whom Charlevoix describes as, *un des plus illustres missionnaires de la Nouvelle France*, he conceived the idea of finding his way to China and Japan through the great rivers and lakes of the west. In his first attempt to open his way to the far east by going west, he got no farther than about nine miles from Montreal, which place received in derision the name of La Chine, and it has borne it ever since, and this name, whose origin is hardly known to the people who dwell there, is the only relic of the brave but unfortunate La Salle. In a subsequent attempt, however, our adventurer succeeded in penetrating to the head of Lake Michigan, where, like that prince of vagabonds Ulysses, he was near having to do battle, if not for a pound of kid's fry, for an old coat which was stolen by the savages and divided amongst their tribe, as is done with the *haik* of a returned Hadji in Morocco as a charm against *Shittim* the Evil One. There is nothing which so well indicates the savage instincts of humanity as the propensity for personal decoration; the lady who suspends from the lobes of her ear curiously wrought bits of gold, and the gentleman who hangs from his button hole a bunch of unmeaning amulets, merely indicate, by their style and number, to the observing philosopher, how far they have

Santa Anna was still imprisoned. Nothing definite was known in regard to his fate.

retrograded towards savagry. You may travel where you please and you will find men and women the queerest and most absurd of all the animals wandering in the wilderness of creation. The men who composed the followers of La Salle were a lawless and turbulent set, who gave their leader endless trouble, and who more than once plotted his destruction. However, by his indomitable courage and perseverance, he overcame all opposition, and pushed his explorations from the head of the waters of the Mississippi, to where it pours its mighty flood into the bosom of the Gulf of Mexico. In this voyage he had to fight or beg his way through the territories of many hostile and friendly nations, and when at last he reached the dreary delta of the great river, he celebrated the event with all the circumstance he could command, and suspended a shield, bearing the arms of France, from the top of a lofty tree, claiming the country for, and naming it after, his sovereign, who has won the affix of Great from the magnitude of the misery which marked his career. Retracing his way, La Salle ascended the Father of Waters, and after many perilous adventures, arrived in Quebec, from whence he set sail for France, where he was received with the honor and consideration due to his great merits. The king, justly appreciating his eminent services, created him governor of all the vast country lying between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, and fitted out a squadron of four ships and 280 men, which, under his command, was to form a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi, and thence open communication with Canada.

Filled with an overmastering ambition, La Salle beheld a path of renown opening before him, which might well dazzle the perceptions of a better balanced mind; and he turned coldly from the fair girl whose love he had won in the days of his obscurity, to pursue a loftier but less happy purpose; but hers was not a nature easily thwarted, and she determined to accompany her lover to the strange wilderness, whereon were fixed the hopes of his ambitious spirit. For this purpose she assumed the garb of a boy, and was permitted to join the expedition by La Salle, who did not recognize her in that strange disguise. After a prosperous voyage they arrived on the coast of Florida, but through ignorance of the correct longitude, they passed the mouth of the river, and at length stopped at St. Bernard's, where they built a fort and prepared to establish their settlement.

La Salle had many difficulties to encounter, not the least of which was the perversity of those under his command, who seemed to take an insane delight in obstructing his intentions. The chief of these obstructionists was one Jolette, who commanded a ship which formed part of the expedition, and, through his treachery or incapacity, he let it run on shore and fall into the hands of the savages. La Salle, by

violent means, wrested the plunder of the wreck from the red men, and thereby kindled a resentment as deep as it was lasting. The Clamcoets, a most warlike and haughty tribe, took every means to annoy the settlers, while his turbulent followers raised every obstacle in their power to thwart him. At last, driven to desperation, by the difficulties that surrounded him, La Salle determined to make further explorations, and find a spot more suitable for the establishment of his colony. For this purpose he selected some twenty men and his nephew, a proud overbearing youth, and departed in search of the remote waters of the Missouri. The fond and foolish girl who had followed the fortunes of her neglectful lover, was one of this party. There was a dreary and perilous voyage. Difficulties rose before them at every step, until, upon the eighth day, having failed to find the Mississippi, they broke into open mutiny and refused to follow their leader any further. At night, in the depths of the unknown forest, this girl heard her villainous associates plot the murder of La Salle and his nephew. Awaiting opportunity she stole to where the doomed man was sleeping, but in her anxiety to warn him of his danger, she betrayed her own secret, and La Salle beheld, in the poor boy who had followed his fortunes so faithfully, the forgotten love of his youth. But, alas! human love that night was powerless, for scarcely had he awakened to a true sense of his position, when his murderers were about him. Vainly striving to protect him, she shared his wounds, and the blows that cruelly destroyed his life, released her fair spirit to bear him company to a better world. So perished the most gifted of Canadian pioneers, by the hand of his own countrymen, in the depths of an unknown wilderness; and another name was added to the long list of truly wonderful men, to whose enterprise and daring the continent of America owes its present greatness and prosperity.

VICTORIA AT BALMORAL.

(Translated from Robt. Keonig's Sketch Book.)

Far in the North of Scotland, on a green peninsula on the southern bank of the river Dee, lies the ancient Castle of Balmoral, which was built many centuries ago. The imposing Craig Gowan protects it toward the south; toward the north, a wide, majestic wreath of wild mountains shields it from the storms blowing from that quarter. On the northern bank of the rapid river, opposite the castle, sat a plainly dressed lady on a field chair, of a fine summer day, about sixteen years ago. On her lap lay a drawing portfolio. She was engaged in sketching the castle in front of her. Suddenly a peasant boy with his flock of sheep, came along the same path, and intended to pass by the lady. The sheep got frightened by her unwonted appearance, and would not

move from the spot. The boy, became impatient at the lady and shouted;—

"Get out of the way, madam, and let my sheep pass." The lady smiled, rose, and stepped aside. It was of no avail. The sheep would not advance. thereupon the boy shouted angrily, "Stand back, will you, and let my sheep pass? Stand back!" At this moment a footman went to the boy, and said to him:

"But, young fellow, do you know whom you are talking to?"

"I dinna ken, and dinna care," replied the boy, in his Scottish dialect; "this is the road for the sheep, and she has no right to sit there."

"But, boy, it is her Majesty, the Queen!" added the footman.

"The Queen?" asked the boy in surprise. "Is it the Queen? Weel, but why dinna she put on claes that folk would ken her?"

Yes it was Victoria, the popular Queen on whose kingdom the sun does not set, and to whom this naive compliment was paid by the young shepherd. She walked aside far enough to let the sheep pass.

Since 1848 the Queen and Prince Albert had selected Castle Balmoral, so rich in historical and legendary traditions, in the mountainous County of Aberdeen, as their summer residence.

Since the court resided at Balmoral, the Highland clans met their once a year to celebrate their national games and sports. The most splendid of these Highland festivals was the torchlight dance, which transferred the beholders entirely back into ancient times.

It is after nightfall. A platform hewn out of the flank of the precipitous mountain is the scene; one side of this platform is floored and fenced in with a wooden railing on three sides; on the fourth side is a canopy under which the members of the Court take their seats. Four strong Highlanders, with torches in their hands step to the four corners of the square platform, six bagpipers are stationed in front of the throne and twenty-four Highlanders, likewise with torches in their hands, now commence a wild and curious dance to the notes of the bagpipes, which they accompany with the shrill battlecry of the ancient clans. And the torches shed their weird glare through the night, into the gorge yawning far below them on the brilliant court party. The dancing Highlanders, the living witnesses of a half barbarous time, living only in the patriotic songs of Scotland.

In the meantime the ancient castle, which was entirely too small for its royal guests, had to give way to a new building. A small colony of frame hnts, erected for the English masons, carpenters, and laborers, rose at no great distance from the palace, and the splendid granite structure made rapid progress from day to day. In the summer of 1853 one of these frame structures was discovered to be on fire, and the whole row burned down in the course of half an hour. It was an interesting sight on this occasion to see Prince Albert standing in the chain of laborers, extending from the conflagration to the river bank, and handing one bucketful of water after another to his next neighbor, until the flames were entirely extinguished. Nor was the Queen an idle spectator on this occasion. Not only did she, by her presence, encourage the laborers engaged in extinguishing the flame, but she issued the necessary orders to her servants with the calmness and prudence peculiar to her. The royal couple indemnified the working men for everything they lost by this conflagration.

Such noisy days of brilliant festivals and unforeseen accidents were followed by quiet days such as the Queen loved above all things. Sunday was always her most delightful day. Opposite the castle, on the north side of the river Deo, lies the small village of Crathie, with its very plain and humble church. Thither every Sunday a devout couple, with prayer book in hand, was seen to wend their way from the castle across the bridge; behind them followed the children and a few servants. Only when the weather was too unfavorable, the family, which, as was shown by the livery of the servants, was the royal family, drove in a carriage to the little village church. The worshippers from the village, in the beginning, stared not a little at the Queen and Prince Albert, but before long they were so well acquainted with each other that they exchanged greetings like old and intimate friends. In the afternoon the Queen, never accompanied by her servants, and only occasionally by one of her children, visited the cottages of the poor and sick. She enters now one cottage, now another, examines the clothes presses and beds, makes inquiries about the education of children, asks the boys and girls if they make good progress at school, if they remember what the preacher said, &c. She comforts the sick and feeble, and reads from the Bible; she scolds the lazy. After returning home she makes all sorts of notes—as a consequence of which, in the next few days, efficacious relief is given to the poor sufferers in many a lowly hut. Now she visits, during the week, the village school—now she converses with the village clergymen, on the spiritual condition of his flock and the improvement of the school. The children know her well, and having once heard the Queen say to Prince Albert, "What do you think Albert?" they henceforth call her only "Dear Mrs. Albert;" and while her husband establishes a model farm for the peasants of Crathie, she is at work upon the establishment of a model village school. However, the happy husband and wife do everything together.

The year 1861 destroyed the happiness of the royal couple. The excellent German Prince who once said of himself, "he was not only the Queen's consort, but the educator of her children, the private Secretary of the sovereign and her permanent minister," was torn from her side by his premature death. "Lonely and dreary," she says in the preface of her husband's speeches, "lay her path before her from this time—it is true, a path of duty and toil, which, confiding in the loyal attachment and sympathy of her people, she would, with God's blessing, strive to pursue."

ARBITRATION OF THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS.

The British Foreign Office has just issued a volume of diplomatic correspondence on this awkward question. From it we learn that in May last, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, sent a communication to the British Minister in Washington, to the effect that England was ready to submit the Alabama claims to a Commission of Arbitration, and to abide by the decision whatever it might be. The only stipulation to this offer was, that the United States should agree to submit, in the same manner, the claims of British subjects for losses sustained during the rebellion. The official statement, of course, gives its quietus to the very improbable story so very industriously circulated by some of our American contemporaries, that England was disposed

to cede certain of its possessions on this continent in payment of the bill for damages inflicted by the *Alabama*. The *Times* of the 14th instant, we learn by the cable, had an editorial commenting on the correspondence which has passed between the two governments on this subject. It remarks that Secretary Seward shows by his despatch that he is unwilling to forego by a definite settlement a popular ground of complaint against England, and, like a lawyer, is less anxious for judgment than to prolong litigation. He asserts that counter claims of England for indemnity at least balance those of the United States, and complains that Mr. Seward now declines to adopt the plan of a mixed commission which was proposed by himself. The article concludes that Lord Stanley had acted all along in good faith, and with determination not to give capital to the circle of American politicians who are ever seeking causes of complaint against England; but under the circumstances he will wait until the United States government reduces its pretensions. We are glad to find that the proposition for an arbitration is regarded by some of our neighbors as fair and honorable. The *New York Sun* is of opinion that there is no other way to adjust the difficulty. We cannot, says that journal, think of a war between the two countries as a consequence of this comparatively trifling dispute; and yet if neither party will consider anything, or the sake of compromise, the trouble might eventually become serious. The best thing our Government can do is to accept the proposition of England, submit the whole question to an impartial commission, and receive the judgment of that body as conclusive, no matter how the case may go. The Alabama claims are of too little consequence to fight about, and hardly important enough to talk about any longer. Let the vexed question be settled, and the quicker the better.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

(From the *Standard of Buenos Ayres*.)

A painful experience has already shown how useless and dangerous is any attack on the lines of Curupaity, which is only an outwork of Fort Humayta. In the assault of September 23d the allies lost seven to eight thousand men, mostly troops of the line, leaving little better than raw recruits as survivors. Since then the cholera has carried off eight or ten thousand men, and the scourge has recently broken out afresh with much violence at Tuyuty, all owing to the pestilential marshes where the allies are encamped.

Moreover, an extraordinary and unexpected inundation has forced the Brazilians to evacuate Curuzu, with immense loss of men and war material; for, as soon as the enemy noted the movement of the Brazilians, they opened a new masked battery of heavy guns, and caused awful havoc among the ill-fated Brazilians, who had numbers killed, wounded, and drowned.

At the same time the flood caused great losses in the Argentine camp: 3000 bales of hay, 10,000 arrobes of corn, a number of horses drowned, and a quantity of coal, have been the losses caused by this disaster, which has been as fatal as a great defeat. No wonder that the cholera has returned among the poor soldiers who are encamped in such morasses.

But apart from these devastations, what hope is there of forcing the lines of Curupaity? They are defended by the Estero

Tuyuty, which is 500 yards across and ten or twelve feet deep. Then the Paraguayans have a fosse thirty feet wide and eighteen feet deep, which communicates with Lake Piris, and is full of water, running six miles all around Humayta. After this they have a line of abatis, from 100 to 120 feet deep; then another ditch like the first, 30 feet wide and 18 deep, before we reach their grand parapet fortification of Curupaity, which is obstructed by chevaux de frise, and surmounted by splendid batteries of heavy guns, well served by expert gunners, and the whole defended by 30,000 valiant soldiers determined to do or die for the independence of their country.

But passing over such considerations, it is evident that the allied position at Tuyuty is untenable. Far from obtaining any advantage, the allies will gradually melt away in those swamps, and the grand Brazilian fleet, now useless for more than a year, shows itself powerless to overcome the obstacles placed by the enemy. Some other route must therefore be taken.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE CAMP AT CHALONS.

The Emperor Napoleon left Paris on Thursday for the camp at Chalons. A letter from the camp, dated the 6th instant, and published in the *Paris Temps* of Thursday, says:

A despatch received this morning at headquarters fixes Thursday the 8th instant for the arrival of the Emperor at the camp. His Majesty will remain until the 16th. He wishes, indeed, to see for himself the importance of the modifications to be introduced into actual tactics in consequence of the new armament of the French infantry. Ever since the 24th of June we have had grand manoeuvres every week on Monday and Friday. We were, therefore, much astonished a few days ago to read in the little *Moniteur* that the troops at the Chalons camp would soon commence the grand manoeuvres they execute every season. A month and a half in arrear is a little too much; however, from the very beginning of our manoeuvres certain changes have been regarded as established principles, others are still on trial. Repeated experiments can alone demonstrate the expediency, more or less, of their adoption. As before, the artillery commences battle; it opens fire at 2500 metres; at 1500 metres its fire is very accurate and effective. During the fire of the artillery the infantry advances, covered by a dense mass of skirmishers, and endeavoring to profit by all the accidents of the ground to avoid the fire of the enemy's artillery. The skirmishers open fire at 1000 metres. It is still undecided as to the exact distance at which the battalions ought to commence their combined fire; but in a few days the exercises in combined firing will put an end to this uncertainty. Meanwhile it is thought that their effect is very great at 800 metres, and that they may commence at that distance against troops in line. At 600 or 500 metres it is impossible for any troops whatever to stand against the fire of a battalion armed with Chassepots. On a plain no cavalry could approach even at charging distance, that is at 200 metres, a battalion firing at will. This is so thoroughly understood that now in our manoeuvres during all the action the cavalry is held in reserve; it has not entered into line, and has only charged when the enemy's troops have clearly indicated their retreating movement.

BULLET MARKS.

A WIMBLEDON STORY.

(Concluded from our list.)

"Well, she had promised Gerald that he should not suffer the disgrace of the lash; and had, during the hour I thought she was fooling with the doctor, managed to get hold of his bottle of prussic acid, and had rushed out with half of it for him and half for herself; and her appearance had so thoroughly surprised every one that she had reached the triangles, almost raised it to his lips, when the doctor, recognising his own blue bottle, struck her hand a violent blow, and dashed it on to the ground, besides disabling her from getting her own share.

"And how did the affair end? was the general of the division satisfied?"

I don't think he would have been with that evidence alone, and so we went about to hunt for more. I begged that, as we had found so much, Gerald might be permitted to accompany a party of search, under a guard, to find the missing tiger.

We went there, Meggie insisted on joining us. All the officers off duty went, and about half the men.

Gerald then pointed out the spot where he had stood, and where he shot the tiger, and recrossing, till there could not have been anything as large as a half-crown that could be hidden.

Meggie and I were riding in front of the line, when Meggie exclaimed.

"What a horrible smell comes from that copse."

"Don't smell anything, Meg."

'Yuo've lived here so long, that you've no sense of smell left.'

Of course as Meggie was with us, Blinkers was there too. Blinkers advanced to the copse—paused—and rushed underneath the grass, barking as if infuriated.

"There's something in there, Wille."

Some of the others coming up, we pushed our way into the depths, guided by the frantic bark of Blinkers, and, after being much scratched and torn, found ourselves in the centre of a trampled circle of jungle grass, with the half-devoured remains of a large tiger.

The doctor was sent for, and the wound discovered; the beast had evidently been lamed, the bullet breaking the fore-leg. It was also evident that, wounded as it was, it had lingered on till it was mere skin and bone, and had died only within the last few days. Assisted by some natives, the good-natured doctor commenced the horrible task of searching for the bullet, and, after half an hour's labour, the most disgusting he had ever undergone, it was found flattened against the large bone of the hind-leg, and handed to me.

Never shall I forget the pleasure I felt when I saw on the rescued bullet, the No. 5, with a dot as fresh and clear as if it had just come from the pressing machine.

Great was the rejoicing that night in the camp of the 40th. Blue fires were burnt, the band came and serenaded Meggie. The whole of the officers, including the old colonel, came as to a levee: but still I felt there was one thing more to be found out. How did the No. 2 bullet get into the saddle?

"At length I inquired whether any of the officers missed any of their arms. Curiously enough the only missing arm was a gun belonging to the wounded captain. I asked, did he remember the size. He did. It was just a shade smaller than the bore of the regimental carbines. You could get a govern-

ment bullet down by a good deal of hammering.

I now propounded my theory, that the bullet No. 2, had been fired from the captain's missing rifle, for the point of the bullet was marked with wings, and considerably flattened. There was nothing in the flesh, and nothing in the saddle to produce these marks, and they must therefore have been made before firing.

I then proposed that a full search should be made with dogs, for at least two miles round, from where the shot was fired, to see if any traces could be found of either the man or the gun.

We made the most careful search; presently I came to a stone on the road itself, marked in a most peculiar manner.

"What's the cause of these marks?" said I to the farrier of the troop, who had volunteered to help, and who said he never felt more grateful to any one in all his life, than he did to me for squeezing his wrist so hard that day.

"What's the cause? It's been used as a hammer for something—a nail in a shoe."

"Nail-heads are square."

"True for you—these are round."

"Do you think a ramrod would make these marks?"

"It just would. Somebody's been driving down a hard bullet with it."

"So I think. Now take this stone and throw it straight over that gap into the middle of the copse, and I'll mark where it seems to fall."

He threw it, and marking the spot we found our way into the gungle; and there, within a few yards of the stone; under the long leaves, we found what we sought—the remains of a native, stripped entirely of flesh and skin except on the hands and feet, and and with a great gaping wound in the skull; and in the inside, which the ants had perfectly cleaned out, was a large piece of the breech of the burst gun that he had by his side.

We took home the skull, and the burst rifle, and the cartridge cases, together with some remnants of clothing; and we there found out the intended murderer to have been one of the syces, or grooms of the captain, that he had horsewhipped a month before for ill-using a horse of which he had charge.

Of course there was a new trial ordered; and, as the evidence was unquestionable, Gerald was discharged.

"Did he leave the regiment?"

"Not a bit—Why should he? The men worshipped him, and the officer who was wounded was invalidated; and he and his comrades managed matters among them so well, that at the first parade of the regiment, in Calcutta, some six months afterwards, the old colonel presented to the men a new officer, Captain Ashton, adding, 'If he makes half as good an officer as he did a soldier there will not be a better in Her Majesty's service.'"

"And your sister Margret?"

"Oh, I've just sent a little case, lined with velvet, and something inside engraved 'William Gerald Ashton, from his affectionate uncle.'"

"Now, lads, there's the 'out lights,' so we'll turn in quietly, and make bull's eyes at every shot to-morrow."

FRAXINUS.

Gen. Grant has requested to be relieved from attendance at Cabinet meetings, except when military matters are under discussion, as he does not think it proper for a military officer to take part in political discussions.

GUNS AND GUNPOWDER.

There can be little doubt, after the experiments which have lately taken place at Shoeburyness, that the American system of firing enormously heavy shot at a comparatively low velocity is a failure, when it has to contend against the English plan of lighter shot fired at greater velocity. The huge American shot has not yet succeeded in inflicting any serious damage on the target against which it was tried, and, in all cases, has left the inner skin of armour intact. If it were true that such heavy metal would have the effect claimed for it of "racking" and partially stripping the armour from the side of an enemy's ship, there would be some argument in favor of the system, as the armour once torn off, one of these enormous shot would have no difficulty in penetrating the remainder, and opening such a chasm in the ship's side as would defy all attempts to plug. But as yet even the "racking" seems to be an utter failure, and the gun is simply useless for the purpose of destroying an enemy. The English system, on the contrary, has proved itself almost irresistible, and while an American ship armed after American fashion would be occupied in uselessly hammering at armour to it wholly impenetrable, the English gun with its penetrating shell would spread havoc and confusion upon the decks of the helpless American. We may, therefore, congratulate ourselves on the possession of as formidable weapons as are possessed by any nation, and as far as sheer obstruction is concerned, of as well defended ships as can well be constructed.

For all this, it seems much to be regretted that the War Office seems still indisposed to render effective the vast number of old and now useless 68-pounders with which our forts, and many of our ships, are at present encumbered. The application of Major Palliser's plan would at once convert these guns into most effective weapons, and at a comparatively small cost. Doubtless new guns would be better than these converted ones; but for small craft a light gun is a great desideratum, and for such vessels these converted guns would be even better suitable than heavier new ones. The liveliness of the recoil seems to be the great objection to these guns entertained by Sir John Pakington; but surely among our many scientific artillerymen, a compressor can be devised capable of remedying this defect. This over-liveliness is spoken of as if it were wholly beyond control by any mechanical means,—as an irremediable defect inherent in a light gun. Just the very contrary is the fact. If nothing else could be done, a light gun can be rendered a heavy one at any time, either by addition to the gun itself, or to its carriage. Again, the gun can be made to raise a series of heavy weights, increasing in amount, as it recoils, or friction compressors may be adopted, though, it is to be hoped, of a somewhat more scientific construction than those hitherto in use. In short, of all the defects which a gun can possess, there is none more easily remedied than that of over-liveliness. To trust to pure lumbering weight of metal to check recoil, is to insist upon retaining the very greatest obstacle to rapid firing, and to persist in a remedy which is infinitely worse than the disease. Guns cannot, within certain limits, on which strength depends, be made too light. The checking of the recoil is a matter of consideration, which should in no way be dependent on the weight and unwieldiness of the gun. While loading, the gun cannot be too light and handy. It is only after firing that

it is necessary that a check should be put to the liveliness of its motions. This might be effected by mechanical means, of which the simplest seems to be that the gun, on recoiling, should have to raise a heavy series of weights, which are prevented from running it out again by a simple self-acting pull. As soon as the gun is loaded, the pull might be detached by means of a lever, and the gun run out without any other assistance than the recoil force stored up in the weights. It is almost a pity that our Secretaries for War and their immediate subordinates are not called upon to pass an examination in elementary mechanics, — omitting those chapters in which the calculus is involved.

We remember to have seen some such idea put forward in a paper on barbette gun carriages, in a paper which was read before the United Service Institution. The same ingenious mind which produced those very clever inventions, might well be directed to this very important matter of checking recoil in light guns.

For some time we have heard no mention of gun cotton as a substitute for powder, but a letter in the *Times* shows that in private circles, at least, the many great advantages of this material have not been disregarded. A gentleman writes to say that he has long used gun-cotton cartridges, and finds them every way superior to gunpowder. He has subjected them to trying tests, even to drying before a kitchen fire (an experiment which we are inclined to regard as of a rather ticklish nature), and expresses his full satisfaction with the results. Gun cotton, especially for small arms, possesses a host of advantages over powder, cleanliness, absence of smoke, little recoil, all matters of the utmost importance. Hard hitting, too, is enumerated among the advantages, and this peculiarity might probably enable the soldier to carry an equal amount of propulsive material in a much less weight—a very great desideratum.

Another discovery of no trifling importance has resulted from the recent trials. It has hitherto been supposed that a laminated system of armour possesses vastly less resisting power than a solid plate of the same thickness. It is now found that if the different laminae are thoroughly riveted together, their strength is but little inferior to the solid iron plate. When it is considered at what great cost the solid plates are made, and with how much less certainty their homogeneity is secured, the importance of this result will be manifest. This somewhat tardy discovery will be well applicable in the construction of men-of-war, and may save thousands to the nation. It is true that there is scarcely a journeyman mechanic of two years' experience who would not have pointed out this fact from his own knowledge; but we cannot expect Government Committees to condescend to the A B C of the inquiry on which they are set. A Government committeeman is heaven's own, and is supposed to know everything, the only thing to be regretted is, that in eight cases out of ten he knows nothing whatever of the subject which he is appointed to consider.—*United Service Gazette*.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN NEW YORK.

DEPARTURE OF MAXIMILIAN'S BODY-GUARD FOR EUROPE.

The *New York World* says: This morning there leaves New York by the Quaker City for Brest, France, a portion of the late Emperor of Mexico's (Maximilian's) body-guard, which arrived from Vera Cruz on the

French men-of-war *Phlegethon* and *Bouret*. Along with this guard, which numbers about 140, there were fifty or sixty civilians belonging to the *corps diplomatique*. These soldiers formed the celebrated Foreign Legion that did so much execution among the Mexican guerillas, and which fought faithfully and heroically beside their ill-starred imperial master until his tragical fate at Queretaro. It was composed of contingents of volunteers from France, Austria, Belgium and Prussia, and formed a complete army in itself, embracing all the branches of the services from engineer to cavalry, and as they formed a picturesque group around the office of the French Consul at Bowling Green, one would almost fancy he was in a little garrison town in Mexico. Conspicuous among them were the *Hussars de l'Empereur*, dressed in what was once a brilliant dashing uniform of a light red; the jackets of the officers were richly braided with gold lace, and the long boots of untanned leather were surmounted by tight fitting trousers. The Gens d'Armes were dressed in a much more serviceable and less gaudy uniform composed of a dark blue blouse, and a loose paletot with light blue facings, and a small kepi of dark blue. Another corps, called the *Contra Guerillas*, were dressed precisely similar to the Gens d'Armes, with the exception of the kepi, which was of a light blue with dark cords. This corps was especially detailed to hunt down the guerillas that infested the vicinity of the city of Mexico. As most of these men had been prisoners among the Mexicans, they were treated with true magnanimity, which consisted of stripping them nearly naked, and permitting them to live in luxurious poverty on twenty-five cents a day, which would hardly purchase a single meal in a restaurant; in addition, they were subjected to the courteous remarks of their foreign hiring guards, who only wanted the most trivial excuse to despatch the 'foreign hounds,' as their prisoners were lovingly termed. In consequence of this raid on their wardrobes their uniforms were hardly in that condition to honor a dress parade at West Point; and to add a more curious effect to this motley group, the Mexican civilians were attired in huge sombreros, of every shape and pattern, some of fine felt, trimmed with gold lace, and others of a coarse wisp of straw; the huge brims were so disproportionate to the crown as to resemble a plank road around a bundle of hay, and the dark sunburnt faces beneath, with the keen haggard look that a residence in a tropical climate usually gives, heightened the effect of this appearance. Some of the less fortunate, and among these was a huge Algerian soldier, that had been in the French army, who was attired in a horse blanket with a hole in the centre, through which he puts his head and allows the ends of this improvised mantle to hang in graceful folds around his otherwise curiously attired person; and though he was rather picturesque, one could hardly compare him to a haughty cavalier of Charles the Second's time; then, as if to heighten the motley appearance of this curiosity in clothing, he wore a pair of short pants that hardly reached to his knees, and being minus of shoes or stockings, resembled nothing under the sun so much as a burly Dutchman at Coney Island in bathing costume. Notwithstanding these little disagreements, so disgusting to the toilet-loving Frenchman, they enjoyed the ludicrous effect as much as the gaping crowd, who stared at these newcomers in mute amazement.

But, *rive la bagatelle*, they had truly lost all but honor, and as most of them were dashing, sprightly young men, they cared little for the toils of the past, and were as light hearted as a crowd of bounding schoolboys, and Parisian persillage was bandied round in great good humor, considering they were returning to *la belle France*, from which they had been separated for five years. A good number have consented to remain in this country, especially the discharged soldiers from the French army that had taken service under Maximilian. Many a French fireside this coming winter will be entertained with exciting tales concerning "*Quand j'étais dans le Mexique*," etc.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

It must have appeared extraordinary to those who have watched the condition of the submarine telegraphic lines connecting Europe with America that while the 1865 cable, which was picked up from the depths of the ocean after it was thought it was irremediably lost, has since its junction with America, remained intact, that of 1866 has been ruptured twice. The explanation of this is, however, exceedingly simple. It appears that when the shore end of the 1866 cable was being laid from the Great Eastern the vessel was in a fog, and unfortunately this part of the line was laid over a shoal patch, about 40 fathoms in depth, so that the icebergs which so constantly occur in that region, reaching, as they often do, to the bottom, cut the cable. The wire has been completely repaired, and it has been resolved upon to raise the shore end of it as soon as possible from its present bed and remove it to a deeper channel. Meanwhile, with a view to more perfect communication between Europe and the United States, the ship *Chiltern*, which had been commissioned by Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, sailed on Tuesday last with the telegraphic wires, of the material of which we gave an account some time ago, which are to be laid from Placentia, in Newfoundland, to the island of St. Pierre, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She carries 320 miles of wire, which is placed in new water-tight tanks. There is no doubt that, until perfect telegraphic communication is established between Europe and the United States in such a manner as to avoid adopting the assistance of the land lines in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, our correspondence will be subject to the interruptions by which it has so often been retarded during the past year. With a view, however, to temporarily remedying the evil, it is contemplated to establish throughout Nova Scotia a series of land lines from Sydney, via Halifax, to the United States and Canada; should these fail during the winter, and there is no doubt that they will have to bear the brunt of snow storms and sustain the weight of superincumbent ice, it will become absolutely necessary to lay submarine lines between Halifax and Boston in 1868. A Franco-American Company is, we understand, in course of formation, with the object of laying a submarine cable from Ushant to Boston, so that it will be advisable for us to take such measures as will obviate the necessity of availing ourselves of the new projected line. This is not a subject, however, in which Englishmen alone are interested; the whole world will doubtless have more or less anxiety for its success.—*London Times*, August 19th.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

The 69th Regiment is stationed at Brantford, Ontario.

The depot companies of the 69th Regiment had been removed from Ireland to Preston.

It is said that Captain Holroyd, 23rd Fusiliers, is about to exchange to Cavalry.

We hear that the 18th Regiment will furnish the new staff for the military school at Montreal.

Up to the time of their departure it was not known where the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade would be quartered on arrival home. Opinions were divided between Portsmouth and Dover.

The troopship *Simoon*, with a battalion of Royal Artillery from Halifax and Quebec, arrived at Malta on the 26th. The headquarters of the 3rd brigade was to embark on board the *Simoon*, for Canada.

REMOVAL OF THE 17TH REGIMENT.—We learn that the military authorities contemplate removing the 17th Regiment from this city to Port Hope and Kingston. The removal is said to be owing to the difficulty experienced in providing barracks here for the troops.—*Toronto Leader*.

MILITARY.—We regret to learn that only the right wing of the P. C. O. Rifles and the band will be stationed at Ottawa, while the left wing proceeds to Kingston. The reason of this is, we believe, that barrack-room could not be found for them at reasonable rates. If it be true that our citizens wanted exorbitant rentals, we think they will have reason to regret their short sighted policy.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

THE 29TH REGIMENT.—This highly disciplined corps, which has been in camp for nearly two months at Logan's Farm, marched yesterday, via Craig and McGill streets, to the Royal Mail Line of steamers, and at nine o'clock took their departure for Hamilton, Ontario.—*Montreal Daily News*, 11th.

Advices from Malta of the 23rd state:—The screw steam troopship *Himalaya*, which is on her way from Queenstown to Malta with the 1st battalion of the 14th Foot, is expected here to-morrow or the day following. The 14th Foot will relieve the 1st battalion 60th Rifles, ordered to proceed to Canada.

16TH REGIMENT.—We understand that this regiment is under orders to leave Hamilton on Wednesday next for Montreal, where they will be under canvass at Logan's Farm until further orders. They will leave many friends, and the citizens generally will regret the removal of this fine regiment, whose orderly conduct during their stay in this city deserves the highest encomiums.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

THE NEXT RELIEF.—The *Himalaya* is expected to arrive at Quebec from Malta in the course of the next ten days with the 1st Batt. 60th Rifles. The 23rd Fusiliers will then embark for England. On arrival they will be quartered at Newport, Monmouthshire, and Brecon. It is said that a detachment will proceed to Pembroke Dock. The Horse Guards Relief Boster is in a glorious state of muddle. Several regiments that preceded the 23rd in service remain abroad, apparently with no chance of relief until next year. It seems unaccountable that while the 2nd

Battalion 15th Regiment remains at Gibraltar the 23rd should return home from Canada after 14 months service. Probably in military as in civil life, "kissing goes by favor." The 100th Regiment is properly before the 23rd for a Home Station.—*Montreal News*.

TROOPS FOR COBOURG.—For the last few days, a committee of our Town Council, have been acting upon a communication which his Worship the Mayor received from the Government in regard to furnishing accommodation for 400 troops, if sent here. We believe that the matter has not yet taken a definite shape, but from all we have heard, it is not unlikely we will be honored with the presence of 400 regular troops in Cobourg. Although in one light we would hail the gallant fellows amongst us with delight, still in another, and that is the moral light, we can very well afford to forego the honor. As considerable speculation has been indulged in in regard to the movements of troops, we may add, that we understand that the force of regulars in Canada is not being increased, and that the object is only to secure more comfortable quarters for those who are now being sent from home on foreign service, and the Imperial Government having decided to send those destined for such service to Canada, as being more healthy than the withering pestilential climate of India. No trouble is anticipated here, consequently there is nothing to excite nervous old women in present military movements. Troops that have been in Canada for some time will go home, whilst these coming will take their places here.—*Cobourg Sentinel*.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

The *Halifax Chronicle* of the 1st inst., says a Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery made a wager that he would walk twenty miles in four hours. Yesterday at 12.45 p.m., he commenced the feat on a measured course on the common, and completed it at 4.37, having eight minutes to spare.

THE CAVALRY RACES.—A meeting will be held at Mercier's hotel, opposite Russell's, Palace street, this evening at eight o'clock, in order to take the names of parties desirous of entering their horses for the sport, and for other business. We hope our citizens will act liberally towards our gallant volunteers in getting up purses sufficient to make the sport a success, as all former meetings held under their auspices have been.—*Quebec Daily News*, 10th.

LONDON LIGHT INFANTRY.—ANNUAL GAMES.—The first annual pic-nic and battalion games of the London Light Infantry came off yesterday on the Plains, near Strathroy; about two hundred of the battalion and their friends leaving the city on the excursion train in the morning to enjoy the promised sport. At Strathroy the excursionists were met by Major Johnson, 26th Middlesex, Capt. English, and a fair representation of the Strathroy Volunteer Company, who accompanied their brethren-in-arms to the picnic grounds and participated in the pleasures of the occasion. The splendid band of the 53rd Regt. was in attendance, and added materially to the enjoyment of all present by their excellent music, which was turned to advantage by lovers of the terpsichorean art, who tripped it on the "light fantastic" beneath the shade of leafy groves. The athletic games brought out a number of contestants, the prizes in most instances being won after a hard struggle; the foot racing was

particularly good. Two races were not contested for—the officers dash and the champion half-mile race—owing to the limited time. The whole affair passed off in the most agreeable manner; no cause for complaint in any particular; and the greatest satisfaction expressed with the entire management. The committee of arrangements certainly deserve credit for the success attending the First Annual Pic-Nic and Athletic Games of the London Light Infantry.—*Advertiser*.

A Vancouver Island correspondent writing to a Montreal contemporary has the following remarks on the subject of intercolonial communication:—

"I am glad to observe that the statesmen of Canada fully recognize the importance of this colony in the general scheme of Confederation, and that if shut out the Union would be incomplete. The only difficulty likely to arise will be on the subject of the Overland Road connecting this colony with Canada, and the difficulty is not likely to be overcome until the Red River Settlement is incorporated with the Confederation. Unless the accomplishment of this undertaking is secured I do not see how Confederation is likely to benefit us. Without this means of communication we should, though politically united, be physically separated, and unless a road is commenced it is not likely that a railroad will follow. It is to be hoped that this matter will be strongly urged both here and in Canada. The Central Pacific Railway will soon be finished, and the route for the Northern Pacific line is now being surveyed. Even if this latter should fail, Puget's Sound will undoubtedly be connected with the Central Line by a railway through the Willamette Valley to Sacramento. Then a town must spring up at its terminus, with American waters close at hand, which will eclipse Victoria, perhaps rival San Francisco, and annihilate all hope of trade between British North America and the East."

PRESENTATION.—We are pleased to learn that on Thursday evening, 29th ult., Capt. Seager of the Sarnia Battery of Artillery, was presented by the non-commissioned officers and men of the Battery with a very handsome artillery sword, with belts, &c. It was presented Lieut. Adams on behalf of the company, accompanied by a neat address, expressing the respect and esteem in which Captain Seager is held by them, and congratulating him upon having recently obtained a first-class Certificate from the Military Board at London. The intended presentation, up to the moment it took place, was kept entirely unknown to the Captain, and took him quite by surprise. He replied in a few words thanking the company for the honor they had done him. He had always tried to do his duty, but was unaware of having done anything more. He thanked them also for the assistance each member had given him in his efforts to make the Battery second to none in this country. He had recently had the opportunity of seeing a great many Volunteer corps in other places, and was proud that their efforts had secured the desired object. The honor they had just conferred upon him had taken him wholly by surprise, and he hoped that they would under the circumstances, accept what he felt in place of what he ought to say. The Captain's remarks were responded to by the Battery, by three hearty cheers. Capt. Seager is deservedly very popular among the members of his company.—*Sarnia Observer*.

DESPERATE RIOT AT POINT LEVIS.—THREE SOLDIERS OF 23RD REGT. DANGEROUSLY HURT.—On Monday evening about seven o'clock a fracas occurred between some soldiers of the 23rd Regt. and some of the residents of St. Joseph, Levis, which soon assumed the proportion of a dangerous riot. Since the encampment of the military at the fortifications a spirit of ill-feeling and antagonism has existed between the soldiers and the residents, which, instead of abating by more familiar acquaintance has increased in violence. Last week an attack was made by the inhabitants on a house of ill-fame recently established there, and which was a common resort for the soldiers. The inmates were driven from it, and the premises gutted from garret to cellar. That the inhabitants of Levis were to a certain extent justified in taking the law into their own hands and purging their locality of this immoral pest none will deny; but the soldiers looked upon the matter in quite another light, and determined on having revenge. On Monday a body of about fifty privates of the 23rd Regt., congregated the spot, and commenced by assailing every one they met. A carter named Thipault, who was passing at the time was set upon and badly beaten by the soldiers with sticks and stones. This roused the ire of the inhabitants but not being in sufficient force to repel the assailants word was sent to the circus which was performing at the top of the hill, and soon a crowd of about five hundred men and boys came rushing to the scene, armed with sticks, axe handles: axes, and every weapon that could be found at hand. The soldiers were soon outnumbered and retreated towards the camp, but the populace following them up with yells, beat every red coat they caught unmercifully. Two men of the 23rd were reported killed on the spot, and another of the same regiment so badly beaten that his life is despaired of. On inquiring yesterday at the camp we learned that this part of the story was untrue, but that the men were so badly injured that it is impossible to say whether they will survive their injuries or not. After the retreat of the soldiers into camp the mob broke up into little knots and shortly dispersed. Last night strong patrols, consisting of three companies of the 23rd and two companies of the Rifles, patrolled the streets of the town, and everything is reported quiet. There has from the first existed a bad feeling between the inhabitants of the town and the soldiers, and it needed but this spark to excite a general commotion. Strong measures will have to be adopted to preserve order and quiet in Levis until the soldiers are withdrawn.—*Quebec Daily News.*

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending September 14, we have received as follows:
 Ottawa—Lt A G, \$2. Brantford—W P, \$1. Ottawa—Capt W McK, \$1.50. St. Johns, Q.—Col F, \$2. Barrie—Major A McK, \$2; Capt A B, \$1; Lt C H R, \$1; Capt W J G, \$1; W K, \$1; Ensign J R, \$2; J McK, \$2; C E S, \$2; Lt T S, \$1; T W S, \$1; M J H, \$1; H G, \$1; J C, \$1. Collingwood—C G, \$2; Lt D H McM, \$2; Lt H R, \$2; J W, \$2; W H W, \$1; Lt W G P, \$2; Three Rivers—Capt A, \$2. Aurora—R W H, \$2; Major E M P, \$2; Capt N P, \$1. Oakridges—Lt Col McL, \$2. Unionville—

Ensign W E, \$1. Markham—Captain T A M, \$1; Sergeant M, \$1; Sergeant W W, \$2. King—Captain G L G, \$2; J P W, \$2. Medford—Lt P, \$2; Dr. C R M, \$2; Capt W H T, \$2; Col Sergt J A, \$1; Corp W R, \$1; Sergt M, \$1. Owen Sound—Capt G B, \$2; Lt A B S, \$2; Ensign S C, \$2; Capt J B, \$2; Lt G S, \$2; Major J C, \$2; Adj G B, \$2; Corp T E M, \$2. Speedie—Capt J T, \$2. Tara—Lt T F, \$2.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 13th September, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER.

SERVICE MILITIA.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
 Hochelaga..... Captain Joseph Beaudry.
 do James Smart, Gentleman.
 Lotbiniere..... Lieut. Ernest A. King.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Brome..... David A. Manson, Gentl'n.
 Chambly..... Ludger Robert, do
 Compton..... Charles A. King, do
 Hochelaga..... John J. McLean, do
 do Samuel C. Stevenson, do
 do Francois X. Clairmont, do
 do Wallace Clarke, do
 do John M. Campbell, do
 do James G. Jaques, do
 do Josiah Corlis, do
 do Joseph E. Mathieu, do

Kamouraska..... T. M. T. T. LeBel, do
 Laval..... Cyrille J. Bisson, do
 Lotbiniere..... Lieut. Ernest A. King, do
 do Elzebert Courteau, Gent.
 Montcalm..... Edm. M. Bourgeois, do
 Missisquoi..... Emmet H. Rixford, do
 Quebec..... Joseph Vincent, do
 do John Fraser, do
 do Edward Robitaille, do
 do Henry Childs, do
 do Rupert E. Kingsford, do
 do Albert Patry, do
 do Alfred Dandurand, do
 Rimouski..... Alphonse F. Martin, do
 Terrebonne..... Pierre Filiatrault, do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
 Elgin..... Adolphus Williams, Gent.
 Frontenac..... William Creighton, do
 do David Robbs, do
 do John F. McIntyre, do
 do Alex. H. Ireland, do

Lennox and Ad-
 dington..... Henry A. Jones, do
 do Edward Stevenson, do
 Norfolk..... Lt & Adj. Clarence C. Rapelje
 Wellington..... Thomas Wilson, Gent.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Brant..... Alex. Hamilton, Gentleman
 Dundas..... H. Hugo Ross, do
 Durham..... Edwin W. Hill, do
 do Lieut. Robert G. Wallace,
 Frontenac..... Ens. Jas. Forsyth Ferguson,
 do Andrew C. McMahon, gent.
 do Samuel Lowe, do
 do Mathew Gage, do
 do Patrick Moir, do
 do Robt DeL' Armitage, do
 Glengarry..... John McIntosh, do
 Hastings..... Capt. Benj. H. Vandervoort,
 do Samuel B. Burdett, gentl'n

Lennox and Ad-
 dington..... William Miller, do
 Northumberland..... John A. Barron, do
 Ontario..... Ens. Joseph Seurrah,
 Oxford..... Wm. Waller, Gentleman,
 Peterborough..... Jonathan B. Dixon, do
 Simcoe..... Frank Astley, do
 do Richard Lund, M.D., do
 Stormont..... Donald P. Cameron, do
 Waterloo..... Wm. H. Rennelson, do
 Welland..... Frederick M. Kerr, do
 Wellington..... Alexander Leslie, do
 York..... Saml. Hetherington, do
 do Geo. R. Grasett, do
 do Henry A. Reesor, do
 do Allan Cassels, do
 do Robert H. Hunt, do
 do Wm. H. Banks, do
 do Ogle R. Buchanan, M.D., do
 do William R. Nason, do
 do Wm. B. C. Barber, do
 do John Shaw, do
 do Robert McKim, do
 do George Lewis, do
 do Frederick W. Otter, do
 do Thomas S. Kennedy, do
 do Arthur H. Forlong, do
 do Israel C. Spencer, do

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

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

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.—On Monday an account was issued showing the receipts and expenditure of naval prize, bounty, salvage, and other moneys, between the 1st of April, 1866, and 31st of March, 1867. The total receipts are shown to amount to £45,803 15s 10d, and the total proceeds from salvage and tonnage bounty, £18,020, 5s 8d.

MILITARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Passed Cadets of the Military School resident in Ottawa, will be held on Wednesday next, 18th inst., at 3.30 P.M., in No. 8 Committee Room, Parliament Buildings, for the purpose of signing the constitution, &c.,
 J. A. GEMMILL, Secretary. W. B. LINDSAY, President.
 Ottawa, Sept. 13, 1867. I-in.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

Communications Intended for Insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

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

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

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

For the purpose of extending an advantage to the NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN of the Force, we have decided to send "THE REVIEW" to BATTALION and COMPANY CLUBS of TEN and UPWARDS at the rate of \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

Any NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER or PRIVATE sending us 15 names at the above rate, will receive a copy of "THE REVIEW" for one year, free of charge.

"THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW OFFICE,"
Ottawa, August 1st, 1867.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1867.

The Adjutant-General of Militia returned to Ottawa on Saturday week, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Sir H. HAVELOK, Bart., V.C., who with Lady ALICE HAVELOK, are the guests of Col. McDougall. The visits of Sir HENRY, with that of Lieut. GLANVY, R. E., and Barrack Master WEST, is in connection with the appropriation of quarters for a Regiment about to be stationed at the Capital. We understand that the 1st Battalion, P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, under command of Col. Lord ALEXANDER RUSSELL, will arrive here as soon as the necessary arrangements are carried out.

Lieutenant-General Sir CHARLES ASH WINDHAM, K. C. B., has been named as the successor of Sir J. MICHEL, K. C. B., as Commander of the Forces in the Dominion of Canada.

A NOTABLE VISITOR.

General HUSSEIN, Secretary of War to his Sublime Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, arrived in Ottawa on Saturday last, and put up at the Russell House. The same day he visited the Parliament Buildings, in company with Sir John A. MACDONALD, Colonel MACDONALD, Adjutant General, and one or two others, and expressed himself surprised at their extent and magnificence. The General left on Monday for Montreal, and thence to Boston. He is a general of division in the Turkish army, and was in command under Omar Pasha during the Crimean war. For the past two years he has been in Paris, on diplomatic duty, and was on the Sultan's staff during his late visit to Paris and London. The General is travelling through America on pleasure only, and was two weeks at the Saguenay. He is a fine looking man, of about fifty years of age. He does not speak English, but an interpreter accompanies him. Before his return to Turkey, we understand he will go South. His whole visit to America will embrace about three months. The General left Constantinople about two months ago, and has spent some time in New York.

RECONSTRUCTION.

For an outsider there is nothing more amusing than to note the doings of our neighbors in the work of "reconstruction;" yet we cannot help according to them a certain degree of admiration for their wonderful elasticity and the way in which they take hold of the gravest questions, accommodating themselves to the difficulty with an aptness which would be sufficient in itself to give all future nations an instructive lesson in the art of overcoming obstacles in the way of national progress.

The President, who seems, from the line of policy which he has pursued, to be the most determined and headstrong of men, has, to use a homely phrase, taken the bit in his teeth, and overridden all opposition in a manner more becoming an autocrat than the chosen representative of a republican democracy. The great mass of the American people have taken hold of the idea, that because they have conquered the South, they should make them feel the heel of power; but is a mean and paltry anti-climactic revenge, and reminds one of an ungenerous combatant who strikes a fallen enemy. The Republican party, which for many years had lain in the cold shade of opposition, has, by the result of the war, obtained a lease of power which they seem determined to hold at any cost, and with paradoxical perversity open their arms to the negro while they deny the right of citizenship to their honest, educated (but subdued) fellow countrymen. Between this rabid overbearing party and the white people of the South, the President stands, like a breakwater, subduing the fury of the great

wave of popular violence, and striving, as we believe, honestly to fulfil his duty. From the bold and decided stand which Andrew Johnson has taken since he succeeded to the Presidency, from the manner in which he has worked, and is still working out the great problem of reconstruction he has given evidence of intellectual power which few would have given him credit for, and we confidently believe that were it not for the firm manner in which he has acted, the Union would now be in a state of hopeless anarchy. At present there is a game being played between the Chief of the Executive and the General-in-Chief, which does them both infinite credit for cunning and astuteness, and they work the rule of contrary in the game of cross purpose, with amazing ability. Grant, Sherman, Sickles, and others of the same stamp, who are the military representatives of the domineering party, seem to be the most obnoxious "impediments." If we are to believe the United States papers, they must be in a sad state over the border, for by their account there is neither honor nor honesty among the men to whom they have intrusted the destiny of their country. Among the geniuses who are called upon to redeem the country, we take this account of one Binkley from the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser*:

"The following is a brief record of this man whom the President has selected to do his work: Within ten years he has successively failed here as a portrait painter, the projector of a literary magazine, land-office clerk, land officer, attorney, and defender of blockade runners, doctor, clerk in law office, "local" on the *Chronicle*, editor of the *Intelligencer*, squatter on abandoned Rebel plantations in Virginia, editorial writer for a New York daily, the editor of which, on receiving his first articles, refused them and wrote to ascertain if the man was crazy. Last of all he turned up in Mr. Stanbery's office, and took his seat in the Cabinet the day Mr. Stanton left."

This fellow beats anything pictured by the lamented G. P. R. James, in the way of "universal genius," and we wish our neighbors all success in their arduous labors, feeling perfectly assured that with such tools they cannot fail to succeed in doing something which, if not remarkable for its brilliancy, will be noticeable for its sadness and absurdity.

ON THE RECENT CHANGES IN THE FIELD EXERCISE.

BY CAPT. GEO. H. BARTNELL.

(Continued from our last.)

In battalion drill the changes are chiefly in the direction of simplification, though it is evident some alterations (in particular in regard to the formation of square to receive cavalry), are due to the introduction of a weapon by which a much increased rapidity of fire is attainable. For example: When a battalion in line is threatened by cavalry in open ground, it is suggested that it may

often be better to receive the charge in line than to force a square, which is always in danger from artillery. Should the flanks be threatened the flank companies may be thrown back at a suitable angle. In this case, actual experience has justified the alteration. A notable example is that of Sir Colin Campbell and the Highland Brigade at Balaklava.

The direction for the formation of squares have been re-written, with a view to the more extended application of two deep squares. When troops are armed with breech loaders, a two deep square is sufficiently strong to resist cavalry, and give ample space for the officers, sergeants, band, etc., in the centre. The command for forming square has to specify whether it is two or four deep.

In dressing a battalion in line, the captains and coverers will move at the first caution.

The caution for a line, advancing or retiring, to break into fours, in order to pass obstacles, has been altered from "From the right (or left) of companies pass by fours to the front (or rear)," to "Advance (or retire) from the right (or left) of companies."

The caution, "Change front to the rear by the wheel of subdivisions round the centre," has been abbreviated into "Change front on the centre," and when this movement is done on the march, the pivot subdivisions are directed to mark time three paces, before commencing their wheel, so as to commence it with the reverse subdivisions.

The instructions for forming column from line, facing to the rear, a complicated and unnecessary movement, have been altogether struck out.

The first paragraph of the section (36, part iv.) relating to the formation of line to the front from double column, has been revised. Line may be formed to the front rather from the halt, or on the march (instead of on the march only, as heretofore), each wing forming its leading company. A double column of companies may be closed and dislodged.

Very considerable changes have been made in the principle, the captain of the front company standing fast on the caution, and the remainder, if not there already, changing to the flank that will lead during the deployment. The caution and command will be, "Deploy outwards, one company (or two, or more companies) to the right." "Form fours, outwards—Quick, march." The general rule is laid down that the company or companies next in succession from the front will move to the right.

It will be seen from the foregoing that deployments upon a central or rear company, as well as deploying in inverted order are abolished. It will also be observed, that after a deployment, to the reverse flank or to both flanks, it will be necessary to renumber the companies. In this and in all

other cases where the battalion is told off the captain will omit the words, "Right (or left) company."

A brigade in line of contiguous columns will deploy into line upon the same principles, the deployment being made upon any named battalion. In deploying from mass into line of columns, the deployment is battalion.

Wheeling into echelon from the halt on fixed pivots is now confined to instruction parades. In all other cases, the bare company will be upheld into the required direction, and the remaining companies then wheeled on movable pivots. This movement is in accordance with the Horse Guards circular of the 14th November, 1864.

Skirmishing drill has been modified in some degree. Supports will come to the advance as they slip off, returning to the order as they halt. In firing in skirmishing order, the direction to load, when practicable, under cover, is struck out. When firing in extended order at the halt, the soldier is not required to shut down the flap of the back sight until ordered to cease firing, or to advance or retire. In firing from the halt, the front rank men will make ready, fire and load, than the rear rank men. After the first round, the files are directed to take the time for firing each round from the centre file, and that file will take the word from the officer in its rear, who will allow a pause equal to twenty paces of the quick time, between the words. This is evidently meant to prevent a waste of our ammunition by too rapid firing, but it is difficult to see how it can be carried into practical effect where skirmishers are in woods or under cover, and the flanks concealed from the centre.

In advancing or retiring the front and rear rank men will invariably keep their positions, firing alternately as they advance at intervals of twenty paces. In loading on the march, the men of the rank in rear are to discharge to the right. In firing retiring, on the usual words, the skirmishers will halt, front and kneel, and the front rank men will turn to the front and fire. The march will then be resumed for twenty paces, when a halt again takes place, and the rear rank man turns to his front and fires, disengaging a little to the right, and so on.

Rallying squares will be formed by word of command only, and not upon the "Double," following the "alarm," or the "alarm" following the "close," as heretofore.

The words "The Battalion will," "The column will," and "The Brigade will," in the battalion and brigade caution, are, henceforth, to be omitted, except in the caution to advance, retire or halt.

A WORD TO THE FORCE.

The present summer has been one calculated to interfere to a greater extent than usual with the proceedings of our volunteer

corps. Besides the extreme heat which renders drill distasteful to the men, and the many other duties devolving on an agricultural population at this season, the all-absorbing topic of the elections has thrown an additional obstacle in the way of regular attendance at drill. These matters are, we think, by this time, disposed of, and we now look forward to a busy period among our citizen soldiers. The prosperity of our country during the past year should be to them a great incentive to continue the work they have so well begun. Thanks in a great measure to their known efficiency and readiness to take the field, we have been preserved from even the semblance of attacks from without, and our merchants and farmers have been enabled without fear or hindrance, to attend to their work during what bids fair to be a most prosperous season for the whole country; and the promptness displayed by the various corps in enrolling themselves, has gone far to increase that confidence in the power and determination of the Canadian people to defend themselves, and has raised our national securities in the European markets to a greater value than they ever before possessed. Now that the elections are all decided, and the various candidates elected or defeated, and the pleasing toil of harvesting is finished, we expect great activity among the volunteers. The Government on their part have been active, and it is with no small satisfaction we perceive that amid all the difficulties attendant on framing the new constitution of the Dominion, the interests and wants of the Volunteers have not been neglected. Considering the many subjects which some months past have pre-emptorily demanded the immediate attention of the Cabinet, we should have been disposed to look leniently on any any shortcomings regarding the force, more particularly as the Minister of Militia was, till within a very short time ago, the highest law officer of the Cabinet, and the chairman and leading member of that conference which framed the confederate constitution, and since the portfolio was resigned by Sir John A. Macdonald, his successor, Mr. Cartier, has had no small amount of work to attend to quite apart from the demands of the Militia Department. Looking at it in this light, and we know it is a just view of the case, we believe every volunteer throughout the country will say that the government have done their utmost under the circumstances, and will readily accept the interest taken in his wants during the present pressure of business as an earnest of the attention he will receive when the houses of Parliament meet. Knowing, then, that the Government are fully alive to the inconveniences and injustice of many points of the present system of maintaining the active force, and that they are anxious to effect such changes in it as will distribute the work and expense more evenly

than is done at present. We are convinced that the companies and battalions will enter on their yearly course of drill this season with redoubled interest and rigor, and not allow their energies to relax at the close of a struggle which they have bravely and unflinchingly maintained against the close fist and unpatriotic. They will shortly reap the benefit of their sturdy continuance in the path of duty, and we hope that they will be found as efficient at the close of the season, which seems likely to be the last of the present unfair distribution of militia work, as they ever were. The distribution of the breech loading arms lately received from England, is rapidly going on, and before long all the corps will be provided with them. To become thoroughly familiar with the use of these new weapons, will of course form one main feature in the drill of the present year, and we trust that the men will repay the energetic action of the authorities in providing them with the Snider, by regular attendance at drill and earnest endeavors to make themselves complete masters of the best and most efficient use of these rifles. The alterations in the manual and platoon, as laid down in the last edition of the field exercise, are simple and easy to master, and it will require but a short time for the merest tyro at drill to become well acquainted with them; but let no volunteer think that this simplicity can be an excuse for his not striving at once to become acquainted with the new drill. The facility with which the breech loading principle is loaded, and the rapidity with which it can be fired, renders it in the hands of the practical soldier, a most effective weapon, but used by the untrained marksman, it becomes an expensive machine for the waste of ammunition. In supplying it to the men the Government have done all they could, and the use or abuse of it must depend on the individual members of the Force. The company and battalion, of course, can do much to encourage the men to attend regularly at drill, and stimulate them to practice at the range, but the men must set themselves earnestly to work to become marksmen, or they will never be efficient soldiers under the present system of warfare. While doing full justice to the energy displayed by the political heads of the Militia Department, we have no desire to overlook the valuable services rendered the Force by the Adjutant General, from whom many serviceable suggestions regarding it have come. Without a deputy, in whom he could place every confidence, and who thoroughly devoted his energies to his work, the Minister of Militia would find tenfold difficulties in the way of attending to the fair and legitimate requirements of the Militia, and without a Cabinet Minister who felt a decided interest in the Force, the most zealous Adjutant General would be able to do but little for its welfare. Fortunately we possess in these positions two men on whom the Force can rely. Colonel MacDongall knows well what is necessary for the maintenance of the Militia in an efficient state; and in the Hon. Mr. Cartier its demands will have a fearless and able advocate on the floor of the House. Let the Volunteers show by strict attention to duty that they are worthy of the confidence the authorities repose in them.

THE NEW DRILL.

We are indebted to Captain Dartnell, of the 34th Battalion, for a very precise and lucid explanation of the recent changes in the Infantry Exercise. Although we had carefully noted these improvements, and intended to give our readers a complete resume of the same, we gladly made way for our correspondent, as we are always delighted to open our columns to such communications from the members of the Force. They show that our Volunteers are fully alive to the importance of their mission, and indicate a practical knowledge of their profession which is highly creditable. Too much attention cannot be given to this all-important subject. The complete revolution in the science of evolutions inaugurated by the wonderful improvement in guns and rifles, demands the closest regard of our volunteers, and we are glad to see the officers of the Force so well up to their business.

THANKS.

We are much obliged to a city contemporary, *Le Canada*, for its kind and complimentary notice of *THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW*. Words of encouragement from our confreres, while contributing in no small degree to render smoother the rugged and uneven path of the conductor of a speciality in the world of journalism, have the effect, also, of urging us on to renewed efforts in our undertaking, and convincing us that our attempts to aid in the work of mapping out a satisfactory system of defense for the Dominion, have not been altogether without their legitimate effect. We hope that in the future we shall still further merit the good opinion of our brethren of the press.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Subscriber, Wolverton. The Regulation size of targets are as follows: 3d class, 2 targets, bull's eye 2ftx1ft; centre, 4x2. 2d class, 2 targets, bull's eye, 2x2; centre, 4x4. 1st class, 4 targets, bull's eye, 2x3; centre, 4x2. The size of outers is not given, as that is merely the margin between the centre and the edge of the target.

A large meeting of the officers of the Volunteer Force of Ottawa and vicinity, was held at the "Queen Restaurant," on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Local Rifle Competition.

Major Forrest, Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, was appointed Chairman, and Lieut. and Adj. Falls 43rd Batt. Carleton, was requested to act as Secretary of the meeting.

The chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting it was then moved by Lieut. Gemmill, and seconded by Capt. May; That the following officers be a committee (with power to add to their number) to collect subscriptions and arrange the necessary proceedings for a Local Rifle match viz.

- Lt.-Col. Wily, Commandant of Ottawa.
- " Powell, 43rd Carleton Battalion.
- Major Forrest, Garrison Artillery.
- " Anderson, Civil Service Rifles.
- " Bearman, 43rd Carleton Battalion.
- " Seale, do. do.
- " Grant, Prov. Batt., Carleton.
- Captain Morgan, 43rd Carleton Battalion.
- " Perry, Garrison Artillery.
- " Corbett, 43rd Carleton Battalion.
- " Langton, Civil Service Rifles.
- " May, Prov. Batt., Ottawa.

- Lieut. McNab, Field Battery, Ottawa.
- " Steele, Garrison Artillery.
- " McMillivray, Prov. Batt., Ottawa.
- " Mowat, do. do.
- Lieut. and Adj. Falls, 43rd Carleton Batt.
- Ensign Walsh, Civil Service Rifles.

The above committee of management will meet this evening at the same place at 8 p.m. precisely for the despatch of business.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

It is with deep regret we are called upon to record the death of Major C. G. LeVesconte, who for many years commanded the Belleville Rifle Company. This sad event occurred at his residence on Sunday morning, the 1st instant. Major LeVisconte was universally esteemed and respected, and his loss will be long felt, not only by his late command, but by the citizens generally, occupying, as he did, a prominent part in the municipal affairs of the town. In him the poor have lost a valuable friend, who was ever ready in his professional capacity to administer to their respective wants. His remains were interred with military honors in the burial-ground of St. Thomas Church, and were followed to the grave by the 15th Battalion, part of the 49th, the Firemen and a large concourse of citizens. The firing party, under command of Major Bowell, was composed of No. 1 Company 49th Battalion, Captain Hambly (his late command), and a detachment of Grand Trunk Rifles, under the command of Captain Murphy.

Major G. C. LeVesconte was the third son of Captain Henry LeVesconte, R. N., and was born at Mardencombe, near Torquay, in Devonshire, England, on the 12th day of November, 1818. His grandfather, father and uncles served in the Royal Navy: the first as acting Lieutenant of the *Blenheim*, was in the action off the Dogger Bank, in 1782, where he lost a leg. His father, who had sailed with Earl St. Vincent and Lord Collingwood, and was in Nelson's battle of the Nile and Trafalgar, emigrated to Canada in 1835, but before coming to this place spent some time in Newfoundland. Shortly after coming to Belleville, the subject of our notice, who had passed through some of the preliminary studies for the medical profession, went into the store of Mr. E. Chandler, and soon afterwards purchased Mr. Chandler's drug business, which occupation he continued to exercise till within a month of his decease. Major LeVesconte's military record is shortly as follows: In 1837 he joined the 1st Volunteer Rifle Company, and was shortly afterwards promoted to an Ensigny in Captain McLellan's Company, in which he served during the Rebellion. In the winter of 1837 and '38, while engaged, along with Messrs. S. Bull, G. C. Bogart and John Breakenridge, in an attempt to capture the notorious rebel "Bill Johnston," the horses they were driving (which they had taken from Mr. John L. McDonald for the purpose) broke through the ice, and Mr. LeVesconte had to hold on to Mr. Breckenridge while the others went for assistance. While thus engaged he had his left foot severely frost-bitten. In 1857 he raised the Belleville Rifle Company, Lieut.

Col. James Brown and Major Bowell of the 49th battalion being respectively his Lieutenant and Ensign. On the 24th May, 1862, while on duty with his company, celebrating the Queen's birthday, he was wounded in the left foot by the accidental discharge of a rifle, the ball (an Enfield) shattering the heel and the bones of the metatarsus. This wound never thoroughly healed; but notwithstanding the lameness it induced, he went with his company to Amherstburgh to guard the frontier after the St. Albans' raid, and again led it to Aultsville during the Fenian excitement. After his return he retired from the service, retaining his rank.

His death was occasioned by a fresh outburst of the wound in his foot, and mortification having set in unobserved, until too late.

Lieut. Col. Jarvis, Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Phillip, District Quartermaster from Kingston, were here on Monday, in consultation with the Town Council, with a view to obtaining accommodation for one of the regiments just arrived in Canada. I understand that arrangements have been made, and the necessary buildings secured, and Belleville will in all probability be classed among the Garrison.

FROM WELLAND.

The first annual review and military picnic of the Volunteer Corps of the Niagara Peninsula, took place at Burgar's Grove, in the village of Welland, on Friday last, under very favorable circumstances. There was a large muster of the Volunteers of the counties of Lincoln and Monck, which, together with those of our own county, made quite a respectable force, upwards of 300 being under arms. In addition to this force of Infantry, there were present the St. Catharines and the Grimsby troops of Cavalry, mustering nearly sixty, under the command of Captain Gregory, of the former, and Lieut. Spillet, Adjutant of the 19th Battalion (Lincoln) Infantry. The whole force was under the command of Lieut. Colonel Barnett, the respected Commander of the 4th (Welland) Battalion, Infantry, with Captain Kirkpatrick, of Chippewa, as Brigade Major, and Lieutenant Binley Benson, of St. Catharines, and Lieut. Minns, of the Welland Canal Field Battery, as his aide-de-camp. Lieut. Colonel Villiers, Brigade Major of this district, was expected to have had command, but was unable to attend in consequence of his absence from home.

The weather was exceedingly favorable, a pleasant breeze moderating the heat, although in the morning showers had descended at intervals, and the gloomy appearance of the clouds caused serious apprehension as to whether the afternoon would be more favorable. However, towards noon the clouds cleared away, and the sun shone forth in all its resplendent glory, making the ground all that could be desired.

Welland looked gay with various banners, decorations, and inscriptions of welcome to the citizen soldiers of the old Niagara Peninsula. Their entrance and their march through the town, of the various corps, attracted numerous spectators, with whom the streets and windows were crowded, and most of the shops were closed for the greater portion of the day.

The arrangements were excellent and reflect great credit on the Committee, at the head of whom was the worthy Sheriff of the County. — Hobson, Esq., whose con-

stant attention to the wants of every one present, merited for him universal praise. The spectators were numerous, upwards of two thousand being on the ground, a large proportion being of the fair sex, who, by their presence on this and similar occasions, testify the appreciation in which they hold their Volunteer defenders. The threatening aspect of the morning, no doubt, had prevented many intended spectators from being present, yet on the ground were observed the elite of the county, and never, perhaps has there been assembled a gayer or more fashionable assemblage of the fair belles of Welland than on this occasion.

The line was formed punctually at twelve o'clock, the cavalry being on the right. After opening into column, the whole force marched past, first at the quick, then at the double, and the steadiness and regularity with which this was done, was really excellent, considering that this was the first time that many of them had taken part in battalion drill. After various movements had been executed in good style, the Infantry were formed into quarter distant column, and the cavalry thrown out as skirmishers, in admirable order, with the object of repelling a supposed enemy. After advancing a considerable distance, they were ordered to cease firing and retire in rear of the two companies of infantry who were sent to relieve them, and who kept up a pretty brisk fire on the still advancing enemy.

The cavalry then made a splendid charge on the right flank of the supposed enemy, and on returning one of the troopers was slightly wounded in the leg by a blank shot. He is, however, progressing favorably, as fortunately the wound was not a serious one. After forming rallying squares, closing on supports, etc., they were marched up in review order to the pleasant grove, where refreshments were provided for them. Here they were formed in quarter distance column and told off to the various tables, which were presided over by the ladies of the village, by whose hospitality the good things were provided. The officers were entertained to a rather superior spread, in a very romantic and shady part of the grove. The chair was taken by Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, and the vice was occupied by — Hobson, Esq. After full justice had been done to the various edibles and drinkables, Lieutenant Colonel Barnett returned thanks, on behalf of his command, to the ladies of Welland, by whose liberal hospitality they had been entertained that day. And he hoped that now the idea of military pic-nics had been so successfully started on that day, that many more would follow in due course. Lieutenant Binley Benson, in an exceedingly neat and witty speech, also returned thanks on behalf of the Volunteers of Lincoln. After ample justice had been done by all to the good things provided for them, three cheers were given for the Queen, three for the New Dominion, and three for the ladies of Welland. Led by Sheriff Hobson, Esq., three cheers were given for the gallant Colonel who had commanded them that day, Lieutenant Colonel Barnett. The men were then ordered to "fall in," and headed by their various bands, marched off the grounds en route to their respective homes, one and all agreeing that they had spent one of the pleasantest days of their lives. All persons present seemed to lament the absence of the Welland Canal Field Battery, under the gallant Captain King, who lost a leg at Fort Erie during the Fenian raid of last year. They could not possibly be present in consequence of not having received their new uniforms. The gallant Captain, we are glad

to say, is sufficiently recovered to be able to walk out occasionally. His son, Lieut. F. King, was on the ground in uniform.

The Force on the ground was composed as follows: Beamsville, Capt. Konkle, Lieut. Kerr; St. Ann's, Lieut. McPherson; Clifton, Lieut. Russell, Ensign Benton; Chippewa, Lieut. Maclear, Ensign Thomas; Fort Erie, Lieut. Treble; Welland, Ensign Norwood; St. Catharines and Grimsby Cavalry, Capt. Gregory, Lieut. Spillet.

"QUEEN'S OWN" RIFLE MATCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I send you a programme of the Regimental rifle match of the "Queen's Own" rifles in this city. Being the first to take place in Canada with the Snider rifle, it will be of special interest to the Volunteers as well as Regulars. Although the practice was made nominally by the best six of each company, still, considering the weather, which on the first day (Tuesday) was very windy, with a shower towards evening, it must be admitted the scoring was better than could have been made with the muzzle loader. The trajectory is lower, and many of the good shots anticipated great results from it. Better firing would, I fancy, have been made had the men had an opportunity of a little more practice, some of them using the breech loader for the first time, and none of them having handled it more than thrice. It was perfectly delightful to see how easily the firing was gone through. It was no more trouble for them to do the whole loading than it formerly was to cap, so that all danger was prevented by each one loading after coming to the front. The Queen's Own are a fine lot of fellows. General Stisted seems determined to be popular. He joined in the sport yesterday for a short time. A feature worthy of remark was the simultaneous system adopted in this match. It enables more ground to be got over in a day, besides inducing good shooting. It is somewhat thus: Say, nine of a company (3 sergeants, 3 corporals and 3 men) enter the lists; and first of all in the firing, from 200 to 600 yards, their firing will be taken as a whole for a company match; secondly, the three sergeants are firing for the company sergeant's prize, and the corporals and men for their respective ranks. Then there is the highest individual sergeant's corporal's and men's prize, and again the highest individual scores at each separate range, irrespective of rank: and finally, the highest score throughout. By this means the best efforts are put forth, for each one is firing for his company, his rank, individual score at each range, and individual score throughout. The prizes are to be distributed by General Stisted, on Thursday, at the Horticultural Gardens.

If the Government clerks who have come up here, do not catch the scarlet fever, it will not be due to the absence of local attraction, for immediately on their right is the drill shed, to the north the military school cadets drill ground, to the west, on Government square, the Engineers still are squatters, guarded by a sentry, and alongside the 17th come almost daily for Adjutant's and setting up dull, and fronting the buildings out in the bay is a gunboat. In fact, the very rooms they now occupy, have only recently been vacated by the sogers.

More anon,

"AVERTURE SIGHT."

P. S.—We omit the scores this week for want of room.

THE LAST OF THE SAMARITANS.

In the valley of Palestine where Abraham and his grandson built their altars to Jehovah, and where some 16 centuries later the Saviour talked with the woman of Samaria by "Jacob's Well," the last remnant of the sect of the Samaritans, numbering about forty families, is now rapidly dwindling away. A traveller, who has recently resided three months among these unmixed descendants or the best blood of Ancient Israel, assures us that as regards their dress manners, social customs, religious rites, and other tribal peculiarities, they are the facsimiles of their ancestors of thousands of years ago. They have never intermarried with any other race, and claim to be the true "sons of Joseph," whose tomb is their valley.

It is said that to observe their domestic life is to live in a Biblical atmosphere, and to return to the days of the patriarchs. The law is read to them from Gerizim, as it was read to their forefathers from the same sacred mountain as early as the days of Joshua: and, along the base of Mount Ebal, camels wend their way, carrying on the traffic between Jerusalem and Galilee as it was carried on in the era of the Evangelists.

From 1866, until 1846 the Samaritans were prevented by the Mohammedans from celebrating the Passover on Mount Gerizim: but twenty years ago, through Christian intercession, the privilege was restored to them. Their days are numbered, but their history and traditions will cling to the "Valley of Shechem," as long as time lasts. The Greek church has purchased the Well of Jacob, and filled its mouth preparatory to erecting a temple over it. It would have been in better taste to leave it as it was when the patriarch watered his flocks there, and as it remained when the Holy Founder of the new dispensation drank of its sweet water.

The few surviving Samaritans are said to be worthy of their lineage and of the ancient name of their sect,—upright, benevolent, and remarkable for their physical beauty and lofty bearing. Their surroundings are so grand and solemn, that they could scarcely be otherwise than a poetic people. Tabernacled under the shadow of Mount Moriah, on the side of the City of Refuge, and with the rock of the Holy Place, the stones set up by Joshua, and the spot on which Abraham prepared his son Isaac for the sacrifice, close at hand, we may well suppose that these noble specimens of the Hebrew race pass their lives in a sort of religious ecstasy, in which the comparative degradation of their present condition is forgotten in the contemplation of a miraculous past.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Swiss Government has ordered 15,000 Peabody rifles.

In Ireland there is a barrack accommodation for 2,030 officers and 41,972 soldiers.

George Augustus Sala, it is said, will succeed Mr. Jennings as American correspondent of the *London Times*.

Registration in Louisiana is completed, and shows that the colored voters have a majority of 38,175.

It is reported that a marriage is arranged between the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Princess Royal of Sweden.

The *Tribune* says that Mr. Johnson seems to have a mania for making removals, and asks, "Does it never occur to him that the people may catch the infection?"

The whites and blacks broke out in open war at Washington, East Tennessee, on Wednesday, the fight resulted in the wounding of a number of persons. A general war among the races it is feared will be the result in that region.

James Stephens, the late Head Centre, is still residing in Paris in seemingly distressed circumstances; he is engaged in writing a history of his connection with the Fenian plot, and hopes to prove satisfactorily that he made no improper use of the funds of the society.

A Spanish officer's despatch, of the 27th, states that 1000 insurgents, in Catalonia, had taken advantage of the amnesty and surrendered. The rest of Spain is quiet.

The Greek loan had reached ten million drachms. The greater portion had already been spent in the purchase of vessels and munitions of war. Three steamers were bought in England and two other iron clads were ordered.

The late speeches of the Emperor Napoleon have had a tranquilizing effect in London. In Paris, however, his assurances are not equally appreciated.

PRESENTS FROM THE SULTAN.—The Sultan has sent thirteen Arab horses as a present to the Emperor Napoleon, and eleven to the Empress of Austria. Of the Arab horses sent to Europe, three are intended for the Prince of Wales, one for the Duke of Beaufort, and others for various personages.

Berezowski, the would-be regicide, is to be transported to New Caledonia, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to France. Its inhabitants are Papuan negroes who diversify their diet occasionally by eating a white man, if any such are unfortunate enough to fall into their hands.

PENITENTIARY REVOLT.—There was a serious revolt in the Nova Scotia Penitentiary on the 18th ult. The prisoners were at dinner, numbering about forty. It commenced by their complaining of bad food, and breaking the dishes and furniture, and smashing the windows. The military were called in and three of the ringleaders shot and badly wounded, it was thought mortally. The prisoners were quickly subdued, and locked up in their cells.

CHILDREN'S EYES.—A child's eyes!—those clear wells of undefiled thought—what on earth can be more beautiful? Full of hope, love and curiosity, they meet your own. In prayer, how earnest; in joy, how sparkling; in sympathy, how tender! The man who never tried the companionship of a little child has passed by one of the greatest pleasures of life.

The prize fighter, Jones, who was beaten by Mc'ool, on Saturday, had his ribs broken in the contest. It is reported that he fought five rounds after this little "accident," and the reporter adds—"He would have continued had not the broken ribs entered his lungs." Sixty newspaper reporters were sent to describe the details of this brutal fight, and three thousand persons looked on, undisturbed by the police.

The Strasburg journals state that an order for 180,000 Chassepot muskets has been given to the arms manufactory at Mützig, in the vicinity of that city. They are to be delivered in three years—60,000 per annum,

The Brazilians have abandoned a very important position, to gain which the allies made most strenuous efforts to their advance through Paraguay. This movement appears to be very like an acknowledgment of defeat. The retreat will not be accomplished without difficulty, as on the return they will have to encounter the Paraguayans, who have thrown up a number of fortifications.

A DOUBLE SUICIDE.—A soldier of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the wife of a sergeant committed suicide together at Dublin, by leaping into the river at Carlisle Bridge. They were seen struggling in the water; an ineffectual attempt was made to rescue them. When taken out they were found to be tied tightly together by a scarf passed round their necks. The woman was only twenty years of age.

A LIVELY PLACE.—The people of Java have rather a lively time of it. According to the latest official statistics contained in the *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Java*, the tiger has in one single year consumed exactly one hundred and forty-eight human beings, and in another year one hundred and thirty-one. The crocodiles cleared an average of fifty people a year, while serpents accounted for between forty and forty-three.

GRAPE-GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.—The single valley of Sonoma, California, produces annually over a million gallons of wine, and the total product of the State this year, in spite of a short crop of grapes in some localities, will be from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000. To this may be added 400,000 gallons of brandy, representing nearly a million more gallons of wine. From these figures we can form some idea of the grape-growing interest of California, which yet is in its infancy. In a few years the State will produce 100,000,000 gallons of wine annually, or even more.

The Danish Minister of War made a speech at a banquet given him by the Danish Military Club, at which the King, Crown Prince and Czaritch were present, in which he declared all his efforts had been directed towards the formation of an organized, well equipped and enthusiastic army, to be in readiness when the moment should arrive for the recovery of the territory which Denmark had lost. The King looked very serious during the delivery of this speech, and later in the evening had half an hour's conversation with the Minister of War.

A Parliamentary return, presented by the Government, gives an account of the distribution of the sum of £2,000, voted by Parliament for the purpose of rewarding certain members of the Irish constabulary force who, being under fire in defence of their barracks against the Fenians, or in collisions outside the barracks, particularly distinguished themselves by their courage, gallantry, and fidelity. Three sub-inspectors—R. Gardener, D. F. Bourke, and O. Milling—received £104 each; the head constables in charge at Killmallock received £70, two other head constables received £50 each, five constables in charge received £34 each; one acting constable in charge £22; nine constables, £20 each; two acting constables, £18 each; 74 sub-constables, £15 each.

AN INGENIOUS INDIAN DEVICE.—It is said the Indians on the Plains have an ingenious way of setting fire to houses with their arrows. The wrap with a rag some powder, and on the top of their arrow-heads place a percussion cap. When the arrow strikes the object to be fired, the cap is exploded, and the powder ignited. The rag burns long enough to set any combustible with which it may come in contact on fire.

A PRAYING MACHINE AS THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—One of the novelties in the Exhibition is a praying machine, exhibited by the Buddhists. It consists of a little square box, with a handle at the right side. When you wish to say a prayer, a turn of a handle will do it as easily as if it were a tune on a barrel organ. The Buddhist machine has this advantage over a Barbary organ, that it is noiseless. Its inventors guarantee it to say a hundred and twenty prayers a day; and it will never get out of order.

An interesting challenge on the merits of English and American safes has just been decided at Paris. The question involved was whether the safe of Mr Silas Herring or that of Mr Chatwood offered the greater resistance to burglars. Each party staked £600 on the result. The burglars were represented by three skilled workmen on each side. The jury have not pronounced their verdict but practically it was shown that both safes were burglar-proof, since it took clever workmen three hours and fifty-five minutes, with the best appliances, to open the Chatwood, which was the first penetrated, and twenty minutes longer to open the American, and no burglars could by any chance have the same advantages as were enjoyed by the workmen. By any excess of confidence Mr. Chatwood, placed the object to be extracted on an exposed shelf; had he placed it in a drawer, as he was entitled to do, he thinks it would have made his defeat less decided.

A PITMAN'S VIEW OF THE QUEEN.—"Hooray! hooray!" oi shouted; for oi was wat you call transported. T'Queen, oi do believe, seed me, for she, looked at me, and shook her handkercher. When t' Queen was gone, oi looked down, for oi am higher than Molly, oi sez, "Wat do yow think on t' Molly?" and she was a cryin'. Sez oi, "Did oi stamp you toes, Molly?" for oi thowt p'r'aps oi might ha' dum so in my joy. She sez, "No." "Then," sez oi, "wot are yow a cryin' for?" "Oi doant know," sed she; "but if oi ha't sin t' Queen, oi am a cryin' because oi am sorry." Ooman's tears is queer things. "Notsin her," sez oi. "Molly, whoy that was hur, that cut, motherly-lookin' ooman, jest the thing for a queen; for her face sez that she's got a mother's hart, and that she looks on us all as bein' her lads and wenches." "Wos that hur?" sed she. "Whoy, she was dressed plain." "Plain," sez oi again; and oi stopped, for it wos a solemn subject, and oi wished to make an impression. "Would you ha' ha' hur dressed anything but plain?" She ain't cum here tew day as t'big folkses queen; she is cum as t' people's Queen. If she'd cum all'gould and feathers, the big folks would ha' sed, 'She's ourn; but she's cum jest the way to say tew us, 'Oi loike you, my lads and wenches, as well as oi loike the others.' "God bless her," sez oi, "and Molly, oi feel that if anybody was a goin' to hurt hur, that oi should let you go home alone, and oi should fought for her until oi could neither see nor feel.—All the the year Round.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon,

ON FRIDAY, 4th OCTOBER,

For the conveyance

OF HER MAJESTY'S MAILS,

on a proposed

CONTRACT FOR FOUR YEARS,

during the winter season,

SIX TIMES PER WEEK EACH WAY,

BETWEEN

VAUDREUIL AND CARILLON,

AND

CARILLON AND OTTAWA.

by the North shore.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and

BLANK FORMS OF TENDER

may be obtained at the principal Post Offices on the route.

EDWIN F. KING,

P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Montreal, 29th August, 1867.

35-54a

NOTICE.

THE OTTAWA PARLIAMENTARY HAIR DRESSING SALOON will shortly be removed to the New Block opposite the RUSSELL HOUSE, Two doors from Sparks-street, where the proprietor is fitting up a HAIR DRESSING SALOON, second to none in British America.

E. MILES.

Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867.

35-17



IN COUNCIL.

1st August, 1867.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of the late Province of Canada holden on the 29th and 30th years of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting duties of Excise and to alter the duty thereb imposed on Spirits," it is among other things enacted that Sec. 9.—

"The Governor in Council may in his discretion, authorize the manufacture in bond of such dutiable goods as he may from time to time see fit to designate, in the manufacture or production whereof spirits or other articles subject to duties of Customs or Excise are used, by persons licensed to that effect and subject to the provisions hereinafter made and to the Regulations to be made by the Governor in Council in that behalf, and the goods so manufactured in bond shall, if taken out of bond for consumption in this Province, be subject to duties of Excise equal to the duties of Customs to which they would then be subject if imported from British or Foreign Markets and entered for consumption in this Province."

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the said Act, has been pleased to make and prescribe the following regulation, viz:—

1. That the Collector or other officer of customs at any Warehousing Port in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario heretofore constituting the Province of Canada, may deliver without payment of duty, to the Inspector of any Malze or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured,

on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such malze or other grain for drying, grinding and packing in such place and on such premises as shall be particularly described by such Importer or owner.

2. That such buildings used for drying, grinding and packing of malze or other grain and the premises thereto belonging, with the description to be given thereof as aforesaid, shall, for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing malze and other grain under the above mentioned Act, be deemed and considered a Government Bonded warehouse, and that none of the malze or other grain so brought into the drying, grinding and packing building or upon the said premises, shall be removed therefrom without a proper ex-warehouse entry and due payment of all duties on the same, if intended for home consumption within the said Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, or either of them, or upon due entry thereof for removal or exportation under the usual bonds; nor shall any flour, meal or other products from the malze, or other grain aforesaid, be removed from the said premises without due entry as aforesaid, either for consumption as aforesaid, for removal or exportation and payment of all customs duties legally due on the flour, meal and other products into which the said malze and other grain shall have been manufactured, as the case may be, allowance having first been made of five per cent. on the said flour or meal for shrinkage in those cases in which the corn or other grain has been kilndried before grinding.

3. That before the Importer or owner of any malze and other grain aforesaid shall, for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing, be entitled to obtain the delivery thereof, either ex-ship upon their importation into the Province of Quebec and Ontario, or either of them, to be carried immediately to the drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises aforesaid, or out of any customs warehouse, in which the same may be warehoused, he shall give bond with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of customs at the port where such malze and other grain are imported or warehoused, in a penalty of double the amount of duties payable on the same with the conditions that the whole amount of the duties so payable upon the quantities of malze and other grain so delivered upon arrival or out of warehouse as aforesaid, for the purpose of being dried, ground and packed in bond, shall, within six months from the date of the bond to be so entered into, be well and truly paid to the collector of customs aforesaid for the use of Her Majesty, and the said Importer or owner shall, before he can obtain the delivery aforesaid, further enter into and execute to the collector for the use of Her Majesty as aforesaid, a general bond, the said Importer or owner in the penal sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and two approved sureties in the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars each, conditioned that at no period shall the quantity of malze or other grain, or the product thereof, in the said building or premises be less than the quantity on which the bond or bonds for duties hereinbefore mentioned shall be outstanding and unpaid.

4. And for the purpose of further securing the due observance of the foregoing Regulations, the Collector of Customs, the Surveyor of Customs or Warehouse Keeper or other approved Officer of Customs at the port where the malze and other grain shall be so bonded, or at the port nearest to the said drying or grinding and packing premises shall at times when such operations are being carried on therein, have free access to and upon the said drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises for the purpose of verifying the quantity of malze or other grain and their products therein, and any reasonable expenses attending such inspection shall be borne and defrayed by the Importer or owner of the malze and other grain so undergoing drying, grinding and packing in Bond.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

G-10.

R. W. CRUICE,

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent, Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. References—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Nool, Esq., Joseph Amond, Esq., Hon. James Skene, M. J. C., A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, M.P.P. All Business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to.

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

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OTTAWA.

1867.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS—

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.

TERMS FOR 1867.

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

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit. In addition to these prices, twenty-five cents a year for Blackwood, and eight cents a year for each Review, to cover the United States postage. The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American periodicals are advanced in price or reduced in size, and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of the matter contained in the original editions. Hence our present prices will be found as cheap for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about one hundred dollars a year, our prices, fifteen dollars, are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British publishers for early sheets and copyright in gold—one dollar costing us at this time, January, 1867, nearly two dollars in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our civil war, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS. New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the four Reviews for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1867, will receive gratis any two of the four Reviews for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.: Blackwood, from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents a year.

The North British from January, 1861, to December, 1865, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1861 to December, 1865, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the year 1865, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of the four Reviews for 1863 at four dollars a set, or one dollar and fifty cents for any one.

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CALEDONIA SPRINGS, 1867.

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THIS SPLENDID HOTEL is now open for reception of visitors. Passengers leaving Montreal by the 7.00 A. M. train for Lachine, connect with steamer "Prince of Wales," and arrive at the springs at 2.30 P. M. The steamer "Queen Victoria, Captain Bowe, leaves Ottawa daily at 8 A. M. and reaches the Springs at 11 o'clock, A. M.

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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.

PARLIAMENT HAIR-DRESSING

SALOON AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

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AMERICAN INVOICES-DISCOUNTS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Customs, Quebec, March 6, 1867.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the "Canada Gazette." R. S. M. ROUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Customs, Ottawa, Sept. 13, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 3 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to purchases made in the United States during that week. THOMAS WORTHINGTON, Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

THE EAGLE ARMS COMPANY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS, BREECH-LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOLS, AND FOR THE NEW YORK METALIC AMMUNITION COMPANY'S PATENT METALIC WATERPROOF CARTRIDGES.

WE beg to inform the public that we have been appointed AGENTS in Canada for the sale of the above celebrated Arms and Ammunition, and that we have a full supply on hand, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices. In addition, we have also on hand Smith & Wesson's, Colt's and other Revolvers and Pistols, together with a complete assortment of English Single and Double Barrelled Guns, &c., &c. Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

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Glass plate silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art. Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 22-1y

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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



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, } TO WIT: }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and COUNTY COURT,

In and for the

SAID COUNTY OF CARLETON,

Will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Ottawa,

On Tuesday, the 10th Day of September, 1867,

AT THE

HOOR OF TEN OF THE CLOCK, A. M.,

Of which all Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned as required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff,

By JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, } August 5th, 1867. } 32-td.



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, } TO WIT: }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of

oyer and TERMINER and GENERAL GOAL DELIVERY,

And of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the said COUNTY OF CARLETON,

Will be holden at the Court House, IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA,

-ON-

Monday, the 23rd Day of September, 1867.

At the hour of ten of the clock, a.m.; of which Coroners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff,

By JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff

Sheriff's Office Ottawa, } August 23rd, 1867. } 32-M.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1823, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. RAMSAY, Manager. RICHARD BUTT, Inspector of Agencies.

No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous to taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

PROSPECTUS

OF "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" AND CANADIAN MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Weekly Journal devoted to the interests of the Volunteer Force, the Service Militia, and the Military and Naval Establishments generally in British North America.

THE late war in the neighboring Republic, and the consequent establishment of the United States as a great Military Power, to a large portion of whose population the pursuits of peace have become distasteful, have rendered it imperative that the people of these Provinces should provide for themselves such means of Defence as may no longer allow their weakness to be a temptation to a neighbor skilled in arms and flushed with recent success.

In view of the unsettled state of affairs on our southern border, the Home Government has of late made considerable addition to the Imperial Forces in this country, and her leading Statesmen have given reiterated assurance that, if necessary, the whole Force of the Empire will be employed in our Defence; stipulating however, that we, so far as our means and population will permit, shall do our part. True to that feeling of loyalty to the British Sovereign and love of British Institutions, which has ever been their boast, the people of these Colonies have accepted the position with all its honors, responsibilities and dangers, and now exhibit to the world the noble spectacle of a Citizen Soldier, embracing in its ranks thousands of the most influential and intelligent of our population, prepared to defend to the last the land they live in and the laws they reverence.

The alacrity displayed by the Colonists in the months of March and June last abundantly testifies to their desire to defend these Provinces; but it is evident to all who give the subject a thought, that vast as has been the progress made towards providing for them a thorough and practical Military Organization, much has yet to be done to complete the work. To establish an efficient and economical System of Defence is a problem which is now engaging the attention of our wisest Statesmen, many circumstances rendering it impossible to introduce into these Colonies, without modification, any of the systems pursued in the Old World, while new ideas require to be well matured before trial, owing to the vast expenses such experiments entail.

The Canadian Forces alone is worthy of an independent special Advocate and Organ; but when all the Forces of British North America are consolidated, it will become imperative that a medium should exist through which our Citizen Soldier, now to some extent strangers to each other, may study the various systems of organization introduced among their comrades; exchange mutually their thoughts and sentiments, and secure the correction of those abuses and errors which will creep into every system by degrees, till it is to the notice of the authorities and their fellow-countrymen.

Such a medium as this "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" is intended to establish; and no exertions will be spared to render it worthy of the body whose spokesman and ally it aims to be—a Force which will doubtless, ere long, be put on such a footing that, come what may, with the favor of Providence and the protecting arm of the Mother Country, we will be enabled to work out our destiny in a way worthy of a British people, confidently leaving to the unseen hand of Time

"All that else the years may show,
The poet forms of stronger hour,
The vast Republics that in glory grow,
The Federations and the Powers;
Titanic forces taking birth
In divers season, divers clime;
For we are ancients of the earth,
And in morning of the times."

We have thus given briefly an outline of the course we intend to pursue, and the reasons which have induced us to embark in the enterprise. In carrying it out, no pains or expense will be withheld to procure for "THE REVIEW" the earliest authentic information of all matters within its province, and to render it in every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of those interested in our National Defences.

Among the subjects of peculiar interest to the members of the Force, both Regular and Volunteer, "THE REVIEW" will contain accurate information concerning—

The movements of the Imperial Force, in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

Army, Navy and Militia appointments, Promotions, General Orders, &c., &c.

Reports of Reviews, Inspections, Rifle Matches, Improvements in Arms and Drill, Munitions of War and Fortifications, and all intelligence of a Military and Naval character, with copious notes and criticisms from able pens.

Special Correspondents will be secured in every Military District, and our columns will at all times be at the service of the members for the purpose of making public matters of interest to the Force.

"THE REVIEW" will contain carefully prepared Editorials and selections on Military and general subjects, and an interesting digest of European, American and general news.

In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the brocade of his family.

A small portion of its columns will be devoted to advertising, and as its circulation promises to be extensive in every section of British America, it will be found the best medium for special, professional, and general announcements in the country. "THE REVIEW" contains sixteen folio pages, printed on good paper, with clear type. Subscription price: Two Dollars a year, payable strictly in advance.

GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor, Ottawa.

To parties acting as Agents for "THE REVIEW" in each Battalion or Company in British North America, a liberal commission will be allowed. Terms made known on application.



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Military Bells, Drums, Pipes, &c., &c., &c. Special attention given to the formation and supply of

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Toronto, June, 1867. 21-ly

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RIFLES.

Table listing prices for Rifle uniforms: Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb \$27 00; Dress Tunic—without Ornaments 21 00; Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Embrodlered 35 00; Do Major's 32 00; Do Captain's 20 00; Patrol Jacket 9 to 12 00; Shell Jacket 11 00; Dress Pants 7 00; Mess Vest 5 00; Shoulder Belt & Pouch—Plated Ornaments 12 00; Forage Cap—with silk cover 2 00; Color-Sergeants' Badges 2 25

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to Order.

INFANTRY.

Table listing prices for Infantry uniforms: Over Coat 35 00; Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern 27 00; Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's 30 00; Patrol Jacket—new regulation 20 00; Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge 7 50; Mess Jacket 12 00; Dress Pants—black 7 50; Oxford Mixture 6 50; Forage Cap—with silk cover 2 50; Silk Sashes 9 00; Coaked Hat for Sergeants, Paymasters and Quartermasters 20 00; Color-Sergeants' Chevrons 2 00; Sergeants' Sashes 2 25

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Table listing prices for Artillery uniforms: Overcoat 32; Dress Tunic 40; Dress Tunic—Captain's 30; Stable Jacket 30; Patrol Jacket 28; Dress Pants 23 00; Undress Pants 9 00; Forage Cap 6 00

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Table listing prices for Cavalry uniforms: Dress Tunic—gold Trimmings 100 00; Stable Jacket—Silk or Trimmings 40 00; Dress Pants 10 00; Forage Cap 7 00

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