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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

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"I'LL LIVE THE PAST AGAIN."

BY W. W. S.

Shine out Pale Moon! upon me lonely smiling,
 And tell of days that long—so long have fled—
 Whisper dark trees, my too fond heart beguiling
 To feast on memories that were better dead.
 Leave me, black sorrow, but for one brief moment,
 Leave me, sad grief! that fills my heart with
 pain,
 Away, despair! I'll have no more to do with woe
 meant;
 But for dillards, I'll live the past again!
 Shine out, Pale Moon! 'twas thus that thou wert
 shining
 When I, not lonely sitting, saw thee then;
 Whisper, dark trees, but not in sad repining—
 For she is by my side in thought again!
 In thought, once more her soft white hand I'm
 holding,—
 White she doth on thy beauty gaze, pale Moon!
 I see thee not—her face alone beholding
 Asking a gift from her—a priceless boon!
 And now, fair moon, thou art not rival longer,
 She sees thee not, nor hears thee, whispering
 trees;
 Stirred by questions—ah! how greatly stronger!—
 Thou hast not power now, still Moon, to please!
 Whispering softly, "Dearest girl, I love thee."
 "I love thee, dearest, more than words can
 tell!"
 Answering kindly: "By you moon above thee,
 'I love thee also—love thee, ah, to well!"
 Her eyes are bright with tears the tears of glad-
 ness—
 Her brow is pale with joy, the joy of love—
 My love, so great, was near akin to madness!
 But she was gentle as the gentlest dove!
 Her ruby lips with burning kisses pressed I!
 Wishing the speedy night would ne'er be gone,
 Her loosened hair with fondling hands caressed I,
 Thinking that Heaven for me had now began—
 Be dark, bright moon! alas, her vows are broken!
 Murmur, black trees, for joys that long have
 fled!
 Speak not her name—let that remain unspoken!
 Tho' memory lives, let all—all else be dead.

[Written expressly for "THE REVIEW."
 WOMAN.]

(Continued from our last.)

"The canvas glows beyond e'en natural warmth, and pregnant quarries teem with human form." Niobe turned into stone, may preserve cantour and shape, and form and proportion, but beauty, with its own natural and thrilling effect, dwells within

the breast that swells and sinks with the breath of life, when the deep drawn sigh or the audible inspiration tells of intense feeling and burning sentiments, and the heart throbbing with unutterable emotion. Art has merit sacred, but no conception of mimic skill, and plastic representation, can adequately pourtray the dimpling and playful smile of beauty and loveliness, nor the mingled attractions of those charming creatures, "the laughing dames, in whom we take delight,"—"Whose large blue eyes, fair locks and snowy hands, might shake the saintship of an anchorite."

Heaven for benevolent purposes must have designed this beauty, which we cannot view without glowing admiration, nor approach but with apprehensive timidity. The blooming rose, and the fair lily, have their attractions, and their blended charms on the blushing cheek of woman were laid in by nature's pencil, in order that the lords of the creation while inspired by admiration and entranced with delight, might learn to love and cherish objects so beautiful and so fair. For the highest degree however of mere personal attraction, I hope I will be excused, if, as an individual, I profess little admiration. The intrinsic value of beauty is small, it is a fair but fading flower, and at the best, if unassociated with mild affections, the generous sentiments of noble aspirations, of a fine moral sense, and an enlightened mind; can boast of little beyond the merits of the senseless statue, and the glowing canvas of the painter. It must be owned, however, that it is easier in the calm and cool reflection, and in the retirement of the study to pronounce these austere sentiments than actually to resist the influence of beautiful forms, and insinuating smiles, and speaking glances, or encounter them with the calm interpidity of wisdom.

"Vultus nimium lubricus adspici," to view with insensibility countenances, too dazzlingly beautiful, and while we feel the fire that penetrates our system and shivers every nerve, prudently and with undiminished faith in our better lessons, to remember that the winning play of the coral lips, and the beam of beauty's burning glance, may be-

guile the unguarded heart, and bring to bondage the yet free and unfettered spirit. The pendency of deportment and the circumspection requisite in the presence of such fascinating attractions is doubtless, less demanded in certain periods of life. There is an immunity belonging to years, and grizzled locks, not conceded by nature to young and fervent breasts. It may be the fortunate, or secure conditions of some amongst us in proportion to seniority to boast, and insensibility to which we are indebted to time, that has left us little more than shadowy remembrances, (still cherished no doubt, of our former feelings,

"Since the tides of life and sense have ceased with vernal strength to roll,"

And undazzled under the beaming eye we may progress,

"Young Peri of the West it's well for me
 My years already doubly number thine,
 My loveless eye unmoved may gaze on thee,
 And safely view thy ripening beauties shine."

It should notwithstanding be confessed without disguise, that we are all the natural born subjects of beauty, and though wisdom will, and ought to revolt, against the dominion not legitimately exercised. Yet, too often, our hearts prove traitors to our liberty, and though reason sternly rises in arms, still in the conflict of our feelings, with our sense of prudence, we are at all periods prone to acknowledge the force of that early, and habitual allegiance, so often sworn, at the shrine of our nature's cherished idol. Hence Moore writes:

"Woman be fair, we must adore you,
 Smile and the World is weak before you."

Happy is it for our race, that the Creator of the sexes, to the loveliest forms, unites souls as tender, benign and noble, and imparts understandings as elevated and minds as wise. Woman, to the beauty and loveliness of a cherub, unites the benignity and goodness of an angel. The destined mothers of the human family are worthy of the high position heaven has assigned them. Great is the responsibility of woman's social condition. Arduous her task, and deep should be the reverence paid to her character, and warm the sympathy of her cares. As a help meet for the partner to whom her tenderest interests are connected, she is en-

dowed with all the qualities of mind, which challenges esteem, and all the affections that beget reciprocal love. Man claims a certain degree of authority from nature, from religion and from prescription. Woman accords her homage to his claim with facility, but while he seems to rule with despotic dominion, she establishes in his heart an "imperium in imperio," a secret but potential influence, of such a nature that while in semblance he reigns as undisputed, lord and master; he is in reality the living subject of her whose sway is founded on admiration, securely maintained by prudence, and firmly established in love. In man's success, she participates, she shares his sorrows, as in his prosperity she smiles, with the sunshine of his happier fortune. If man be generous and noble minded, who shall deny to woman her share in all the brightest honors that crown his name, and all the noblest endowments his pride can boast? Sympathizing in every struggle of his,—in what noble enterprise could he embark where woman's heart would not follow him with burning wishes and prayers sent heavenward for his success? Who is he that in the conjugal connection has not found and acknowledged the wisdom of woman's counsels, the prudence of her advice, the salutary discretion of her calmer mood, and the benign influence of her gentler temper, the milder deportment, and heaven given resignation?

Thus gifted, thus disposed, she makes the domestic circle a scene of enjoyment and blessed fruition of sweetest experience. How delightful is it, indeed to return from the concerns of business, the competitions of ambition and strife of parties to spend an hour of calmness and tranquility in the radiance of her smiles; to exchange terms of endearment; and to unbosom the heart of care, to counsel for coming events and mutual interests, to mingle affectionate expressions and fondling the prattler on her tender knee to catch the intelligence and feeling of her soul from looks of light and love! A poet of a feeling and of a graphic style, thus speaks from a heart of overflowing delight, the raptures of such a scene, the holiest and the happiest of all sublunary conditions.

Let others seek for empty joys,
At ball or concert, rout or play,
While far from fashions idle joys
Her gilded domes and trappings gay,
I, while the wintry eve away,
Twixt book and lute the hours divide,
And marvel how I e'er could stray,
From thee my own fireside.

My own fireside! those simple words,
Can bid the sweetest dreams arise,
Awaken feelings tenderest chords,
And fill with tears of joy mine eyes.
What is there my wild heart can prize,
That doth not in thy sphere abide,
Haunt of my home bred sympathies,
My own, my own fireside.

A gentle form is near me now,
A small white hand is clasped in mine,
I gaze upon her placid brow,
And ask what joys can equal thine?
A babe whose beauty's half divine,
In sleep his mother's eye doth hide,
When may love find a fitter shrine,
Than thou my own fireside.

My refuge ever from the storm,
Of this world's tumult, strife, and care,

Though thunder clouds the skies deform
Their fury cannot reach me there,
There all is gentle, calm and fair,
Wrath, malice, envy strife or pride,
Have never made their hated lair,
By thee, my own fireside!

Woman is the light, the life and soul of this brilliant and delightful picture, withdraw her smile and presence, and the happy scene dissolves in gloom and desolation, for it is the magic of her loveliness and sweetness that preserves, and wakes the brightest and dearest spell of our homes enchantment.

Woman is surpassing lovely in the dawn of her youth, then the light and elastic step and graceful motion, the beauty of shape and the bloom of health and loveliness appear with brightest attraction. Charming as the early spring, fresh in its young and blooming promise, and beaming with joy and smiles, she moves a creature of hope, and love, and admiration attends her steps; emotions ineffable strikes the hearts of the beholders, while eager suitors hover about her path, like Satellites around a central luminary obedient to her attraction and influence. Conscious that she is formed to bless, in the innocent display of her charms, benignity mildly controls the exercise of her irresponsible power, over enraptured hearts; to philanthropy, to humanity, to affection, she is then an object of most endearing interest and tender solicitude, as she is of admiration to every eye.

Formed to love and instinctively claiming a reciprocity of kindred feeling, she confidently listens to the vows of attachment uttered by ardent lips, and to the bland and insinuating accents of praise. Pity it is that the gentle Dove is exposed to snares. That innocence of heart and purpose should not be a perfect guarantee of safety, and that her yet inexperienced and untutored but ardent fancy, should sometimes image nothing but souls of worth and goodness, inspiring the lover's strain.

The feeling heart will grieve, and the tears of its sorrow should be bitter tears; if the finest flower of nature be tarnished, its beauty blighted, and the leaves of its loveliness withered till the petals droop, and the tender stem no longer sustains the falling wreck, of the aggregate charms that once surmounted it, in beauty and in pride. How feelingly and becomingly does Burns in his lament for the mountain daisy crushed beneath the rude ploughshare, express the outpourings of a human heart mourning for confiding innocence beguiled and virtue ruined,

"Such is the fate of village maid,
Sweet flowret of the rural shade,
By love's simplicity betrayed,
And guileless trust,
Till she like thee all soiled is laid
Low in the dust!"

We delight to follow the peerless maiden in her beauty's triumph, not through the deluge of sorrows, that attend the irretrievable ruin of her heart's and her youth's fond dream. We dwell with rapture on the crowning hour of hope, and delight when the maid has become a wife, the wife a mother,

"And perceive a joy man knows not,
When from out its cradled nook
She sees her little bud put forth its leaves."

Then? and not till then, woman appears in all the dignity of her high, and responsible character, fully identified with the supporters and promoters of a nation's glory, and associated with those whom posterity will claim as their founders. Is man sensible of his privileges? Is he thankful to heaven for the fondest, best, and most efficient solace of his cares? Then he will confess with grateful thoughts that,

"In the cup of life
The honey drop is the loving wife."

In these two great points of relationship, Wife and Mother, we behold woman's chief dignity and importance. Would woman's attachment be known? Talk not of maiden's vows, but see the wife's devotion in the hour of her husband's extremity. There is no risk too great, no danger can appal her, no amount of suffering can alienate, no affection that she will not share, no sacrifice of health, of ease, of comfort, and even of life, itself which she will not make with alacrity. History, both ancient and modern, bears testimony to woman's equal goodness, fortitude and devotion in this tender degree of relationship. If you would know what she is capable of enduring and daring, view her, but not in the hour of repose and joy, of hope, and delight and prosperity, these occasions call not forth the secret energies that slumber deep in the recesses of her gentler nature. Let danger menace the object of her affection, and the hand of suffering press heavily on the eyelids of him she loves, then you may witness her heroism, her power of endurance, invention, contrivance, device, and strategy if need be; her form is fragile, but she forgets her physical weakness of frame and delicacy of feeling in the hour when she is required by the promptness of her own generous spirit to act and to suffer in order to relieve and console one dearer to her than her existence, and for whom she would readily make the last sacrifice if she might, but see him blest and die. Contemplate her even ordinarily at the bed of suffering and of sickness, share, if you are equal to the task, her vigils kept beside the feverish bed, and mark that the professional calmness of the physician, and his familiarity with contagious care, and submission to her fate whatever it may be, provided she may but discharge the duty incumbent on her, from which she shrinks not, but claims it as her privilege. Look at Epinina in the lonely cave, for nine long years she has consoled her husband there in that hopeless abode of darkness and woe. Through the gloom of the desolate cavern, perhaps you may dimly descry at her side, two fine boys, upon whose young, but noble eyes the morning sun never shed his cheerful beams, and to whose vision, the landscape never yet revealed its beauty and its various bloom. The day that shall first

reveal their existence to the world, and find them breathing the pure air, and looking abroad upon the light of day will seal the doom of the unhappy author of their being. The agents of power at length discover the retreat of Labinus who dared to aspire to the Roman purple, but is now dragged in chains with his wife and tender children before the tribunal of his ruthless conqueror. Epinina pleads before Vespasian not for herself, for she had no selfish fear. In the eloquence of the soul, speaking volumes in a few words, and in the unstudied accents of burning feeling giving to language such power as art can never reach, "Cæsar," said she, "I brought forth these two sons, and reared them in all the horrors of a dungeon, in order to have a great number of suppliants to implore your mercy." The appeal, which rung tears from the stern eyes of their judges, yet failed to preserve the life dearest to Epinina, and now the heroine spurning the unvalued gift of her own life, reproaches herself for having stooped as she does to sue for mercy, and tells Vespasian, to his face, "that she had lived more happy in all the darkness and solitude of a dungeon than he upon the throne of the world."

Goldsmith in his deserted village presents us with another pleasing phase of female goodness, but no ideal picture. Woman while yet young and lovely can sacrifice her bosom's hope and her heart's cherished minion, for the earlier ties that bind her to filial duty. Love and attachment to an aged parent can prove stronger than all the blandishments and enticements of the amorous and devoted swain, and the aged sire in the land of his reluctant exile, may find a compensation for the loss of country and many cherished associations of days gone by in the sweet endearments of filial affection; thus Goldsmith speaks:—

"His lovely daughter, lovelier in her tears
The fond companion of his falling years,
Silent went next, neglectful of her charms,
And left a lover's for a father's arms."

We need not expatiate on a mother's cares, and no language can express what is due to a mother's love, by no offices of dutiful obedience ever required. In regard to the gratitude due to maternal affection, we have all contracted a debt which we can never liquidate, we are all insolvents and at best can only discharge, by sufficient installments, a responsibility that will always compromise our independence. Thankfully too, should we own that here we have no rigid creditor, to exact "the pound of flesh." Rather will your partial acts of dutiful kindness be received with swimming eyes of love, as if they were mighty proofs of your great acknowledgments of her worth and fondness. How amazing is the goodness of a mother's heart? Your little expressions of endearment, she interprets as elegant expositors of filial love, your little acts of duty she views with microscopic eye, and magnifies your almost invisible tokens of affection, into magnitudes and forms of great actions, and devoted sacrifices strangely good and yearning for affection. The desire to be in your esteem, and to hold in your heart a chamber as her appropriate shrine, which she would not willingly partition for any other inmate nor divide with the partner of your bosom. Would you blend happiness with delight for her? Then make one candid acknowledgement of justice to her affection and care, and confess that to you at least she has been a mother; that conviction in her mind, with that confession from your lips comprehends all her ambition. You

cannot raise her beyond this the acme of earthly happiness, if now you are prosperous in the world, if you fill with honor and ability your station, her joy is complete, her heart so full of generous pride and satisfaction, her task is done, her mission is ended, and her gratified spirit relinquishing earth, can now mount to heaven without a struggle and without a sigh. As maid, wife and mother woman's sympathies follow the partner of her destinies, with partial eye and charity that extenuates every fault, improves every better quality, by the fine coloring of her warm fancy prompted by her benevolent heart. The prospect of your early youth, may be unpromising, and the aspect of your riper manhood discouraging, yet will she often hope against hope, and believe you to be far better than your seeming, and the model of all her fond heart could wish, but she cannot thus confide and believe without sometimes suffering the bitter pangs of disappointment and experiencing the woes entailed by affection misplaced, the sorrows of remorse for the lessons of slighted wisdom, as well as all the withering gloom and anguish of blasted hopes and blighted happiness.

Woman, it must be owned is not insensible to the voice of fame's loud trumpet and ambition and power, touch not her heart in vain. In every hope of man her aspirations mingle, hence she naturally loves the adventurous and enterprising of the other sex. She reverences genius and intellect, and eloquence even counts a host of female worshipers, sympathising in every sorrow, sharing the anxieties of every enterprise, and subject to the calamities of every social disaster which press. Alas should we be surprised if on some great and extraordinary occasions, concerns for the happiness or ruin of our country, has called into astonishing activity those latent energies, but blasted but too brightly, when fanned with terrific flame by exciting causes of the most tremendous character. Dare we in these our cool moment's of ease, and tranquility when urbanity, politeness and tender attention to the female sex, mark so well the prevalence of civilized habits and refined sentiments, amongst us, dare we, I say, presume to censure the patriotic and heroic damsel, who amidst scenes, differing in every way from these, and savagely and barbarously contrasted with the blessed condition and order, who, I again say, burning for her country's wrongs, and suffering in her country's woes, enthusiastically assumed a daring share of responsibility; and forgetting her gentle sensibility, and the retiring modesty of her maiden pastimes, mingled in the strife of sanguinary lists, and unblenching viewed,

The falchion flash, and o'er the yet warm dead,
Stalks the Minerva's step where Mars might
quake to tread.—"

It is not, however, in the exception of her history which singular occasions furnish, we shall seek the noblest examples of the virtues which fill woman's heart and adorn her being. The domestic circle affords doubtless the best and most appropriate scope for her exertions, conjugal duties, maternal cares, and offices of charity, and neighbourly kindness, but become her disposition and suit her predilection. It would be easy to enumerate many names of generous minded women who, obtained singular renown, and the praise due to this best kind of glory, in duties, and labours, and cares, akin to charity, and inspired by goodness of heart. I will advert once more to beauty. It is the general attribute of the tender sex, but in particular instances it is a gift of

doubtful advantage to the professor. To the weak minded it is a snare, since vanity may set upon it a value above its just claim, and imagine that it can be found a sufficient substitute for amiability, goodness of heart, sincerity of purpose, purity of mind, soundness of understanding, and integrity of soul. On the contrary, I am persuaded that there is no face so homely, that sweetness of temper could not render attractive and winning, that intelligence of soul, would not brighten it into an object of just admiration, and which purity of heart, and benignity of feeling would not impress with a character as endearing, as justly prized. Again the female countenance may borrow the vermilion of the rose, the whiteness of the fairest lily in the field, so peerlessly beautiful, and to the rolling and glossy tresses and waving ringlets, the inimitable texture of the snowy skin, the enamel of the fairest ivory. The melting blue, or the mysterious and potent light of the dark but beaming eye, the charms of the pencil brow, with its fine and ample arch, the coral lips, and sweetly rounded and deeply dimpled chin, and the commanding capacious forehead, that seems unerringly to indicate the lofty capacity of a noble intellect, and finish the enchanting form with every grace of motion and of limbs, so tapering and nice moulded. Burns' "Bonny Jane" could only peer at it yet would I say after the language of inspired wisdom, as a piece of gold most sadly misplaced, so is a fair woman that is without discretion.

Woman moves in an atmosphere of light, her attraction and her affections imperil her peace, and her happiness is often suspended on a single step; there are others besides female syrens, against whom the ears should be stopped for the gallant and manly bearing is not always a guarantee of a noble and generous heart, praise is not always sincere, and the warmest vows are sometimes broken with impunity and without remorse,

"Hard hearted man thy parent was a rock
And fierce Hyrcanean tigers, gave thee suck."

Let Woman, beautiful, and wise and good, remember her Creator in the days of her youth. Let her recollect that her mission is from above, such wisdom, such power, and lavished upon her person, in order to adorn a noble mind, and the feelings of her soul, and the faculties of her understanding, could only be designed for high and holy purposes, the precepts of wisdom, and the tender lessons of a mother's love, and experience formed to the instructions of pious and learned monitors, will direct her steps in the path of peace and happiness.

Religion will sanctify the holy purposes of an upright mind, and God will make his face to shine upon her that walks in humility and sincerity before him, beloved in life and honored in the grave, the remembrance of her virtues will long survive the frail tenement, whose lavished loveliness, is doomed to perish, and the odour of her useful life will rise like sweet incense to heaven, and amongst mourning friends, so often the bitterness of long and deep regret.

In the preceding observations I do not profess to offer every reflection presented to my own mind, much less every reflection that might be made on such a subject, but I hope that what I have written will be found in general accordance with the truth and wisdom of the following sentence, selected from the finest, as doubtless it is, the most just character ever drawn of a wise and virtuous woman,

"Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain,
but woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

For "THE REVIEW."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

(Continued from our last.)

Noting the new principle of forming square from a line of four companies, as explained in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and on which I ventured to base, in my previous "notes and queries," an idea of forming a four-deep square from eight companies, and a three-deep square from six companies. I would prosecute the analogy by asking whether company-squares might not be formed on precisely the same principle so long as a company continues to be divided into four sections with advantage superior to that of the present formation: *i. e.* second section stand fast—first and third wheel back and form the side faces—fourth double to take up the rear face. This formation would leave a clear space for the supernumeraries within the square, and would certainly be capable of being formed as rapidly as the present close column of sections.

But I cannot help entertaining a doubt that the present formation of fours, sections and subdivisions with all, ere long, be found unnecessary; and, the more I consider the subject, the more this idea becomes impressed on my mind. Indeed, since I have addressed you last week, when the formation of a four-deep square from column without "sections" remained a stumbling block to my conceptions, a simple enough method of overcoming that difficulty has presented itself, which I will endeavor to describe.

Suppose a column of six companies, no matter whether an open, or a quarter distance column. It is desired to form square four deep, say on the leading company. (Let me, however, premise that I am imagining companies told off in nothing but "sections of fours" 1, 2, 3, 4—1, 2, 3, 4—and so on.) Nos. 1 and 2 would act as at present laid down.

The right section of fours of No. 3 would move straight to its front, the remaining fours either wheel first to the right, and then to the left on the principles of sec. 12 of Company, and section 29 of battalion drill, or move diagonally at the double, wheel and cover off in rear, which would perhaps be the best.

The leading section of four would of course halt on closing on the right four of No. 2 Company, the remainder closing on it to 24 or 30 inch distance, each section facing outwards (*i. e.* towards the right face of the square) as it closed and halted.

There would thus be formed the right face of the square, without the slightest disturbance of the sections of four; and in reforming, all that would be necessary would be to face to the rear of the square, step off, change direction to the right, open from the rear section of four, when that section should have attained the formed position of the right of the company in column and

wheel into (the company) line to the right. This would of course bring No. 3 into its place in column rear rank in front, but that would be of no consequence whatever as there should be no difference between front and rear rank, or rather no front or rear rank at all, and the section of four would be all that it would be necessary to consider.

If, however, it were deemed indispensable to bring the same rank in front as originally stood there (a necessity I should repudiate) it would only be requisite to move No. 3, on its original alignment in column, the depth of the front of another four, turn it about, and wheel the fours left into line.

No. 4 Company would move, but from *its left*, in a similar manner, forming the left of the square.

The two rear companies would move as at present.

Company squares might be formed, for the most part, on the new principle from line. (A formation chiefly required for supports.) A company of four sections of four would of course do it as a company told off in sections would. In a company of five sections, I would send the two left sections to the rear, the inner section of the two entering the body of the square, and proceeding to strengthen the front and side faces. A Company of six sections of four would form a three-deep square in the same manner as suggested for a Battalion of six companies in my previous article, and so on.

The front of a column marching in sections of fours might be increased to a front of *double fours* in the same way that sections and subdivisions are now increased to subdivisions and companies—these again to quadruple fours—and I do not think it would be difficult to devise an orderly increase of front to any intermediate number of fours—say three or five, which would probably be the utmost required short of the front of a company.

I would here explain that by *sections of four* I mean both front and rear rank together, and I cannot but think that a system of drill might be digested, on the principle of telling off a company in such sections of fours *only*, which, from its simplicity, would, at least, be admirably adapted to raw levies made for a sudden emergency. In as much as recruits would be free from the puzzling intricacies of the present formation of fours, and from the additional and often ill-discharged responsibilities of pivot men of subdivisions and section; while the constant practice of wheeling in small sections would tend to render the wheel of a company easier. It would in no way interfere with file movements, but would relieve the soldier from the necessity of bearing in mind whether he is a right or a left file, and only leave imposed upon him the obligation of sticking to his section of fours, and remembering his number therein.

These fours should always be wheeled forward; and from the halt, *on the move*, by the words "Fours right" or "Fours left." "Quick (or Double) march," and "Forward" when square. On the march, no word forward would be requisite.

Possessing the same flexibility as a column of Companies without a fixed pivot flank a company marching to a flank could be formed to the right or left at once, by the wheel of fours on the outer flank of the section previously formed, and it might sometimes be found desirable to increase a single to a double column of companies by moving alternate companies to a flank in this way.

The idea of a company which could be an aggregate of (so to speak) independent little bodies of four file each with an utter disregard to subdivisions and sections, will doubtless startle many; but, "*magna componere parvois*," the most active and flexible of European armies previous to the time of Napoleon, unlike any army of the present day, was not divided into corps, divisions or brigades, capable of independent action, but was an aggregate of battalions. An army of Frederick was itself the integer, and any detachment was a fragment of the line of battle.—(Col. Hamley, p. 305)

In telling off a company in this manner it would require to be considered what should be done with any number of men, up to seven, in excess of a multiple of four. That numbers (7), I should be inclined to leave in the ranks as a section of fours with a blank file, six might possibly work as a section of threes, any such broken section not being a flank section. Four might also possibly work, the two files covering the outer files of the section of fours preceding them. But one, two or three odd men might perhaps be withdrawn to the supernumerary rank, and I should prefer so to withdraw Corporals, who might carry their rifles at the Sergeant's shoulder. These would be of use in supplying the places of the coverers of the officers on the flanks in attending to the sections in their movements, and (if slightly increasing the number of supernumeraries) in strengthening the interior or angles of a two deep square.

In view of the flexibility which might be expected from this formation of sections of fours—for I should regard the sizing of a company while *manœuvring* as of no consequence whatever, they should be told off in fours both from the right and from the left, and I think I would face them about in proving, and tell off in the same manner with the other rank in front *i. e.*—that rank numbering—after which the proving would be very simple, embracing only a thorough proving of the fours forming the right and left sides of a four, and of a two-deep square (which latter I would form *in file* on the same principle as in fours for a four-deep square)—and some sort of a company square. For convenience of *resizing* a com-

pany after manœuvring, during which the original order of its sections of fours should have become changed, the sections might also be numbered thus, "1, 2, 3, 4, first section;" "1, 2, 3, 4, second section" and so on.

I think, that in my previous communication, I alluded to formations to a reverse flank as likely to be superceded by the non-pivot-drill. If so, I said more than I intended. Formations to a flank by successive companies would doubtless still be advisable and expedient in very many situations, but they would be freed from the fuss of Captains changing flank, and, from the absence of a fixed pivot flank altogether more restricted in operation. Similarly the formation of a company to a flank by successive "sections-of-fours," would I think, add more to its flexibility than it would lose by the abolition of the formation of sections to a reverse flank.

I will not now weary your readers by endeavoring to describe further details. I have scarcely been able to give to the subject longer space for thought, than the time consumed in committing ideas to paper as they present themselves; and under such conditions, points of detail crowd into one's mind while writing very rapidly, and withal very unsystematically. It is therefore probable that the speculations of an occasional hour or two at the writing-table may be chargeable with a crudity which I wish I were likely to have the opportunity of correcting by a month's experimental handling first of a company and afterwards a battalion, and careful progressive notation of results.

G. W.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM HAMILTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Friday, the 14th inst., is a day long to be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present at the Annual Pic-Nic and games of the 13th Battalion. In the early morning the weather threatened to be anything but pleasant; dark clouds hanging in a threatening manner upon the horizon; but at about three o'clock they thought better of it, apparently, for all the day long the sun shone uninterruptedly, its bright rays tempered by a delightfully refreshing east wind. Eight o'clock was the hour mentioned for the start, and at fifteen minutes after that time, the long train of ten cars, all crowded with jolly people started upon its journey. The first seven cars were filled with the men and their friends, while the last three were occupied by the officers and their guests;—over a hundred of the latter being present.—They were composed of the *élite* of the city and I must say, a jollier or happier train of passengers never passed over the Great Western Railway. The train

stopped at Dundas to take on the company from that place and then ran on with but one or two stoppages direct to Dunelg (the seat of Colonel Skinner), about three miles beyond Woodstock. While the party are alighting from the cars, with merry talk and much laughter. Your correspondent will take a hasty rush to the front and give you a description of

DUNELG.

Immediately in front of us, as we disembark from the cars, winds the river Thames, here a pretty little brook, across which a rustic bridge has been thrown. We cross the bridge, and stretching out, before us is a large meadow of many acres in extent, at the far end of which runs the main road to Woodstock; beyond the road again, we find a grand avenue of pines and maples, leading us through their grateful shade to the residence of our hospitable Colonel, which is a substantial brick edifice standing upon a very high elevation and commanding a magnificent view of the rolling country around. Flags and Ensigns of all descriptions hang from the noble trees along our route and within the grounds. Upon our right as we approach, from the front, is a beautiful grove of pine trees, and in front of the house a beautiful well-kept lawn. We will now return to our pic-nic party whom we have left at the cars, having made the run up in three hours from home. As we were making our way slowly across the rustic bridge before mentioned, we were greeted by the inspiring notes of the bag-pipe, which our host had sent thus far to meet us. The player, a stalwart Highlandman, headed our procession and under his guidance we made the best of our way to the grateful shades of the cool pine grove on the hill. Here we were welcomed in a truly loyal manner by Col. Skinner and invited cordially to make ourselves "perfectly at home," which I am bound to say we immediately did. Lunch, consisting of all manner of substantial and good things, with the best of wines in abundance, was ready at about one o'clock, and served to the numerous guests out of doors, in true pic-nic style. The people had by this time divided into those sociable little twos and threes, as they always will, you know, at affairs of this kind, and really presented a very pretty sight as they were thus scattered over the grounds, dining *tete-a-tete*. The band, which had taken its position on the lawn, enlivened the noon-day repast with a delightful selection of operatic and other airs, executed in their usual superior manner, under the direction of Band-Sergeant Kilgour.

After lunch, some of the people strolled around, admiring the grounds while others, the majority, wended their way down to the meadow before mentioned, to witness the ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Which were entered into by members of the Battalion with more than usual spirit, and passed off with great success. In the

majority of the games the contest was very keen, and by a comparison of the distances with those of last year, it was found that considerable improvement had been made. The Hon. H. B. Bull and Major O'Reilly of Hamilton, and J. H. Nellis, Esq., of Woodstock, accepted the positions of Judges, and gave general satisfaction by their prompt and impartial decisions. The highest number of individual prizes (five) was taken by Private H. M. Hamilton—Quartermaster Mason, Private Stuart, No. 6 Company, and Private Milber, No. 5 Company, winning four each, Capt. Gibson, Ensign Perry, and Sergt. Stock were also very fortunate, the latter winning three first prizes. The following is the

PRIZE LIST.

1. Standing Jump—1st prize, Private Hamilton, No. 1 Co., 11ft. 2in.; 2nd do., Quartermaster Mason; 3rd do., Capt. Gibson, No. 1 Co.
 2. Running Jump—1st prize, Capt. Gibson, No. 1 Co., 16ft.; 2nd do., Private Marshall, No. 4 Co.; 3rd do., Quartermaster Mason.
 3. Three Standing Jumps—1st prize, Sergeant Stock, Waterdown Co., 30ft. 9in.; 2nd do., Quartermaster Mason; 3rd do., Private Stuart, No. 6 Co.
 4. Flat Race, 100 yards—1st prize, Private Harris, No. 3 Co.; 2nd do., Corporal Cochenour, Dundas Co.; 3rd do., Private Ford, No. 3 Co.
 5. Boys' Race, (under 16),—1st prize, Private Burns, Waterdown Co.; 2nd do., Bugler Winton, No. 1 Co.
 6. Putting Ball, 18lbs., 1st prize, Ensign Perry, Dundas Co., 29ft. 6in.; 2nd do., Private Millbee, No. 5 Co.; 3rd do., Private Hamilton, No. 1 Co.
 7. Throwing Light Hammer—1st prize, Private Wyatt, No. 4 Co., 64ft. 8in.; 2nd do., Private Hamilton, No. 1 Co.; 3rd do., Ensign Perry, Dundas Co.
 8. Throwing Heavy Hammer—1st prize, Ensign Perry, Dundas Co., 51ft; 2nd do., Private Hamilton, No. 1 Co.; 3rd do., Private Millbee, No. 5 Co.
 9. Running Hop, Step, and Jump—1st prize, Sergeant Stock, Waterdown Co., 34ft 5 1/2 in.; 2nd do., Private Stuart, No. 6 Co.; 3rd do., Private Millbee, No. 5 Co.
 10. Standing High Jump—1st prize, Private Stuart, No. 6 Co.; 4ft. 5in.; 2nd and 3rd do., Capt. Gibson, No. 1 Co., Quartermaster Mason and Private Hamilton, No. 1 Co., equal.
 11. Running High Jump—1st prize, Private Millbee, No. 5 Co., 5ft.; 2nd do., Private Stuart, No. 6 Co.; 3rd do., Corporal Kenney, No. 6 Co., and Bandsman Smith, equal.
 12. Three-legged Race—1st prize, Private Marshall, No. 4 Co., and Private Rothwell, No. 2 Co.; 2nd do., Sergeant Stock and Sergeant Edwards Waterdown Co.
 13. Sack Race—1st prize, Sergeant Stock, Waterdown Co.; 2nd do., Bandsman Clarke.
- By this time the party had been largely augmented by arrivals from Woodstock, and there now could not have been less than eight hundred people on the grounds. Among them your correspondent had the pleasure of greeting Lt. Col. Richardson and the officers of the 22nd Oxford Battalion, whom he last saw in camp at Thorald, in August, 1866. Woodstock, can conscientiously boast of beautiful women, for cer-

tainly the display from that place and vicinity, on Friday, was only second to the bevy of beautiful creatures from the ambitious city.

After six o'clock, after "an eight hand reel," had been largely indulged in by some of the enthusiastic Scotchmen, the band played "God Save the Queen" and after a hearty cheer for the "Queen—God Bless Her" and one for Colonel Skinner and the officers of the 13th Battalion—"Jolly Fellows every one"—and an immense deal of leave taking the large party wended their way to the cars, accompanied by the Colonel and his indefatigable piper, who,—the piper not the Colonel, to the last kept up his soul inspiring strain upon the bag pipes. At half-past six o'clock, the train moved slowly from Dunelg, amidst the cheers of the party remaining for a hop,—and at nine o'clock, landed the pic-nickers in perfect safety at Hamilton, leaving upon each the pleasant impression of having spent in the most agreeable manner, a day at a pic-nic. Too much cannot be said in praise of the officers for the friendly manner in which they entertained their guests and spared themselves neither trouble, money nor time to make their pic-nic the delightful entertainment it proved to be.

There is a great dearth in military news here. Our Volunteers in common with the others throughout Canada, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service at any time during the next two or three months. The motto of the 13th is *Semper Paratus*. And they have proved time and again that they deserve it.

A committee of ladies are canvassing the city soliciting subscriptions from our citizens, with which they intend purchasing a *baton* for the drum-major of the 13th Battalion. The ladies of Hamilton have ever taken the warmest interest in the welfare of their Volunteers who, I assure you, justly appreciate and thank them for it.

The concerts of the Battalion continue to be well attended and are a great attraction.

The annual matches of the 13th Battalion and those of the Victoria Rifle Club are to come off together on or about the first of September. This affiliation is owing to the fact that our citizens could not be got to subscribe for *both* matches, coming on as they do, one so soon after the other and as many of our shots belong to both the Battalion and the club it was thought best to have both matches at the same time.

The Toronto Rifle Club have again been beaten by the "Victorias" of this City. The match taking place at Toronto on Saturday last at the Don Ranges.

The day was all that the Torontonians could have desired, hardly a breath of wind stirring and yet as you correspondent from Toronto said "the Victoria Rifle Club are tough customers to beat." The representa-

tives from this city were met in Toronto by Capt. Boustead and Dr. Ross, and after partaking of a capital lunch at the Toronto Club, were driven out to the ranges which are about two miles from the city, and in the vicinity of "Castle Allen." The firing was completed about half-past four o'clock, and at half-past five the members of both Clubs sat down to an excellent repast at the G.W. R. Dining room, getting through in time to leave by the 6 10 train. We are pleased to see such a friendly feeling existing between these Clubs, antagonists though they have been and are with their rifles. The shooting especially at the three first ranges was very fair, the winners' average being within a fraction of centres. The following are the scores in the order of merit :

HAMILTON.	300.	500.	600.	700.	TOTAL.
T. Cowie.....	16	17	18	18	69
G. Murison....	17	14	15	17	63
T. Freeborn....	15	19	16	13	63
C. R. Murray...15	17	15	16	63	
T. Dunean.....17	18	18	10	63	
J. Brass.....15	12	17	18	62	
F. McKelcan...17	17	14	10	58	
J. J. Mason....15	10	15	14	54	
Jos. Mason....17	12	14	10	53	
J. Adam.....14	13	11	12	50	

TORONTO.	300.	500.	600.	700.	TOTAL.
A. Bell.....14	15	17	20	66	
Lieut. Gibson...14	15	14	18	65	
Capt. Edwards..14	16	14	17	61	
J. Bailey.....15	17	16	13	61	
C. Sheppard...16	17	14	14	61	
C. Giles.....14	17	13	13	57	
W. Stanley....11	16	12	16	55	
Capt. Boustead..14	10	13	18	55	
J. Morrison....15	13	13	9	56	
W. Hamilton...12	12	14	5	43	

598

To-day, (24th), is a grand holiday for the Germans, being their annual pic-nic and musical festival. They are of the same style of the "Sangerfests," which have proved so successful in the States. A large crowd of Germans, with the 10th Royal Band are up from Toronto, and as I write, the procession, headed by the 13th Band and the Hamilton men, is parading our principal streets, after which they proceed to a grove at the West End, where the day will be spent with music, dances, games, and, without doubt, plenty of lager-beer.

SEMPER PARATUS.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Saturday last the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton came down for the return match with the Toronto Rifle Club. As this is the second beating for the Toronto Rifle Club, they have to yield the championship of Ontario for the present to the Victoria Club. Capt. Boustead and J. Curtis having been up at a fire all night were unfortunately not in the most desirable trim. The Toronto Club speak of retrieving their laurels at the Dominion match where they will undoubtedly

ly have to do their best, for the Ambitious City evidently have a good team. The day was all that could be desired and everything passed off cheerfully. The Hamiltonians were entertained at lunch on their arrival, driven up and back in carriages from the Don ranges, and dined with their Toronto comrades just before leaving by the 6.30 train. Considering the weather the scores have not come up to what was anticipated. Quite a number of both parties were present during the competition.

Several officers of the Sedentary Militia have been enquiring whether they are entitled to fire in Dominion match; perhaps you can answer this for them. As numerous matches are advertised for places more convenient to Toronto men than Ottawa. No one from our city attended the Metropolitan match.

The "Rescue" left for the east on Sunday. In the school of Gunnery squad, which has been drilling now for a week, there are four commissioned officers, one of them being from the Brigade of Garrison Artillery at Ottawa.

The foundation of the Lieutenant Governor's new residence is progressing very rapidly. The papers here are down on calling the Lieutenant Governor "His Honor," the old title of His Excellency seems far more appropriate. His Honor sounds too much like "His Worship." At present, it stands, I presume, "His Honor," the Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B., which involves tautology. Cadets attending the military school, complain that whether qualified or not, they are kept in inferior squads where little or no progress can be made in acquiring a knowledge of their drill. Having been once a victim to this myself, I can sympathize with one who has been an active volunteer for many years and still takes some eight or nine weeks to reach the first squad of the second class. According to regulations, cadets should be promoted "according to efficiency," and not detained any longer than necessary.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The first annual match of the Stadacona Rifle Association terminated on Friday, the 21st, having lasted four days, during all of which the weather was fortunately favorable. The meeting was very successful and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the proceedings; the Committee had tents pitched in a field adjoining the range, which is beautifully situated on the Island of Orleans, opposite the Montmorenci Falls, so that the competitors who did not care about going up to town were able to spend the night on the ground, a privilege of which a good many availed themselves. The Battalion match which came off on Thursday, was the most interesting on the programme, as from the previous shooting, it was evident

that the contest would be a close one: it was won after a hard struggle by the 5th Battalion Royals of Montreal. The 8th Battalion who had made the best shooting during the previous days unfortunately made a score much below what might have been expected.

If I am anything of a prophet the battalion prize at the Montreal meeting in September will bring out some pretty good scoring, and the gallant Royals will have to look sharply after their laurels. Quebec will send a good team to the Dominion Match, practise has already commenced.

The following statement will shew the value of prizes won by each corps at the Quebec Match.

8th Batt., Quebec, 19 prizes.....	\$275 50
60th Rifles 1st Batt., 12 do.....	179 00
5th Bat. Montreal Royals, 6.....	124 00
Brigade Vol. Artillery, 5.....	115 00
54th Bat., Danville, 11.....	109 50
Rifle Club, Quebec, 3.....	33 50
78th Highlanders, 2.....	12 00
53rd Regiment, 2.....	10 00
3rd Bat. V. O. R., Montreal, 2.....	6 00
Royal Engineers, 2.....	5 00
Total,	\$869 50

"H. M. S. Philomel" arrived in port from Halifax, on Sunday afternoon, and H.M.S. "Baracosta" sailed immediately afterwards, the former vessel having it is supposed brought her orders, H. I. M. frigate "Destres" left for Montreal to day, Wednesday.

[With the above we received the scores of the Stadacona Rifle Association matches which we are compelled to hold over till next week for want of space.—*Editor VOLUNTEER REVIEW.*]

On Wednesday evening last, a number of literary gentlemen of Ottawa, entertained Mr. Benjamin Sulte, formerly editor of *Le Canada*, at a complimentary farewell dinner, previous to his departure for Montreal.

The name of Mr. Sulte has been familiar for some time to French Canadian literature, and our readers may remember some beautiful translations of a few of his poems which have appeared in the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*.

His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa, presided, and there were present many whose names are familiar as "household words," to the Canadian people. This gathering is remarkable as being the first effort made to do honor to one of their number, and to assert, as it were, a determination to create a literature of our own coeval with the nationality of the new Dominion. Want of space compels us to defer further remarks upon this occasion until another issue.

REMITTANCES.

During the week ending August 28th, we have received on subscriptions as follows:—Ottawa.—Capt. A. P., \$2; P. O'M., \$2; H. & B., \$2; Capt. McK., \$2; J. G., \$2; G. S. S., \$1. St. Catharines.—Capt. W., \$1; Capt. T., \$1. Quebec.—Lt. J. G. S., \$2; F. C. W., \$2. Vernon.—Capt. McG., \$2.

STADACONA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

List and value of prizes won at the matches held on the Island of Orleans, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st August:—

8TH BATTALION V. M. R., QUEBEC.

Lt. Barrett, Match No. 1.. 1st prize—	\$40.00
do " " 2.. 2nd " ..	8.00
Q. M. Morgan " " 2.. 3rd " ..	6.00
O. R. Sgt. Frew " " 3.. 2nd " ..	7.00
Adj. O'Neil " " 3.. 2nd " ..	8.00
O. R. Sgt. Frew " " 4.. 4th " ..	4.00
do " " 5.. 1st " ..	30.00
Lt. Paterson " " 5.. 2nd " ..	20.00
Prvt. Wortell " " 7.. 1st " ..	50.00
Ens. Holiwell " " 7.. 2nd " ..	30.00
do " " 8.. 6th " ..	5.00
Pvt. T. Holloway " " 9.. 5th " ..	10.00
Ens. Holiwell " " 10.. 2nd " ..	10.00
O. R. Sgt. Frew " " 10.. 3rd " ..	5.00
Sgt. J. Norris " " 10.. 1st " ..	10.00
S. W. McDowell " " 11.. 5th " ..	3.00
do Supplementary 4.. 1/3 of 1 & 2..	21.50
Ens. Holiwell do 4.. 3rd " ..	6.00
Adj. O'Neil do 4.. 5th " ..	2.00
19 prizes ..	\$275.50

60TH RIFLES.

C. Sgt. Kelly, Match No. 1.. 2nd prize..	10.00
Capt. Worsley " " 3.. 3rd " ..	5.00
do " " 4.. 3rd " ..	4.00
do " " 6.. 1st " ..	40.00
do " " 7.. 3rd " ..	8.00
do " " 8.. 1st " ..	30.00
Qr. Mst. Toole " " 8.. 3rd " ..	10.00
Sgt. Underhill " " 8.. 4th " ..	8.00
C. Sgt. Kelly " " 9.. 4th " ..	15.00
Sgt. Underhill " " 9.. 8th " ..	5.00
do " " 12 Champion ..	40.00
11 prizes ..	\$175.00

ROYALS, MONTREAL.

Lt. McDougall Match No. 2.. 1st prize—	\$30.00
Prvt. Monday " " 3.. 4th " ..	1.00
Sgt. Barrie " " 7.. 4th " ..	5.00
Lt. McDougall " " 9.. 3rd " ..	20.00
Battalion Match " 10.. " ..	60.00
Capt. Esdaile " " 11.. 2nd " ..	8.00

VICTORIA RIFLES, MONTREAL.

Ct. Andrews, Match No. 6.. 4th " ..	4.00
Ct. Campbell " " 11.. 6th " ..	2.00
8 prizes ..	\$130.00

VOLUNTEER GARRISON ARTILLERY QUEBEC.

Sgt. Hawkins, Match No. 1.. 3rd prize,	\$8.00
Sgt. Ferguson " " 3.. 1st " ..	30.00
Sgt. Hawkins " " 5.. 3rd " ..	12.00
Sgt. Ferguson " " 8.. 2nd " ..	15.00
do " " 9.. 1st " ..	50.00
5 prizes, ..	\$115.00

54TH BATTALION DUNVILLE.

Mr. A. Shaw, Match No. 2.. 4th prize,	4.00
Prvt. J. Leet " " 4.. 1st " ..	35.00
Prvt. Thomas " " 4.. 5th " ..	2.00
Mr. Cleveland " " 6.. 2nd " ..	10.00
Corpl. Shaw " " 6.. 3rd " ..	7.50
Prvt. Leet " " 6.. 5th " ..	2.00
do " " 8.. 7th " ..	4.00
Mr. Cleveland " " 9.. 2nd " ..	30.00
Corpl. McLeod " " 9.. 6th " ..	5.00
Capt. McKenzie " " 9.. 7th " ..	5.00
Prvt. Leet " " 9.. 10th " ..	5.00
11 prizes ..	\$109.50

RIFLES CLUB, QUEBEC.

Mr. J. Pierce, Match Supplementary	
No 4.. 1/3 of prizes 1 & 2..	\$21.50
Mr. J. Beckett .. do 4th ..	4.00
do " 5.. 4th ..	8.00
3 prize, ..	\$33.00

78TH HIGHLANDERS.

Sgt. Smith, Match No. 8.. 5th prize,	\$6.00
Corpl. Young " " 11.. 3rd " ..	6.00
Sgt. Tointon " " 11.. 4th " ..	4.00
3 prizes ..	\$16.00

53RD REGIMENT.

Capt. Rooke, Match No. 1.. 4th prize..	\$5.00
Sgt. Barnfield " " 9.. 9th " ..	5.00
2 prizes, ..	\$10.00

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Cpl. Flanagan, Match No. 5.. 5th prize..	\$3.00
Lieut. Harris " " 8.. 8th " ..	2.00
2 prizes, ..	\$5.00

Total, 64 prizes, \$869.00

Some of the Montrealers having, at different times during the meeting, expressed a wish to fire a match of ten of their men against any ten, to be chosen from amongst the competitors at the match, Major Alley, on Saturday, 21st inst, on behalf of the Quebec Volunteers, informed Captain Esdaile, of the Montreal Royals, that ten Quebec Volunteers were ready to fire a match against ten Montrealers, at 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards, five shots at each range, with Government rifles. The Montrealers declined. *Chronicle.*

AMONG the papers laid before the Nova Scotia Legislature, is included the legal opinion of Sir Roundell Palmer, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt ("Historicus") regarding the question of Confederation. The following is a summary of that opinion. Six questions were submitted to them by the delegates and the answers given were substantially as follows:

1st. There is no limit to the powers of the Imperial Legislature over a colony like Nova Scotia.

2nd. The authority of the Imperial Legislature being absolute, cannot in any legal sense be dependant on the consent of the colony, and.

3rd. The preamble of the Union Act is important as evidence that the Imperial Legislature did not intend to exercise extreme powers, but acted on the supposed consent of the colony. If the fact of such consent be disproved, that may afford a valid argument for repeal, but cannot affect the legal validity of the statute.

The fourth question is embraced in the fifth and the same answer applies.

5th. The resolution of the Nova Scotia Legislature of 1866 authorized the delegates to negotiate the Union of all the Provinces, but gave no right to arrange the scheme leaving out Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. This defect would be cured by subsequent ratification of the delegates' acts by the Legislature.

6th. The Imperial Legislature did not assume to extinguish the Constitution of Nova Scotia or impose a new form of government without consent—to do so would be an extreme exercise of power.

Hugh O'Neil, a water thief and loafer, and brother of Gen. O'Neil, was jailed on Saturday last in Buffalo, for swindling a poor woman.

Thad Stevens died a convert to the Romish faith. It will take some tall praying to get old Thad through purgatory.

'Them soldiers must be an awful dishonest set,' said an old lady, 'for not a night seems to pass that some sentry is not relieved of his watch.'

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ment, should be addressed to the Editor of THE
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Communications intended for insertion should
be written on one side of the paper only.

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF LAST NUMBER.

POETRY.—The Red Flag of England.

WOMAN, continued.

NOTES AND QUERIES, by G. W., continued.

SELECTIONS.—Lord Napier. The Ramsay Rifle
Association. Crossing the Channel. German
Prize Meeting. Major General Campbell.
Tragedy of Indian Life. The Wimbledon Meet-
ing. The Excursion of the 13th Batt. Esqueving
Rifle Club.

LEADERS.—Defense and Colonization. Thaddeus
Stevens. The Interests of the British Empire in
North America. The "Globe" on Fanian
Scares. Mr. Peake and the Queen's Prize. 33rd
Batt. Rifle Match. Promotion of Medical Offi-
cers. County of Ontario Rifle Association.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE—Toronto, Quebec.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Subaltern. Paddy Murphy.

GENERAL ORDERS, M. R. A. Prize List. Domi-
nion of Canada and Ontario Rifle Associa-
tions Advertisement.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1868.

ON another page will be found a report of
the proceedings at the annual prize meeting
of the Metropolitan Rifle Association,
which increases every year in importance,
not only as to number of competitors and
value of prizes, but also as regards the qual-
ity of the shooting. The gentlemen of the
Metropolitan Force who have bestirred
themselves in this matter deserve the high-
est encomiums for spirit and energy and
the admirable manner in which they
carried out the details of the meeting.
The worthy Secretary and his "indefatig-
able" assistant were at their posts the
whole time and were well backed up by the
members of Committee in Council. The
weather during the meeting was all that
could be desired, a little too warm perhaps,

but the ardor of competition was proof
against all weather. By reference to the
score it will be seen that large numbers of
marksmen were present from all parts and
that some excellent scoring was required to
obtain prizes. A great deal of time might
have been saved if the firing had been
conducted by stages; it is a great piece of
nonsense for people to continue firing after
they have lost all chance of gaining a prize.
During the competition the ground was
visited by large numbers of the beauty and
fashion of the capital, and, from the satis-
faction expressed on all sides, the associa-
tion has every reason to be proud of their
meeting.

The International Match, which was won
by the Scottish Eight, had this peculiarity
that several among the number were Cana-
dian born: it was the same also in the Irish
and English squads; and this fact led to an
officer present remarking that he could
choose a Canadian Eight out of the squads
that fired that would beat any equal num-
ber of any other nationality present. This
assertion we are not at all inclined to doubt.

LAST week we referred *en passant* to the
claims of the medical officers of the force to
promotion to relative rank; but as this is
a subject which amounts to more than pass-
ing importance, and we recall it again in
this issue to point out more distinctly the
great necessity, not to speak of the positive
justice, of establishing some regular system
of promotion for medical officers of the Vol-
unteers and Militia.

The Government is under many obliga-
tions to gentlemen of the profession who
have, in attending to the duties devolving
upon them as Volunteers, neglected their
immediate private practice, at great person-
al loss and sacrifice, and it would be an act
of courtesy and acknowledgment of ser-
vices to reward to them in the only way in
which reward to them could be acceptable
that is by promotion to relative rank with
their brother officers.

It is time that the absurd distinction of non-
combatant, as applied to medical officers of
the force, should be abolished. Art is not
now mendicant as in the days "when
George the Third was King," and unless
professional gentlemen receive that consid-
eration to which they are entitled it is not
likely they will allow themselves to occupy
a false and derogatory position. Among
many others whose claims in this respect
are well known at Head Quarters, we might
mention Dr. Van Cortlandt, who has been
identified with the Volunteer Force of Otta-
wa since its inception, but who, singularly
enough remains simply as surgeon, although
many young men who entered since as com-
batants have risen to field rank. This is an
instance which we are certain needs only
to be brought to the notice of the authorities
to receive proper attention.

THE history of our settlements shows that
no man clings so tenaciously to the patch
of land he has cleared and the shanty he
has erected for himself, as the squatter who
can lay no real claim to the property except-
ing the right of possession.

Many a land owner has had reason to re-
pent the unlucky day when in a particularly
benevolent mood he allowed a poor family
to occupy a portion of his property. What
was first gratefully received as a boon from
his hands is afterwards held as a right,
and he finds more difficulty in evicting
them than if they had been paying tenants.
A striking instance on a large scale of this
rule, is now before the eyes of the world.
The Hudson's Bay Company, which holds
almost absolute sway over a territory near-
ly as large as Europe, was at first only al-
lowed the privilege of hunting for furs on
that portion of North America, drained by
the river flowing into Hudson's Bay. Since
that time, some two hundred years ago, the
monopolist has extended his territory and
assumed the government of countries far
beyond his original limits. Like the squat-
ter he seizes on lands, to which he can have
no claim, and like the squatter he refuses to
give them up to the real owner, but here
the likeness ends. The squatter adheres
to his home because it was the labor of his
hands that made it a home. He it was who
reduced it from a tangled wilderness to a
cultivated farm. He labored hard to make
it productive, and we cannot wonder at his
reluctance to part with it. The big squat-
ter of the North West on the contrary has
never made an effort to improve the land he
claims, he has uniformly labored to repress
enterprise and civilization throughout his
territory, he has endeavored for his own
selfish purposes to exclude immigration and
maintain the North West a wilderness. He
can therefore have no claim to the lands he
occupies, and the sooner he is served with
a writ of ejectment the better. The Red
River colonists are disgusted with his des-
potism and implore us to drive him out
and take them into our Confederation. The
Red River country is the natural heritage of
Canada, let us therefore drive out the in-
truder and take possession of it ere it be too
late.

THE admirable facility with which our
American brothers turn to the worship of
every fellow who asserts superiority, if it
possesses any meaning, must have that of a
desire—mayhap as yet unknown to them—
of returning to institutions whose stability
has been tested by centuries. The Ameri-
can heart is a great heart; the country of
the Alleghenies, the Mississippi, and the
lakes of this, but of the seas of any other
country can scarcely be represented by a
slow, or expiring pulse. The heart is sound;
but the American brain is, to use their own
expression, "on the rampage." Excite-
ment's fervour is to the true Yankees more

than life's nurture; it is life itself. They outlive forty-five years, merely as a punishment. The Yankee is supposed to have attained his aim before having attained what we consider to be the age for deliberation. The Japanese Embassy gave an illustration that novelty, no matter how gross, can sometimes command intelligence. The interests involved might have induced the American people to extend to a demi-savage the courtesy due to a gentleman; but to be mad over such a visit; to lionize such fellows is only equalled by the present feeling—that is if we can conceive it from the tone of the American press. To a portion of our neighbors General Grant has lately become an object of fervid admiration; to another he has, as lately, become an object of hatred, scorn, abhorrence, or of any other feeling which would suit the occasion. To us, it might be said, he should be an object of indifference. But while our neighbors vouchsafe occasionally to bestow a smile, or a frown on us, we on the other hand, may assert that "the cat may look at the king." Had General Grant remained as "General Grant," he might have been gathered home with all the honors which a grateful nation could bestow on the representative of a pet idea. Pet ideas are prevalent. Our friends have had "Woolly horses,"—they have had,—"What is it?"—they have General Grant, a man whose battles have been won by superiority of numbers merely—whose victories have heightened selfishness instead of generosity—whose last triumph, at the surrender of Lee, was marked by a silent, though confessed superiority on the part of the conqueror—whose only claim to the confidence of one of the greatest nations on the earth is that, perhaps, he conceived the "march to the sea"—executed by a more clever man than he is—but a theory of such easy adoption, with the resources of the North on one side, and the depletion of the South on the other, that the youngest graduate of West Point could have conceived the same.

Reticence, cigars and, some say—brandy, are General Grant's chief characteristics—the two last can scarcely be of injury to him in his campaign—but if his talent for silence be not mistaken for philosophy by our "gassy" neighbours, the urbane, and eloquent phraseology of Horatio Seymour will, at least, secure moral dignity.

The EDINBURGH REVIEW for July contains the following very interesting articles: Salem Witchcraft, English Dictionaries, The Apocryphal Gospels, Lytten's Chronicles and Characters, Wellington's Correspondence 1819-25, The Modern Russian drama, Letters and Speeches of Leon Fanchew, Prince Henry the Navigator, New Germany, The National Church.

This number, filled as it is with choice literary articles, curious and instructive, has furnished the statesman and philosopher with one of the ablest, best written, critical

and most statesman-like papers ever written on that vexed question of an Established Church.

The line of argument adopted is that the Constitutional Regime of Great Britain necessarily demands a recognised and endowed State Church; simply because all so called Free Churches were controlled by an ecclesiastical power unknown to and beyond the control of the Statute Law of the realm—that a standard of the essential elements of moral training was thereby supplied—and that such a church could by no possibility become a mere vehicle for the exercise of priestly tyranny or intrigue.

It is thus shown that the Church of England became the child of the State by the Acts of Parliament passed during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,—that the thirty-nine articles fixed a limit to the doctrines she should teach, and in fact the authority of the State is the voice of the Laity in the Church, limiting the pretensions of the Sacerdotal power.

The position of the Church of Rome—the priests of which are the subjects of a foreign potentate, and cannot therefore be expected to feel that respect for the constitutional laws of the realm that the clergy of the Church of England cherishes—that the latter was erected as a barrier against the aggressive power of the former at a period when such power was to be feared politically, and that never, if that barrier was removed, the feeble and divided sections could offer no serious opposition to Papal encroachment in spiritual matters, and that the assault now making on the Irish portion of the Established Church is in reality directed against the constitutional law and liberty of Great Britain.

Next in order comes the case of the so-called Free Churches—it is clearly shown that those are corporations governed by a Sacerdotal Oligarchy who claim by their spiritual functions to exclude all legal interference, which is precisely the position the Roman Catholic Church arrogates to itself, and it is shown that such pretensions are incompatible with human freedom or progress—if therefore, the Church of England should be overthrown it cannot be doubted, "that the Church herself would survive and would probably be supported with increased zeal by those who are attached to her, she would then of right assume a more purely Sacerdotal character, she would cease to be the Church of the Nation, she would throw off the restraint of law, she would cling with increased favour to theological dogmatism, she would employ her only weapon that of excommunication against freedom of opinion, and if further decisions ensued she would be less able to resist the attack of scepticism, and the proselytising activity of the Church of Rome." It is clearly shown that those Sectaries who are most prejudiced against the Church of England themselves, demand and rigidly enforce the uniformity for which

they denounce her hierarchy as persecutors, with far greater vehemence and intemperate zeal. "The wisdom of the founders of the Church of England is no where more conspicuous than in this, that in framing her articles and adopting her rubrics and formularies, they did not seek to establish a strict and narrow system of theological belief. Not certainly that they were ignorant of these things or indifferent to them, but that they did not consider a strict definition of all disputed dogmas to be an essential condition of membership in the National Church."

The moral position of those countries, as the United States in which no established form of Church Government has been recognized, is next considered, and it is conclusively shewn that the State of Society is disfigured by vices, and vexed by sects teaching doctrines subversive of all social and moral order. Canada is next cited and the position of the English Church is shewn to be that of a mere sect without authority or weight in the land, owing to the sparse population that evil has not yet shewed itself, but there could be no doubt that an Established National Church is one of the necessities of a Christian State. Every position which the Church of England occupies to the constitution is defended—the right of her bishops to sit in Parliament is based on the ground that as the State makes the laws for the government of the Church, it is necessary its representatives should have a voice in their enactment—as nominated officers they are more independent than if in the Lower House to which they should be elected.

In fact the whole article is an elaborate and able state paper, and as such it is recommended to the readers of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

OUR Nova Scotia friends, and they are our kith and kin, for amongst them, are to be found the brauny Scot, the plodding Englishman, and the generous hearted Irishman, all laboring in their various callings, and we are sure that were they left to their own judgment, and not coerced by a seditious mercenary press, such as could indite and propagate such language as the *Halifax Chronicle* gave utterance to on a late occasion, and such as was published more recently on the visit of the leading members of the Government to Nova Scotia, and which called forth the manly letter from the Hon. Joseph Howe, for which we tendered him the thanks of the people of the Province, they would doubtless consent to give the experiment a fair trial, rather than raise the standard of revolt.

Well our Nova Scotia friends applied to the Imperial Parliament for the right of joining in this great plan of amalgamation, and they were admitted, but before twelve months elapse, and before either that Province, or New Brunswick, was called upon

to contribute a single dollar to the expense of the Government either to the Parliament or Intercolonial Railway, and while the Dominion revenue has been dealing out to them with an unsparing hand to meet the liabilities of their Local Government, the former cry out for separation and annexation. Any impartial reader who perused the letters written by the Minister of Customs. The Hon. S. Tilley, cannot but arrive at this conclusion, but Mr. Armand, of the *Halifax Chronicle*, could not see it, and if he did he had not the honesty to admit it.

Now as to annexation, let us say a few words, and we will tell the Nova Scotians what they would gain by such a movement. Having the pleasure of being acquainted with a gentleman, who resided until recently, for some time in the United States, we are able to lay before our reader what his experience is of that government.

There is at present hardly any limit to taxation, and in many farming districts, a sum of over 75 per cent property and goods does not limit the taxation.

If you possess a gold watch or ring, a cow, horse, hog, dog, a farm, all are taxed far beyond their value, and every article of home manufacture and the Patent Medicines and Lucifer Matches are taxed over 25 per cent. on the value, and all imported goods over 50 per cent. If our Nova Scotian friends annex, they will have some reason to remonstrate, when they are saddled with their quota of those taxes, along with that of the floating debt left by the war, and which appears to be now increasing by some millions a month, over the receipts!! Let our friends in Nova Scotia think of this!

Our advice would be to our friends in the Lower Province, to give Confederation a fair trial for three years, and that will give time to test the working of the present system, and should it turn out injurious to the commercial prosperity of the Province, (and this we very much doubt,) we feel quite sure that the Eminent Statesman at the head of the Dominion Government, will find sure means to meet the emergency.

The promotion of that great project the Intercolonial Railway, is a matter of vast importance to our refractory Provincials, it will be the medium of opening up their country with Upper Canada, for the sale of their mineral products, and bringing to them, the produce of the Upper Provinces. We have no object in proposing the Robinson or any other route for the line, but we have to express our hope that the Government will adopt such a line, as will enable shipment, at the different ports, along the seacoast, which is our natural barrier against our enemies; as we conceive from our knowledge of the country, how a frontier line, would in time of war, or Bucaneering raids, place the whole Province at the mercy of invaders, while a central line would preserve the communication intact.

In conclusion we would suggest for the consideration of the Government, the great necessity that exists for having some leading man, possessing the confidence of the people, at the head of this great natural undertaking.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING.

Nothing could be more auspicious than the opening events of this meeting; a more beautiful day never shone upon the picturesque banks of the Rideau where the Range, vastly improved and increased, was occupied by a very large muster of marksmen from all parts of the Provinces; nor was the encouraging presence of ladies wanting to add brilliancy and vivacity to the scene.

The proceedings were commenced by the Lady Mayoress firing the first shot by which she made a Bull's eye, thus setting an example to the competitors, which they afterwards strove hard to emulate. Shortly after nine o'clock the International match began and continued until the afternoon resulting in a victory for the Scotch Eight. The following is the score:

	ENGLAND.	200 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.
Lt. Cotton,	9	8	9	
Capt. White,	9	5	5	
Capt. Heuyshe,	11	5	2	
Mr. Lane,	10	8	6	
F. Cotton,	8	10	3	
Capt. Wickam,	7	7	4	
Private Walters,	8	9	7	
Mr. Fitzgeorge,	10	9	6	
Total,	72	61	42	

	SCOTLAND.	200 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.
Ensign Stewart,	9	8	6	
Private Stewart,	8	10	6	
Sergt. Harris,	6	10	10	
Bom. McDonald,	8	10	8	
Gun. Morrison,	9	8	7	
Lt. Col. Jackson,	8	8	6	
Sergt. Wilkison,	9	5	2	
Ensign McEwan,	11	9	8	
Total,	68	68	53	

	CANADA.	200 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.
Capt. Higginson,	7	10	0	
Capt. Wilkins,	9	10	11	
Lt. Graves,	7	11	9	
Lt. Wilkinson,	9	6	2	
Lt. Mooney,	8	7	5	
Pvt. Burslaw,	8	6	9	
Mr. McMahon,	6	11	6	
Mr. Huston,	9	10	7	
Total,	63	71	47	

	IRELAND.	200 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.
Capt. Parsons,	4	9	8	
Surgeon Harkin,	9	11	0	
Lt. Walsh,	8	6	3	
Lt Falls,	8	10	10	
Ens. Rowan,	9	9	9	
Sergt. Hinton,	11	10	0	
Sergt. Barry,	10	8	5	
S. M. Walker,	8	9	5	
Totals,	67	72	40	

	FRANCE.	200 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.
Lt. Bosse,	9	11	4	
Sergt. Sociere,	8	10	5	
Sergt. DeBoucherville,	7	7	2	
Delaurmier,	8	4	7	

Boulet,	4	2	3
Tourangeau,	6	7	7
LaRose,	9	6	8
LeRoy,	7	7	8
Totals,	58	54	38

The highest aggregate score was made by Captain Wilkins (Canadian), St. Catharines, O., who made 30 points out of a possible 36. The ranges were two hundred, four hundred, and six hundred yards. The next highest being Ensign McEwan (Scotch) of Almonte, O., who scored 28 points.

2ND MATCH.

There were about 180 entries for this match, the average firing being very fair throughout. The following are the scores of the winners:

	200y.	300y.	400y.	500y.	600y.	Tl.
Sergt. Harris O. G. A.....	424	343	20			20
Pte. Booth, 43rd Batt.....	333	334	19			19
Gr. Grant, O. G. A.....	334	333	19			19
Capt Perry, O. G. A.....	333	442	19			19
"Thompson, St. Catharines,	244	324	18			18
Gr. Mooney, Brockville,...	423	333	18			18
Pte. Booth, Ottawa Rifles, ..	343	323	18			18
Lieut. Cotton, O. G. A.....	334	233	18			18
Sergt. Saucier, 18th Batt....	433	323	18			18
Pte. Stewart, 43rd Batt....	343	233	18			18
Corpl. Andrews, Victorias, ..	343	233	18			18
Pte. Clark, P. C. O. Rifles, ..	433	332	17			17
Dr. Oronhyateka, 48th Batt.	233	333	17			17
Pte. Alexander, 43rd Batt..	333	233	17			17
Pte. Lowe, P. C. O. Rifles, ..	333	233	17			17

The shooting off of ties decided the prizes in the above order.

3RD MATCH.—ALL COMERS.

The number of entries for this match was equally as large as the preceding one. As a general thing the firing was not so good, but, considering the long range, it may be called very fair. The following are the scores of the winners:

	300y.	500y.	700y.	Tl.
Lieut. Wilkinson, 42nd,	8	10	10	28
Capt. Thompson, 19th,	10	11	7	28
Pte. Monday, Montreal				
Royals,.....	8	9	10	27
Gr. Morrison, O.P.B.G.A.,	9	11	7	27
Pte. Morton, P.C.O.,...	9	8	9	26
Capt. Wilkins, 19th,....	9	7	10	26

4TH MATCH.—ASSOCIATION.

There were 72 entries for this match, in which some very good shooting was made.

The result was as follows:

	400y.	200y.	Tl.
Capt. Thompson,.....	34344	43244	35
Capt. McLean,.....	34443	43333	34
Capt. Wilkins,.....	34424	33344	34
Lieut. Mowatt,.....	33343	43334	33
Corpl. Andrews,.....	33434	43333	33
Sergt. Barlow,.....	33334	33434	33
Dr. Oronhyateka,.....	33333	33444	33
Pte. Booth,.....	44433	43233	33
Sergt. Douchet,.....	43423	33334	33
Sergt. Barry,.....	33342	43434	33
Lieut. Helmer,.....	42434	33333	32
Sergt. Saucier,.....	23433	34243	32
Pte. Holden,.....	23344	34333	32

Although Capt. Thompson heads the above he did not win a prize as he was ruled out on account of his rifle not standing test of trigger.

5TH MATCH.—BATTALION.

There were seven corps represented in this contest, viz: The Rifle Brigade, the Volunteer Garrison of Artillery, Ottawa Provisional

battalion of Rifles, Civil Service Rifles, the 18th battalion of Hawkesbury, the 42nd battalion of Brockville, and the 43rd battalion of Carleton. The first prize was won by the 42nd battalion of Brockville; and the second, for the highest aggregate score by Sergt. Barry of the Ottawa Rifles. We sub-join the total points of each corps:

42nd Batt.	225	Points.
43rd "	210	"
O. P. B. G. Artillery,	215	"
O. P. B. Rifles,	206	"
P. C. O. Rifle Brigade,	186	"
Civil Service Rifles,	175	"
18th Battalion,	151	"

6th MATCH—HOTEL KEEPERS' PRIZES.

This match was only open to Volunteers. All the prizes amounting to considerable value were subscribed and presented by the Hotel keepers of Ottawa. Ranges, 500, 400 and 200 yards, three shots at each, Government Rifles, any position. The entries were numerous, and some of the scores made were excellent. The following is the prize winners' score:—

	500y.	400y.	200y.	Tl.
Sergt Saucier	344	443	343	32
Capt Thompson	433	444	433	32
Sergt Barry	333	444	234	30
Lieut Cotton	332	334	444	30
Lieut Falls	423	344	244	30
Pvt Holden	432	333	434	29
Pvt Besserer	234	434	333	29
Sergt Leroy	323	434	433	29
Lieut Helmer	332	444	333	29
Capt Wilkins	422	434	334	29
Capt McLean	234	343	333	28
Pvt Booth	233	333	434	28

7th MATCH.—RAPIDITY AND ACCURACY.

The competitors in this match were comparatively few, but the firing was very fair. The winning scores were:—

	Shots per minute.	Hits	Total Va- lue of Points.
Lieut Cotton, Snider Rifle	11	00	35
Sergt Booth do	13	00	33
Pvt Mundy do	9	00	25
Sergt Harris do	10	00	23
Sergt Saucier do	12	10	22
Cpt McGillivray do	10	9	19

8th.—OFFICERS' MATCH.

A goodly number of officers entered for this match, for which there were eight valuable prizes.

Ranges 200 and 600 yards, three shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to officers of the Volunteer force and of H. M. Service. Entrance one dollar.

	200 YDS.	600 YDS.	TOTAL.
Capt Wilkins,	333	433	19
Surgeon Harkin.	423	323	17
Lieut Falls,	444	032	17
En. Stewart,	334	402	16
Lieut Mowat,	333	024	15
Lieut Cotton,	333	204	15
Capt White,	433	032	15
Lieut Wilkinson,	224	224	14

9th MATCH.—METROPOLITAN RIFLE OAKS.

For this match, there were thirty-nine entries, the firing of the winning men being the best yet made. 5 shots at 500 yards, Government Rifles, open to all comers.

	500 YDS.	TOTAL.
Lieut Mowat,	44344	19

En Nesbitt,	42444	18
Lieut Lane,	34234	16

The remainder of the report of this meeting will be given next week.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 28th August, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The 1st and 2nd Troops Frontenac Cavalry are hereby formed into a Squadron to be designated the "Frontenac Squadron."

- 1st Troop, Kingston.
- 2nd do. Loughborough.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Blenheim.

To be Captain, acting till further orders: Lieutenant John Kidd Morris, vice J. Mc-Michael, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary): Ensign Conrad Rowe, M.S., vice Morris, promoted.

To be Ensign, (temporary): Aaron Jackman, Gentleman, M.S., vice Rowe, promoted.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major: Captain Wm. Hays, from No. 2 Company. No. 2 Company, Goderich.

To be Captain, acting till further orders: George M. McMicking, Esquire, M.D., vice Hays, promoted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary): Ensign Peter Ferguson, M.S., vice J. Davidson, who is allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Dixie Watson, Gentleman, vice Ferguson, promoted.

The designation of No. 8 Company is changed from "Howick" to "Gorrie."

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 7 Company, Stevensville.

The resignation of Ensign G. Graham is hereby accepted.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Burritt's Rapids.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign Thos. Albert Kidd, vice D. Campbell, left the limits.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Sergeant Alexander Kerr, vice Kidd, promoted.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Pay Master: Lewis McIver, Esquire.

To be Quarter Master: J. Henry Hobson, Gentleman.

No. 1 Company, Bury.

To be Captain, acting till further orders: Ensign Edmund Lockett, vice F. M. Pope, appointed Adjutant.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Smith Vaughan, Gentleman, vice J. W. Vaughan, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Compton.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign Albert P. Farwell, vice W. A. Snow, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major, (temporary): Captain Duncan B. McClellan, M.S., from No. 4 Company.

To be Paymaster: John Copeland, Esquire.

To be Quarter-Master: Robert Flanagan, Gentleman.

No. 1 Company, Cornwall.

To be Captain, acting till further orders: Lieutenant Daniel McCourt, vice Bergin, promoted.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign Barnerd Davey, vice McCourt, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Serjeant George McMahan, vice Davey, promoted.

No. 2 Company, Cornwall.

To be Lieutenant (temporary): Ensign George Mattice, M. S. vice McLean, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company, Williamstown.

To be Captain, acting till further orders: Ensign John Barrett, vice McGillivray, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The resignations of Lieutenant MacMaster, of No. 5 Company, and Ensign Macfarlane, of No. 3 Company, are hereby accepted.

No. 2.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorised, Officers acting till further orders, viz:

An Infantry Company at Fullerton, County of Perth, to be No. 7 Company, 28th Battalion.

To be Captain: James Gourley, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant: William Harmer, Gentleman.

To be Ensign: John Baird, Gentleman.

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

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

THE PICNIC OF THE THIRTEENTH BATTALION AT DUNELG.

Every Canadian, and every Englishman, except Mr. Russell, of the *Times*, in describing Canada, points in more than ordinary emphasis to that portion of the Thames lying between Woodstock and Ingersoll—as well for the evidences of wealth that are seen here and there through the rich foliage of our modest maples, as for the grandeur of scenery and agricultural thrift. It was our good fortune years ago to pass one Indian Summer evening over the section indicated, when the mellow notes of a key bugle at the residence of the late Captain Graham, was echoed back by the harp or the guitar from another of the many hills that give effect to the landscape. Then it was that the road to Beachville was perhaps more noticeable than at present—not that all that contributes to improve the appearance of a prospect has not been done here, but that patient industry and wealth has rendered other spots charming. But if ever the drive was interesting along the Thames, it was particularly so on the occasion of the festivities of the 13th Batt., of Hamilton, at the residence of its gallant commander, Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, at Dunelg, on Friday last. Although the men and officers, with a large party of the beauty and wealth of Hamilton had reached the grounds by rail, still from the prodigality of the officers of the Thirteenth in the matter of invitations, the roadway was choked with vehicles bearing youth and beauty to the rendezvous. The sports had been arranged, and competition was at the point of greatest excitement when we entered the grounds. There were stalwart men throwing the hammer, athletes running races, and clubs at the stirring game of base ball; while for the first time, the people of this section were treated to an introduction to the game of Lacrosse. The music of the exquisite band of the Thirteenth, stirred the valley with sweet sounds, while the shrill note of the pibroch sounded far up amid the shrubbery at the handsome residence of the worthy entertainer. For half a mile, in a circle, groups were found enjoying the scene, the pleasures of company and the good things of life; while from the festive board of Colonel Skinner rang the mirthfulness of maiden innocence, or issued the hearty basso laugh of a grim son of Mars. There were Missionaries of Peace, grave counsellors learned in the law, and merchant princes; men at other times frigid in official consequence, but for this occasion warmed into congeniality by the happy influences that enveloped all; and the neighboring community had brought to their door a mirthfulness and a sight never dreamt of in the backwoods of Canada. Such is a faint outline of the scene the occasion presented. We shall not play the part of a "Jenkins" by saying how the ladies dressed—what money was expended in producing all this, and how flirtations were conducted. Prior to the departure of the men of the Thirteenth, Major Greig, in the unavoidable absence of Colonel Richardson, expressed the gratitude of the officers of the Twenty-Second for the opportunity so kindly tendered them, and Colonel Skinner's reply, of which we are sorry to say we took no notes, was about as indicative of a soldier and a gentleman as anything could be. At nightfall the party had decreased to about sixty couple, who,

with a prolongation of the day's pleasures, spent the remainder of the evening. Such generosity and such spirit, extending so far, and at such cost, can only be accounted for by a recurrence to the promptings that must have actuated the Chieftains of Scotland's younger days, when the representatives of clans gladdened the country around by the geniality and extent of their hospitalities. One feature in the proceedings speaks well for the men of the Thirteenth: there was the utmost hilarity, with the utmost decorum throughout; and it is pleasant to know that the multitude in reaching their homes was without a mishap.—*Woodstock Times*.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

From an English paper we obtain the following account of a terrible accident which lately occurred at Chatham, during the rehearsal of some siege operations. Our exchange says:

There was on Monday a rehearsal of the siege operations to take place at Chatham today, unhappily attended with a fatal disaster. The whole of the troops of the garrison were engaged as attackers or defenders, under the command of Major-General Freeman Murray, the commandant of the garrison. The general, accompanied by Major-General Simmons, C. B., R. E., and many other officers, rode round the trenches when all the men were in position. An attack was then made on Prince Henry's Bastion, which was escalated, but the besiegers were eventually driven back. A mine was exploded, torpedoes fired in St. Mary's Creek, electric telegraph lines laid, &c. Late in the afternoon a pretended attack was made on a stockade near the river, which was supposed to be blown in with gunpowder, and a force entered the works at St. Mary's Barrier.

Another attack, was to be made at the Redan, where a body of engineers were to put a bridge across the trenches over which the besiegers were to make an entry. Here the disaster occurred which brought the mimic display to a tragic ending. During the afternoon a body of engineers under the command of Lieutenant his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, K. G., had prepared a frame work for the bridge. The supports for the platform of the bridge were formed of three long poles lashed together by transverse pieces, two other poles being attached to the centre, to descend into the ditch and support the platform. The frame work was carried to the ditch by the men under command of Prince Arthur, safely put into position, and then boards were laid across to form the roadway. Over this the Prince passed with his men. Then large numbers of men pressed forward to enter the fortress too eagerly, spite of the officers urging them not to load the bridge too much. Unfortunately, as the men were crossing, they fixed their bayonets. While this rush of men was going on, the bridge broke. Two of the three longitudinal poles snapped on the inner side of the ditch, and some twenty men were hurled a considerable depth into the ditch, and from their having their bayonets fixed, as from the depth fallen, the results were most lamentable. Many wounds were inflicted by the bayonets, many of the men who fell being sadly cut in the face and body. One poor fellow, a marine, was killed, either instantly, or died shortly after, we believe, from a bayonet wound in the neck or breast. Seven or eight others were badly hurt in various ways and had to be

carried to hospital. Everything that could be done for the sufferers on the spot was promptly done, and the Prince was active with his brother officers in rendering aid. The men who fell by the bridge were Royal Engineers or Royal Marines. No doubt at the inquest a strict investigation will be made in regard to the materials used in making the bridge and the actual cause of this fatal accident.

Of course the disaster put an end to any further proceedings at this point of the fortifications.

A DINNER AT THE CAMP.—A SOLDIER'S LIFE.—Volunteers enjoy a world wide reputation for their hospitality, but to obtain practical experience of it, you must jump on board the steamboat some fine afternoon, before the camp days terminate, and drift down to the Island of Orleans. The tents are pitched about one mile and a half from the ferry wharf, a fine brisk walk over a good country road, just long enough to put your blood in active circulation and sharpen the appetite. The camp-field is situated on the North side of the Island, commanding a most extensive view of the channel, through which our early navigators, as history informs, sailed in their voyage of discovery. A more salubrious location for the purposes to which it is now devoted could not be selected in all Canada, and we may rejoice in our fortune when we know that although we are unable to compete with western cities in brick and mortar, we have those inimitable and unalterable beauties of nature which, probably, cannot be surpassed in any other part of the world. The Falls of Montmorenci can be easily seen from the elevation in the rear of the camp, with a view of the bay, through which the troubled waters of the Montmorenci flow to meet the silent tide of the grander St. Lawrence. An officer said, in conversation about the scenery, that the falls appeared to him in the morning, when the full strength of the sun's rays were directed towards them, like a great mass of quicksilver, glittering with the variegated tints of the rainbow. Immediately under the falls are to be seen the extensive saw mills of G. B. Hall, Esq., and the click of the machinery upon a calm day is quite audible on the opposite side of the channel. Like the wicked of this earth, there is no rest for the saw. Its labors are unceasing during the hours allotted for toil, commencing at midnight on Sunday and finishing at midnight on the following Saturday. The parishes of Ange Gardein, Chateau Richer, with its extensive and celebrated beach, where many a poor and innocent sinner has fallen a victim to the click of the trigger. It is a great resort for our sportsmen in the fall, when business will permit of the pastime. The beautiful village of St. Anne du Nord can be distinguished further down the channel, sloping gradually into the low lands of St. Joachim. But these musings must come to an end, for if we mistake not the bugle has sounded a call, announcing the most important information to a hungry man that the dinner is served, and if the guests wish to take it hot, (for what is a cold dinner) they must speedily make their way to the "marquee" where everything is in preparation. We got particular instructions not to pass any comment upon the quality and variety of the plate, and of course will say nothing about it—for how can it be expected that every convenience and accommodation of home life can be introduced into the camp. The principal and all-important feature was strictly attended to, the

dinner was hot and good. Thanks to who? The question was answered by half a dozen voices, thanks to our good old Quartermaster Charley, who knows how to attend to the wants of a soldier. The officers were also exceedingly attentive and kind to their guests; in fact they could not have been more so. The plates were frequently replenished, (a good sign) in calm weather, while the time passed merrily in lively conversation. A few words about the guests might not be considered out of place, but gentlemen feel so fastidious and sensitive about seeing their names in public newspapers now-a-days that it might be considered encroaching upon delicate ground. However, as Solicitor General Irvine has seen something of public life, and has frequently figured in print, it is no harm to inform our readers that he was present, and judging from appearances enjoyed himself to his heart's content. Mr. J. F. Dore, of the Emigration Department, and a friend, were also present as guests of Captain Grant. An excellent cranberry pie was introduced after the more solid fare had been disposed of, and, without pretending to any great skill in the art of gastronomy, we would certainly say it was a stranger to the camp oven. Our doubts upon the subject were set at rest immediately by the positive assurance of the Quartermaster that the pie was Island manufacture. He was quite right; but it turned out afterwards that the manufacturing of the article was conducted in the kitchen of one of the residents of the Island. After the merits of the pie had been discussed and criticised, the cloth was removed, and the remainder of the evening devoted to harmony. We had some excellent voices in the company, who sang like volunteers without being repeatedly invited. At half-past nine the Captain of the day made his appearance and reported all lights out. A few more songs, and all the guests prepared for a start. The night being dark, a guide was necessary, but in addition to the guide we required the countersign, without which it would be impossible to pass the guard. This matter was quickly disposed of, for the Captain of the day again appeared, lantern in hand, and conducted us safe through the perilous path. The officers state that the heavy gun practice has been excellent, and without bragging, the firing has been as good as their predecessors, the regulars. On the day previous to our visit one of the men struck the target, which floats in the channel, blowing it to atoms. Before concluding these remarks, hastily penned, we must return our thanks to Col. Bowen and the officers of the brigade, for their kindness and hospitality during our short stay at the camp.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN JAMES THOMSON.

On Wednesday fortnight the Goderich Artillery Company met at the Drill Shed, when on behalf of the corps, Lieuts. Detlor and Rose presented the Captain with a splendid new sword, suitably inscribed, together with the accoutrements and a fine Colts' revolver, accompanied by the following address:—

33rd Battalion, Head Quarters, }
Goderich, Aug. 12, 1868. }

James Thomson, Esq., Capt. G. G. Artillery Company.

We, the Members of the Goderich Garrison Artillery Company, esteem it a great pleasure in presenting you with this sword,

accoutrements, and revolver, as a mark of the high esteem in which you are held by us, and an appreciation of the deep interest you have taken in the Company, and for your individual and successful effort in obtaining that proficiency and thoroughness of drill, which adds greatly to the standing of the Company. We also compliment you on the kind, and gentlemanly bearing you have ever evinced towards each member.

Signed on behalf of the Company.

John C. Detlor, Lieut.

Fred'k Wm. W. Rose, Lieut.

(REPLY).

Lieuts. Detlor and Rose, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Goderich Garrison Battery.

I am utterly inadequate to express to you my feelings this evening, in reply to your flattering address, and the beautiful testimonial with which you have presented me. I accept it, the more readily as I believe it is bestowed by the heartily and spontaneous good feeling of you all. I also feel thankful for your kind expressions as set forth in the address, I can assure you that I have often since taking command of the company felt my incompetency to command, but were my ability equal to my wishes and desires, you would have one of the best captains in the country. I am one of the original members of the company, and when I look around me, I see still a few of the old members, who joined our ranks in the beginning. I have seen our company pass through the various vicissitudes which usually befall volunteer companies. Under our first respected Capt., now Lieut. Col. Ross, the company attained a degree of proficiency in drill and steadiness (and I say this without fear of contradiction) second to none in the province, since that time the company has been reduced to a mere handful, but we are once more nearly full, and although the most of you are only of about four months standing in the force, yet I am not afraid to say openly that you are able to go into any Battery or fort in the country and work a Garrison gun. I would here express my satisfaction at the manner every man acquitted himself during the late eight days drill, you took great pains to learn the duties of gunners, by theory, and when you come to put into practice you seem to have a good idea of your duties. I would also express my thanks to Lieuts. Detlor and Rose for their assistance in working the company, I trust we will long work harmoniously together. To the non-com. officers, I cannot too highly express my thanks. They have always been ready and willing to do their utmost in order to carry out the proper interior economy of the company as well as its more active duties. I thank you all for the hearty manner in which you have always done your duties, and since I have been in command I have received nothing but kindness and respect from you all. From the feeling I see here this evening, I feel sure that, should our Country ever require the service of this company, we will give a good account of ourselves; and should the sacriligious foot of the invader, be he who he may, ever disturb the peace of our happy country, we in conjunction with our brave volunteer force will never rest satisfied until he is expelled, with such a lesson, as shall make him hesitate to repeat the attempt, and show that the ancient fire that animated our fathers, still burns with unquenchable blaze in the bosoms of their sons.

I thank you again for your kind address and beautiful present.

JAMES THOMSON, Capt. G. G. B.

DEATH OF A FIELD MARSHAL.

(From the London Times of the 3rd August.)

"Field Marshal Sir Edward Blakeney, G. C. B., and G. C. H., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, died at his residence in that institution at an early hour yesterday morning. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and had reached the great age of 90 years. The veteran Field-marshal entered the army as Cornet in the 8th Light Dragoons in the early part of 1794; he afterwards exchanged into an infantry regiment, the 99th, in which he was gazetted Captain in September, 1794 and in which regiment he accompanied the expedition under Major General White, in 1796, to the West Indies and was present at the capture of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo. During his service in those parts he was three times taken prisoner by privateers, and suffered great hardships during the time he was prisoner. He was at the evacuation of St. Domingo in 1798, and returned home with his regiment. In 1799 he accompanied the expeditions of the 10th and 19th of September, and also in those of the 2nd and 6th of October. He was afterwards in active service in Monorca in 1800 and 1801. In 1807 he sailed with the Royal Fusiliers to the Baltic, joined Lord Cathcart's expedition, and was present at the capture of the Danish fleet and surrender of Copenhagen. Afterwards he again proceeded on foreign service, and in 1809 was at the taking of Martinique. In 1811 he joined the British army at Lisbon as Major and Brevet Lieut. Col., commanding the 1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers, and during that and the following campaigns of 1812, 1813 and 1814, he was present at the battle of Busaco, and in the desperately contested victory of Albuera he was severely wounded through the thigh. The late Viscount Hardinge, who was at the time Deputy Quartermaster General of the Portuguese army, in a letter addressed to Sir George Lowry Cole, in alluding to the 'danger' and 'glory' of the day, wrote: 'The Fusiliers exceed anything that the usual word 'gallantry' can convey. Col. Blakeney was also present at the action of Aldea de Ponte, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and was severely wounded through the arm at the assault of Badajoz. He likewise was present at the battles of Vittoria, Pampeluna, Pyrenees and Nivelle, besides various minor actions with the enemy. In 1814 he accompanied his regiment, the Royal Fusiliers, to America, to join the force against New Orleans; and was present at the assault of the lines before that place. In 1818 he joined the army in Belgium after the battle of Waterloo, and was present at the capture of Paris. In 1826 he proceeded to Portugal with a force commanded by General Sir William Clinton, in command of the 1st Brigade. In 1828 he was appointed to the Staff in Ireland, and from 1838 to 1855 commanded the forces in that country. He was a Privy Councillor of Ireland since 1836, was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1849, and in 1836 was made by William IV. and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.—From 1832 to December, 1854, he was Colonel of the 7th Regiment Royal Fusiliers, when he was transferred to the 1st Regiment of Foot, which becomes vacant by his death. He was Colonel in Chief of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, which he had held since August, 1865. Sir Edward was a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, a distinction conferred upon him in 1812. He had

received the Gold Cross and one clasp for Martinique, Alburera, Badajoz, Vittoria, and Prynenees, and the silver war medal, with four clasps, for Bussaco, Ciudad, Rodrigo, Nivelles, and Nixe. His commissions bore date as follows:—Cornet, 28th February, 1794; Lieut. 24th September, 1794; Capt., 24th Dec., 1794; Major, 17th September, 1801; Lieut. Col., 25th April, 1808; Col., 4th June, 1814; Major-Gen., 27th May, 1825; Lieut.-Gen., 28th June, 1838; Gen., 20th June, 1854; and Field Marshal, 9th Nov., 1862. The late Sir Edward was appointed Lieutenant Governor Chelsea Hospital in 1855, and in the following year, on the death of Sir Colin Halkett, was made Governor of that asylum."

LUDICROUS INCIDENT AT WIMBLEDON CAMP.

—In a community of marksmen it is held to be of the first importance that the shooting men in camp shall be punctually fed, and that their rest at night shall be undisturbed. Accordingly, as soon as "lights out" has been sounded, there is much vigilance in suppressing irregular noises. The officer of the night, hearing an admirable imitation of the crowing of a cock from one marquee, proceeded thither and requested that silence might be preserved—a promise which was faithfully given, and for the time adhered to, so that during some hours all was peace. Between 2 and 3 A. M., however, the sound was repeated, and the wakeful officer, wishing to catch the offender in the act, stole over to the tent in question, but did not show himself till chanticleer had once again proclaimed the morn. Then, throwing open the canvas triumphantly, he proceeded to lecture the inmates on the enormity of their offence, when he discovered that of Volunteer occupants the tent was empty, but that he was face to face with a genuine rooster. The sequel may be more easily imagined than described. — Times.

SPOONY. — The Richmond Examiner says:

—From all sections of the country, from Florida to Alaska—from the north, the south, the east, and the west—worthless old spoons have been sent to Butler the Beast by express and mail. Spoons of wood, bone, horn, pewter, tin, iron and brass pour in upon him at all hours. The plague of spoons is becoming more unendurable to Butler than a plague of frogs. Baskets of spoons are brought to him from the post office, and the express carts are constantly delivering them at his door.

The Dumfries Reformer has the following:

—"A friend of ours who lately visited Chicago saw the main body of the Fenian army assembled for drill in that city. It consisted of 32 rank and file. The drill and parade ground was in the gutter of one of the streets, where a rednoed "Gineral" exercised them in 'roight, lift—roight, lift' for an hour. After drill the officer drew himself in front of the ragamuffin army, and delivered a few profane sentences on the wrongs of Ireland.

MR. BLANCHARD, the leader of the Nova Scotia Opposition, referring to the practice of attributing every disaster, no matter of what kind, to Confederation, remarked that Confederation ought, at all events, to be permitted to claim, as an offset, the fact that the value of real estate in Halifax had, within a year, increased by upwards of a million of dollars.

RIFLE TOURNAMENT.—As announced in our advertising columns, the annual matches of the 13th Battalion, V. M. I., and the Victoria Rifle Club, and the matches for the Bronze Medal of the National Rifle Association and the Challenge Cup of the 6th Military District, will be held at the Ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club in this city, on Tuesday, the 1st September and following days. Programmes and full particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary, J. J. Mason. We understand that the prize list is a very liberal one, the principal matches being open to all comers; this fact will no doubt insure a large representation from the Province. The matches held in this city have been uniformly, successful, and we have no reason to doubt but that the present one will equal, even if it does not exceed, those held in previous years. The ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club will be placed in first rate order for the matches, in order that they may be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. We trust that this city will be largely and ably represented at the Dominion Matches in Montreal, which commence on the 15th of September.—Times

The Royal Artillery now in Canada are to be supplied with new breech-loading carbines.

The Merchants' Protective Union

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE Merchants' Protective Union, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, published in one large quarto volume, "The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register," containing among other things, the names, nature of business, amount of capital, financial standing, and rating as to credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Charter, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, also a "Newspaper Directory," containing the title, character, price, and place, of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States. The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete and therefore, superior to, and of much greater value than any previously issued.

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

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

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

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

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway [Box 2,566,] New-York. August 19th, 1868.



DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION. PIECE OF PLATE WORTH \$800.

DESIGNS for the above prize offered for competition by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, at their forthcoming meeting, will be received by the Secretary, addressed

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, Ottawa.

Up to the 1st September, 1868.

C. STEWART, Capt., Secretary, Dominion of Canada R. A. Ottawa, Aug. 19th 1868.



DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION. LIST OF PRIZES.

To be competed for at the Annual Match to take place at the City of Montreal,

On the 15th September, 1868, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

ALL COMERS' MATCH.—Open to all members of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

1st prize.....	\$250
2nd do.....	100
3rd, 5 prizes at \$20 each.....	100
10 prizes of \$10 do.....	100
10 do of \$5 do.....	50
	\$800

For any rifle coming within the Wimbledon regulations for all comers' matches. Ranges—400 yds.; 600 yds.; 800 yds.; 1,000 yds.; 5 rounds at each range to be shot for in two stages: 1st stage at 400 and 800 yds.

5 highest scores.....	\$20 each
10 second highest do.....	10 "
10 third do.....	5 "
2nd stage at 800 and 1,000 yds.: To be shot for by the 40 highest scores in the first stage.	
Highest score.....	\$250
2nd do do.....	100

Entrance fee to match \$1. For all comers' the shooting shall—unless otherwise specified—be in any position. No fixed artificial rest shall be allowed, unless otherwise specified. Any description of rifle not exceeding 10 lbs weight, exclusive of ramrod.

DOMINION OF CANADA PRIZE.—Open to all certified and efficient members of regularly embodied corps of Volunteer Militia, or Militia and members of the Staff who are also members of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

"EFFICIENCY."—To be understood as having been a member of the corps previous to the 1st July, 1868, to have performed the number of days' drill required by the law of the Province in which his corps is organized.

"Certificate" to be signed by the officer commanding the corps to which the competitor belongs.

1st prize.....	\$500
30 " of \$20.....	600
20 " of \$10.....	300
	\$1,400

To be competed for in two stages. First Stage—5 rounds each, at 300, 400 and 500 yards. The thirty men making the highest scores to receive each \$20 and a badge of 1st class. The next thirty highest to receive each ten dollars, and a badge of 2nd class.

Second Stage—5 rounds each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the 60 winners of prizes in the 1st stage. The competitor making the highest score to receive \$500 and a special badge.

To be shot for in both stages with the Government Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance 50 cents.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.—To be shot for by 15 competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association; or where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the senior staff officer in the Province to which they belong. Selection open to all efficient volunteers or regular militiamen belonging to embodied corps. Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion match.

First prize to the highest aggregate score, a piece of plate worth.....\$800
 To the highest individual score..... 50
 To the second highest individual score 30
 To the third highest individual score... 20

Ranges 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards; five shots at each range. Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Entrance fee ten dollars for each Province.

The prize of eight hundred dollars to remain in possession of the winning Province, by which it is to be afterwards offered for competition under such conditions as may be determined upon by the Province, subject to the approval of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

ALL CORNERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—Open to all corners of any nation: any rifle coming within the Wimbledon regulations:

1st Prize.....\$200
 2nd..... 100
 10 Prizes of \$15..... 150

Ranges 400 and 600 yards; five rounds at each range. Entrance \$1.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATION PRIZE.—To be competed for by members of affiliated associations who are also members of the Dominion R. A.

1st Prize.....\$200
 Highest individual score..... 50
 10 next highest \$15 each..... 150
 10 next highest \$5 each..... 50

Ranges 300, 600 and 900 yards. The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any five members of any one association. The remaining prizes to be given to individual scores.

Any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations. Entrance fee 75 cents each competitor. Possession of the \$200 prize to be left to the decision of the winning association, and will be paid to the Treasurer of such.

MILITARY DISTRICT PRIZE.—To be shot for by competitors from each Military District, subscribers to the Dominion Rifle Association or affiliated associations. The selection to be certified by the District Association, or where there is no association, by the Senior Staff officer of the District. Selection to be made from efficient Volunteers, as in Dominion prize.

To highest aggregate score.....\$400
 (in plate or money)
 Highest individual score..... 50
 Next ten highest individual scores 10 dollars each..... 100
 Do do do 5 dollars each 50

Possession to be decided by five shots at 600 yds. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards. Entrance fee ten dollars.

BATTALION MATCH.—To be competed for by six officers, non-commissioned officers or men from each Battalion, members of the Dominion Rifle Association or affiliated associations.

1st Prize.....\$250
 Highest individual score..... 30
 2nd highest do do..... 20
 10 next highest ten dollars each..... 100
 10 do do five dollars each..... 50

Individual possession of prize of 250 dollars which will be given in plate or in money) to be decided upon by three shots each at 500 yards.

Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match. Selection certified by Lieut. Colonel commanding the Battalion. Ranges 300 and 500 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance fee three dollars per Battalion.

MILITARY PRIZE.—Open to non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. Regular forces stationed in Canada:

1st prize.....\$ 40
 2nd do..... 30
 3rd do..... 20
 4th do..... 15
 20 prizes of five dollars each..... 100

Ranges 300, 400 and 600 yards. 3 shots at each range. Government Enfields or converted Snider Enfield rifles are to be used. Entrance fee 25 cts.

Additional prizes to be announced from time to time, previous to the Match, as the Council may feel authorized to offer by the receipt of Contributions.

Two Sighting Shots will be provided at different Ranges.

Two Sighting Shots will be allowed at Ten Cents per Shot.

The Council have determined to adopt the Wimbledon Regulations of 1867, as far as applicable to the Prizes now offered for competition.

These Regulations will be printed and issued as speedily as possible.

Associations, whether Regimental or otherwise, are referred to No. 4 of the Dominion Rifle Association Rules. Associations intending to compete must comply with that Rule before the 15th August.

Subscribers under Rule 2 will be accepted up to 15th September.

C. STUART, Captain,
 Secretary.

Ottawa, July 16th, 1868.

WILLIAM MCKAY,

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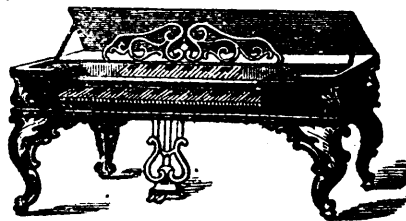
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