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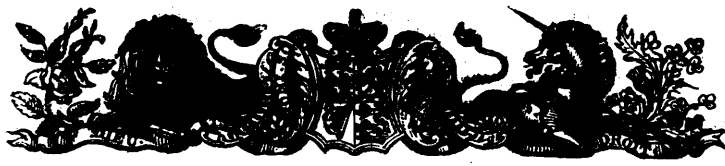
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1868.

No. 19.

For "THE REVIEW."

THE MISSING SHIP.

Ship after ship glides into port, but that one never comes
Which bore away the angel Peace from many darkened homes.
And yet how patiently has Hope her tireless vigil kept,
And oh, how often anxious Love in silence vainly wept.
But never blew and ne'er may blow that fair promiscuous breeze.
By which our loved and lost might once have crossed the dang'rous seas.
They bring rich freight, the stately ships which sail from distant parts.
But one there was with nobler wealth of loving human hearts.
What do we care for gold and gems? Have the remorseless seas
Claimed all we held as precious and in mock'ry sent us these?
Cold disappointment to our hearts its sadd'ning lore has taught,
O, that those hearts were wiser for what the slow years have brought.
Day follows day, and finds us yet as foolish as before.
Still watching for the missing ship which never comes to shore.
Ship after ship glides into port, but that one never more
Will to the harbor of our home the long lost love restore.

IDA.

Ottawa, May 1st, 1868.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW."]

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

NUMBER X.

The Campaign of 1759 was not confined to the American Continent, it was deemed expedient to extend the arena of the war to the West India Islands. On the 3rd of January a powerful fleet, comprising sixty transports, having over 6,000 troops on board, rendezvoused in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes. The troops were commanded by Major General Hopson, and the fleet, consisting of ten sail of the line, besides three frigates and four bomb-vessels, by Commodore Moore. It was attempted to land and capture Martinique; the former operation was effected on the 15th, but, owing to the want of energy and judgment on the part

of the General, and of enterprise on the part of the Commodore, the troops were withdrawn while the inhabitants were preparing a capitulation. A ridiculous attempt was made with one 60 gun ship, to destroy the Fort of St. Pierre, and harbour, in which no less than forty sail of merchant vessels were lying, but it ended in the officer in command being obliged to tow his ship out without inflicting much damage on the Port, though his vessel suffered a great deal. A council of war, that constant resort of incompetent commanders—the shelter under which all their blunders are hid—and the irresponsible power by which their errors are condoned, decided that the fleet and army should attack Guardaloupe; accordingly, they reached that island on the 22nd, bombarded the town and citidel of Basse Terre till the 25th, when they landed and took possession of the ruins. The genius of the general officer in command appears to have been of the peripatetic order. Guardaloupe is divided into two islands, known as Grand and Basse Terre; the first attempt was made on the latter, and continued in a desultory way for some time, varied with such episodes as burning a company or two of armed negroes in a cane field, plundering and burning planter's houses, and certain other amusements; but as those did not hasten the surrender, it was determined to transfer the scenes of war to Grande Terre, where, happily for the ultimate success of the expedition, General Hopson died on the 27th of February, and the command devolved on Major General Barrington.

A series of operations, attended with great loss, over a period of three months, at last ended in a capitulation on the 1st of May, 1759, by which the Island passed under British rule, at a cost out of all proportion to its value. The peculiar tactics of General Abercrombie met with the reward his conduct merited; he was dismissed from his command, and General Amherst appointed to succeed him. Affairs at once assumed an aspect which had not been known since the commencement of the war. Amherst's plan of Campaign appears to have been identically the same as that devised by the

Duke of Cumberland, part of it had been executed during the preceding campaign. Louisburg was captured, and du Quesne had fallen. Those defences which covered what has been known in later days as the *Gate of Canada*—the Valley of Lake Champlain, were still intact; and although French supremacy on Lake Ontario had been destroyed, and their communications between Quebec and the Western Provinces interrupted, the incompetency of the English General prevented any advantage which might have been derived from this circumstance, by the occupation of any position thereon, so that the line of Forts westward from Niagara, with the exception of du Quesne, still bore the *drapeau blanc* and golden lilies of *la belle France*. The British Ministry supplemented the plan by the addition of an expedition to Quebec; the success at Louisburg in the preceding year having at length pointed to the true strategical position, by the capture of which a conquest of the French possessions in America could be assured. It was determined that Gen. Amherst should reduce Ticonderoga (Carillon) and Crown Point (Fort St. Fredric) on Lake Champlain. After the successful completion of those operations he should proceed by way of the Richelieu to form a junction on the St. Lawrence with General Wolfe.

Another expedition was to be fitted out against Fort Niagara, its base of operations was to be Oswego, which it was intended to refortify. On the success of this latter a small supplementary force was to be detached against the forts on Lake Erie and the Alleghany River, to Pittsburg or Fort du Quesne. General Amherst concentrated his forces at Albany early in May, when the necessary means of transport in boats, bateaux and canoes were provided. The expedition to Niagara was detached, and ordered to assemble at Schenectady, under the command of Brigadier Gen. Prideaux. The force destined to operate against the Forts on Lake Champlain consisted of 11,133 soldier, with 49 pieces of Artillery of all sizes, and 5 mortars. To oppose this the French had a force of 3,200 soldiers and 400 Indians, under the command of M. de Bourlamaque at Ticonderoga, and 400 men at

Crown Point. As advices had been received at Quebec that an expedition to act against that city would probably sail from England early in the season, orders had been transmitted to Bourlamaque that in the event of an advance on his position in force by the British he was not to risk the troops under his command in a foolish attempt to defend untenable fortifications nor incur the danger of the loss of a force which could not be replaced, but at once destroy the fortifications and fall back on Isle au Noix on the Richeheu, as the next best defensive position. In compact order, with all the care and judgment which General Amherst's habitual caution prompted, the formidable armament provided by his energy marched from Fort Edward on the 25th June, and on the evening of the same day encamped on the shores of Lake George; on the 22nd, with the assistance of Colonel Montross, his Chief Engineer, he traced out the ground on which Fort George was subsequently erected. Owing to the difficulty experienced in transporting material over the portage between Fort Edward and Lake George, it was the 21st of July before the army could embark. On the 22nd a landing was safely effected at the Narrows near the landing place formerly used by Abercrombie's force the previous year. The advanced guard, after a small skirmish, drove in the French outpost and captured some prisoners. This was all the opposition encountered on the march to the Saw Mills, where the troops halted for the night; having secured that post, he advanced towards the enemy's lines next morning on which the French abandoned them and fell back towards the fort which now opened a brisk cannonade, useless as far as its injurious effects were concerned. In the centre of these lines the French had erected a large cross, before this was sunk a deep pit, a brass plate was attached to the cross and on it this inscription was engraved:—*Pone principes eorum sicut Oreb et Zeb et Zebec et Zal manna.*

The lines being occupied the approaches to the Forts were uncovered and Amherst was enabled to send off the New Hampshire regiment to reinforce the garrison at Oswego, a fort which Prideaux had it in charge to re-establish before any advance should be made on Niagara—this was characteristic—illustrating the cautious character of the British General—which also gave rise to a shrewd Yankee joke to the effect that "Amherst would not move from the head of Lake George till every man in his army had built a blockhouse for his own personal security." In the meantime Bourlamaque made all necessary preparations to evacuate the fortress: on the 23rd he withdrew all his force except 400 men and then having made all needful preparations retired on the 26th, first laying a train to the magazine by the explosion of which a portion of the works were ruined. It was immediately occupied by the English and the works restored by General Amherst's directions. Col. Roger Townsend and 15 men were killed and 50 wounded in the operation which led to the fall of Ticonderoga.

Having detached a party on the 1st of August under Major Rogers towards Crown Point, he received intelligence from that officer on the 4th that the French had evacuated that Fort, possession accordingly was taken of it and a new fort was traced out by Lieut. Colonel Eryes. It was now ascertained that Bourlamaque with 3,500 men and a large train of artillery had fallen back on the fortifications of the Isle aux Noix on the River Richeheu, by which the surplus waters of Lakes George and Champlain are drained

into the St. Lawrence. The French had in addition an armament on Lake Champlain consisting of four large vessels heavily armed and well manned.

Amherst's plan of operations always involved the permanent retention of his conquest, and therefore on the acquisition of Ticonderoga, in order to obtain a naval supremacy on the Lake, he had directed the building of a brigantine by Captain Loring, his naval constructor; he now ordered him to add a sloop of 16 guns, to which a floating battery or raft was added designed to carry 6 guns; on the 11th October the whole of the flotilla was ready for sea but, owing to heavy gales from the northward, it was found impossible to carry the troops to their destination, and on the 21st October the force returned to Crown Point was dispersed into winter quarters or employed in opening roads from Ticonderoga to Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Major Rogers and 200 men had been detached against the Indians of St. Francois, which village he occupied on the morning of the 5th November, in reprisal for their repeated acts of barbarity; he killed over 200 men, burned every house in the village, but, learning from his prisoners that his retreat by way of Champlain would be prevented, he determined to fall back on a post known as No. 4, on the Connecticut river, and accordingly marched his detachment that route for eight days till, at the Memphremagog lake, his provisions being exhausted he divided it into small parties giving a guide to each, with orders to rendezvous at the junction of Amansook and Connecticut Rivers as he expected to be met by a supply of provisions at that point; after fearful sufferings the survivors reached that point on the 7th November. Previous to placing the troops in winter quarters the flotilla had captured and destroyed three out of the four vessels composing the French naval force on Lake Champlain.

The expedition against Niagara was commanded by Brigadier General Prideaux, and marched from Schenectady on the 20th of May; it consisted of 3,500 soldiers, a detachment of Royal Artillery and 1,500 Indians, the latter under the command of Sir William Johnson. The garrison of the fortress had been reinforced by Captain Pouchet of the Regiment of Bearne with 300 men early in Spring, the works were by no means completed. On the arrival of the troops at Oswego General Prudeaux advised Colonel Haldimand to remain and erect a tenable Fort at that post. On the 1st of July the troops were embarked and landed six miles east of Niagara without opposition. This Fort required no great labor to invest it, being situated on a narrow peninsula. Having opened a communication with the River no time was lost in erecting batteries and pushing forward regular approaches. On the 19th July General Prideaux was killed by a fragment of a shell from one of his own mortars, through the carelessness of the gunner, it burst as it left the mouth of the cannon. General Amherst was at once advised of this accident and sent Brigadier Gage to succeed him, with instructions to attack Presentation, (Ogdensburg) La Galetta and Fort Levi at the head of the Long Sault Rapids, and clear the St. Lawrence generally to the head of Lake St. Francis. Unfortunately this officer was notorious for procrastination and indecision as well as obstinacy, qualities belonging to an impoverished intellect and imperfect education, which cost his country dearly at a future day; on this occasion there was no departure from his usual habits but the work which he was detailed to finish was well and thoroughly completed before his arrival.

Sir W. Johnson, as the senior officer, succeeded *ad interim*, to the command of the forces before Niagara, on the death of General Prideaux, and pushed the siege with the energy and determination of his character, his powerful control of the Indians, placing advantages within his reach totally unattainable by any other officer. He was early apprised that the garrisons of Detroit, Presqueville, Venango, and LeBoisf were being concentrated at the head of the Rapids above Niagara, with the design of making an attack on the British rear; while the garrison of the fort, by a vigorous sortie, occupied the attention of their front. All ways prepared for bold measures, Johnson's resolution was at once formed to march out of his lines, leaving a sufficient force to prevent the sortie, and give battle to the advancing French. On the evening of the 23rd he was informed that they were encamped within six miles of the fortress, and on the 24th he marched out early in the morning to a position midway between the fort and Niagara Falls—all communications between the fort and the advancing columns were effectually prevented by the Indians. The French force, to the number of 1,200 men, were under the command of M. D'Aubrey, and were supported by a numerous body of Indians, fully 1,000 men. The road ran along the top of the cliffs over the Niagara river, and, from the difficulties presented by the ground, little opportunity for preliminary manoeuvres was afforded. The regulars attacked in front, and the English Indian auxiliaries having gained the only exposed flank of their opponents, drove back the French auxiliaries, and gained their rear. A furious charge of the British under Sir William Johnson, swept the whole column, already shaken by the defection of the Indians, so that they broke, dispersed, and were hunted down with merciless slaughter, leaving in the hands of the conquerors D'Aubrey, Ligveris, Chabaut, and other officers, and four-fifths of their whole force killed, wounded or prisoners; the remainder joined M. de Rouleblave, who had been left in charge of the boats at the foot of Lake Erie with 150 men, who retreated to Detroit on learning the results of the action. As the event of the battle was decisive, and the works of the fort in ruins, M. Pouchot capitulated on the 25th of July, the garrison being prisoners of war. The whole loss during the battle and siege did not amount to 150 men, on the part of the British, while the loss of the garrison was also small, nearly 600 men of all ranks surrendered.

Colonel Haldimand was attacked at Oswego on the 5th of July by 1,600 soldiers and 150 Indians, commanded by M. de la Corne, who made a most determined attempt to relieve Niagara, by destroying the base of operations from which the supplies for the siege were furnished, but was beaten off with loss. Brigadier General Stanwix had been directed to operate from Fort Pitt (du Quesne) against the forts between that post and Lake Erie, having detached Colonel Bopquet for that service, after the action of the 24th of July, that officer found no difficulty in obtaining the surrender of all these posts, so that no fortress now remained to the French West of La Presentation, except Detroit, Michilimackinac, and a few unimportant places in Illinois, and the garrisons were exposed to the danger of perishing, as all communications were cut off by which they could receive provisions. On the arrival of Brigadier General Gage at Niagara, General Johnson at once surrendered the command of the troops. As it was yet early in the season, Amherst expected

he would at once proceed against La Presentation, Galettee, and the other forts on the St. Lawrence; but such activity was beyond Gage's comprehension, and totally alive to his ideas of ease and comfort, dwindled away the whole of his own and troops time at Niagara, to Amherst's chagrin and Johnson's supreme disgust, in a state of imbecile indecision, finally ended by putting his troops into winter quarters. This incompetent officer thus prolonged the final conquest of Canada for another campaign, paralyzed the exertions of the Commander-in-Chief, and showed himself a worthy disciple of the school which produced Loudon, Amherst, Abercrombie, and Webb, a trio from which it would be hard to select the most ignorant or imbecile coward. The fortifications of Niagara were restored and strengthened, Oswego refortified, and constituted the chief British naval station of Lake Ontario, and with those operations ended the campaign of 1759 on the lake frontier of Canada.

(To be Continued.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, May 6th.

Resuming the adjourned debate upon the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Cartier, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair for the House to go into Committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions to provide a sum not exceeding £1,100,000 sterling to defray the expense of constructing works of fortification for the defence of Montreal and other cities. Mr. MACKENZIE said he did not intend to approach the subject in a sectional or party spirit. It seemed, however, as if they were afraid to bring the measure down at an earlier period and designed to crowd it through the House. No man, however, he believed was more thoroughly British in his views than the Minister of Militia, but he hoped that the loyalty of those who opposed the measure would not be questioned. He thought that the fullest information should be given with regard to the necessity for such works, and it ought further to be ascertained whether such works are necessary or not. It was said that all that was proper for us to do was to vote the money for fortifications and co-operate with the Imperial Government in taking measures for the defence of the country, which he did not believe. A commission had been appointed to inquire into measures of defence, some of the members of which believed that as war could only happen through the agency of the Imperial Government, it was the duty of that Government to defend such of her colonies as were likely to be affected by the calamities of war so arising. The Secretary of the Colonies took other grounds and thought that only such troops should be obtained as were necessary for Imperial purposes, and that the colonies should provide building and take auxiliary measures for their own defence. He read an extract from the report to show that colonies contributed more per head towards the commerce of England

than foreign countries. It was even so in a comparison with the United States, which, although independent, he looked upon as being still *de facto* only a British Colony. He recommended the appointment of a Commission to ascertain the relations in which, in a military point of view, Canada stood with regard to England. He should be sorry to require the British taxpayer in England to contribute towards the necessities of British residents in America. He wanted some more particular information about the situation of the proposed fortifications. We had a large force of militia tolerably well drilled. The force numbered at least 25,000, with trained officers. It would be impossible to maintain such a force and build fortifications too. He gathered from the Minister of Militia that certain points were to be defended, but how was not explained.

SIR GEORGE CARTIER—In the Western peninsula earth-works and an entrenched camp were proposed to be constructed.

Mr. MACKENZIE went on to say that the works at Kingston, perhaps, in some slight degree resembled those of Portsmouth or Plymouth; but they were not now in a good defensible state, and would require a large expenditure for barrack accommodation for the Imperial troops. He thought it would be much better to vote a yearly sum of money for defensive purposes to the Imperial Government to construct forts, and for barrack accommodation than to construct such works ourselves. He was afraid that the contemplated earth-works would cost double as much money as was now asked for. He did not believe that Toronto or Hamilton could be made defensible with any expenditure whatever. Even in England it was admitted that her coasts could not be so fortified as to prevent an enemy from landing, and he thought it was madness to attempt a system of fortifications at Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston to prevent invasion.

Mr. BEATTY wanted to know if we were to give up the country to the Yankees? [Laughter.]

Mr. MACKENZIE contended that the chief defence of the western peninsula must be on the lakes, and it was utterly impossible to get iron-clad vessels through the Beauharnois Canal into the lakes so suddenly as to prevent invasion. He thought it absurd to erect forts on one of the lakes only—even if that lake could be reached through the medium of the Ottawa river. He thought our chief defence, nevertheless, must be on the lakes. He yielded to no man in his loyalty to Great Britain, but he looked upon the proposed fortifications as useless. He went on to show that the war material in the United States was rapidly decreasing, and the militia there were no better than our own. He did not believe that the United States were mad enough to think of forcibly annexing Canada. It would be no gain to them to have or hold Canada by force, as they now hold the Southern States. He had no fear of any attack being made; but he nevertheless believed in the necessity of putting ourselves in a reasonable state of defence. Mr. MACKENZIE moved in amendment the appointment of a commission to inquire into the expediency of erecting such works before so large a sum of money as that now required for fortifications should be granted.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said that Canada was called upon to undertake a very difficult task it was true, but he thought it would be exceedingly unwise if we did not resort to artificial means for our protection. This country, with its extended frontier was not nearly so defensible as a square country, with its mountain ranges such as the Southern States were. Whether the plan proposed by the honorable member for Lambton, or that by the Minister of Militia, was best the House would soon decide, but he thought it would be a grave mistake if the defence of the country was taken out of the hands of the Ministry and placed in those of a Committee of the House or intrusted to a Commission. He stated that the feeling of the United States was anything but friendly to us, as had been lately and frequently exhibited. He did not desire to press hardly on the American people for anything that they have said during their great war concerning us, but it was quite clear from what had subsequently happened that they could not be looked upon as a friendly people. He contended that our conduct in 1862 in respect to the militia law caused very great annoyance and distrust in England. He went on to say that we could not defend our country ourselves, even with the aid of the small British force that can be spared to us, but we not only could, but would, if we had the aid of fortifications. He believed that if this Dominion were surrendered, England might bid farewell to maritime supremacy and abandon the idea of being a first-class power. He could not consent to remain attached to England if Canada were looked upon as a costly and useless incumbrance.

Mr. MASSON (Terrebone) said that Mr. Cardwell, when Colonial Secretary, stated that the whole power of England would be brought to bear in defence of the colonies, while Mr. Gladstone, had declared that the chief defence of the colonies must rest with the Colonies themselves. There was not a man in the House who would not admit that we were bound to defend ourselves, but the plan of defence ought to be submitted to us.

Mr. PARKER agreed with the Hon. member for Terrebonne that the House ought to know the location of the contemplated fortifications. He wanted to know whether the works were to be of iron, earth or stone. He wanted to know their distances from the cities. He wanted to know their cost of construction and maintenance. He wanted to know how many men would be required to man the batteries, and the price *per caput* of those men. All the information they had was that so much money would be expended in the East and so much in the West. The proposition was to vote \$5,000,000 on the authority of Col. Jervis, and his report did not recommend fortifications west of Montreal; the western extension was the ministry's and had been tacked to the scheme of Col. Jervis to conciliate the west and carry the measure. The cost of the works contemplated by the Government will, at the very least, cost \$30,000,000, the annual expenditure being \$1,700,000. If we go on increasing the liabilities of the country we shall soon have neither credit nor money. There is no evidence before the House to justify the contemplated expenditure for fortifications and he should vote against the whole scheme.

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

VOLUNTEERS AND THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

To the Editor of "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW."

SIR,—The new Militia Bill, the long expected and much desired, the object of so much anxious speculation to Volunteers and others, has at length been printed and published, and everyone who feels an interest in the subject, may form for himself an unbiassed opinion as to its merits or its defects. It would be idle to deny that many who have devoted some careful thought to the subject of the defence of the Dominion, find little in the Bill at present under discussion, to cause them satisfaction, and I at least, must number myself among those who have derived little pleasure from its perusal. I do not speak as a Volunteer, smarting under what some very worthy members of that force, consider scant courtesy and consideration, though I am an officer of the active force of some years standing. I have never considered that the Bill should be framed to meet the views of any particular body however numerous and influential. And would have been well content to have seen the whole Volunteer force swept away by a stroke of the pen, provided some more efficient organization was substituted in its stead. Now, I am not prepared to say, that the new Bill is not to a certain extent, an improvement on the present system, but it is an improvement in degree rather than in kind, and falls woefully short of what the Dominion might reasonably have looked for.

As far as the Volunteers are concerned, they may be dismissed in a few words. Whether such a force is or is not desirable, it is patent that the framers of the Act could have had no real desire to witness its continuance for the Bill sets out with enacting that if a party chooses to cast his lot in with Volunteers, his term of service shall extend over three years. Whereas, if he will only slightly control his ardor and allow himself to be drafted, he may gracefully retire at the end of two years. A witty Frenchman on hearing of the death of the unfortunate Admiral Byng, remarked that the English Government had ordered him to be shot *pour encourager les autres*. And it really appears as if such wrong kind of encouragement, which the framers of the clauses containing the above enactments wished to hold out to those among our young men who might feel inclined to join some Volunteer organization. We all know that to keep a Volunteer corps up to its full strength, is not always the easiest of tasks, but on the contrary, is one requiring the constant care and attention of the officers, unless perhaps in a few peculiarly favored localities, but it appears by a provision of the new Bill that in the event of failure of any corps to maintain the compliment for each respectively, Her Majesty may disband any such corps. And may also disband any corps of Volun-

teer Militia if considered necessary to do so. When it is borne in mind that Volunteer Battalions must not draft a single man, (Sec. 6.—The Volunteer Militia shall be composed of corps raised wholly by voluntary enlistment.) And that any Volunteer may retire from the corps to which he is attached, by simply giving, to his Commanding officer six months notice of his intention to that effect—it will readily be conceded that the Minister of Militia, if to him really belongs all the merit of this Bill, is not very enthusiastic on the subject of Volunteering. I have no fault to find with him on that account, it would perhaps be as well that the system of Volunteering should be abolished—this is a view of the case on which people of course will agree to differ, but I do maintain that by the new Bill the Volunteers are made to occupy an anomalous position, and one which must be a source of anything but satisfaction to those who have sacrificed time, money, convenience and sometimes temper in their effort to be of use in the only force that for some years back these Provinces could boast.

The present Volunteer system is one open to very grave objections, in fact I may say, teeming with defects, as most Volunteer officers very well know. But was it not to remedy the faults of this very system that a new Bill was required—a Bill that would do so was promised us, at least we were led to expect it,—but how has the promise been fulfilled? As far as I can see the only probable difference in the result of the action of the two systems,—is that the present one gives us some thirty thousand very inefficient soldiers, and the proposed one will give us forty thousand of the same character. The system of discipline applied to the Volunteer force, has now been tried some five or six years, and has been found sadly wanting. No one who knows anything about the matter will deny that such is the case.

How many battalions are there in the Dominion, of which it can be truly asserted that they are in a much more efficient state, as regards drill and discipline, now, several years after their formation than they were at the end of the first twelve months of their Battalion existence. A system of discipline so barren of good results must be a vicious one. And yet is it not the very same system which it is proposed to apply to the new force!

Those who at a moment's warning, marched to the frontier on the 3rd June, 1866, must have felt sensibly, how admirably the system under which they had been trained was calculated to inspire mutual confidence in the breasts of officers and men, if by chance without a day's preparation they had been obliged to go under fire with all their military imperfections on their heads. That they had not to do so, we all know was owing quite as much to luck as good management. And I much fear that any sudden emergency will find a force trained under

the provisions of the new Bill, pretty much in the position of the Volunteers of June, 1866. I may, however, here remark, *en passant*, that I will ever look back with great satisfaction to that memorable month, for I am confident that the Battalion, to which I have the honor to belong, learnt more of their duty as soldiers in the short fortnight they were on the frontier than during the balance of the five years which have elapsed since their enrollment. And yet they have had during all that time the full benefit of that system of discipline which in its main features is intended to be applied to the new force. It is of little consequence what a force may be called, for which a nation must depend for its safety and existence—Regulars, Volunteers or Militia, one name may do as well as another. But if the nation really is depending on it, it is of the greatest consequence that that force when required, should be able to render efficient service. I take it, that sixteen company drills of three hours each, and distributed over the twelve months of the year, will never give a force that in any serious emergency can be depended on for anything but disaster, even supposing the drills to be honestly put in. We know that they have not always been so—and what has been is likely to occur again. How can such a system produce that mutual confidence which men should feel if suddenly required to act together in large bodies. Where are the facilities for attaining even remotely approaching efficiency in Battalion drill, in Light Infantry movements, in Guard and Piquet duty, &c., &c. Sixteen days of consecutive drill. (I mention that number, not because I particularly approve of it, but simply because it has been fixed only to act as the *ne plus ultra*) in bodies not smaller than Battalions,—where the men would be together in camp or billets,—when every man liable to serve would have to shew himself, and where his absence could not be winked at by any officer even if so inclined, might, and no doubt would be productive of the very best effect, and be marked by very telling results. But this is exactly the style of drill which it is proposed the new force shall *not* have.

It may be said, you are quite wrong, all this is quite attainable under the provisions of the new Bill. I wish I could think so, but I cannot believe for a moment that such was the intention of the framers of the Act. Although it is laid down (Sec. 46.) that the service companies of the Regular Militia may by order of Her Majesty be assembled for a period not exceeding sixteen nor less than eight days in each year at such times and places as may be thought proper for drill and exercise; yet the day's drill is clearly expressed to be one of three hours duration. This is the day's drill for which the men are to be paid, and beyond this the officers could not compel the men to remain in the ranks, to mount guard, &c. And such being the case would be manifestly absurd to bring

together the, in many instances, very widely scattered companies of a Battalion, to compel the men to give up *in toto* for the period of sixteen days their most pressing avocations, for the purpose of securing forty two hours drill. And unless the companies are so brought together, the drills alluded to must necessarily be merely company drills. In towns this objection would not of course so strongly apply, but it must be borne in mind that the Militia force of the Dominion will not be mainly taken from the towns. It will thus be seen that sixteen days drill in the sense intended by the framers of the new Bill do not mean exactly the same thing. I repeat, therefore, that the proposed system is merely a slight improvement on the present one, as far as there is question of furnishing a considerable force that on an emergency might be relied on to render good service in the field. Nay, in some respects the new Bill is actually inferior to that still in existence, defective as that avowedly is. The Volunteer at present has at least to give five years service, such as it is. And if he fails to get some misty notion of his work in one year, he may possibly succeed better in another. But under the new Bill the Active Militiaman is expected to learn his duties in two years, without fail, and this, without any greater amount of annual drill or of facility for obtaining it than has hitherto fallen to the lot of the five years Volunteer. Indeed, so apt are the new Militia expected to be, that the possibility of letting them off with only eight days annual drill (of course of three hours each) is foreseen and provided for. I have no intention to go into an analysis of the details of the Bill, but it has just occurred to me that as expense is a matter which no Government can afford to ignore; does the Minister of Militia imagine that any great economy is to be effected by furnishing forty thousand men every two years with a complete set of new clothing? And yet he can hardly expect that the levy of 1870 will shew any great eagerness to induce themselves with the faded, and what in many instances will be the filthy trowsers and tunics of the levy of 1865.

As I fear that you will find that this communication is already too lengthy, I will add nothing further to it at present, but if you consider the above remarks worthy of insertion in the columns of your interesting paper, will probably in a few days return to a fresh consideration of the subject.

Yours, &c.,
ROLLO.

THE MILITIA ACT.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—In common with my brother officers I have for years experienced the total inadequacy of the present Militia law, and with them participated in the general disappointment on learning some of the antiquated and exploded provisions of the proposed Act. We have been looking forward to this session of Parliament with some assurance, in expectation that the many difficulties which hedge the present system would be removed, and that with the history of volunteering for the past ten years spread out before the Minister of Militia and all the past Militia laws as text books, we should be presented with a law at once flexible, strong, perfect, and with powers adapted to the progressive requirements of the age, on these points we have been seri-

ously at fault, for the proposed law is in many respects essentially retrogressive.

A military force must of necessity be self-existent, so far as its delegated and executive powers are concerned, and it must also possess the right to exercise them, subject to certain conditions. To his end every officer before he gets a certificate of qualification from our Schools has to be read up in "crimes and punishments," and he has to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the details of "interior economy," so that when called on to discharge his duties, he may have such an intimate acquaintance with them, that he can readily and correctly acquit himself, but according to the Bill under consideration, what use are those acquirements, for, under the head of "Prosecutions," an offender must be brought before a Magistrate, by the circuitous and costly process of a summons, served by a constable. The officer, foresooth, must be the complainant, and if needs be, "witness" also, for where will you get a sergeant or private who would like to bring about a conviction; fancy his position! A British officer reduced to the necessity of bringing an offender against military law, before an outside tribunal, is there one in a hundred who will do it? I opine not. Why? because it is undignified and unsoldierly, and because popular opinion ridicules the farce, and at once sympathises with the offender. Any gentleman rather than place himself in such a position, will prefer rather to suffer, and risk, than stem the tide of popular contempt. If the officers of the Militia are competent to interpret and execute military law when on active service, or in time of war, why not endow them with the same powers in time of peace? Is our experience not taught us that there is administrative capacity enough in our service to sustain a proper relation, and secure proper deference from the rank and file of the case of Militia, when the connection is close and the duties arduous, as for instance in the "frontier service," and if so why contradict such a precedence, and change the mode of punishment when the nature of the duties are precisely the same? Why should we be under the necessity of calling in the aid of the civil power, when the avowed object of our profession is to secure the general public against the outbreak of the lawless and insubordinate? I am satisfied that any legislation which falls short of investing full military powers in Commanding officers is a step in the wrong direction, and sooner or later will have to be corrected. Why is it that Volunteers when on active service are as tractable as regular soldiers, and learn their duties as quickly? Why is it that the Volunteer force has spoken out strongly in favor of performing the annual drill in camp rather than by companies at home as formerly? Simply because in the one case there is a central executive power which brings everything into harmony with

itself; whilst on the other hand the careless and irregular Volunteer is patronized by civil and popular protection.

If my experience has taught me anything as to the effect of punishment, it is, that officers never stand higher in the estimation of their men than when they justly and dispassionately mete out punishment by virtue of their own power, but any interference on the part of the civil authority only stirs up bad feeling and dislike, and is a source of trouble to all concerned.

The new Bill proposes to make commanding officers responsible for all the stores committed to their charge, and also for the general efficiency of their corps or companies. It should couple with that the right to protect themselves against insubordination and disobedience, and then it extends to them that confidence which is contemplated in their commissions, and makes their responsibilities an honor instead of a risk.

I do not wish to be understood to mean that the Militia, as a body, is disposed to be restive under control, nor yet that the duties of officers are to be confined to the disposing of crimes and punishments. Far from it; no one has formed a higher estimate of the great body of Canadian yeoman than I have, and few have had more satisfaction in their connexion with them than myself; but I do wish to be understood to say, that in a country like this where every man is his own master, it requires something more than mere paper authority to reduce to military discipline so many free and independent spirits as people of this Dominion of ours. I would like to review the whole of this proposed law in the light of experience and common sense, and I think I could show that it is very far short of our requirements, and that it falls far short of the expectation that was awakened on its introduction to the House of Parliament, but hoping that some others will do as I have done, examine it piece by piece.

I remain, yours truly,
P. H. A.
26th Battalion.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—Having reason to believe that the columns of your paper are open to all military intelligence, I take the liberty of sending you the following result of a rifle match between the two Moore companies of Volunteers of the 27th Battalion. The challenge was given by Capt. Bridgewater of the Mooretown Cavalry. The shooting was performed by five men from each company; five shots at each range. The Cavalry used their Spencer carbine. The Infantry the Snider Enfield.

Total No. of points made by Cavalry at 200 yds.	40
Do. at 300 yds.	23
	63
Total No. of points made by Infantry at 200 yds.	47
Do. at 300 yds.	45
	92
Leaving a balance in favor of Infantry of 29 points.	

I am, Sir, yours truly,
JOHN LEWIS, Captain,
Com. No. 6 Company Moore Infantry.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—It appears surprising to me that so little objection has been made to the new Militia Bill now before the House; to me it seems utterly absurd except to show an imposing force on paper, and give a lot of staff officers some thousands of the public money. Just imagine for a moment the idea of drafting fifty-five men into a company, and ordering them out to drill for sixteen days of three hours each, and then imagine if you can, some poor devil of a captain trying to put them through their facings, each man of course learning as little as he possibly can, as he would be there against his will, and then will you or Sir G. E. Cartier tell me how far advanced they will be at the end of the sixteen days? Why, Sir, if in our Military Schools it takes the Cadets ten or twelve days of five hours each to learn squad drill without arms with every incentive to get through as quickly as possible, I think I am safe in saying that the fifty-five drafted men would not know the balance step. They would then be sent home for twelve months, then called out for sixteen days more, and it would take half that time to get them even as far advanced as they were at last drill. You would then have the remaining eight days to get them to march in squad, and then their drill would be completed. Is there any one so silly as to suppose that they would know any more about company or battalion drill than they did the day they were born? A better plan and cheaper in my opinion would be to leave the men at home and have a Camp of Instruction every year for the Military School Cadets, you would then at least have officers who knew their drill. But, Sir, I believe the best plan would be to improve and encourage the Volunteer system. I believe it is the cheapest and most efficient means of defence if rightly carried out that we can have. I would pay the men annually, not for any stated number of drills, a fair remuneration for their trouble, say \$15 a year each. No company to be paid unless up to a certain standard of efficiency. Let them be inspected annually by a competent officer, and if not up to the mark no pay. Pay the officers fairly also, and give them more power to deal with men who neglect their duty. Do away with the six months notice clause, and let the captains understand that if their companies were not up to the mark at the annual inspection they must resign. I would also exempt the men from Statute Labour and Poll tax. Make it law that all employers should allow Volunteers in their employ fair time to drill without deducting it from their salaries, and I believe you would have more drilled men in Canada in five years than you would in fifty by drafting. I was at a meeting of officers of our battalion the other day, and it was the general expressed opinion that if the present Bill became law that in twelve months there would not be a Volunteer in Canada. The idea of making a Volunteer serve three years and a drafted man only two caps the climax.

Yours, SECOND CLASS.

OTTAWA RIFLES.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—The affairs of the Ottawa Provisional Rifles are improving I must say in a manner that reflects a great deal of credit on the officers. No. 1. Company has by far reached a point to be envied by the other companies of this city in steadiness of drill,

physique and numbers. It is indeed a matter of congratulation to Capt. May and Lieut. Mowatt, to the former for the assiduous attention he has shown, and to the latter for his splendid talents as a drill instructor. Mr. Brown, who is as yet a novice shows all that can be expected, viz., the will to learn. Several judicious promotions were made in this company.

No. 2, under command of Capt. MacGillivray, is improving also. The Captain is a favorite with the men who have learned to like and respect him. Lieut. Cherry is decidedly a most efficient officer, and has the love of every man in his company, having risen from the ranks. He effects good drilling in a masterly as well as a gentlemanly manner. Mr. Lamb has been appointed Ensign, which appointment gives general satisfaction, he being an old member of the corps. The promotions in the ranks of this company were good and well earned, given to those who had merit.

Major Grant ought to attend to the promotion of staff sergeants in order to make the battalion more effective.

Might it again be asked where is our adjutant? A most efficient and gentlemanly officer, and one thoroughly posted in his duties. The loss of his services is really a loss to the battalion.

Might not the officers make arrangements with the Commandant so as to drill with the Civil Service Regiment and Garrison Artillery on Tuesday nights at brigade drill. I think it would do them no harm, excepting perhaps an occasional rap on the fingers from the instructor. I am sure the men would attend an extra night in the week for this purpose.

Are there any arrangements made to meet the Montreal Rifles should they visit us this summer?

Yours respectfully,
RIFLEMAN.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Like many previous changes in the Militia Law, the delay in passing the new Act is operating injuriously with the Volunteer Force here. From the fact that all are waiting to see what will turn up, recruiting is quite at a stand still, and the officers are perplexed to know whether they and their commands had better remain as they are, or volunteer into the Regular Militia under the proposed Act should it come into force.

I paid a visit to the different drill rooms last week and found the several companies engaged completing their annual drill.—Rifle Company, Captain Cole, Infantry Company, Captain Redmond; two Companies G. T. R. Brigade, Captains Young and Bell, and the B & O. Railway Garrison Artillery. All are drilled by their own officers, and show a fair amount of efficiency; but the attendance is small, the Railway Artillery excepted. This Battery, under the command of Captain Worsley, assisted by his efficient subalterns, presents a very soldierly and efficient appearance, and reflects great credit on the managers of the road for fostering a military spirit among the employees. It is not fair, however, to compare a Railway Company with the ordinary force. Rifle shooting is much on the increase, a squad may be seen almost every day at practice; but they seldom go beyond four hundred yards. Saturday afternoon is the

regular day for the Rifle Club, subjoined is the score of those who made thirty-five points and upwards on the last day. Wind across the range from the left and unsteady, light changeable. Snider rifle, Hythe position, five shots at each range.

	300y.	400y.	500y.	600y.	TOTAL
Lt. Col. Jackson...	16	18	14	12	60
Lieut. Wilkinson...	13	17	14	14	58
Capt. Bell.....	11	17	12	2	42
W. Masterson.....	9	11	7	8	35

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

In response to the call for delegates for the Provincial Rifle Association, about eighty gentlemen from the various districts assembled in the St. Lawrence Hall in this city on Thursday last. As the constitution was assinalated as much as possible to that of the Dominion Association it will be only necessary to refer to any alteration. The principal changes were \$1 subscription, \$20 n. cash or \$30 in kind for life membership. Affiliation fee for local associations \$10, Secretary to receive no salary. The annual prize meeting to take place at such times and places as the Council may determine. The following are the officers elected:—President, Mr. C. S. Czowski; Vice do., Capt. Jackson, Kingston; Capt. Williams, Port Hope; Col. Skinner, Hamilton; and Col. McKellar, Chatham,—being one for each Military District; Secretary, Lt.-Col. Dennis, Treasurer, Major Alger. The President, who is a life member and councillor of the Dominion Association is all that could be desired, resembling in many respects the active and intelligent President at Ottawa (Col. Botsford), and no more energetic Secretary could be secured than Lt.-Col. Dennis of the Military Staff. As we did not confine the Council to Lieutenant-Colonels, as was the case in Ottawa, better practical results will follow; nothing like a good working committee. Several Associations of no small renown, which were constituted for glory and honor have fallen through ere now for want of working men.

Arrests of the editors of the *Irish Canadian* newspaper have been made in this city. This is a disloyal sheet published principally by the "Hibernian Benevolent Society," who are, it is believed, nothing else than a Fenian Circle. Recent issues of this sheet have contained eulogies on the late Michael Murphy, Manchester "martyrs," and even attempted to intercede for Whalen.

Volunteers are somewhat brisk here at present putting in their annual drill. The 10th Royals, headed by their fine band, took a march out last Wednesday, and Nos. 4 and 7 companies have held their annual dinner, which shows that the *esprit de corps* is well kept up. The Grand Trunk Battalion turned out strong on Monday under Major Stephenson for inspection by Lieut.-Col. Spicer. Constant practice is kept up at the various Rifle ranges, and wherever honors are offered Ontario will endeavor to act up to the old motto, "go in and win." The formation of the various associations and promised aid from Government will do much this year towards infusing a spirit of competition among the masses.

The 17th Regiment leave here next Wednesday, and their place at the Military School will be supplied by the 29th Infantry Regiment. It is to be hoped that when the 78th Highlanders put in an appearance here it will not be in the garb described recently in the local of a Montreal daily "naked from the knees upwards."

The officers of the Garrison have been making several creditable attempts on the stage. Capt. Moorsom, A.D.C., being the bright particular star.

FROM GUELPH.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I enclose you the score of a rifle match fired on Tuesday, the 5th inst., between ten of the Guelph Garrison Artillery and ten members of the Guelph Rifle Association, and which resulted in the defeat of the latter by seventeen points. The score is much smaller than expected, none of those firing making their usual average, but this may be accounted for by the very uncertain wind which prevailed during the firing, sometimes it was almost a gale and sometimes hardly enough to require "allowance," and just as the last few shots were being fired a thunder storm made shelter very acceptable for a time. The firing was however completed, and after the storm had passed over some more firing was done, of which I have not the score.

SCORE.

Targets, two; Range, N. W. and S. E.; wind, from the west and varying very much, with flying clouds.

Guelph Garrison Artillery.			
	200 yds.	300 yds.	Tot.
Battery Sergt.-Maj. Bruce	14	9	23
Corporal Maddock	13	4	17
Private Halliday	18	10	28
" Heath	6	11	17
" Rudd	14	9	23
" Stirton	11	8	19
" Emslie	9	5	14
" Masters	11	5	16
" Homing	5	10	15
" Lennie	10	11	21
Total			193
Guelph Rifle Association.			
Judge Macdonald	12	3	15
A. Strowger	9	9	18
John Watson	7	10	17
John Stewart	11	3	19
A. A. Macdonald	10	6	16
W. Sunley	9	10	19
David McCrae, M.S.	13	2	15
E. Nowton	8	2	10
Arch. Macdonald, M.S.	16	5	21
A. McKenzie	15	11	26
Total			176

Difference in favor of Artillery 17.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The science of gunnery both in use of the weapon and efficiency in its construction has within the last few years attained a perfection perfectly marvelous, when we consider that only 20 years ago a sergeant of the British Army who was examined before a committee of enquiry as to the merits of Brown Bess in the hands of an ordinary soldier, remarked rather naively that "though if a man fired at random he might of course hit the target as probably as any other object, he could not possibly do it if he took aim at it." Allowing for a little exaggeration, the sergeant was not so wide of the mark for the records of ball practice in the Army proved that an untrained man shooting with the regulation musket could, only hit a target 18 feet square once out of twenty times at 300 yards distance. The latest

statistics show that at one thousand yards, a trained hand can now put 96 bullets out of 100 into the target. An equal improvement has been also made in the construction and use of heavy guns—The chief object at present of inventors is to devise a gun combining rapidity of fire with all other improvement, and this Mr. Jacob Meyer of our city has done, and has invented one that for efficiency must rival all others in rapidity of firing and construction, possessing at the same time the great advantages of compactness, simplicity and power of destruction. Your correspondent last week witnessed an exhibition given by Mr. Meyer at the ranges, Point St. Charles, of the power and destructiveness of his weapon, at which were present, a large assemblage of spectators including General Sir Charles Wyndham K. C. B., Col. Sir Henry Havelock, Lt. Col. Gallwey, Lt. Col. Earle; there was also a sprinkling of the fair sex present and all seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings throughout. I cannot pretend to give you a complete description of the gun, but will do my best—The gun which does not look very formidable is mounted on a lightly constructed carriage, and does not weigh altogether over 200 pounds. The great heat generated from rapid firing, is prevented by an outer casing of brass which is filled with water; it has an apparatus for elevating the range and turning it so as to sweep laterally to the extent of a quarter of a circle. The turning of a crank supplies the ammunition which is drawn from a sort of trough at the side, and put in the chambers of a revolving disc. At each turn of the crank a bullet is expelled, and a cartridge forced into one of the chambers. Mr. Meyer next demonstrated its rapidity of fire, and fired at one time 55 rounds in thirty three minutes hitting the target every time; he then showed with what rapidity and ease it could be moved laterally and poured out such a rain of shot within a quarter of a circle that must have mowed down every living thing approaching in that direction, I forgot to mention that the barrel is of the Snider bore and like it rifled. General Wyndham and other officers present expressed the greatest satisfaction with the test the gun had stood, and we shall doubtless have more of it, Mr. Jacob Meyer is a pattern maker in the employ of the Grand Trunk and evidently possesses great ingenuity.

A committee has been formed in this city with a view to organize a Rifle Association and it is a matter that must claim the attention and assistance of the citizens. In any sudden call to arms such marksmen skilled, as they would be in the use of the weapon, would be of incalculable assistance. There is nothing like defusing a little enthusiasm in such an important matter as this, and in a pecuniary point of view it would prove an economical substitute for large bodies of disciplined troops. The following are the Committee appointed to act jointly with the officers of the Volunteer Militia Force: Andrew Allan, Louis Beaudry, George Stephen, Joseph Royal, Kenneth Campbell, Joseph Beaudry, Henry Starnes, Henri Cotte, W. W. O'Brien, Chas. Marchand, J. H. Daley, L. D. Duvernay, S. Dawson, A. W. Ogilvie, M. P., R. Esdaile, A. G. Drummond, Romeo H. Stephens, Henry Lyman, Thomas Rimmer, L. Betournay, T. K. Ramsay, W. H. Kerr, Alex. Mc Gibbon, G. McIver, Hon. Thos. Ryan, and E. M. Hopkins. It is to be hoped that this will have the effect of rendering every able bodied man skilled in the use of the rifle, so that in any hour of danger he can at once "fall in" and be useful in defence of his home and country.

The annual prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association will be held here some time in September next. One third of its annual revenue is to be devoted to prizes, and the lists are to be thrown open to all Associations in the Provinces.

The condition of and irresponsibility connected with the City Hall here, is a standing reproach to the proper authorities. At one time the lights are but half lit, at another time access is shut off, in fact "no one is to blame," for no one seems to be responsible. This is a disgraceful and lax state of affairs, and a matter that ought to be looked into at once. Three companies of Volunteers drill there three nights in the week, the Hochelagas, Royals, and another company. Rifles and accoutrements are stolen, coats purloined and sold and pawned, or anything else; the officers are supposed to be held responsible, but how can they be considered as such when even lock and key are not held sacred. Such a condition of matters is insulting to our brave Volunteers, who have but little towards encouragement at present.

The double postage on newspapers is giving increased dissatisfaction every day, and naturally so. It is the interest of the country that its affairs, condition and inducements to immigrate should be widely known in the Mother Country and else where, and what is the result of this tax? Not only does it impede the literature of the country, but it is financially a loss to the Post Office Department, as so far under the new regulation, scarcely one half of the usual number have passed through it. This tax is becoming very obnoxious to the people, it would be of much more advantage to the country in every respect to have them pass free. I trust the proper authorities will consider this. While on the subject of postage, I might mention another trouble, slight in itself, easily rectified, but capable of causing a tantalizing annoyance; I allude to the absence of the proper mucilage to enable one to cause the stamps to stick properly; many fall off while in the letter box, especially from newspapers, which have generally a rough surface, and in the case of drop letters, they are not delivered without prepayment. This source of grumbling would be obviated by putting a thicker coating of gum on the back of the stamps.

Our harbour is beginning to look lively again. The *Hibernian* and *St. Andrew* are both in port; also the favorite clipper, the *Glenniffer*, which is the first ship from sea this year again. We have also the river steamers, and the usual small craft. The ice has been very destructive to the wharves this year, caused no doubt by the lowness of the water and the continual friction of the ice.

Private letters from the Canadian Zouaves at Rome, are certainly not of a very assuring nature; They evidently have not found it the paradise they anticipated, and many, no doubt, would like to be at the family board again. There does not seem to be much activity in getting up the second batch, and I don't think it at all likely any more will be sent.

The programme for the 25th is not yet determined upon, but it is likely we shall have a review of the Volunteers in conjunction with the Regulars on Logan's farm, if the day is fine and ground dry.

The last two days have been wet and disagreeable, a slow drizzling rain falling all the time, and so far, no signs of moderation; but we must not grumble, as the country round about has much need of it.

* Militia General Order No. 1, fixes the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday on Saturday the 3rd. See Militia Order on another page.—ED. VOL. REV.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Depart-
ment, should be addressed to the Editor of THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

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

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

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

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the
Province 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
may reach us in time for publication.

OUR AGENT.

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



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1868.

CANADIAN FENIANS.

The leniency displayed by our Govern-
ment to Fenianism and its sympathizers in
Canada has been so greatly abused and so
little understood by those to whom it was
extended, that it has been found at last to
imperatively require more determined and
active measures; such as have been requir-
ed to teach our misguided Irish fellow-
citizens the folly of allowing themselves to
be guided by such miserable and irrespons-
ible individuals as those who have been
identified with Fenianism in Canada. On
several occasions copies of a newspaper
cycloped, the *Irish Canadian*, have found their
way to our office, the columns of which,
reeking with the foulest reason, we held in
such utter contempt as not to deem worthy
of a passing notice, being merely a re-echo
of the *Irish American* and similar organs of
the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States.
By our advices from Toronto of last week,
we find that Pat Boyle (upon whose shoul-
ders the mantle of the undomitable Mike
Murphy seems to have fallen) has been
arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspend-
tion Act, and lodged in gaol, charged with

Fenianism. Hynes, the printer of the above
dolectable sheet, and John Nolan, secretary
of the irrepressible Hibernian Society, and
one Owen Cosgrove, a pail bearer at the
funeral of Mike Murphy, have also been
committed to Toronto gaol, lodgings for
which their eminent services to Fenianism
have long entitled them. Those people,
and the miserable party whom they repre-
sent, have been too long permitted to spread
abroad the pernicious literature of Fenian-
ism, but the Government, at last aroused to
a sense of its duty, has adopted such
measures as the circumstances required, by
seizing the Fenian organ and its proprietors,
and preventing the further diffusion of its
abominable sentiments.

On the occasion of the examination of
Whalen at the Police Court in this city, we
were shown by Mr. O'Reilly, Q.C., a copy of
the *Irish Canadian*, containing some remarks
upon the assassination of the Honorable Mr.
McGee, also, an account of the death and
burial of Mike Murphy. While in reference
to the former there was scarcely a word in
condemnation of the crime which deprived
Canada of one of its most valuable citizens,
the greater portion of the article resolved
into a defence of the prisoner Whalen, and
then, the column referring to Mike Murphy,
was characteristically bordered with mourn-
ing rules, which enclosed many sentences
eulogistic of the departed Head Centre.
This circumstance to which we merely refer,
shows that the Government should have
exercised its power to prevent such insults
to the humanity and patriotism of the peo-
ple of the Dominion of Canada being re-
peated. It is gratifying, however, to find,
that, at last, the Press of the United States
has awakened sufficiently to a sense of the
duty it owes to the people it represents to
speak out boldly in condemnation of that
degraded association so long permitted to
abuse the privileges of liberty guaranteed
by American institutions. The murderous
hand which robbed Thomas D'Arcy McGee
of life in the streets of Ottawa had a con-
genial fellow in that which aimed at the life
of the gallant and amiable Prince Alfred in
Sydney, and the brain which could contem-
plate the murder of our revered and beloved
Queen has no excuse for its perversion in the
darkest annals of villany and madness.
Thus, Fenianism has wrought its own con-
demnation; the bloody treachery which has
made Ireland what it is cannot be success-
ful in this period of time, and so it perishes,
as we knew it would, by the sheer force of
public opinion and sentiment. At a time
when the English Parliament is endeavoring
by every means in its power, to render jus-
tice to Ireland and the Irish people, these
children of the night, the apostles of assas-
sination, endeavor by unparalleled wicked-
ness to render futile the efforts of earnest
patriotism, and inflict upon the scarred
bosom of their country wounds more deadly
inasmuch as they have been given by the
hands of her renegade sons.

THE DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Persuant to adjournment the Council of
the above Association assembled in this
city on Tuesday last at 2 o'clock p.m. The
following members were present:

Lt. Col. Hon. A. E. Botsford, M. P., President
Allan Gilmour, Esq.,

Lt. Col. Higginson, 18th Battalion.

" Paton, 14th "

" Brunell, 10th "

" Fairbanks, 35th "

" Moffatt, B. M.

" Hon. J. C. Blanchot, 17th "

" Masson, M. P.

" Gray, M. P.

" Osborne Smith, A. A. G.

" Atcherly, D. A. A. G.

" McPherson, D. A. A. G.

Hon. John Locke, Senator.

A resolution expressive of regret at the
death of the Hon. B. Wier, one of the mem-
bers of the Council, was passed; after which
it was resolved that the first prize meeting
of the Association should take place at
Montreal on the 9th of September next; and
that on the 24th of June the Council would
reassemble when the rules of firing and the
nature of the prizes, and the amounts there-
of, will be published.

The sub-committees were called upon to
forward their lists of subscriptions, and it
was agreed that one-third of the an-
nual funds of the Association should be
granted towards all Rifle Associations
affiliated with the Dominion Rifle Associa-
tion.

Lieut. Col. Creighton, of Nova Scotia, was
elected a member of the Council vice Lieut.
Col. Hon. Jones resigned, and Major Wykle
of the Naval Brigade, N.S., vice Lieut. Col.
Hon. B. Wier, deceased.

Several Battalions of Volunteers sent in
their donations as separate Associations,
and we fully expect that nearly every corps
will resolve itself into a Rifle Association,
and by so doing, and encouraging the
friends of each Battalion to attach them-
selves as honorary members, the movement
will soon become one of the great institu-
tions of the Dominion of Canada.

RETRENCHMENT.

The representatives of the people of
the Dominion in the House of Commons,
have shown their patriotism in many ways
during the present session, especially in
their commendable zeal for retrenchment.
Now, we are well aware that if there is one
thing more than another required in the ad-
ministration of public affairs, it is economy
in the Departments of State. But economy
properly exercised should be made to ex-
tend equally to all public servants, whether
Governors-General, Members of Parliament,
or employees of Departments. The repre-
sentatives of the people, in the Dominion
Parliament, are as much the servants of the
public as those clerks and messengers whose
allowances the aforesaid representatives are
so anxious to curtail. Honorable gentle

men, whose patriotism should be like the virtue of Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, have not, we are sorry to record, proved the purity of their sentiments when such were put to the test by Mr. Chamberlain in his proposed bill to reduce the pay of the Members of the House of Commons. Retrenchment and economy are virtues which every tax-payer would be delighted to see practised in the administration of public affairs; fifty thousand dollars a year may possibly be a large sum to pay the Governor sent to us from England, but that sum is about all we are called upon to expend for the protection extended to us by the British Government, and the vast sums spent by it in defences of our country; besides, to secure the services of an eminent English statesman, as our Governor-General, we should be prepared to offer sufficient inducements. But, if we pay a large salary to her Majesty's representative, we should have a person whose position and talents should offer at least some equivalent in return. To secure such a Governor, a liberal salary must be allowed, but when such liberality does not secure that end, it is, perhaps, as well to rate the services rendered at something like their approximate value. On the same principle should the services of Members of Parliament, as well as those of clerks and messengers, be considered and rewarded; but in this instance, the sauce which so well applies to the goose does not seem to be equally good for the gander. While we congratulate the members of the House of Commons upon having saved for the country a few thousand pounds, by reducing the Governor's salary, and phlebotomizing the Civil Service, we must at the same time, make a note of their unwillingness to apply the commendable principle to their own case. It is a notorious fact that many individuals, remarkable for not being remarkable, who, from the accidents of family connexion, think they have a right to lead the lives of gentlemen, come to Ottawa to foist themselves upon the country, which unfortunately has already to support too many of the same stamp. Over the heads of such we have no objection to see the scolding-knife of economy flourished, inasmuch as their usefulness to the country bears no proportion to their ornamentality to the saloons of Ottawa. For the proper carrying on of the business of Government many talented and educated gentlemen are employed in the Departments of the Civil Service, such are of necessity required, and of course, must be remunerated according to their value, these are altogether different from the class above mentioned, and are every way worthy of their position, which it would be false economy to lower to any serious extent. The organization of the Militia and the erection of fortifications required by the Home Government, we also perceive, are to be made subject to the economy mania, at present so fashionable, but we sincerely trust

that these vital questions will be dealt with in a spirit more becoming our position, and with a just appreciation of the duties we owe to the Mother Country; and while we condemn all needless extravagance, we strongly deprecate pushing the principle of economy to such a niggardly extreme as will render us tempting y liable to foreign invasion, and contemptible in the eyes of the people of Great Britain.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

This tedious struggle which has been carried on so long without any apparent advantage to either party has at last produced an event worthy of particular attention; we refer to the brilliant feat performed by the Brazilian ironclad squadron in the passage of the Humaita. The Buenos Ayres *Standard* in a special edition dated February 25th, says:—

"The cannon of the Brazilian Ironclads, as they forced the passage of Humaita, has re-echoed over this continent, and will reverberate through Europe. No event of equal importance has occurred in this part of the world during the present generation; and to the high honor of the Brazilian flag, it must be said that the naval victory achieved is every way worthy to rank with Aboukir or Trafalgar. Brazil may well be proud of her victory, for not only will it give her the complete command of the Paraguayan river, and crumble the greatest bulwark of Paraguayan strength, but it has given a birthday to her naval power which posterity will revere. Party feeling and political rancour may seek to strip this great naval victory of its magnitude, and attribute the success less to the bravery of the Brazilian sailor than to the worn-out and exhausted condition of the enemy; but we have it on the best authority that the guns of the fortress were fired with the most incessant rapidity, and such was the terrific effect of this awful discharge of heavy artillery that 'the earth shook at Itapiru, a distance of seven or eight miles from Humaita, and the river dashed in billows on its banks. This proves that the guns of Humaita were well manned, and that, notwithstanding the immense delays, the enemy was well prepared to dispute the pass. Experienced American and English and French naval officers who had seen Humaita, inspected the position, and gone through the batteries, all unanimously agreed on its extreme strength. For three years the greatest squadron ever known in these waters has ridden at bay below range of the guns; the difficult navigation of the river, the constant bends in the channel, all tending to convince a doubting and possibly jealous public that Humaita would never be passed by a Brazilian fleet. But Brazil has at last vindicated her honor, and established a naval reputation before which the rest of South America must bow. The passage of Humaita is equally a triumph of science, and we commend it to the attention of our naval men at home, that three Brazilian ironclads, all built in England, survived for 42 minutes the combined fire of 180 guns, and this for at least half the time within pistol shot range. We have nothing previous in naval history to equal this; on the contrary, naval men since the memorable battle of Lissa have lost faith in these ironclads; but we hold that the battle of Humaita establishes for ever their suprem-

acy, and Europe may take a lesson from the engagement. No fight in North America, no engagement in the open seas, can be compared with this memorable battle. The ships had to double the projecting headlands to make the canal, when they at once came within range of a raking fire from the London battery. They had to push on under this fire and hug the very shore where the finest artillery in South America were splendidly mounted to riddle them; up almost to the very mouths of the guns they had to steer all the while, enfiladed by 140-pounders from the opposite bank. Doubling again a slight bend in the canal, they came where the chains lay in the river, and the chain batteries facing on the left bank. Iron plates have indeed asserted their supremacy, when, for the space of 42 minutes, three monitors could live under such a fire. And let us take nothing from the bravery of the officers and men who dared almost certain death to carry their flag triumphant in such an hour. No, the Brazilian commander has proved the bravest of the brave, and he and his men merit the highest recompense their country can afford. The fortress of Humaita is not of yesterday's formation. If it took three years to humble, it took ten times that to erect. The earnings of a whole nation—the wealth of a country, aided by the best engineering talents Europe could afford—have all been brought into subserviency to render Humaita impregnable. None who have ever seen the place have questioned its strength. Old President Lopez had such implicit faith in its impregnability that he believed even if a Xerxes attacked Paraguay he could not pass Humaita. The same implicit confidence in its strength was inculcated in the minds of the Paraguayan people. Their watchword was 'Humaita,' and possibly to the exaggerated idea of its strength by the President Lopez may be traced to grave political errors which step by step led this unfortunate man from the cautious policy of his father to become the great champion of River Plate equilibrium."

THE EASTER REVIEW IN ENGLAND.

The great success which attended the Volunteer review at Portsmouth during the present year has been the cause of much gratification to the English people. The gathering of Volunteers on that occasion was by far the largest ever made, there being upwards of 30,000 Volunteers present at the great sham battle. We regret that want of space in the present issue compels us to hold over an account of the interesting occasion. The moral to be deducted from this display of the Volunteer strength of England is peculiarly striking and instructive; and we believe there never yet was an occasion when the glorious liberty of British institutions was better displayed in reference to their stability thus representatively upheld by the Volunteers. No other nation in the world could offer a counterpart to such a display, and the people of England may well be proud of possessing such an army of citizens. Contemplating the possibility at some future day of an invasion of the soil of Great Britain, an effort was made on this occasion to demonstrate the practicability of concentrating at 24 hours' notice 30,000 or 40,000 troops at any point

distant from the capital which might be the scene of the enemy's landing. To carry out this idea arrangements were made with the various Railway Companies for the transport of the different corps intending to take part in the review, and so admirably were they carried out that the feasibility of concentrating even as large a force as 70,000 Volunteers, backed, if needed, by nearly as many Regulars, at any point where such concentration may be required was fully demonstrated. The spirit and vitality of the English Volunteer system was well displayed upon this occasion, which is doubtless owing to the fact that commanding officers of Volunteer corps in England are all gentlemen of independent means, who can afford to spend annually large sums in keeping up their battalions to a proper state of efficiency. Indeed it is only by a great and wealthy nation like England that Volunteering can be properly upheld. There this great army costs the Government comparatively nothing, owing to the reason before given, while in Canada, the same duties devolve upon men with means more or less limited, and therefore is there the more need that they should receive support from the Government.

We congratulate our English Brethren on the great success which has attended the Easter Review, and hope they may never be required to concentrate their strength for any deadlier purpose than that which called them together on that occasion.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

In another page will be found a condensed report of the details of the proposed motion of the Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier in reference to the grant of £1,100,000 sterling for the erection of fortifications. The large majority which supported the Government shows that the necessity for these works is well understood by the members of the House, and we are glad to see the matter definitely settled. Next week we will speak of this subject more fully.

We would call attention to the advertisement, which appears on another page, of Messrs. Geo. Moss & Co., who have established an advertising agency in Montreal, in connection with THE CANADIAN PRESS, a paper published in the interests of the publishing and advertising public. Mr. Moss is a gentleman, who, for many years, has been known as a talented and energetic member of the press of Canada, and is well known as the founder of this paper, and knowing, as we do, his energy, tact and ability we are well assured of his success in any matter he may take in hand, and we cordially recommend him to the support of the Press and advertising people of the Dominion.

Dr. Van Courtlandt's ably written and valuable paper was received too late for insertion this week.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London May 7.—It is reported that the Princess Louise, the fourth daughter and sixth child of Queen Victoria has been contracted in marriage to Christian Frederick William Charles Prince Royal, and heir apparent to the Throne of Denmark.

There was a large attendance at the House of Commons this evening, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings—a division being anticipated on the two remaining resolutions relative to the Irish Church. Soon after the House came to order, Mr. Gladstone rose and said that he would propose, after the House had acted upon the resolves introduced by himself, to offer a suspensory act, which would, if passed, remain in force until the 1st of August, 1869. He then, in a few words proceeded to make an explanation of the purport and intent of the second of the series of resolutions, and moved that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy next rose and said the Opposition intended to destroy the Irish Church; the Ministry wished to alter it for the better, but after the recent vote upon the first resolution they would make no resistance to the succeeding one or ask for a division upon its passage.

The second Resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the passage of the third Resolution, and after some discussion and the proposal of various amendments, nearly all of which were rejected, it was adopted in substance as follows:—

Resolved,—That an Address be presented by the House to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that to prevent by legislation at this session, or by the creation of new personal interests through the use of the public patronage, she would be graciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities of all the dignities of benefices of the Church of Ireland.

John Bright and other Liberals have petitioned the Hon. Gathorne Hardy for a commutation of the Fenian Barrett's punishment. They claim that an alibi was clearly proved in his case.

The Garde Mobile of France are only allowed to have arms in their possession during drill, in order to prevent accidents, such for instance as their joining in a popular insurrection.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

St. John, N. B., May 5th.—The meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association last night was presided over by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. A handsome silver cup and some medals were provided by the ladies of St. John, and distributed as prizes. The cup was presented by Mrs. Ritchie, wife of the Chief Justice, to Ensign Bixby, of St. Stephen's. Speeches were made by His Excellency, by His Honor Judge Wilmot, Col. Munsell, the Adjutant General and others. The speech of Judge Wilmot was an eloquent and stirring appeal to the young men of the Province to engage heartily in the Volunteer movement. The Adjutant General alluded to the formation of the Dominion Rifle Association, which he had lately assisted in forming in the Western Provinces. Some appropriate reading by John Boyd, Esq., in the intervals of the proceedings, were well received.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 8th May, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The several Corps of Volunteers in Quebec and Ontario, will assemble at noon, on Saturday, the twenty third instant, and fire a *feu de joie* in the usual manner in honor of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

At the Garrisons of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, the Volunteers will act in conjunction with Her Majesty's Troops, in case the Officers commanding the garrisons at those stations should desire such co operation; and the Senior Officers of Volunteers will place themselves in communication with the Officers commanding Her Majesty's Forces at the stations above named for that purpose.

No. 2.

6th Battalion "The Hochelaga Light Infantry"

Captain and Adjutant Wm. W. O'Brien having left the limits is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

10th Battalion "Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers."

To be Captains:

Lieut. Walter H. Barrett, vice J. Pater-son, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Lieut. Fred. B. Cumberland, temporary, M.S., vice G. R. Hamilton, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Lieut. Wm. D. Rogers, vice Browne, appointed Adjutant.

Lieut. George A. Boomer, temporary, M.S.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign Alex. J. Robertson, temporary, M.S., vice Barrett, promoted.

Ensign F. H. Noverre, vice Cumberland, promoted.

Ensign Louis H. Moffatt, temporary, M.S., vice Rogers, promoted.

Ensign Philip Vankoughnet, temporary, M.S., vice Boomer, promoted.

Ensign John Ramsay, temporary, M.S., vice, C. J. H. Winstanley, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Joseph Marshall, Gentleman, vice Frederick Richardson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensigns:

Andrew Fleming, Gentleman, acting till further orders, vice Robertson, promoted.

Wm. H. Dudley, Gentleman, vice No-verre, promoted.
 Ebenezer Bryant, Gentleman, vice Moffatt, promoted.
 The resignation of Ensign J. W. Rolph, is hereby accepted.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."
No. 5 Company, Barric.

The services of Lieutenant Chas. H. Ross, are hereby dispensed with.

The resignation of Ensign Gabriel T. Lount, is hereby accepted.

The undermentioned Acting Officers having obtained the necessary certificates from the Military School are now confirmed temporarily in their appointments from the dates of those certificates, viz:

- Capt. Addison Vars, 40th Batt., 24th April, 1868.
- Lieut. Hugh McD. Clark, 35th do, 21st April, 1868.
- Lieut. James C. Kennedy, 57th do, 7th April, 1868.
- Ensign Chas. Thomas, 38th do, 17th April, 1868.

No. 3.

The following Non-Commissioned Officers of the "Volunteer Cavalry," have received Certificates from the Commandant of the Cavalry School.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

- Troop Sgt. Major Powers, Port Hope Troop.
- Corporal Francis Grimison, do do
- Sergeant John Brown, Markham do
- Corporal James Cross, do do
- " William Young, do do
- Sergeant Jas. McConnell, Oak Ridges do
- Corporal Horace G. Grasse, Kingston do

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

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

- Capt. Wm. Patterson, Toronto Field Battery.
- Lieut. John Gray, do do do
- Sgt. Maj. Sam'l Holmes, do do do
- Sergeant James Beattie, do do do
- " Alex. Moore, do do do
- " John Clarke, do do do
- Corporal Francis Nixon, do do do
- Gunner Wm. Widgery, do do do
- " Peter West, do do do
- " George Woods, do do do

- Lieut. Fred'k Carman, Morrisburg Gar. Bat.
- Sergeant John Smith, Trenton do
- Corporal Hanan Haines, do do
- Sergt. Gardiner Skinner, Prescott Prov. Bat.

No. 4.

SERVICE MILITIA.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
Gaspe.....	John Slous, Gentleman,
Hochelaga.....	Leonidas Sanguinet, do
Kamouraska.....	Charles E. Gagnon, do
Levis.....	Peter McKenzie, do
do.....	Joseph A. Boulanger, do
Megantic.....	W. Y. Ward, do
do.....	Brock Carter, do
Quebec.....	John A. Dupont, do
do.....	T. H. N. Jones, do
do.....	George Hamilton, do
do.....	George H. Scougall, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Argenteuil.....	Joseph Hambly, Gentleman
do.....	Thomas Foreman, do
Chicoutimi.....	Adolphe Gagnon, do
Gaspe.....	Charles Nicolle, do
Hochelaga.....	Richard Wilson, do
do.....	Wm. Joseph Donnelly, do
do.....	Brian D. McConnell, do
do.....	George Wilson, do
do.....	David LaBranche, do
do.....	Malachy Donelan, do
do.....	Robert F. Stuart, do
do.....	Joseph L. D. Laforet, do
do.....	Richard B. Scott, do
Kamouraska.....	Augustin Dionne, do
Laprairie.....	Eusebe Tougas, do
Levis.....	Thelesphore Chartier, do
Missisquoi.....	George Higgins, do
Montmorency.....	Pierre Langlois, do
Quebec.....	James Anderson, do
do.....	George Lapierre, do
do.....	Joseph Ouellet, do
do.....	Louis N. Rheume, do
do.....	Moise Lachance, do
do.....	Jean Brisson, do
do.....	Alexandre Paquet, do
do.....	Jean Lavoie, do
do.....	William Bailey, do
do.....	Captain Frederick W. Fraser, do
do.....	Charles Lizotte, Gentleman, do
do.....	David Plante, do
do.....	Alfred Dugal, do
do.....	Edouard Gauvin, do
do.....	Edouard A. J. Cote, do
do.....	Victor Fradet, do
do.....	Louis Moisan, do
do.....	John Philippsthal, do
do.....	Joseph Octave Allair, do
do.....	Theophile Alain, do
do.....	Adjutor Delisle, do
do.....	George Heatley, do
Rimouski.....	John H. Ferguson, do
Vercheres.....	Louis E. Chagnon, do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
Bruce.....	Acting Lieut. A. E. Belcher,
Frontenac.....	Geo. F. Armstrong, Gent'n.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Brant.....	Lieut. Henry McAlister,
do.....	Ensign Charles Thomas,
Bruce.....	Lt. Col. John Valentine,

Carleton.....	William Tubman, Gent'n,
Durham.....	William Ferguson, do
Elgin.....	Andrew L. Fulton, do
Frontenac.....	Richard Almond, do
do.....	Conway E. Dobbs, do
do.....	John Causley, do
do.....	Joseph Wilson, do
do.....	Robert J. Jordan, do
do.....	Charles Huntley, do
do.....	John Cromer, do
Halton.....	James Urquhart, do
Huron.....	Captain William Shepperd,
Lambton.....	Samuel Turtle, Gentleman,
Leeds.....	Thomas Cornett, jr. do
Norfolk.....	Matthias Yerkes, do
do.....	Henry Buchner, do
do.....	Bruce Franklin, do
Northumberland.....	Captain Addison Vars,
Ontario.....	James P. Taylor, Gentlem'n,
Peterborough.....	Lieut. James C. Kennedy,
Prince Edward.....	Samuel Weeks, Gentleman,
do.....	Richard L. Hayes, do
do.....	Lieut. Alex. R. McDonald,
Simcoe.....	Thomas Drinkwater, Gent.,
do.....	Lieut. Hugh McD. Clark.
Victoria.....	William M. Hale, Gentl'n,
Welland.....	William S. Smyth, do
do.....	Edgar Ker, do
Wentworth.....	Willam Morris, do
York.....	Edwin Doidge, do
do.....	John Peirce, do

Erratum.—In General Order No. 3, dated 9th April last, Service Militia, Province of Quebec, for "Robert Lovelace, Gentleman," read "Lieut. Colonel Lovelace," and for "Andrew Wm. Hood, Gentleman," read "Ensign Andrew Wm. Hood."

No. 5.

NON-SERVICE MILITIA.

Unattached.

The following promotion was omitted in the Gazette dated 1st June, 1865, and will date from that day.

To be Major:

Captain George Futvoye.

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

P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,
 Canada.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending May 9th, we have received, on account of subscriptions, the following:—

BROCKVILLE—Lt. Col. A., D.A.A.G., \$2

ELORA—C. C., \$2.

OTTAWA—J. C. \$2.

PRESCOTT—Mr. P. G., \$2.

On account of the crowded state of our columns, we are compelled to defer the publication of the score of the late rifle contest at Quebec between the 8th V. M. R., and the 30th Regiment.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW"]
PAUL JONES AND DENIS DUVAL.

(Continued from our last.)

"As I said, I was on the main deck aft. We were all lying stretched out in the larboard ports to see and hear what we could, when Captain Pearson himself hailed, "What ship is that?" I could not hear their answer, and he hailed again, and then said, if they did not answer, he would fire. We all took this as good as an order, and, hearing nothing, tumbled in and blazed away. The *Poor Richard* fired at the same time. It was at that first broadside of hers, that two of Jones' heavy guns, below his main deck, burst. We could see that as we sighted for our next broadside, because we could see how they hove up the gun-deck above them. As for our shot, I suppose they all told. We had ten eighteen pounders in that larboard battery below. I do not see why any shot should have failed.

"However, he had no thought of being pounded to pieces by his own firing and ours, and so he bore right down on us. He struck our quarter, just forward of my forward gun,—struck us hard, too. We had just fired our second shot, and then he closed, so I could not bring our two guns to bear. This was when he first tried to fasten the ships together. But they would not stay fastened. He could not bring a gun to bear,—having no forward ports that served him, till we fell off again, and it was then that Captain Pearson asked in that strange stillness, if he had struck. Jones answered, 'I have not begun to fight.' And so it proved. Our sails were filled, he backed his top-sails, and we wore short round. As he laid us athwart-hawse, or as we swung by him, our jib-boom ran into his mizzen-rigging. They say Jones himself then fastened our boom to his mainmast. Somebody did, but it did not hold, but one of our anchors hooked his quarter, and so we fought, fastened together, to the end,—both now fighting our starboard batteries, and being fixed stern to stem.

"On board the *Scrapis* our ports were not open on the starboard side, because we had been firing on the other. And as we ran across and loosened those guns, the men amidship actually found they could not open their ports, the *Richard* was so close. They therefore fired their first shots right through our own port-lids, and blew them off. I was so far aft that my port-lids swung free.

"What I said, in beginning this letter, will explain to you the long continuance of the action after this moment, when you would say, it must be ended by boarding, or in some other way, very soon. As soon as we on our main deck got any idea of the *Richard's* main deck. We saw that almost nobody replied to us there. In truth, two of the six guns which made her lower starboard battery had burst, and Jones's men would not fight what were left, nor do I blame them. Above, their gun deck had been hoisted up, and, as it proved the next day, we were cutting them right through. We pounded away at what we could see,—and much more at what we could not see,—for it was now night, and there was a little smoke, as you may fancy. But above, the *Richard's* upper deck was a good deal higher than ours, and there Jones had dragged across upon his quarter a piece from the larboard battery, so that he had three nine-pounders, with which he was doing his best, almost raking us, as you may imagine. No one ever said so to me, that I know, but I doubt whether we could get elevation enough from any of our light guns, on our upper deck (nines) to damage his battery much.

he was so much higher than we. As for musketry, there is not much sharp-shooting when you are firing at night in the smoke, with the decks swaying under you.

"Many a man has asked me why neither side boarded,—and, in fact, there is a popular impression that Jones took our ship by boarding, as he did not. Such questions are easier asked than answered. About ten o'clock, an English officer, who had commanded the Union letter-of-marque, which Jones had taken a few days before, came scrambling through one of our ports from the *Richard*. He went up aft to Captain Pearson at once, and told him that the *Richard* was sinking, that they had had to release all her prisoners (and she had hundreds) from the hold and spar deck, himself among them, because the water came in so fast, and that, if we would hold on a few minutes more, the ship was ours. Every word of this was true, except the last. Hearing this, Captain Pearson—who, if you understand, was over my head, for he kept the quarter-deck almost throughout—hailed to ask if they had struck. He got no answer, Jones in fact being at the other end of his ship, on his quarter, pounding away at our main mast. Pearson then called for boarders; they were formed hastily, and dashed on board to take the prize. But the *Richard* had not struck, though I know some of her men had called for quarters. Her men were ready for us,—under cover, Captain Pearson says in his despatch,—Jones himself seized a pike and headed his crew, and our men fell back again. One of the accounts says we tried to board earlier, as soon as the vessels were made fast to each other. But of this I knew nothing.

"Meanwhile Jones' people could not stay on his lower decks,—and could not do anything, if they had stayed there. They worked their way above. His main deck (of twelve) was fought more successfully, but his great strength was on his upper deck and in his tops. To read his own account, you would almost think he fought the battle himself with his three quarter-deck cannon, and I suppose it would be hard to overstate what he did do. Both he and Captain Pearson ascribe the final capture of the *Scrapis* to this strange incident.

The men in the *Richard's* tops were throwing hand-grenades upon our decks, and at last one fellow worked himself out to the end of the main yard with a bucket filled with these missiles, lighted them one by one, and threw them fairly down our main hatchway. Here, as our ill luck ordered, was a row of our eighteen pounder cartridges, which the powder-boys had left there as they went for more,—our fire, I supposed, having slackened there: cartridges were then just coming into use in the navy. One of these grenades lighted the row, and the flash passed—bang—bang—bang—back to me. Oh, it was awful! Some twenty of our men were fairly blown to pieces. There were other men who were stripped naked, with nothing on but the collars of their shirts and their wristbands. Farther aft there was not so much powder, perhaps, and the men were not scorched or burned more than they were wounded. I do not know how I escaped, but I do know that there was hardly a man forward of my guns who did escape,—some hurt,—and the groaning and shrieking were terrible. Imagine all this,—in the utter darkness of smoke and night below decks, almost every lantern blown out or smashed. There were agonies which I have never trusted my tongue to tell. Yet I see, in my journal, in a boy's mock man way, this is passed by,

as almost nothing. I did not think so or feel so, I can tell you.

"It was after this that the effort was made to board. I know I had filled some buckets of water from our lee ports, and had got some of the worst hurt of my men below, and was trying to understand what Brooks, who was jammed, but not burned, thought we could do, to see if we could not at least clear things enough to fight one gun, when boarders were called, and he left me. Cornish, who had really been captain of the other gun, was badly hurt, and had gone below. Then came the effort to board, which, as I say, failed; and that was really our last effort. About halfpast ten, Captain Pearson struck. He was not able to bring a gun to bear on the *Alliance*, had she closed with us; his ship had been on fire a dozen times, and the explosion had wholly disabled our main battery, which had been, until this came, our chief strength. But so uncertain and confused was it all, that I know, when I heard the cry, 'They've struck,' I took it for granted it was the *Richard*. In fact, Captain Pearson had struck our flag with his own hands. The men would not expose themselves to the fire from the *Richard's* tops. Mr. Mayrant, a fine young fellow, one of Jones' midshipmen, was wounded in boarding us after we struck, because some of our people did not know we had struck. I know, when Wallis, our first lieutenant, heard the cry, he ran up-stairs,—supposing that Jones had struck to us, and not we to him.

"It was Lieutenant Dale who boarded us. He is still living, a fine old man, at Philadelphia. He found Captain Pearson on the lee of our quarter deck again, and said,—

"Sir, I have orders to send you on board the ship along side."

"Up the companion comes Wallis, and says to Captain Pearson,—

"Have they struck?"

"No, Sir," said Dale,—"the contrary. He has struck to us."

"Wallis would not take it, and said to Pearson,—

"Have you struck, Sir?"

"And he had to say he had. Wallis said, 'I have nothing more to say,' and turned to come down to us, but Dale would not let him, Wallis said he would silence the lower deck guns, but Dale sent some one else, and took them aboard the *Richard*. Little Duval—a volunteer on board, not yet rated as midshipman—went with them. Jones gave back our captain's sword, with the usual speech about braver. But they quarrelled awfully afterwards.

"I suppose Paul Jones was himself astonished when daylight showed the condition of his ship. I am sure we were. His ship was still on fire: ours had been a dozen times, but was out. Wherever our main battery could hit him, we had torn his ship to pieces,—knocked in and knocked out the sides. There was a complete breach from the main mast to the stern. You could see the sky and sea through the old hulk anywhere. Indeed, the wonder was that the quarter deck did not fall in. The ship was sinking fast, and the pumps would not free her. For us, our jibboom had been wrenched off at the beginning; our main mast and mizzen top fell as we struck, and at day-break the wreck was not cleared away. Jones put Lieutenant Lunt on our vessel that night, but the next day he removed him wounded, and finally all his people, to the *Scrapis*, and at ten the *Poor Richard* went to the bottom. I have always wondered that your Naval Commissioners never named another frigate for her.

"We drifted into Holland. Our wounded men were sent into hospital in the fort of the Texel. At last we were all transferred to the French Government as prisoners, and that winter we were exchanged. The *Serapis* went into the French navy.

RIFLE MATCHES.

A squad of the Elora Rifle Company went out for target practice on Monday last, when the following excellent score was made. Private Chas. Findlay seems to have been the crack shot, having made six bulls eyes and three centres

Range, 300 yards.	Total.
Sergt. Wm. Gerrie.....	23
Corporal J. Young.....	21
A. Findlay.....	13
G. Lillies.....	29
Ensign Tribe.....	22
Corporal Crossman.....	15
R. Ferguson.....	16
A. Lund.....	12
Charles Findlay.....	33
Sergt. Mutch.....	17

—North Wellington Times.

The Shooting Match which came off on Friday last between six members of the Mitchell Volunteer Company, and the same number of civilians, resulted in favor of the latter, by fourteen points. The shooting was good on the whole, very few missing the target at the shorter range. We expect a return match will soon take place. After the firing was over the whole party, some eighteen, repaired to the International Hotel, where an excellent dinner was awaiting them, provided at the expense of our worthy Reeve, who is always ready to encourage any laudable object.—*Mitchell Advocate.*

The Mount Forest Rifles assembled for practice at the range on Wednesday, 22nd ult., front vs. rear rank, under the leadership of Capt. Pearce and Lieutenant Smith, respectively, with the following result. 200 and 400 yards five rounds at each range.

Front Rank.....	153
Rear Rank.....	140

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Thomas Patterson, a member of the Queen's Own Rifles, and a participant in the fight at Ridgway in June, 1866, died in Oakville on Thursday night of consumption contracted while on service at that time. The deceased was for some time a compositor in the *Globe* office.

Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., has been appointed the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of England at the Grand Lodge of Canada, which sits in London on the 14th of July next. We are informed that there will be about 450 delegates present from all parts of the Dominion; and further, that it is the intention of the Free Masons of London to entertain the Grand Lodge at a banquet.

At the last meeting of the Quebec Historical Society, an ancient portrait in oil of the Marquis of Montcalm was exhibited by the Rev. Mr. Verreau. The painting appears to have been executed in the time of the heroic French defender of Canada. The same gentleman gave a list of valuable documents he had lately acquired, consisting mainly of letters written to General Arnold by Trumbull, Gates, Montgomery, during the invasion of 1775, and which were seized in a Holland House, near Quebec.

FENIAN ENGINEERS TAKE OBSERVATION OF FORT ERIC.—The *St. Catharines Briton* states that about three weeks ago two strangers visited Fort Erie, representing themselves as officers of the Royal Engineer corps. They gave their names as Colonel Worthington and Captain Stewart. On these representations they were kindly received by the inhabitants of the village—thinking, no doubt, that they were to have forts built this summer. They proceeded to view the old camp ground, and stake off a certain portion as a site of future operations, which were to commence immediately. Forts were to be built and guns mounted all along the river. They were accompanied on this tour by the celebrated Dave Harrison, also by one of the look-out party. After they had examined the place to their satisfaction, and smiled several times at the expense of the leading hotel keepers, who, by the way, had an eye to business, they proceeded to the ferry with the intention, as they said, of taking the height of the banks on the American side; but failed to return. On communicating with headquarters, it was found that no such men had been sent out, and there is no doubt but the people of Fort Erie were the victims of two Fenian Officers from Buffalo.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London 5th.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone in some remarks, referred to the Duke of Richmond's assertion in the House of Lords last night, that Her Majesty the Queen had intrusted it to the Ministry to dissolve Parliament whenever they pleased. Such a power, said Mr. Gladstone, was unconstitutional, as it left the Ministry at liberty to deal with cases which have not yet arisen. He asked for an explanation of that statement, and contradicted the one made in the House of Commons by the Premier. Mr. D'Israeli, in reply, said there was no discrepancy between the statements made in the two Houses. He had offered to resign, but the tender was declined by Her Majesty. His advice to the Queen was to dissolve Parliament when the state of the public business permits. This was without any reference to the new constituencies, but if the work of the House was soon completed, a new House would be elected by them.

Sir Stafford Northcote made some remarks to the effect that the ministry had no intention to menace the House.

Mr. D'Israeli, again rising, said the right to dissolve Parliament was only reserved by the Ministry in case the issue upon the Irish Church was pressed to a division.

London, May 6.—The entire domain belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company is to be ceded to the Crown.

New York, 5th.—A London special says that during a discussion in the Cabinet, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Right Honourable the Earl of Malmesbury, Keeper of the Great Seal, and the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of the Home Department, openly seceded and refused to serve any longer under Mr. D'Israeli's lead. Subsequently it was rumored the Premier had induced Lord Stanley and Malmesbury and Mr. Hardy to withdraw their secession resolve, and agree to hold office in his Ministry.

The dissenting members of the Ministry still disagree as to the propriety of a further retention of office, but agree to remain in

the Cabinet, particularly as the Queen would not accept the resignation. Mr. D'Israeli is consequently still Premier.

Parliament will be dissolved in autumn, and a general election beheld perhaps when the new Reform Bill comes into operation.

The *Herald's* special says a new and most important phase has occurred in the impeachment matter, which apparently places the acquittal of the President beyond a doubt.

Senator Fessenden, it is reported, has prepared a legal opinion, expressing belief that there are no just grounds shown in the evidence for conviction. Several other Republicans are firm against the conviction, and it is conceded among Radicals that conviction is a failure and the case gone. There is in consequence serious demoralization among Republicans, and it was reported that a new party headed by Chase for the next Presidency against Grant, was immediately to be formed.

The *Tribune* and *Sun* specials consider the conviction of the President certain.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

27th day of April, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency was pleased to lay before the Council a Memorandum from the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, submitting for approval and adoption a draft of certain Regulations respecting the Bonding and Warehousing of goods subject to duties of Excise.

Whereupon His Excellency in Council was pleased to order, AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Regulations so submitted and hereinafter specified, be, and they are hereby approved, under the provisions of the 88th Section, of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 8, intituled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue."

REGULATIONS.

1. Application for the establishment of a warehouse for excise purposes must be made in writing by the person requiring it, and every such application must fully and minutely describe the premises with their exact locality.

2. On receipt of such an application the collector of Inland Revenue will survey the premises, and if satisfied that they are suitable for the purpose, and that they afford the requisite protection to the revenue, and on their being supplied with suitable locks, he will report the facts to the department, whose authority will be required to use such warehouse as a bonding warehouse for excise purposes.

3. The principal door of ingress and egress of every such warehouse shall be provided with two locks at the expense of the owner of the goods warehoused, one of which shall be selected by the collector or by other competent authority, the key of the last named lock to be kept by the collector, and the key of the former by the owner of the goods; and should there be more doors than one, all such other doors and all windows and other means of egress shall be fastened on the inside in a secure manner to the satisfaction of the surveying officer.

4. When any warehouse has been surveyed and accepted as an excise warehouse it shall be designated by a letter, commencing with A, and so on, in alphabetical sequence for each succeeding warehouse surveyed within that division.

5. Over the principal entrance to every warehouse approved for excise purposes there shall be placed the following designation:



V. R.

EXCISE
BONDED WAREHOUSE.

With the proper letter, the whole being in legible characters in black, not less than three inches in height, painted on a white ground.

6. Goods subject to duties of excise may be warehoused in any customs warehouse within the limits of the Inland Revenue Division in which they have been manufactured or to which they may be removed in bond under these regulations; in every such case they must be received into warehouse by the customs locker on the warrant of the collector of Inland Revenue, countersigned by the collector of customs for the port.

7. With the exception of malt no goods shall be entered for warehouse unless the duties accruing thereon amount, under one bond, to at least one hundred dollars.

8. Every package entered for warehouse must, in addition to all other marks and numbers, be distinctly numbered, in red paint mixed with oil, with the number of the entry and the date at which it was entered. The date will be sufficiently indicated by the number of the half month and the last two numerals of the year in which the entry was made: thus, goods entered on the 20th January, 1868, may be dated 14-68; showing that the entry was made in the fourteenth half month of the current fiscal year.

9. All entries are to be numbered consecutively, and the bonds relating to them will bear corresponding numbers.

10. Collectors of Customs having charge of bonded excise goods will keep a debit and credit account of them; and the warrant of the Collector of Inland Revenue will be the only sufficient discharge for their delivery.

11. If any goods, after having been received into warehouse, and before their actual delivery ex-warehouse, be altered in quantity, quality or strength, except by leakage, unavoidable waste, or accident, they shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of Excise or Customs having a knowledge thereof.

12. In case the quantity of goods bonded in any warehouse shall, at any time or by any means, fall short or be deficient of the actual quantity which ought to be or remained warehoused, after deducting the quantities entered ex-warehouse, the owner thereof shall be subject and liable to the full duties on the balance of goods with which the warehouse stands debited, after taking an account of the ex-warehouse entries; and the goods remaining shall be subject to the duties on the quantity deficient, and shall and may be sold for payment thereof, by order of the Department; the surplus, if any, to be payable to the person who warehoused such goods, or his assigns.

13. No goods shall be warehoused or ex-warehoused upon any authorized holiday nor before the hour of nine o'clock in the morning or after four o'clock in the afternoon.

14. All entry papers, bonds, notices and other documents herein required shall be made out by the owner of the goods to which they relate or by his duly accredited agent, and all packages shall be marked and numbered as herein required by the owner or agent.

ENTRY OF GOODS FOR WAREHOUSE.

15. Every entry of goods for warehouse must be preceded by a "written notice" from the person desiring to warehouse them, which notice must be given to the collector in the prescribed form, at least one day before the goods are removed to the warehouse, and must set forth fully the quantity and description of the goods.

16. Entry of goods for warehouse must in all cases be made on the forms sanctioned by the department, and every such entry shall contain a full and complete specification of the goods so entered, stating:

A. The number and description of packages.

B. Marks and numbers.

C. Contents of each in lbs., or gallons, and in the case of spirits the contents are to be stated in gallons of the strength of proof.

D. The duty to which the goods would have been liable had they gone into consumption.

Every cask or barrel of spirits, and every package of tobacco shall be full and whole at the time it is warehoused.

17. Every such entry shall be made in duplicate.

18. The Collector of Inland Revenue will in every case take bonds with each entry as required by sec. 91, 31st Vic., Cap. 8, and on the prescribed form. These bonds must contain a general description of the goods warehoused, and also a reference to the entry papers by number and date. The bond will bear the same number as the entry, and they will be filed together.

ENTRY OF GOODS EX-WAREHOUSE FOR EXPORTATION.

19. Goods subject to duties of Excise shall only be exported in bond from the undermentioned Ports of Entry, viz:

Nova Scotia.....	Hallfax
New Brunswick.....	St. John.
Quebec	Quebec. Montreal.
Ontario	Prescott. Kingston. Toronto. Hamilton. Clifton. Windsor. Sarnia.

And only to British or Foreign Ports of Entry where there are Collector of Customs or other officers of the Government having similar functions.

20. Goods can only be entered for exportation ex-warehouse from a warehouse within the limits of the Port at which they are actually laden on the ship or other vehicles in which they are to leave the country.

21. As soon as any person owning goods warehoused under these regulations shall be desirous of exporting any quantity of such goods, he shall deliver to the collector of Inland Revenue, in whose charge such goods are, a notice in writing specifying the full particulars thereof as set forth in section 16 of these regulations, and also the name of the ship or vessel, and the name of the master of such ship or vessel, or the line of railway, as the case may be, by which such goods are intended to be exported.

22. All casks, boxes, bales or other packages of goods entered for exportation shall, before leaving the warehouse, be conspicuously marked, branded or stamped, as the case may be, by the collectors of Inland Revenue or other proper officer with the letters EXPN.

23. Entry of goods for exportation ex-warehouse, must be made on the forms sanctioned by the Department, and must contain an exact specification of the goods entered as in the case of entries of goods for warehouse. Vide sec. 16. With every such entry an export bond shall be taken in the prescribed form.

24. Export bonds shall be conditional for the due delivery of the goods bonded at the place designated in the entry within a specified time, which time shall not in any case exceed the time usually necessary for the performance of the voyage or journey by the conveyance adopted, and for returning the vouchers by the next mail; and in no case shall the period allowed for the cancellation of the bond exceed one year, unless special authority has been granted by the Department.

25. The cancellation of an Export Bond shall only be considered complete on the receipt of a duly authenticated certificate from the collector of customs or other government officer having similar authority at the Port of Entry to which the goods were bonded, certifying that the goods described in the Export Entry have been landed and duly entered for consumption or warehoused at the place specified in the entry.

26. The entry for Exportation ex-Warehouse shall in all cases be made in triplicate with the collector of Inland Revenue who shall also take the Export Bond.

27. Two copies of the Entry shall be sent to the Collector of Customs at the Port whence the goods are to leave the Dominion, who, on receipt thereof, shall grant a warrant for the landing of the goods described in the Entry on the Railway or vessel therein mentioned.

28. So soon as the goods have been duly laden the Collector of Customs shall certify the fact on the entry papers, one copy whereof shall be filed at the Custom House and the other shall be returned to the Collector of Inland Revenue.

29. Whether goods are entered for export from a customs warehouse, or from a warehouse used exclusively for excise, the collector of the port will in each case be charged with the responsibility of seeing them placed on board the ship, car or other vehicle in which they are to be exported, and he must make such examination of the goods as may be necessary for determining whether they correspond with the description contained in the Entry and especially with reference to spirits whether they are of the strength specified.

ENTRY OF GOODS FOR REMOVAL EX-WAREHOUSE IN BOND.

30. Entries of goods for removal, ex-warehouse, are to be made in triplicate, with detailed specifications, as in export entries.

31. Goods can only be entered for removal ex-warehouse to another warehouse within the limits of a warehousing Port of Entry or to a Bonding Warehouse previously authorized in another Inland Revenue Division.

32. Bonds, in the form prescribed by the Department, must in every case, be taken for the due delivery of the goods at the place of destination.

33. When the goods entered for removal are bonded in a customs warehouse, the locker having charge of them will only deliver them for removal on receipt of a warrant signed by the Collector of Inland Revenue and countersigned by the Collector of Customs, which warrant must contain an exact transcript or abstract of the specification of the goods in the entry, and the locker is required to identify every package and check it by the warrant.

34. Collectors of Inland Revenue on receiving the copies of the entry as above, sec. 31, will at once notify the Collector of Customs of the anticipated arrival of the goods specified, giving him one copy of the entry; and on the arrival of the goods the Collector of Customs will examine them and ascertain whether they correspond with the Entry.

35. As soon as they have arrived and are identified, the Collector of Customs will certify that fact on the entry paper and return it to the Collector of Inland Revenue. The goods are then to be rebonded by the owner in the division into which they are removed. Thereafter they are to be dealt with in the same manner as if they had been manufactured in that Division.

ENTRY OF GOODS EX-WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION.

36. Entry of goods ex-warehouse for consumption will be made in duplicate on the prescribed forms; and every such entry must contain a full specification of the goods, as in an export or removal entry.

37. On receipt of the duty accruing on the goods so entered, the Collector of Inland Revenue will make out a warrant for the delivery of the goods, which, if the goods are in a customs warehouse, must be countersigned by the Collector of Customs, and must contain a transcript of the specification in the entry, and the locker in charge of the warehouse must identify every package with the description contained in the warrant before delivering it.

MALT.

28. Malt warehoused under the Act above cited may be removed in bond from one Inland Revenue Division to another, or from one warehouse to another, and may be exported in bond without payment of duty. But every such removal or export shall be under the same restrictions and conditions as to entry and bonds as are in force in respect of other goods liable to duties of excise, except that bags or other packages containing malt are not required to be marked or numbered, and except further that any duty levied on malt manufactured by himself for warehouse, may do so on giving a general bond in a form to be prescribed by the Department of Inland Revenue, for the payment of the duty on the malt so bonded; which bond shall be for such a sum as the collector or officer, taking it computes will be equal to double the amount of duty that will accrue on the largest quantity of malt that will be warehoused under such bond at any one time, and if from any unexpected cause the quantity of malt shall at any time be in excess of the quantity so computed, further bonds shall be taken for such additional quantity.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 27th April, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CONCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present session of the Legislature, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs,"—His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in an addition to the ports named in lists sanctioned by subsequent order of His Excellency in Council passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Ports be included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, viz:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Port of Elgin, Edwardsburgh.
The Port of Napanee.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, 4th May, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express, 7:00 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Mixed, 1:30 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
Mall, 10:00 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:15 a. m.	10:35 a. m.
Express, 2:10 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mall, 6:15 p. m.	9:00 p. m.

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

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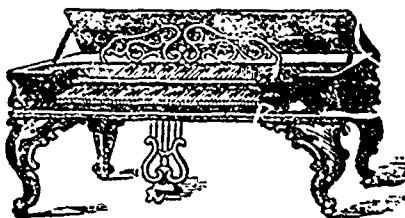


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