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THE SUMMER HATH DIED.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

Was a lingering death that the Summer died,
As it turned and returned again,
As the lover returns to the loved one's side,
Renewing his rapture and pain.

Ah! beautiful summer! Beautiful dead!—
As the leaves that blow over thy tomb,
Recalleth the thought of the glory that's fled,
Here memory lives thro' the gloom.

The gloom that o'er shadows a dream of the past—
O, say! was it all but a dream?
Was the bread of my heart so wantonly cast
On a never returning stream?

I built up a temple of hope of thy skies,
For an idol of beauty and grace,
But, swift as the rift of the summer cloud flies,
It has vanished—dissolved into space.

While empty and void as a newly made grave
Is the place where my temple arose,
And the blood in my heart like the ocean wave
Still remorselessly ebbs and flows.

O, Summer! I've turned and returned like thee,
Recalling the glimpses of youth,
But to glean in the harvest of misery
An alien, stricken like Ruth.

O, Summer! dead Summer! you came to my heart
A hopeful and beautiful bride
But strangely and coldly I see thee depart
Like a ghost that haunted my side.

The leaves are all fallen, the flowers are dead,
The wind hath a dirge in its tone,
And visions that came with the Summer have fled
And left me with Winter alone.

But Winter is welcome, its dearest day
Hath hope of a Summer in store;
As snow on the hill side grief passeth away
And the mourner will mourn nevermore.

OUT FIGHTING IN THE '45; A STORY OF VILLANY AND HAIRBEADTH ESCAPES.

DRAMAS, novels, and romances have no chance of popularity in these days if they are not cast in the sensational mould, and are not calculated to make the hair of regular readers stand on end. Every chapter must contain a murder, a case of suicide, or an abduction at the very least, with a few hairbreadth escapes thrown in by way of appetisers. Even writers of established reputation in the dramatic and novel manufacturing lines are obliged to pander somewhat extensively to this passion for "blood and thunder" excitement on the part of the

public; and thus we find the supply of the intoxicating article keeping pace with the demand. James Grant, the author of the "King's Borderers" and the "Romance of War," is pretty well known to the readers of romances as a ready writer and a clever concocter of intricate plots; and he, it seems, is no exception to the general rule. His last production professes to give a correct outline of the '45 Rebellion, coupled with a story of the usual sensational kind, in which the "hero and the heavy villain" pass through a series of extraordinary adventures in the space of eleven months a summary of which may not be out of place in our columns.

The story opens in this style:—"On a bright morning in May, a long, low, black lugger was creeping along the German Sea, about thirty miles off the Firth of Forth." On board of that lugger was the hero of the story, and a comrade, bound for Scotland, to aid and assist in the rising or rebellion of 1745. The hero's name was Lord Dalquharn, the exiled son of a noble rebel of 1715, and he was going to follow in his father's footsteps by joining the standard of Prince Charlie as soon as it was reared in the Highlands. The captain of the lugger and his principal officer had been pirates before this, and were smugglers then. Their vessel was laden with French brandy and other excisable wares, and the two passengers whom they had on board added very considerably to their risk in case of capture by any of the King's ships. In fact, the first officer suggested the getting rid of this danger by handing over the two Jacobites to the Government for a fair price, or by tying cannon shot to their feet and pitching them overboard in the darkness; but the old pirate captain would not listen to these proposals. After dark the lugger stole up the Firth past North Berwick, where they were boarded by a stout personage, evidently disguised, who toured out to be the consignee of the lugger's cargo and the villain of the story. This important character went mad with rage when he found that two strangers were on board, and instantly gave orders that they should be knocked on the head or confined under hatches, to prevent the possibility of discovery. The captain remained obdurate, however, and the two Jacobites were safely landed near the old church of North Berwick, where they made for the public road in order to reach the house of an old rebel baronet, which was situated a few miles off.

The two friends had not proceeded very far, however, when they were met and made prisoners by a party of Custom House officers, who carried them before a Bailie of

North Berwick named Balcraftie, who was also a ruling elder in the parish kirk, a confederate of the smugglers, a canting hypocrite, and as unprincipled and unscrupulous a scoundrel as ever figured in the pages of a popular novel. They were closely examined by this village Dogberry, detained all night, and on the following day they were escorted to the baronet's house by the Bailie himself, which they found garrisoned by a couple of officers and a party of English soldiers. They were out of the frying-pan and into the fire, in short; but they managed to lull the suspicions of the officers, and to live very comfortably, all things considered, in the house of the old rebel for several weeks. Here the hero met with the heroine—a granddaughter of the baronet—a young lady, beautiful, virtuous, and accomplished, as heroines usually are, and of course, it was a case of love between the two. In addition to Dalquharn, however, the young heiress had three more lovers sighing for her hand and fortune—viz., one of the English officers, the companion of Dalquharn, and Bailie Balcraftie, old, fat, ugly, and wicked as he was; but our hero carried everything before him. There was a moonlight walk and a mutual confession of unalterable love, to be crowned by a wedding as soon as convenient. The young officer next popped the question, and was rejected, when he got drunk, quarrelled with the hero, went out after dark, and was murdered by the old villain Balcraftie, who regarded him as a rival. Dalquharn was also out at the time, and hearing the fatal shot he rushed to the scene of the murder, where he picked up the pistol, and was met by Balcraftie, who instantly charged him with the atrocious crime. He was horror-stricken on hearing such a charge, coming, as it did, from the actual murderer; but our hero felt himself completely in the power of this old hardened villain. He had quarrelled with the young officer a few hours before, he had uttered certain threats against him, and he was found by a respected magistrate with a deadly weapon in his hand, and a dead rival lying at his feet. The Bailie had also discovered his real name and character by tampering with the mail bags, and he (the Bailie) had likewise obtained possession of certain letters, written by Dalquharn to friends in France, which implicated a number of the first Jacobite families in the country. Dalquharn was therefore helpless, and being unarmed, he was compelled by the Bailie, under the threat of instant death, to assist at the burial of the murdered officer, and to say nothing about the foul business to the authorities.

A few days after this our hero again went

out in the evening and met with his friends the Custom House officers, who were on the watch for a gang of smugglers shortly expected to land with a cargo. He took part in the adventure, had a sharp fight with the smugglers, met with Balcraftie among them, saw the leader of the King's officers shot down, and was instantly charged with the murder by the archvillain Balcraftie. After undergoing an examination he was sent as a prisoner to the Bass Rock, where he was confined for several months, and during this period the Pretender appeared in the Highlands and marched triumphantly into Edinburgh. At length Dalquharn broke open his prison, got down the face of the rock, seized a boat and was making his escape, when he was observed and pursued. The tide drove his boat against the base of the rock where it was upset, and in a minute more the fugitive found himself in a cave or tunnel underneath the great rock, where he was confined for 24 hours, and almost drowned. He was taken off, however, by some fisherman, put ashore on the mainland, and reached Edinburgh in a state of starvation and in rags. Here he was introduced to Prince Charles, received a command in the rebel army, got a party of horse and rode out to North Berwick, and burned the house of Balcraftie; but the old scoundrel escaped into England, told the story of his wrongs, and was appointed a sort of commissary under the Duke of Cumberland. Meanwhile Dalquharn, along with the Prince and the other rebel leaders, were invited to sup one evening in the house of the Edinburgh Provost, when the house was surrounded by a strong body of soldiers from the Castle. The party inside managed to escape, however, by a subterranean passage, and after some delay the march into England was commenced, and continued until the Highland army reached Derby. Here the cause was considered hopeless, and a retreat was ordered; but when nearing Penrith the horsemen of Cumberland came upon the rear-guard of the fugitives, and a sharp fight was the consequence. In this encounter the horse of our hero was shot, and fell upon him, crushing him so severely that he was rendered insensible. After some time he recovered his senses, and rushed across the country, where he met by the merest accident with the heroine, when the two were quickly married in the town of Carlisle.

A few days after this we find him in company with the Earl of Kilmarnock in the neighbourhood of Falkirk, and on the way to pay a visit to the Earl's family mansion and Countess. On reaching the house they found it in possession of General Hawley and a dozen of his officers, but the two friends obtained admittance without being discovered. The battle of Falkirk was fought on the following day, and after it was nearly over Dalquharn and two followers were suddenly surrounded by upwards of a hundred troopers, unhorsed, and made prisoners. He was dragged away with a rope round his waist, and afterwards tied to a Highland prisoner, when the whole party set off in the darkness for Edinburgh. The Highlander gave our hero his skenedhu, which was left by an oversight in his possession, and while passing the Avon Dalquharn cut himself loose, stabbed the nearest trooper's horse, sprang over the parapet of the bridge, dived headlong into the Avon, and escaped in the darkness, while the unfortunate Highlander was retaken, conveyed to Edinburgh and hanged. Then the Highland army marched northward, closely followed by Cumberland, and many skirmishes took place, in which our hero ran incredible risks, but somehow he

always managed to escape. At Keith he was on the brink of being cut to pieces, and was only saved by something like a miracle.

The day before the ever-memorable battle of Culloden, a stout gaberlunzie carle, with a basket and some small wares, entered upon the camping ground of the Highland army and commenced to trade with the soldiers. His movements excited suspicion; he was seized, examined, and found to be a spy, and, moreover, he was also found to be no less a personage than Bailie Balcraftie, and his object was the head of the Pretender, and the promised reward of thirty thousand pounds. He had with him a knife to cut off the head, and a silk bag to hold it afterwards, but "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-glee." That night Balcraftie was compelled to act as a guide to the Highland army from Culloden to Nairn, and, having failed to do so, a rope was placed round his neck and over the branch of an oak tree—the silk bag above referred to was drawn over his face, and, in spite of prayers, protestations, and outcries, he was drawn up by several stout Highlanders, and left to dangle in middle air. This ended the career of the "heavy villain," but the hero's adventures were not yet over.

The battle of Culloden commenced with a heavy cannonade from the English artillery, and the shot and shell knocked down many a horse and man in the troop of Lord Dalquharn, while his Lordship and horse remained scathless amid the "pelting of the pitiless strom." There were terrible charges on both sides, outcries, wounds, death, and confusion, and just as the battle was almost lost by the Highland army, Dalquharn was surrounded by a score of the enemy's horsemen, whose swords, we are told, "rained a flashing of blows upon him." The officer in command of the troopers called upon the brave fellow to surrender, but before he had time to make any reply, he was struck on the chest by a spent ball, and tumbled out of the saddle in a state of insensibility. Fortunately he fell by the side of a turf dyke, and fortunately again, the dyke was knocked over him by a cannon shot, which effectually screened him from observation until consciousness returned. By this time the battle was over, and having crawled out from beneath the turf *debris* Dalquharn managed to gain the shelter of a wood close at hand, where he found a number of Highland officers, more or less wounded, concealing themselves among the long grass and brackens. Here the fugitives remained all night; but on the following day they were discovered by a detachment of the enemy and dragged towards a stone dyke for the purpose of being shot. Dalquharn was ranked up among the rest; but just as he was about to be finished, an English officer dashed forward, claimed him as a prisoner, and carried him off to the mansion house of Culloden. Here he was provided with a disguise and a pass, and having thanked his benefactor, he started for the wilds of Badenoch, where he met with the unfortunate Pretender, hiding in caverns and surrounded on every side by bloodthirsty enemies. The Prince and the hero of this story endured this kind of life for several months, and for time were concealed and supported by a party of Highland freebooters who might have earned thirty thousand pounds by giving up the Royal fugitive, but they remained faithful to the last.

One day Dalquharn and a young Highlander named Mackenzie were wandering among the hills, when they suddenly came upon a party of soldiers from Fort Augustus, and were called upon to stand and surren-

der. They paid no attention to this order, however, but turned and made off in the opposite direction, when ten or a dozen bullets were sent after them as fast as the soldiers could fire. One bullet shaved the tip of Dalquharn's right ear, a second tore away the heel of his left shoe, while a third shattered the right arm of his companion Mackenzie. Meanwhile the chase was kept up, and another bullet stretched Mackenzie upon the grass, while Dalquharn slipped a foot at the same moment and tumbled into the dry bed of a mountain torrent. When the soldiers came up to young Mackenzie he looked at them sadly and exclaimed, "Oh villains, you have slain your Prince," and in a moment more the head of the young Highlander was cut off, thrust into a canvas bag, and sent to the Duke of Cumberland at Fort Augustus. This piece of deception so elated the soldiers that they never thought of searching for Dalquharn, and after they departed he got up and made the best of his way to the freebooters' cavern. Some time after this the Prince and our hero got on board a French frigate in the Moray Firth, and were safely landed in France, where Dalquharn met with his wife and lived to a good old age, respected and respectable. Such is the story, and a very excellent and exciting story it is. The hero was made prisoner four times, escaped twice, and got married once, under singular circumstances. He was accused of two murders, imprisoned three months, was knocked insensible by his horse falling upon him, and knocked off a second horse by a musket ball, was nearly cut to pieces by a score of troopers, fell into the bed of a mountain torrent, and had at least a hundred hairbreadth escapes; and all within the space of forty-eight weeks! If that is not making the most of a hero, I should like to hear the story with more stirring adventures.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER OF DAYS GONE BY.

(FROM RECOLLECTIONS OF THE IRISH REGIMENTS.)

The 87th and 47th defended Tariffa against the intrepid Columns who advanced to the breach and repelled their repeated attacks and ultimately pursued them from the Walls, to the tune of "Garry Owen."

An Old Soldier, writing to the Duke of Wellington on the subject of Corporal Punishment in the British Army, mentioned the following anecdote in connection with the Bugler, who struck up "Garry Owen," at that moment.

In 1815 when I joined the 87th under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, there was a Bugler in the Corps, who had been through the whole of the Peninsular War. Paddy Shannon was a favorite with all the men, and something of a hero, but all Paddy had left was his recollection of those acts. The only solace, the notice taken of him at the Canteen—his only triumph—the whiskey. Need I say Paddy Shannon became a "drinker," or that Paddy soon made his appearance at the halberts. The Regiment was paraded, the proceedings read, and Paddy was tied up. The signal was about being given for the Drummers to begin, when Paddy Shannon exclaimed:—"Listen now Sir Hugh: Do you mean to say you are going to flog me. Just recollect who it was who sounded the charge at Barossa, when you

ook the only French Eagle over taken, wasn't it Paddy Shannon? Little I thought that day I would come to this, and the Regiment so proud of that same Eagle on their colors." Take him down, said Sir Hugh, and Paddy escaped unpunished. A very short time, however, elapsed before Paddy again found himself in a similar predicament.

"Go on," said the Colonel.

"Don't be in a hurry," ejaculated Paddy, "I've a few words to say to Sir Hugh."

"The Eagle won't save you this time, sir."

"Is it the Eagle, indeed, then I wasn't going to sny anything about that same, though you are so proud of it. But I was just going to ask if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who, when the breach at Tariffa was stormed by 22,000 French and only the 87th to defend it, if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who struck up 'Garry Owen to Glory Boys;' and you, Sir Hugh, have got the same two towers and the breach between them upon your coat-of-arms in testimony of it?"

"Take him down said the Colonel;" and Paddy was again unscathed.

Paddy, however, had a long list of services to get through and a good deal of whiskey, and before another two months, he was again tied up, the sentence read and an assurance from Sir Hugh Gough that nothing should again make him relent. Paddy tried the Eagle—it was no use—he appealed to Sir Hugh Gough's pride, and the breach of Tariffa without avail.

"And is it me at last," he broke out, "that you are going to flog: I ask you, Sir Hugh, before the whole Regiment, who know it well, if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who picked up the Field Marshal's Staff at the Battle of Vittoria, that the Duke of Wellington sent the Prince Regent, and for which he got that letter which will be long remembered, and that made him a Field Marshal into the bargain. The Prince Regent said, 'you've sent me the Staff of a Field Marshal of France, I return you that of a Field Marshal of England.' Wasn't it Paddy Shannon that took it? Paddy Shannon who never got rap or recompense, or Ribbon, or Star, or Coat of Arms, or Mark of Distinction, but the flogging you're going to give him."

"Damn the fellow, take him down," said the Colonel; and Paddy again got off.

THE BOURBONS.

As it may now be regarded as certain that Queen Isabella and her children will be excluded from the throne of Spain, we have in her expulsion another example of that retributive justice which has followed the race to which she belongs for the last 80 years. The question of who is to be her successor being yet unsettled, it would be premature to say at present that she will be the last reigning Bourbon sovereign; but in the meantime we give a brief sketch of that celebrated royal house, the history of which the events taking place in Spain invest just now with a peculiar interest.

ORIGIN OF THE BOURBONS.

The House of Bourbon, which has given so many sovereigns to France, Spain, and Italy, is of French origin, deriving its name from the old lords of Bourbon, a noble family which centuries ago held very large landed possessions in the former province of Bourbonnais, situated in the centre of France. Through the marriage of a member of the Capet family with a Bourbon heiress, the noble house became allied to royalty in the thirteenth century, and about the middle of the sixteenth we find the first of the race on a throne, in the person of Antoine de Bour-

bon, King of Navarre. Antoine was the father of the gallant and renowned Henry of Navarre, who afterwards became King of France under the title of Henry IV. With this celebrated Prince begins the history of

THE BOURBON DYNASTY IN FRANCE.

And what a history! Extending from 1589, when Henry IV. ascended the French throne, to 1830, when Charles X. was driven out of his kingdom by the Revolution of July, it embraces a period filled with events of the deepest interest and of the highest possible importance to the human family. From the accession of Henry IV., up to the time of the first French Revolution: there was no break in the royal succession or the Bourbon line in France. Louis XIII., Louis XIV., XV., and Louis XVI. were all Bourbons; but, taking the first and the last of these five kings as regards their qualities as rulers, nothing could present a sharper contrast than the character of the first French Bourbon sovereign. Henry "the great" and "the good," as his people delighted to style him, and that of the unfortunate "son of St. Louis," who fell by the guillotine. Whatever the original virtues of the House might have been, by the time that the volcanic outburst of the revolutionary spirit first shook France, and tumbled a dishonored throne into the dust, the race had become woefully degenerate. The guillotine did not, however, finish it in France. From the stormy days of the Revolution, and through those of the Consulate and the Empire, the two brothers of the unfortunate Louis lived in exile. But when Napoleon fell, the elder of them was placed on the French throne by the Allies under the title of Louis XVIII.: a son of Louis XVI., who died while yet a child in 1795, had been the seventeenth of that name. Louis XVIII. had no children, and on his death, which took place in 1824, he was succeeded by his brother, Charles X. But experience had utterly failed to teach wisdom to this obstinate and tyrannical ruler, who sought to restore the absolutism of the French monarchy, the consequence of which was that a revolutionary outbreak occurred in Paris in July, 1830, compelling the King to flee from France, and finally to abdicate. The latter he did in favor of his grandson Henry, Duke of Bordeaux, but the act came too late to save his house. Louis Philippe had already been chosen King of the French, and the Bourbons were, to all human appearance, forever excluded from the French throne. The only surviving descendant of Charles, and representative of the alleged claims of the Bourbons to the French throne, is that same grandson, now known as the Count de Chambord, who is 48 years of age. He is, of course, and exile, but is regarded as the lawful King of France by the legitimists, whose hopes of a restoration he feeds by occasionally holding levees in kingly style.

THE BOURBONS IN SPAIN.

The establishment of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty originated with Louis XIV of France, who in the year 1700 succeeded in placing his grandson Philip, Duke of Anjou, on the throne of Spain as Philip I. The descendants of Philip ruled without interruption until in 1808 Napoleon compelled King Charles IV. to resign and nominated a successor to him in the person of Joseph Bonaparte, the Emperor's brother. Charles died at Rome in 1811, and after the overthrow of Napoleon the eldest son of Charles ascended the Spanish throne as Ferdinand VII. Dying in 1830 Ferdinand left the crown to his daughter Isabella, in whose favor he had set aside by Royal decree the salic law

forbidding a female to sit upon the throne. The claims of Isabella were contested by Ferdinand's brother, Don Carlos, which gave rise to the Carlist war, but Don Carlos having failed to establish his pretensions eventually resigned them, and died in 1835. His son, the Count de Montemolin, in 1860, renounced all claim to the throne of Spain. The Bourbon Princes of Spain have invariably exhibited all the worst characteristics of their race—foremost among which are a passion for absolute power, and a proneness to sensual self-indulgence—and under their pernicious rule every interest, the prosperity of which constitutes the strength and glory of a nation, has dwindled away.

THE BOURBONS IN ITALY.

The late Bourbon dynasties of the Kingdom of Naples and the duchies of Parma and Piacenza were founded by Philip V. of Spain in the early part of the eighteenth century. They were overthrown for the time by the first Napoleon, but after his downfall the Bourbons were restored to the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, which they continued to govern till the revolution of 1860 drove Francis II. to Gaeta as a refugee. This prince still lives, an exile and a wanderer, and it does not seem probable that he will ever recover his lost possessions. The Bourbons of Parma and Piacenza lost those duchies in 1859, which were annexed to Sardinia, and now form a part of the Kingdom of Italy.

THE YOUNGER BRANCH OF THE BOURBON FAMILY.

That branch of the Royal Family of France, known as the House of Orleans, is a younger branch of the Bourbon family, and was founded by Philip, Duke of Orleans, the younger brother of Louis XIV. From him descended that Duke of Orleans who played so remarkable a part in the first French Revolution as Citizen Egalite, and met so tragical a fate, perishing by the guillotine in 1793. Louis Philippe, chosen King of the French in the Revolution of July, 1830, was the son of Egalite; and the Count of Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, is the present representative of the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family. It will be remembered that this prince and his younger brother, the Duke of Chartres, were with our army for some time during the late war. The Count of Eu, another of Louis Philippe's, grandson is the husband of the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, the heiress to the throne of Brazil; and the Duke of Montpensier, the youngest son of Louis Philippe, is married to Marie Isabella, infanta, of Spain, and sister of Queen Isabella. The party in Spain, known as the Liberal Union, is supposed to be in favor of his election to the Spanish throne, in the room of Isabella.—*New York Tribune*,

Paris, 9th.—The Papal corvette "Concevione" has been ordered to Marseilles, to take on board the Queen of Spain.

Madrid, 9th.—The Cubans, in this city, demand that their Island be represented at the deliberations of the Provisional Junta.

The Junta will bring a Bill before the Cortes for the abolition of Slavery, in the colonies, at the expiration of ten years.

The Provisional junta has made a declaration in favor of civil and religious liberty, it is received with great enthusiasm and extensive popular demonstrations have been made in Madrid, in consequence of it.

A rumor is current that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been allowed to re-enter Spain.

Much excitement has been caused in Catalonia by the reforms in customs tariff.

[Written expressly for "THE REVIEW."]
NOTES AND QUERIES.

In reference to the formation of Company Squares with companies told off in sections of fours—is there any necessity that a square should be a square? The French form solid circles; we square the circle. Joking apart, however, why should not the formation for defence which we call a square, be really a pentagon, sexagon, heptagon, octagon or any other like figure, according to the number of sections of fours? These figures would exactly suit the semi-independent action (which I should consider so desirable to cultivate) of these fractions of a company, each of which might take up a face of the figure in its own account. The files of a section of fours might close together (in skirmishing) and the whole section then double in, wheel as requisite, and face outwards.

It seems to me to be one of the advantages of sections-of-fours moving always by wheeling or by the diagonal march, that these small bodies with such supervision as officers and non-commissioned officers might be able to afford in manœuvring would far more readily acquire a ready corporate intelligence (so to speak) and a quick appreciation of what would be required of them as a component part of a company in various positions, than men generally do now. In reference also the important matter of increasing the front of a column of fours, which it has been suggested should be done on the principle of the present increase of sections to subdivisions, &c., applied to the bringing up of alternate sections of fours, and so doubling and quadrupling them, it may be noted that a front of double fours equals the front of a section of a company of sixty-four rank and file, that number doubled again of course equals a subdivision of a company of sixty-four. It is not probable that a company of 75 or 80 men would be much stronger on the march than 64 rank and file, and that would be six file stronger than the full strength of our present companies. Supposing, however, that you had nine sections of fours, the odd section would be available in any way that might be useful, and I would make the centre section the one which should not take part in the doubling formation. This, however, is a matter of detail, best worked out in practice. But what I desire to shew is that, without subdivisions or sections, a front equal to any probable subdivision may be secured on principles already known and practised. Further, a front of sixteen file with its officer and coverer would occupy 34 feet; the utmost extent of front which the very broadest roads would allow having in view all the conditions of a march. Ordinary country roads indeed would scarcely accommodate eight file, free of the ditches, especially as room is required for the passage of staff officers. It would perhaps be nearer the truth to say at once that a column

would find itself reduced practically to fours on the roads. Of course in open fields columns may march on the front of a company or more.

I trust, and I have reason to believe, that we shall not come together for drill another year under the present system, and I hope that one point of the new drill will be the substitution of sections of fours for the present formation, and also for subdivisions and sections. If we consider what has been found useless and abolished, we need not shrink from further simplifying. I dare say there were not wanting advocates of the old pace one foot forward, the other to the side front (I forget what it was called) some ten to fifteen years ago.

It seems to me that the inconvenience of re-telling off so forcibly urged by a correspondent of the *Volunteer Service Gazette* (Eng.), quoted by the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* of 21st September is overrated. At all events if a company be John, James and Peter in the course of an hour's drill, it concerns the Captain chiefly, and his head ought to be clear enough to remember his position in the Battalion through three or four changes. But the information vouchsafed to us about the new drill is so meagre, that we are in no position to form a judgement on it if we depend only on what we learn from public prints. One thing, however, is certain, if it be puzzling for a company to be now and then re-numbered, how confusing must it be to eight flank men of subdivisions to remember that they are not only that, but flank men of sections and right or left files into the bargain, and so on.

It appears to me that the immense saving of time and labor which would accrue both to men and instructors, where time is so limited for training as it is with us, from the substitution of the wheel of fours for the present formation, warrants me in reiterating my advocacy of it in the hope that Volunteer officers generally will coincide with me. Too much pressure of public opinion cannot be brought to bear on the authorities in such matters. There has been time now since we first heard of the new drill at Aldersholt, with all the advantages and facilities possessed by the military authorities, to have produced a new company and battalion drill.

But there is no real reason why the Canadian Militia should await Imperial action, and I am much mistaken if the accomplished soldier, who is no mere routine man, at the head of the department, be not found prepared to take the initiative, if the military authorities remain too long entangled in the meshes of red-tape.

It does not take men of common sense a lifetime to obtain an insight into the formation of a company and a battalion, and I believe a committee of five officers (not more than two of whom shall be professional soldiers) under the supervision of the Adjutant-General would be able to revise com-

pany and battalion drill in three months. At all events the present system is doomed and the more Catos that can be found to howl continually for the destruction of that Carthage the better.

Non-pivot drill, no distinction between front and rear ranks, and sections of fours in lieu of present fours, subdivisions and sections would be my watchwords if I were a "leader of men!"

Without venturing on an opinion on the single-line question mooted by your correspondent "Veteran" it may be noted, as a somewhat curious fact in connection with that principle, that at Sohr, Frederic actually did win the battle in single rank, his force being so inferior to that opposed to him that, in its ordinary formation, he would have been outflanked on both wings. Of course he trusted to that perfect drill, steadiness, and power of manœuvring, in which, as in their fire, the Prussians were so infinitely superior to any other European Army of that date.

"Veteran" speaks of making a "beast of burden" of the soldier. Is not the velocipede idea worth very serious attention? Fifty of these cheap machines supplied to a back-country company to aid it to the front would be a not uninteresting experiment, and would save to them expense of transport which occasionally tell heavily, both against the pockets of the men and the popularity of the service. But who shall venture to waft aside the fumes of the sacred odor of red-tape? "There should be more simplicity in the accounts says "Veteran," and it is very true. Look at the Form of Parade State in use among the regulars, and recognize red-tape in all its glory. It is fortunate for us that we are not compelled to use such forms.

I remember a strong case in point: In June, 1866, two battalions of volunteers were quartered together with a regular regiment. The adjutant of regulars, with the greatest kindness, offered every facility and assistance to both battalions from his orderly office. The orderly office of one battalion accepted the aid; that of the other declined it. Not without many thanks and a sincere sense of gratitude, but, with an able commanding officer, who devoted a good deal of attention to his orderly room, and an adjutant who had seen enough of service and of the world generally to separate wheat from chaff, it did not really require the assistance. What was the result? The orderly room which had the aid of the regulars was, I was credibly informed, working till unholy hours in the evening in the sisyphæan task of masterly war-office forms; while the clerks of the other departed in peace at six o'clock at the latest, and seldom that.

I entirely agree with "Veteran" on the subject of the access of men to their officers. The present system in the army is a relic of almost eastern despotism, but it does not affect us. The relations between a Canadian

officer of volunteers and his men are of a different character. In fact regulars are scarcely a pattern to us beyond drill, and if, in that respect, we could attain to their silence, coolness, precision, promptitude, and set up, there would be no troops like us in the world.

I note in the *Illustrated News* of the 29th August, an inspection of the 1st Staffordshire Volunteers, which, by the way, are said to have mustered 1048 strong. The battalion was formed into two for brigade purposes, and at the conclusion of the inspection, Col. Dishon, the inspecting officer, after a good deal of praise, referring to brigade movements, "candidly told the officers they wanted more practice." There is an exquisite sarcasm in thus putting a self-evident truth in the position of a half-pitying sort of blame—Practice! Yes, I should think we do want practice! It is not of so much consequence in England as here, but I should like to know how we are to attain the confidence which looks well at a review, in brigade movements, without longer opportunities of bringing battalions together. It might be a very different thing in action; for it is quite probable that the man who would be nervous, and particular at a review, would care little about the strict correctness of his position, or of his word of command, so long as his mind grasped the situation, and he could make his men distinctly understand where he wanted them to move.

Noting your recent article on the masterly paper on the "National Church" in the 'Edinburgh' for July; I also notice what seems a singular and illiberal omission in the article on "English Dictionaries" in the same number. I mean the omission of any mention of Webster's and Worcester's splendid works. It seems rather *de haut en bas* treatment on the part of a nation which has scarcely yet gathered common sense enough to separate Is from Js, and Us from Vs in their Dictionary arrangements, to ignore these magnificent American contributions to the common literature. I do not mean to say that they are either of them without faults, but they are of far more value than any similar English publication since Johnson.

Can any of your subscribers or contributors tell me where I can procure a story of De la Motte Fouque's called the Magic Ring? It belongs to a series of which "Undine" was Spring, "Aslauga's Night" Autumn, and "Sintram" Winter, the "Magic Ring" being Summer. Every one knows "Undine;" some few know "Sintram;" but very few know "Aslauga's Night" or the "Magic Ring," which is the most brilliant and beautiful of them all, a glowing gem of chivalry! Some years ago I saw it in an American Publisher's List, but have failed to find it in any recent one. G.W.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW having a wide and extensive circulation, not only in the Dominion of Canada but in British Columbia, it is therefore the best medium to Advertise in.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY PRIZE MEETING.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—The Annual Shooting Match and Horse Races of the Ottawa Field Battery, came off on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th inst., at the Rideau Rifle Range, commencing at 8 o'clock a.m. The amount of prizes competed for was about \$200, presented by the citizens to the Battery. The Spencer Rifle being used, and the wind, with occasional showers, sweeping from the right across the range, anything like a good score was out of the question. Not wishing to trespass too much on your valuable space, I only give the names of winners of prizes. Permit me to remark that the match was open to the whole battery, but only twenty availed themselves of the opportunity of competing, owing principally to the belief which prevails that the Spencer Repeating Rifle is not able to compete with the more popular Snider, and consequently declined to avail themselves of the opportunity of the match rather than have their names with very inferior scores published.

1ST MATCH.—Ranges 200 and 300 yards; five shots at each.

	Total.
Sergeant Richard.....	27
Driver Martin.....	25
Gunner Lowe.....	24
Driver H. Martin.....	24
Driver Savage.....	23

2ND MATCH.—Ranges 200 and 400 yards; three shots at each.

Driver W. Gray.....	20
Driver Joseph Martin.....	17
Gunner Lowe.....	17
Gunner Prano.....	15
Gunner Balbirnie.....	14
Sergeant-Major Stewart.....	14
Gunner Kerr.....	13

3RD MATCH.—Ranges 400 and 300 yards; three shots at each.

Gunner Prano.....	19
Driver Joseph Martin.....	17
Driver Savage.....	14
Sergeant Gilmor.....	13
Gunner McDonald.....	12

4TH MATCH.—Ranges 400 and 500 yards; three shots at each.

Sergeant-Major Stewart.....	18
Driver Savage.....	14
Gunner Lepine.....	13
Driver W. Gray.....	13
Gunner Prano.....	12
Gunner Black.....	11
Gunner McDonald.....	11

CONSOLATION MATCH.—Range 200 yards; five shots.

Lieutenant Stewart.....	15
Captain Forsyth.....	14
Gunner Patterson.....	14
Driver Baskerville.....	10
Gunner Scott.....	10

SECOND DAY.

The afternoon, of which was arranged for Horse Racing, was dry and rather cold. Shortly after noon the drivers with their horses and a goodly number of citizens began to assemble; and after the necessary arrangements had been completed, eight

horses started off at full speed around the hill overlooking the Rifle Range. Two circuits around the hill was required to make a mile and a quarter heat, which was made in about four minutes. The following are the winners:

1st.....	Driver Sharpe
2nd.....	Driver Barnes.
3rd.....	Driver Nelson.
4th.....	Driver Dempsey.

2ND OR HURDLE RACE excited more sport from the troopers preferring the green turf to jumping over hurdles, three feet high and ten in the course, but after the 1st and 2nd was passed they came in in very good style. Time about five and a half minutes.

1st.....	Driver Savage.
2nd.....	Driver Sharpe.
3rd.....	Driver Barnes.
4th.....	Driver Dempsey.
5th.....	Driver Nelson.

This concluded the sport for the season, and all dispersed highly satisfied, and with the intention of each having a first prize next year both in shooting and racing.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,

JOHN STEWART, Lt., O. F. B.

Sept. 30th, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Knowing that your columns are ever open for the advocacy of real Volunteer interests, and that you have the welfare of the force at heart, I take the liberty of offering a few remarks upon the Rifle Tournament just completed at Laprairie, and of making a suggestion or two, for the consideration of the officers of the Dominion, and, indeed, of all other Associations throughout the country. The prime object and aim of our Great Canadian Wimbledon meeting in common with every other Rifle match in the Dominion is no doubt intended to be the perfection of our Volunteer soldiers in the use of the Rifle as that in case of attack we shall not be found defenceless or entirely deficient in the arts of Warfare. This I think can safely be assumed to be a fact acknowledged by every one. One thing at least has been brought to light very clearly by the late meeting, and it is this: that the distribution of prizes as between officers and men was out of all proportion; the officers, as every one who has watched the scores must know, carrying off the great bulk of the prizes, the privates and noncommissioned officers being quite unable to compete at all for the best prizes.

The Laprairie match is no exception in this matter, but experience teaches that every match held in the country is attended with precisely the same results, the officers, in almost every case, carrying away the prizes from their men. Now, Sir, is this as it should be? By schooling officers in the use of the breech-loader are we performing our duty to the country? or are we simply throwing away our money upon officers holding commissions in the Regular and Volunteer forces, and of whose business the use of the Rifle is none whatever? Is it right or just that the poor private to whom in

many instances the money would be a God-send should be deprived of it by their officers; men who should be less avaricious of prize-money and better able to do without it. The reason for this superiority of officers over their men is unquestionably the fact, that they are men of more means and leisure at their command. This is one of the greatest evils of the present system, and one which can and ought to be remedied. An officer is never, even were he so inclined, allowed to use a rifle in any engagement, his weapons are his sword and his revolver, but as the introduction of breech-loaders has almost entirely done away with hand to hand conflicts his revolver must be the main weapon of defence. In place of allowing officers to enter in all matches where a private is allowed to compete, I would suggest that certain of the matches be set aside for privates exclusively, and that the best prizes be reserved for them in place of for the small bores, as in the late matches. A match for officers in which the Revolver alone be used would be far more in keeping with their position as officers.

There are many other changes that might be made in the same direction and to signal advantage, but I will leave to others the task of penning the many and loud complaints against the small bore monopoly that were to be heard at Laprairie: contenting myself if I have secured your interest in behalf of the much-abused but all suffering privates.

I am, yours &c.,

A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

Oshawa, Sept. 28th, 1868.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Your able and full remarks on the subject of the recent Rifle Association meeting at Laprairie, as set forth in your editorial of last week, has left me but little else to add on the matter. As you say small bores were allowed too much privilege to the detriment of the real weapon of the force—the Snider, the use of which should be encouraged on all possible occasions and in every possible manner. It would also be well to hold the next meeting earlier in the season, say in August, the chances of dry weather are much greater: a desideratum which would tend much to the comfort and ease of the men and to good results in firing.

There is no doubt that all parties will be stimulated to excel in next year's meeting, the spirit of rivalry being thoroughly roused, and which will doubtless tend to create an excellent body of Canadian marksmen, a credit to themselves and country. Much has been said about partiality being shown to favored individuals at the recent meeting, I have learned nothing to substantiate this report, faults—many faults were committed, but this cannot with justice be cast against the committee. The whole affair, being as it was the first of the kind, was

purely experimental, and experience has taught much wisdom, and all difficulties and annoyances will be smoothed over for the meeting next year.

It is a great pity that some people mistake their calling or profession, and are so puffed up with conceit, pride and self-satisfaction that they cannot see the ridiculous figure they cut.

Extreme disgust, or I should rather say amusement, was created by a certain individual, high in rank and his own estimation; one of those oddities one meets with occasionally, a veritable haw! haw! demmed fine! who affected snobbery in its fullest details. To dilate on the absurd antics of this lavender-kid individual would affect his very weak and senseless nerves, so I will spare him much. Let me tell him, and I speak as others say, that in his attempts at officiousness he better take the hint ere he find plain speaking too uncomfortably for him.

The appointment of Colonel McDougall to the Adjutant Generalship, under the new Militia Law, gives universal satisfaction. Colonel McDougall is a popular man, a valuable and efficient officer, capable and fully up in his duties. An earnest worker in the Volunteer cause, kind and affable to all, earnest in his endeavors to promote the interests of the Force, he is the best man that could be chosen for this important position.

It is to be hoped suitable and proper selections will be made for the posts of Deputy Adjutant General. We want officers who can command the esteem and respect of our brave Volunteers, not strutting fools and uniformed dandies. There have been a good deal of this trash palmed off upon us, and men, who really are as ignorant of their duties as it were possible to conceive, are suddenly invested with a title as long as your arm. Merit and sterling qualities should be the guide in choosing officers, and all favoritism and party favors should be frowned down. Lieut. Colonels Cassault, Smith, and Captain Harwood are the parties spoken of a Deputy Assistants Adjutant Generals. Lt. Colonels Cassault and Smith have already been before the public in connection with the Force. Of Captain Harwood, M. P. P. for Vaudreuil, little is known of his claims for a staff officer. There are several gentlemen who have had long and great experience among Volunteer officers, men who have been in the Force since the beginning who have studied and perfected themselves, more fit for the position than a gentleman whom no one doubts to be a truly honorable and loyal person but who has taken no active or prominent position in Volunteer affairs. It may be found that the Adjutant General knew perfectly what he was about when he appointed Mr. Harwood. We shall see, and perhaps may find we have been too hasty; if so shall be glad to retract.

What are "smooth bores" is a query that suggests itself after reading your last

weeks editorial. I infer you mean "smooth bores." This is a common error that many have crept into.

Brigade Major Healy left for England on Saturday last on recommendation of the Medical Board. Cap Healy is an efficient officer, we wish him a safe journey. He will report to the Adjutant-General in London.

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the drill "shed." The roof is being put on, in a few days the building will be covered in.

I notice the press writers call it a drill shed, why shed? I turn to my dictionary and find: shed, a slight building or covering. Now, is its application meant to convey a joke or a pun? It surely merits the name of Hall, to call it a shed, is to give any one who has not seen it, a poor idea of its solidity and grandeur.

The two men of the Grand Trunk Brigade who were tried for insubordination and misconduct by court martial, were, as a local paper says "honorably" acquitted. They were acquitted I allow, but not honorably, their comrades undertook to judge them afterwards, and ignominiously ejected them from the ranks. So much for two sides of the story.

We hail with pleasure the arrival of the bands of the Rifles and 78th Highlanders which arrived here from Quebec on Wednesday morning.

Whilst these bands have been absent from the city, we have had comparatively little Military music. The band of the Rifle Brigade is certainly the finest of the kind in Canada and we are glad to welcome it back again.

Col. Lyons, Assistant Adjutant General, has reported his arrival and resumed the duties of his department.

A special meeting of the Diocese of Montreal, for the election of a successor to the late lamented Bishop and Metropolitan, is called for Tuesday, the 10th of November.

30th WELLINGTON BATTALION

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Annual Shooting Match of No. 6 (Eramosa) Company took place on the 3rd inst. The Township Council grant and private subscriptions footed a very liberal list of prizes, and so even was the shooting that several ties had to be shot off before the following score could decide the result of the successful competitors. Ranges 200 and 300 yards; 5 shots at each.

Private Wishart,	31 pts
“ Simpson,	29
“ Martin,	29
“ Smith,	28
Sergeant McDonald,	28
Corporal Swinford,	28
Private A. Johnson,	28

Private Wishart thus became winner of the 1st prize and holds the Company Medal for the current year, the remainder take prizes as they stand.

All Comers Match at 300 yards; 3 shots; 22 competitors, including four civilians.

Lieutenant Kennedy,.....	10 pts.
Sergeant McDonald,.....	10
Private Smith,.....	9
" Robinson,.....	9
" Simpson,.....	9

Took prizes as they stand.

Consolation Match, 200 yards; 3 shots.

Ensign Day,.....	11 pts.
Private W. Croft,.....	9
" G. Moore,.....	9
" R. Swales,.....	8
" R. Grieve,.....	7
Lance Corporal J. Luttrell,.....	7
Corporal R. Scott,.....	7

Took prizes as they stand.

RIFLE MATCHES.

THE CURRIER MEDAL.—The competition for the Silver Champion Medal, presented by J. M. Currier, Esq., M. P. to the Victoria and Ottawa Cadets, came off on Tuesday at the Rideau Rifle Range, and resulted in favor of the Victoria's, by whom it was won also last year. A protest was entered against their team, however, by the Ottawa Cadets, on the ground that three of those firing it were members of the Volunteer corps. On the part of the Victoria's it is contended that as long as the members of the corps are *bona fide* scholars of the Grammar School, they have a right to compete. At present the Victoria's retain the medal, and should the protest not be acknowledged it becomes their property, as they will have won it two years in succession.

The following are the scores made on both sides at 100, 200 and 300 yards:

VICTORIA CADETS.

	100yds.	200yds.	300yds.	T'l
Pvt. McCracken,	3403	320	300	18
" Fisher,	2043	003	300	15
" Bate,	2334	240	003	22
" Hunter,	4443	223	034	23
" Cotton,	4444	433	330	31
" Robertson,	4444	034	304	30

Total, 139

OTTAWA CADETS.

	100yds.	200yds.	300yds.	T'l
Sgt. Armstrong,	3523	320	200	18
" Cousens,	2333	430	500	24
Pvt. Cassells,	0033	433	000	26
" Todd,	2424	303	200	20
" White,	4340	230	000	16
" Wickstead,	4444	024	002	24

128

A handsome gold locket was generously given by Mr. E. K. McGillivray, of Sparks street, for the boy making the highest individual score, and was won by Master Cotton of the Victoria's, who made the fine score of 31 out of a possible 400.—*Citizen*.

CHALLENGE RIFLE MATCH.—While the annual rifle match of the 33rd Batt. was going on at Seaforth last month, three gentlemen of that place—Messrs. Russell, Robertson, and Hunter—threw out a challenge to shoot with any three men of the battalion for \$30 a side. The challenge was taken up by Sergeant Joslin, of Bayfield Company; Corporal Hart, of the Goderich Artillery; and Private Bissett, of Exeter Company. The match came off a Seaforth on Friday last, 25th ult., when the Volunteers won by nine

points. Ranges 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards, five shots at each range. The match passed off very amicably under the superintendence of Capt. Bull. We may say that the challenge was not given in a defiant tone, but quite the contrary; and the civilian trio expressed themselves quite satisfied at the result of the match, and to show that they were so, they entertained their Volunteer friends most hospitably, at Sharp's Hotel, to a sumptuous spread. The Volunteers of Seaforth also have reason to remember their civilian friends most kindly. The following is the score:

VOLUNTEERS.

	200	300	400	500	Tot.
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	
Corp'l Hart,	18	13	17	17	65
Sgt. Joslin,	16	13	16	10	55
Pte. Bissett,	15	9	17	11	52

Total172

CIVILIANS.

	200	300	400	500	Tot.
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	
S. Robertson,	16	15	12	14	57
— Russell,	16	16	12	10	54
— Hunter,	14	12	10	16	52

Total163

—*Clinton New Era*.

A PAGE OF FRENCH HISTORY

The atrocities committed by the French authorities during the *coup d'etat* are now engaging the attention of the journalists of the Empire. In the *Tribune* of Saturday last M. Eugene Pelletan makes a quotation from M. Tenot's recent history of the *coup d'etat*. This quotation states that when a column of troops ordered to put down the insurgents in the Var reached Salernes, there were eighty prisoners chained in the rear. At Salernes the officer in command resolved to execute a prisoner, a weaver named Giraud, and also another man from Vernon, called Antoine N—, who seems to have been selected for death for no better reason than that he was accidentally coupled with Giraud. The column marched on towards Lorgues, leaving these two prisoners behind at the mayoralty. Shortly afterwards they were brought out into the high road near the Saint Clair chapel. A Gendarme belonging to the Luc brigade had received orders to shoot them both with his own hand. This gendarme knew Giraud intimately. He came up to him, pistol in hand, and said, "Giraud, you will forgive what I am obliged to do; but I am a soldier and must obey orders." Giraud replied, "I do forgive you; but make haste, and let me not suffer." They exchanged a few words more, and even kissed each other. The gendarme then put the muzzle of the of the pistol to Giraud's ear, and pulled the trigger. Giraud fell. A second later his companion, Antoine N—, was shot, and fell also. The gendarme and the men under his orders then got on horseback and galloped after the column. It turned out that neither of the men left for dead was mortally injured. Giraud, who was wounded in the back of the neck had strength enough to get back on foot to Luc, where his wife secretly nursed him, while publicly she went into mourning, and said masses for his soul. As soon as he recovered he took refuge in Piedmont, and the part which he took in the insurrection was so insignificant that at the end of a year he came back without question under an amnesty. Antoine N—

also recovered, but was stone deaf for the rest of his life, and he died some years ago. Giraud is now a baker at Arcs, and it is from his lips that the historian learned the above particulars.

"The appearance of M. Tenot's book," says the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "has been the signal for the reproduction of various anecdotes respecting the 2d of December. One paper gravely asserts that the troops acted against the people in consequence of an order misconceived. An aide-de-camp dashed up to St Arnaud for instruction; the Boulevards were up. St Arnaud, who had a bad cold, could hardly speak for coughing. Whilst trying to catch his breath he repeated twice "Massacreez toux!" and off went the aide with the order, "Massacrez tous!" and hence the blood which still soils the Imperial purple."

THE POPE AND HIS ARMY.

A communication from Rome, in the *Italie* of Florence, says:—"The Pope is rifling his cannon—that is, as many as possible. The operation is accomplished in the arsenal within the enclosure of the Vatican, so that the spiritual and temporal weapons of the Holy See are forged side by side. The Count de Caserta, who prides himself on his knowledge of artillery, varies the delights of his honeymoon with frequent visits to the workshops, where is also being executed the transformation of the muskets of the 1857 model into breech-loaders. Unfortunately the alteration is so badly done that the new arms burst in the soldiers' hands. The Remington guns, ordered at Birmingham and Liege, are very little better, especially those which the Catholic committees have had made at their expense. These bodies being persuaded that the military authority at Rome, entirely composed of natives, is a band of thieves, send their offerings as much as possible in kind. The tobacco, hospital wine, and flannel waist-belts are all very well, but the weapons are never in perfect conformity with the regulation pattern. Desertions continue in the foreign corps, and an average of ten a day is not denied. This tendency to evasion is inexplicable. The foreign troops are better fed, better paid, and less harassed than those of any other army. The committees have opened clubs, where the men of each country find amusements, books, journals, and their favourite dishes, and all nearly gratuitously. The chaplains are incessantly preaching up fidelity to the flag; but it is labour thrown away. The Pope, on this subject, does not spare remonstrances to General Kanzler; the latter naturally throws the fault on the officers who make the enlistments. The latter, in fact, allow themselves to be deceived by subaltern who receive a premium for every man enrolled.

New York, 9th.—A despatch from Washington says; Reverdy Johnson's speechifying diplomacy is not only not relished generally here, but is absolutely meeting with disfavor by many of the Liberalists of England. A letter received here from a leading English Liberal complains that our newly installed representative at the Court of St. James has snubbed every Liberal Minister who has approached him, and predicts that he will be completely bamboozled by Disraeli and Stanley, unless he speedily cuts loose from the cunning aristocrats into whose seductive meshes he has fallen.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1868.

THE Nova Scotia Legislature seem determined to push their obstructive policy to the utmost, and have recently passed a Bill declaring that the Militia of that Province cannot be enrolled to serve outside its limits. Now we cannot conceive anything more foolish than this Bill which is in direct contradiction to a British law and precedent. In the three Kingdoms it is well known that Militia, when embodied serve anywhere. The Irish regiments in England or Scotland, and the English and Scotch in Ireland. Distinctions arising from provincial divisions is altogether unknown; the Militiamen of the three countries being simply regarded as British soldiers, equally at home in either country. Besides it is well known that when Volunteers or Militia are embodied, they always render better service outside their own district than within it.

The passage of this Bill implies on the part of the Nova Scotians, that they consider their own military resources sufficient to protect them from foreign aggression: and to complete the idea they should pass another Bill—that the Militia of the other Provinces will not be allowed to serve in Nova Scotia. By this they would take a long step towards the fruition of their cherished idea of isolation. That policy of isolation was, unfortunately, too long pursued by the Home Government towards the North American colonies, which remained to the British Crown after the revolution, and we are tasting its natural bitter fruit to-day in the sectional jealousies which so greatly retard our progress as a nation, and tend to defer the realization of our homogeneity. Looking at this question in its true light we are struck with the illogical, almost unreasonable, nature of the case set up by those impracticable provincials. As a portion of the British Empire, and from its geographical position Nova Scotia is important, not from anything arising from its resources, which are small, or manufactures which scarcely exist, but simply as the Atlantic seaboard of the great Canadian nation. Now the inhabitants of that seaboard province have enjoyed for a great number of years the protection of British arms by land and sea, their commerce has been fostered and fisheries protected by those arms; and by them have they been secured in the exercise of freedom. After all this, if a war should unfortunately break out between Great Britain and the United States, the paltry handful of men which Nova Scotia would be compelled to place in the field for her own defence, must not forsooth cross the borders of their own little Province in defensive retribution, perhaps of their outraged homes and families. We cannot believe the people would endorse so contemptible a policy, or allow themselves to sink into the condition of paltrons unworthy of exercising those rights which are of the dearest privilege of a British citizen.

Had the people suffered any wrong, had their sons been compelled, as is the case in many European nations, to serve in a manner odious to their feelings, then we might see in the passage of this Bill a tangible show of justice, but the contrary being the case, and the act being altogether uncalled for, we cannot but regard it in the light of a defiance cast at the central authority; such we believe it to be, and so the issue will be tried.

THE rumor prevalent some time ago turns out correct; we are to have a new Governor. Lord Monck goes home and his successor is on his way to Rideau Hall. During his administration of the Government, Canada has passed from the condition of a province into a young and vigorous nation containing all the elements which naturally point towards a magnificent

future. If Lord Monck was not a brilliant or very popular Governor, he was at least possessed of sufficient sound sense to keep himself aloof from party politics in which his interference could do no possible good. Amiable in his manner he won the good opinion of all whose business brought them in contact with him; and it speaks well for him that now on his departure, the worst that can be said is that he lived quietly, unostentatiously, and did not mix with the people.

In our sphere we have always been careful to avoid mixing ourselves with the political questions of the day, save when the interests of the class we represent were involved. That class—the Volunteers—have not received the encouragement they deserved; but we hope our new Governor will find time and opportunities to aid the efforts of the defensive element of our people in creating and fostering the military spirit in Canada.

The following, in reference to the new appointment, is from the London Times.—

"We have reason to believe that Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales, has been appointed Governor-General of Canada, Lord Monck's term of service having expired. Sir J. Young was formerly Secretary for Ireland, and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He is a Liberal in politics, and his selection by the Duke of Buckingham for the important post to which he has just been appointed so far indicates a desire on the part of the Government to exercise their patronage irrespective of party consideration."

From the London Express.

"The appointment to the Governorship of Canada rises far above the sphere of party politics; and the selection of Sir John Young will probably give satisfaction to the thinkers of both sides. A trained official—a politician whose Parliamentary career dates from the year before the passing of the first Reform Bill—a statesman who has graduated in public business and in the art of governing men in the several offices of Lord of the Treasury, Secretary to the Treasury, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and finally as Governor of New South Wales—Sir John Young is well qualified to discharge the duties of his new post. The merest sciolist in politics knows how delicate those duties are, and how much depends upon the tact, temper and skill of the representative of the English Crown in Canada. A private despatch to the Home Government from Sir John Young, while Lord High Commissioner, led, it has been generally believed, to the cession of the Ionian Islands, and there has been no reason to doubt the soundness of the opinions he then expressed. Indeed, it would have been difficult to have found a new Governor for Canada to whom the word safe would more emphatically apply; and the appointment announced to-day is in every way a direct antithesis to the ridiculous attempt to fast Lord Mayo upon India. Sir John Young is a Liberal of the earnest, thoughtful type, and, like Mr. Gladstone, commenced public life as a Conservative, afterwards holding prominent place in the Peelite section of the House. The new Governor assumes the reigns of office when the horizon is happily clear, and when none of the con-

plex questions which agitate the Canadian mind from time to time have an aspect indicative of trouble. But the peculiarity of the politics of this great colony is that the points in its internal policy, and the rivalry between its different religions and national elements, are at least as difficult to deal with as its relations with the parent and other States. Matters of intense significance, clouds scarcely bigger than a man's hand, may arise at any moment, and it is satisfactory to know that a statesman of the ability and experience of Sir John Young is equal to such contingencies."

On the first of the present month the much talked of Militia Act came into force. An immense deal has been said and written in anticipation of the probable effect of the new law upon the Volunteer service. As yet we have had scarcely sufficient time to judge of its workings, but it is apparent that in Ontario it will be found perhaps altogether unnecessary to enforce the draft, where a sufficient number of Volunteers have always, and are now, easily obtained. In Quebec it may be somewhat different, but from the peculiar character of the people of that province, the provisions of the draft is not so likely to cause discontent, for it is in fact merely a re-establishment of the system under which they so successfully defended their country in former days, and is for them evidently well adapted. We apprehend however that, if the Government relies upon the Volunteer Force, more encouragement will have to be extended to those who volunteer, especially to the officers, who, if they are not well backed, will not be able to offer inducements sufficient to keep their ranks up to the standard of efficiency required.

The state of Volunteering in the Maritime Provinces is nearly, if not quite, up to Ontario, but the force being essentially a popular one, care should be taken to keep it popular. That it is popular is proved by the fact that nearly every week we see in General Orders the embodiment of new companies.

Last Monday, Col. MacDougall, Adjutant General, left Ottawa en route for England. Before his departure from this continent he is to visit West Point Military Academy, and draw up a report thereon for the information of the Canadian Government. Col. MacDougall's well known ability and experience well fit him for the task. During his absence Lt. Col. Powell, D. A. G., will perform his duties.

The remarks of our correspondent "A Volunteer Officer" fully bears out our observations in last issue of *This Review*. Rifle Matches are for the purpose he indicates, and the Volunteer private and non-commissioned officer should have the greater amount of prizes. As this is a matter which the Volunteers have in their own hands, we hope to see a difference in the future. As for the Dominion Association; we feel confident

another meeting will show a great change for the better in this respect.

It is time the people of the Dominion of Canada began to realise their position, and rise above the country village way of thinking and acting to which they have so long accustomed themselves. As, in the small literary world we possess, a few quiet workers are slowly building up a literature for our country, so ought those who hold influence over the thoughts of our people by their power in the Press endeavour to build up the national idea. Teaching them that they are no longer mere provincials but the fathers of a great nation—who have in their hands the education of children, who are destined to take their part in the great theatre of nations. Paltry distinctions of provincial life should now be forgotten. It matters little whether a man comes from New Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario or anywhere else within the borders of the Empire so long as he is worthy in the path he has chosen. What we want to destroy is prejudice of every sort, whether it be of religion or nationality; what we want to create is *Canadian nationality*. Such we are well convinced is not the growth of a day or a generation, neither is our nationality of the growth of yesterday. The Canadian idea has ever been peculiar and distinct upon this continent, and that idea has never been subordinate, but, on the contrary, it has always exercised a leading influence. That influence is increasing and is destined to rival that of the great republic to the south of us. We have no room in the Dominion now for the distinction of English, French, Irish, Scotch, or German—all are or must be Canadian. We extend to all equal rights of citizenship, and all are alike in the eyes of the law.

We are led to make these remarks from having heard observations lately in reference to the trial of Whelan which require correction. A man cannot commit crime in Canada with impunity, because he happens to belong to a powerful class. One man is not hung for being Irish and another let off because he happens to be French. All places are not like the fair country "over the river"; and the idea should be sternly combatted that a man on account of being this or that secures immunity for evil doing. Such is not the case and the vulgar error—unfortunately vulgar errors linger long in the under strata of society—should meet with contradiction on every occasion.

In our last issue was completed the series of papers relating to the Campaigns of 1754-64. No writer who has as yet attempted to give an account of these wars which preceded, and in part led to the two greatest revolutions of modern times, has handled his subject in a more masterly manner than the author of these "Campaigns," or who has shown more research, or given a more complete picture of the extraordinary circumstances which he reviewed.

We are happy to inform our readers that we will shortly be enabled to present them with further historical sketches from the same vigorous pen.

CHICAGO FENIANS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Hamilton Times* thus describes a Fenian rendezvous in Chicago:

"On the Sabbath, which I spent in Chicago, I enquired if there was a Fenian Lodge in the city, was answered in the affirmative, and that the lodge would be in session at three o'clock on that day. Throwing my religious scruples aside, I expressed my determination to go to the lodge room, cross the portals, and if possible enter the sanctum sanctorum of that so-called most unsanctimonious body. My friend laughed at me, and on being told that I was not as yet a fully-fledged Fenian, assured me that I was undertaking a very perilous task to beard the lion in his den. Desiring to place myself in as safe hands as possible, I inquired if there were any Protestant Fenians; and receiving the wished-for reply, that there were several, of whom John Hall, Esq., merchant, on Washington street, was one, I sallied forth to the wigwam of Ireland's defenders. Ascending a winding staircase to the top of a six-story building, I entered a room about the size of St. James' Hall, upon the walls of which were hung several flags, including the sunburst and others emblematic of the Order. Having introduced myself to Mr. Hall, who is one of the Centres, and expressed a desire to learn as much as possible respecting the Brotherhood, he politely assured me that he would give me all the information which he could consistently afford outsiders. He showed me the roll-call, which represented a force of upwards of 600 men in that lodge alone. He also conducted me through the armoury, along the sides and centre of which were arranged the rifles, bayonets, &c. He did not have with him the key to the room in which the clothing or ammunition were stored. There were three double rows of well-kept and apparently serviceable rifles on either side of the room. I carefully counted each row, and found them to contain 170 rifles, which would give a total of something over 2,000 stand of arms; which were alleged to be ready for service at any moment. As soon as we returned to the council chamber Mr. Hall introduced me to several of his compatriots, all of whom expressed their hopes that our next shaking of hands would be in Canada. They did not hesitate to say that a dash would be made upon Canada this Fall, but Canadians may believe as much of that as they please. Mr. Hall assured me that, with very few exceptions, there was not a city or town in Canada with the defensive strength of which he was not acquainted. When I told him that I was not altogether unacquainted with Hamilton, judge of my surprise when, on turning over the leaves of the book, I could be told the names and residences of men holding public situations in Hamilton, the exact location of the water works, height of the Desjardins bridge, and other matters which convinced me that he had had secret information. The true Americans here would give the Fenians credit were they to make a blow for Ireland on Irish soil, but as to their invading Canada, the U. S. Government will not assist, just as certainly as you will resist another raid, should one be attempted."

The mission of the ADJUTANT GENERAL to West Point, to obtain information for the Dominion Government concerning the work of that institution, shows that those who are at the head of our Military administration have seriously adopted the idea of establishing a Canadian Military Academy or staff College, where the young men of the Country, who are so inclined may obtain a sound and complete military education.

Such an establishment would not necessarily interfere with the Military Schools which could be still carried on for the benefit of those whose position or avocations would prevent them entering upon the higher studies.

That such a College would be of incalculable benefit no one can for a moment deny, for in a few years, by its means, we would possess a highly trained, and thoroughly efficient class of men who would be able to enter at once upon the duties of the Field, should the possibilities of war arise. That it requires a complete and thorough training to make a really efficient officer has been abundantly proved in the United States during the late war, very few of the ready made soldiers, taken from the ordinary walks of civil life, rose to any eminence, while those who had received their training at West Point, became the leading spirits of the war on both sides.

But however beneficial such an institution would be, it must be borne in mind that as we have no regular service to which those who may pass through the required course of military training could apply themselves as a profession, the principle of a staff College, to be applicable to Canada, must be considerably modified. At West Point, we understand, it requires four years for a student to go through the necessary course before he is finally passed. Now as we possess no army, nor a wealthy gentry who can afford the time to prepare for that army as a profession, it stands to reason that if we do obtain the establishment of a staff College it will have to be for the present, and for some years to come, merely a sort of higher Military School, where those who can afford the time may complete their Military education.

To obtain admission to this Academy a strict preliminary examination should be required, and care taken that only those who have an abiding interest in the country admitted to participation in its benefits. Thus, the students being chosen from the proper classes, it will be found that when required they will always be forthcoming to perform those duties for which they were trained.

The civil service Rifle Regiment hold their annual prize Meeting at the Rideau Rifle Range Ottawa on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next when a very valuable number of prizes will be competed for by the members of the corps which numbers in its ranks some of the crack shots of the country.

In reference to the Adjutant General's visit to England we have heard it stated on good authority that he is to be appointed Adjutant General of the English Volunteers. Although we are sorry to lose the services of so able an officer, we must express our pleasure at learning that those services are meeting with such a gratifying acknowledgment from the Home Authorities. And we venture to say that it will be difficult to find one to fill his high position in Canada with equal tact and judgment.

By GENERAL ORDERS published in this issue it will be seen that CAPT. STUART has been appointed to act as Assistant Adjutant General during the absence of Colonel MacDougall. It is also rumored in the Capital that the gallant Captain is shortly to be appointed one of the new Deputy Adjutant Generals under the new Militia Act.

The prizes won at the late Carbine match and horse races held by the Ottawa Field Battery, were presented on Friday evening last in the skating Rink, by Lt. Col. Wily, Commandant of the Garrison. A large number of people were present. After the distribution, the floor was cleared and dancing begun and was kept up with great spirit to a late hour. On this, as on every other occasion, the Battery members acquitted themselves gallantly.

As may be seen, by Advertisement, the Annual Prize Meeting of the Brockville Rifle Association, takes place at Brockville, Ont., on Wednesday, the 21st Oct., inst., and following days. These matches have always been very successful, and we hope there will be a large gathering as there is sure to be good shooting.

SEVERAL communications were received just as we were going to press which will appear next week.

THE 3rd Brigade Division Rifle Match comes off on the 22nd inst., at Cobourg, Ont. There are four competitions, and the value of the prizes amount to a goodly sum.

The annual rifle match and dinner of No. 8 Company, 22nd Battalion, came off at the Company's headquarters, Oxford Centre, on Monday, the 23rd instant. The day was one not altogether to be desired for a shooting match, a high wind was blowing diagonally across the range, rendering it a very difficult thing to strike the target at all. The range was also very hilly, but notwithstanding these drawbacks there was some excellent scores made. The ranges were 200, 300 and 400 yards, three shots at each. After the shooting was over all adjourned to the Oxford Centre Hotel and partook of a really good supper, provided in Mr Schooley's best style. Speeches were made by Mr Garbutt, Captain Chambers, Lieutenant Mulvin, and on behalf of the non-commissioned officers, by Sergeant Chambers. Altogether a pleasant time was spent. The following is the score: Corpor-

al Scott, 31; Sergeant Howell, 27; Sergeant Chambers, 25; Privates Hall 21; Blair 11; Ekins 18; Barber 18; Allenby 16; Case 11; Lampman 15; Ekins 15; Corporal Pool 14. — *Woodstock Times*.

THE CAMP AT TORONTO.

As our own regular correspondent has been favored as with an account of this Camp we take the following from the *Telegraph*.

THE STAFF.—Artillery.—Col. Anderson, C. B., Royal Artillery, in command; Capt. Seelham, R. A. Brigade Major; Ross, R. A., Capt.; Sergt Major; Sergt Major Anderson, of the Grand Trunk Brigade, Camp Quartermaster.

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

The troops under canvass consisted of volunteer artillery, under the command of Col. Anderson, of the Royal Artillery and Volunteer Cavalry, under the command of Col. Jenyns, C. B., 13th Hussars, and began to arrive in batteries and troops, respectively, on Thursday. On Thursday evening the greater portion, probably six hundred men and horses had put in an appearance, and the first rude experiences of roughing it in the open air had to be confronted. Yesterday, (Friday), morning nearly all the men had come into camp but no drill was attempted until two in the afternoon, when the whole camp turned out for ordinary field drill.

THE CAMP.—The encampment is situated on the Garrison common, and consists of two long lines of the ordinary tents facing the lake, and situated between the water on the one side and the track of the Great Western railway on the other. The tents are made to accommodate twelve men each, but at present they contain on an average six or seven. Strangers wishing to visit the place should take the Queen street cars, which run either way every twenty minutes to the Crystal Palace, and then strike across the fields.

The two streets or rows of tents exhibit a pretty appearance, especially by moonlight, with waters of Lake Ontario sparkling beyond, and are pitched with mathematical accuracy. The Cavalry encampment is situated to the left, and artillery to the right with the canteens and officers mess-rooms between. The horses are picketed in the open air by straps, with a short chain attached to a continuous line pegged to the ground, extending at intervals from one end of the ground to the other. There is a stabling provided for them, and their covering is the ordinary horse-blanket. The interior of the tents is encumbered with harness and arms, and the accommodations for the men is limited to a bunch of straw to lie upon at night. In both camps however, the assiduity of the officers in charge and the staffs have effected all possible arrangements in their power for the comfort of the men and their horses. Behind the main line of canvas is that of the rear guards, and others for the quartermaster and staff officers, commanding officers' staffs, Col. Anderson's tent, Col. Jenyns' tent, with accommodations for servants in the rear. This, with the canvas already noticed constitutes the main time before the men were got into quarters and were able to get rations and forage; at this time, however, the Commissariat, and indeed all departments, are working easily.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Ottawa, 9th October, 1868.

HEAD QUARTERS,

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Captain Charles Stuart, to act as Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters with the temporary rank of Lt.-Colonel in the Militia, during the absence of the Adjutant General.

All communications for the Adjutant General to be addressed till further orders to Lt.-Colonel Powell, D. A. G.

No. 2.

The following Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Volunteer Cavalry have been granted Certificates by the Commandant of the Cavalry School.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Lt. Samuel B. Baldwin, Oak Ridge Troop V.C.
" Raymond A. Baby, Mooretown, Mounted Infantry.

Troop Sergt.-Major William W. Sutherland, Markham Troop V.C.

Corpl Aaron Smith Maguire, Port Hope Troop V.C.

Trooper Samuel Greer, Port Hope Troop V.C.

" Geo Knowlson, do do

" Albert Mallory, Cobourg do

" Charles Beattie, do do

" Sylvester Smith, Belleville do

" Gerald Bernard, Kingston do

" Thomas Suddard, 2nd Frontenac do

No. 3.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

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

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Carleton... Lt. Worsley Ebbs,

Frontenac... Walter E Johnson, Gentleman

York... W. M. Richards, do

do... Lt. A. A. Miller.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Brant... Alexr D Blackader, Gentleman

do... D. Sheldon Smith, do

Carleton... Ensign James Mills,

do... Peter Rutherford, Gentleman

do... William Reid Clark, do

Durham... Samuel Hughes, do

do... William Scott, do

do... Captain John McDermid,

Frontenac... John Agnew, Gentleman,

do... John A. Gardiner, do

Grenville... John B. Checkley, do

do... Samuel J. Bellamy, do

Hastings... John A. Gerow, do

Kent... Charles J. Walker, do

Lanark... Joseph Cram, do

Northumberland. Henry E. Hossack, do

Peel... John R. S. Burnett, do

do... Robert G Cox, do

Perth... James C. Burns, do

Peterborough. Lt. Thomas F. Riggs,

do... Lt. Henry B. Morton,

Simcoe... Peter Soules, Gentleman

do... Enam Lile, do

do... W. Alfred Sneath, do

Wentworth... John R. Murphy, do

do... Geo. A. MacKenzie, do

York... Marcellus Crombie, do

do... S. Roper Crickmore, do

do... William T. Walker, do

do... Matthew Hutchinson, do

do... Thaddeus Walker, do

do... John Watson, do

do... John G Ridout, do

do... Arthur F. Banks, do

do... Charles F. Gosnold, do

do... Arthur J. Tenny, do

do... John Winchester, do

do... Peter Furness, do

do... Alfred John Wilkes, do

do... Daniel Stevenson, do

do... Duncan C. Murray, do

do... Gaston Smith, do

do... Charles Archibald, do

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Quebec... John V. Woolsey, Gentleman

do... Charles H. Jefferys, do

do... Rupert E. Kingsford. do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Bellechasse. Michel Morrisset, Gentleman

do... Louis Lamarre, do

Bonaventure. Isaac Bernard, do

Chambly... Joseph A. S. Charron, do

Chateauguay Philemon Laberge, do

Hochelaga.. Donald A. MacCrimmon, do

do... James Stewart, do

do... Goodwin Gibson, do

do... Vincent Gosselin, do

do... Isaac B. Mullins, do

do... Thomas J. Alloway, do

do... Henri Bouthillier, do

do... Onesime Ouellet, do

Laval... Charles M. Filiatrault, do

Levis... Alfred Asselin, do

do... Ernest Martin, do

do... P. A. Anaclet Collet, do

Montmorency Edmond Rousseau, do

Quebec... Alphonse Valin, do

do... Leon G. Gingras, do

do... Celestin Giroux, do

do... Pierre Giroux, do

do... Edward S. Sears, do

do... Louis Courtois, do

do... Theophile Masse, do

do... Robert Craig, do

do... Joseph Roberge, do

do... Napoleon Laurin, do

Rimouski... Charles Lepage, do

do... John Lepage, do

do... Thomas Filion, do

do... Joseph Smith, do

do... Johnny Ouellet, do

St. Hyacinthe John Dewert, do

St. Maurice. Zoel de Bellefeuille, do

Terrebonne. Frederick Filion, do

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

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

Speaking of the new Militia Law the Toronto Leader says:—More important than the loud talkings of irresponsible persons in the House or out of it has been the conduct of the Volunteer Force. Satisfied with the concessions obtained by their more earnest friends, they have not kicked in the traces, nor refused any longer to serve in the ranks of the citizen soldiery. It may be charged that the dread of the ballot has kept them quiet. We must say, we do not believe this. The effective strength of the force must, of course be maintained—in one way if not in another. There is no reason why the alternative of a draft should have a depressing effect upon volunteering. There will always, we apprehend, be a sufficient number of men, young and middle-aged, willing and ready to act in the valunteer service. There need be no fear of this. The term of service has not been lengthened; the duties have not been increased; the remuneration, if anything, is greater;—why then should there be such an expression of dread as to the future? It can only exist in the minds of those who are disposed to find fault. Sir GEORGE CARTIER's bill, we do not doubt, will work well, and it is not the less likely to do so that the experience of Col. MACDOUGALL was brought to bear in the framing of it.

We make these remarks particularly of Ontario. Our Montreal correspondent does not speak so hopefully of that city. Montreal has had to do with some unpleasant *contretemps* respecting the Volunteer Force, and we fear the blame must be laid at the feet of the commanding officers. They would seem to be acting precipitately now, leading the rank and file on to dissatisfaction rather than advising them to a wiser and more moderate course.

The Secretary of State will discharge the duties of the Minister of Militia and Defence, in addition to those of his own office, during the absence in England of Sir George Cartier. In the absence of Mr. McDougall, Mr. Tilley administers the Department of Public Works. Mr. Rose administers the Inland Revenue Department in addition to his own.

London, 8th.—At the New Market races to-day the oaks were won by "Formosa." The Bretty stakes by "Thormanby," and the sweepstakes by Robespierre.

Glasgow, 8th.—The prince of Wales today laid the corner stone of the new University in this city. The princess of Wales and a large number of distinguished persons were present on the ground.

FLYING TELEGRAPH TRAINS.

The United States have added a new arm to their military service. We give below some extracts descriptive of the "Flying Telegraph Trains":—

"In order to understand the drill of the train it is necessary to have some knowledge of the different parts constituting it, as the telegraph train of the present day is entirely different from any yet used in this country or elsewhere. The train consists—1st, of the battery wagon, containing the "portable electric batteries" (necessary for working four separate lines), and fitted up as an office, with four clerks for operators, supplies of stationery, acids needed for immediate use, etc.; 2d, of two wire wagons, the size of an ordinary ambulance, each furnished with ten or twelve miles of wire some insulated for crossing streams or laying upon the ground, and the rest plain, to be erected on lances, a stanchion reel for paying out and reeling up the wire, a tool chest containing tools and all other articles needed for telegraphic purposes, and an ordinary "sounder" instrument; 3d, of two lance trucks about seventeen feet long and four feet wide at the bed, with sides three and a half feet high, used to carry the lances on which the line is to be erected. Everything that can possibly be required for a telegraph line is carried with this train. Each lance is arranged at the smaller end to receive an iron spike, which is fastened to it by a leather thong, and holds an insulator for the naked wire. This portable field insulator, which is an entirely new model, and one of the inventions originating in the office of the chief signal officer, is undoubtedly the most perfect one now in use. It is made of hard rubber, bell shaped, and is about four inches long. In one end is fastened a hook by which to attach it to the spike, and to the other, the hook to receive the naked wire.

"The great difficulties experienced heretofore in using the lance telegraph have been—1st, to find a suitable insulator for naked wire, and 2d, to attach the same or insulated wire to the lance. Every known form of insulator has been used, and the attachments made in various ways, but in every instance the lances were liable to be broken easily by a sudden strain upon the wire. The present arrangement obviates all these difficulties. The insulator and spike are easily detached from each other and from the lance, and the former is so constructed that when suspended it can move through a space of about six inches, thus relieving the lance from the effects of any sudden strain caused by the swaying of the wire.

"The train, when formed for action, is arranged in the following order, viz.:

Captain with bugler, mounted.
Battery wagon.
Director and markers, mounted.
Wire wagon.
Line men.
Surveyor and pin men.
Bar men.
Lance truck.
Lance men.
Pin men and patrols.

"When on the march the detachment of men precede the wagons and truck.

"A regular drill has been arranged for this train, and all the movements that it can be called upon to execute have been provided for with military precision. The movements when on the march are similar to those of light artillery.

"The aggregate force required to work the whole train in time of war, when it may be necessary to execute movements at the "double quick," is eighty-three; consisting

of one captain, two lieutenants, ten non-commissioned officers and seventy privates.

"The force necessary to run out a single line at the double quick, using one lance truck and wire wagon, is one lieutenant, five non-commissioned officers and thirty-five privates."

"It is impossible to prescribe limits to the results which may yet be accomplished in this art. Improvements and additions have been and are constantly being made in its development, and to-day we stand far in advance of all foreign powers in this subject. The fact has been fully acknowledged, and already both Denmark and Sweden have sent its representatives here for instruction, and information on the subject has been eagerly sought both by Russia and Austria. The advantages which the flying telegraph train gives to an army, whether in time of action, or while holding an extent of country, need only to be referred to, to be comprehended. The attention of our military men has none too soon been directed to this subject, or their ideas too early taken practical form. Almost every power in Europe, inspired, perhaps, somewhat by the progress in this country, is turning its attention actively to the development of telegraphic facilities for their armies, the equipment for the purpose, and the organization of the forces to take charge of them. It would be singular if the United States, which has hitherto led the world in discoveries pertaining to telegraphy, should be behind any in the preparation to make these discoveries practically useful for the service of its armies in the field, or in either peace or war."—*U. S. Army & Navy Journal*.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION—
IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

The New York *Herald* prints some interesting information in relation to the expedition of Captain Hall in search of traces of Sir John Franklin.

Dr. Goold arrived at New London, Ct., a few days since on board a whaling ship, from Cumberland Inlet, and states that in August 1867, he spent some time with Mr. Hall, who was then at Repulse Bay. Mr. Hall has traced the fate directly of two survivors of Sir John Franklin's party, and has obtained valuable information regarding the relics and some records reported by the natives to have been left by the lost expedition in King William's Land. Captain Hall learned from some of the Esquimaux, in 1866, that about two years prior to that time, Captain Crozier and one of the Franklin crew had died in the neighborhood of Southampton Island, while endeavoring to make their way to that place, in the belief that they would there be able to meet a whaler to convey them from their Arctic prison.

"Captain Hall is confident of the identity of Captain Crozier with one of the men so described to have perished, as the natives not only gave Captain Crozier's name, but were in possession of articles that belonged to him and his companion. Mr. Hall obtained Captain Crozier's gold chronometer, made by Arnold & Dent, besides some small articles of silver, and trinkets belonging to their outfit. These relics Mr. Hall holds, and they have been handled by Dr. Goold. Capt. Crozier's companion, who died with him, is believed to have been a steward of either the *Erebus* or *Terror*, as the natives say he was a server of food, but could not recollect his name.

"The natives also state that they have

among them, a piece of gold lace and of gold bullion which belonged to Captain Crozier, and is believed to have formed part of one of his epaulettes. They also stated that a number of others had started with Captain Crozier, from a place very far north, to reach Southampton Inlet, but had perished one by one. They had been passed from one band to the other, and when Capt. Crozier had passed through two tribes the natives say all further traces were lost, but Captain Hall traced the remainder. Captain Hall also says: "The opinion most entertained is that the natives killed them." They say themselves there was no difficulty in Capt. Crozier getting through, because he was accounted a first rate hunter and could keep himself in food.

"The records which Captain Hall hopes to secure are in King William's Land, and considerable difficulty is anticipated. According to native information the last six survivors built a cabin of stones on the rocks, and deposited some documents and such articles as they had no further use for, or as would have been an encumbrance on their journey. The place where this cairn is situated is about 450 miles northward from Repulse Bay; and to reach it, Captain Hall was preparing an expedition of about ninety persons to march in quest of the records.

"It was Mr. Hall's intention to start in February or March, and he had already accumulated provisions for the purpose. His force will consist of five Caucasians besides himself. Of the whites, two were Irishmen, one German, one Englishman, and one Swede, all recruited from the crew of the *Pioneer*, which was wrecked in the summer of 1867 at King's Cape. These men are armed with revolvers and shot guns, and it was mainly through reliance on the Europeans that the Albert men were induced to participate in the incursion. Alone they would be unable to cope with King William's forces.

"Captain Hall would offer no molestation to King William's people, but, if opposed, would give them battle as he was determined to obtain the records of the last explorers if possible. He would be accompanied also by 'Joe' and 'Hannah,' the two Esquimaux who, were a few years ago educated in this country. The entire distance would have to be traversed on sledges drawn by dogs of which useful motive-power Mr. Hall has an abundant stock.

"It was Mr. Hall's determination, if successful in finding the cairn, to press still further forward, and if possible reach the open Polar Sea, and perhaps return by way of Behring Straits. If impeded he expected to return to King William's Land about September of 1868, and take up his quarters for the winter at Repulse Bay. Last year he wintered in this locality, and at the time Dr. Goold saw him was in 66 degrees 28 minutes north latitude, and longitude 81 degrees 5 minutes west."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LINK WORTH FOLLOWING.—Should Sir Samuel Baker, John Stuart Mill, and John Bright meet in the reformed Parliament, what a capital illustration it would be of a "guide, philosopher, and friend."—*Fuz.*

Two new improvements in the famous needle gun have recently been submitted to the Prussian War Office for approval. One, which is the invention of Lieutenant Random, gets rid of two movements in loading, and increases the rapidity of fire about

twenty-five per cent. The other, which is due to a country gentleman named Borst, also gets rid of some of the movements, and nearly doubles the rapidity of fire, raising it to fourteen or fifteen shots per minute. The latter invention moreover fills up the hollow chamber behind the charge, diminishes the escape of gas, and increases the force of the explosion.

THE MARTINI GUN.—This breechloader, of which so much has been said lately, is thus described in the report of the Woolwich committee:—"The rifle is closed by a breech-block, which falls and rises on a hinge, and is worked by a lever in rear of the trigger-guard. The method of opening and closing the breech is similar to that of the Peabody. The breechblock contains a spiral spring and piston for striking the cartridge. The action of opening the breech throws out the cartridge by means of a lever extractor, and at the same time cocks the rifle. The ordinary lock is entirely dispensed with. The gun is placed at half-cock, or rather, in a position of safety, by pushing forward the lever rather slowly so as not to throw out the cartridge, and pulling the trigger while the breech is partially open. Another slow motion of the lever re-cocks the piece. This rifle can be adapted either to the copper-rim cartridge or to central fire."

THE NEW DRESS FOR INFANTRY OFFICERS.—The Queen having been pleased to approve of certain changes in the full dress of officers of infantry of the Line, patterns have been duly sealed and deposited at the Horse Guards for general information and guidance.

The alterations are as follows:

Tunic.—Skirt, behind plain, like the Royal Artillery. Collar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; field officers to have a tracing braid in eyes instead of bottom row of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace (Appendix.) Double square gold cord on shoulders. Cuffs, pointed with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace and tracing-braid for different ranks, as per drawing.

Dress sash.— $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide; three stripes of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch gold, and two between of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch crimson silk; gold and crimson flat tassels.

Dress trousers.—To have a strip of gold and crimson lace down each outward seam $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide—crimson in centre $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

Dress sword belt.—Gold, with crimson stripe in centre, of the same lace as on trousers, with carriages of similar lace as, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide.

The dress sash, trousers, and sword belt are only to be worn at levees, balls, &c., and their provision is optional with officers: they can be obtained from respectable West end tradesmen at the following prices: Dress gold and crimson sash, £4 10s.; dress gold and crimson sword belt, £2 10s.; gold and crimson stripes for trousers, £1 10s.

The present tunic can readily be altered to the new pattern at a trifling expense, and a new tunic costs somewhat less than that now in use; officers will, however, be permitted to wear out their tunics without alteration should they prefer to do so.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT ON THE GORE BANK.—The quiet villany of the exhibition week is commencing to develop itself, and this morning a stupendous fraud has been brought to light, which has undoubtedly entailed great loss in the aggregate upon the city, and our paper of this evening will doubtless bring the unwelcome intelligence to many of its readers, that a portion of the

good, substantial paper currency in their tills or pockets, is worthless. The counterfeiters have been at work, and during the fair week have been busy in shoving off counterfeit \$4 notes on the Gore Bank, of such perfect imitation of the genuine, that only the most critical eye will be enabled to discriminate. This is the first counterfeit that has ever appeared on the Gore Bank, and it really seems to be the most artistic piece of villany every executed. By careful comparison of the counterfeit and genuine, under the scrutiny of a magnifying glass, no flaw can be detected which would be sufficient to guide the ordinary eye; the vignette, figures, lettering and fine ornamental work are perfect, while the paper is also of excellent quality. A description of the counterfeit is therefore entirely useless. The only imperfection that the villains have left is a very simple one, which might have easily been avoided, and consists in the difference in the style of figures by which the counterfeits are numbered, in the manner of letter-press or stamp printing, after the engraved note is supposed to have been signed by the officers of the bank. This seems to be the test by which our tradesmen and others will be able to discriminate. The \$5 notes of the Gore Bank are all of the same date and year of issue, and the counterfeits will be found to correspond. It is impossible to estimate to what extent the fraud had been carried, but it is safe to presume that the counterfeit issue has been circulated in all directions.—*Hamilton Times.*

SERIOUS TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.—We learn by telegraphic accounts of a determined stand being made by the Indians of the Plains against the United States troops. It is mentioned incidentally that the only defences of the latter were low breastworks of sand scraped up with their hands in the heat of the engagement. The circumstance is likely to bring into notice the recent American invention of a novel bayonet, short and broad, and in shape almost like a trowel, and intended to be used mainly for throwing up improvised breastworks in cases similar to that alluded to. It is meant to be used almost altogether as a side-arm, and will be confessedly of little value in a charge. But then the inventor points out the warfare of his country is seldom conducted with cold steel, urging that Confederate soldiers almost invariably threw away their bayonets in action, and that the Northern troops were only compelled by severe punishment to retain theirs. He estimates that less than 500 wounds were inflicted by this weapon in the whole course of the late war. It will be a curious innovation of strategy if we find the most formidable of offensive weapons converted to the purpose of self-defence. In the same connection we may mention that it is understood that Lieutenant General Sherman has determined to issue arms and ammunition to the citizens along the frontier, for their protection against the further depredations of the savages. This looks very like the commencement of a war of extermination.

A HUGE BIRD.—James Henry, of Mound City, Illinois, on Sunday week, shot a new and comparatively unknown bird, on the Kentucky shore opposite that city, which is thus described by the *Cario Democrat*:—"It is larger than the ostrich, and 104 pounds. The body of this wonderful bird is covered with snow white down, and its head is of a fiery red. The wings of deep black measure 15 feet from tip to tip, and the bill of a yel-

low color, 24 inches. Its legs are slender and sinewy, pea green in color, and measure 48 inches in length. One of the feet resembles that of a duck and the other that of a turkey. Mr Henry shot at the distance of one hundred yards from the topmost branch of a dead tree, where it was perched, preying upon a full-sized sheep that it had carried from the ground. This strange species of bird, which is said to have existed extensively during the days of the mastodon, is almost entirely extinct—the last one having been seen in the State of New York during the year 1812. Potter has it on exhibition in his office at Mound City. Its flight across the town and river was witnessed by hundreds of citizens.

FRIDAY'S N. Y. Express, commenting upon Spanish affairs, and conjecturing as to the regime most likely of adoption in the Peninsula, contains the following candid admission:—

"The United States certainly present nothing to encourage any people to embrace our form of government. On the contrary, our rule for the last past eight years is sufficiently miserable, destructive and oppressive, to sicken the whole world of what are termed 'freedom,' and 'self-government.'"

Gen. Sherman having written to Gen. Grant that he should take no active part in his support, because, in his judgment, "an officer of the army, sworn to obey the laws and serve every administration, has no business to become a partisan." Grant replies to Sherman, agreeing with him entirely on the ground that "officers should not make themselves obnoxious to any party likely to come into power." This is not quite so elevated a view of military honor and duty, perhaps, as might be desired in a Commander-in-Chief.

On the question of peace or war in Europe the *Daily News* declares the evidence is conclusive, is too various in its sources and too concordant in its substance to be open to doubt, that the French people, whatever their sensitiveness as to the aggrandizement of Prussia, do not desire war, and are indisposed to it. They expect it, not from the policy or intention of the Emperor, but from his want of policy and purpose. He is apparently drifting; and vessels seldom drift into a safe port. The apprehension of evil, if not worse in itself, is often less easily borne than the reality. If you wish for peace, do not talk about war, is the advice which the French people will do well to heed. So long as the military preparations of France remain on their present footing the conclusion is inevitable that, if the Emperor of the French does not actually intend war, he is yet not resolute to maintain peace. This indecision on his part, as M. Guizot has insisted, is the cause of the evil. If peace is to be preserved, or to be believed in, the Government, M. Guizot declares, must put its military forces on a footing of peace. The *Times* approves M. Guizot's remarks. With peaceful prospects, he thinks, armaments should be reduced to a peace footing. He points to disarmament as the only measure calculated to allay misgiving. The aged statesman and historian has not been by any means the first to arrive at that conclusion. Let us hope that the authority of his voice may work that impression which the utterance of public opinion under any other form has failed to produce.

ROYAL GOSSIP.—A Paris evening paper tells us that Napoleon is a moderate drinker, but a great smoker; Queen Victoria, abstemious, but prone to beef and pastry. Alexander II., a hearty eater and connoisseur in wine; His Prussian Majesty, a good drinker and lover of sweet things; the Emperor of Austria, mood at the table, eats dark meat and drinks only Hungarian and Bordeaux wines; Victor Emmanuel eats only white meat and small game; Queen Isabella possesses a great appetite; the Sultan is a partisan of strong meats and Burgundy; His Dutch Majesty prefers fish, and the King of Portugal is the smallest eater in Europe.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—M. Drouyn De Lhuys returned to Paris a few days ago, but, instead of going to preside at the Council General of the Aisne, he went back to Lucerne, which he is to leave on the 11th. It is thought that he has gone to Switzerland to discharge a political mission. Be this as it may, warlike symptoms continue to show themselves. Of those terrible engines of destruction, the mitrailleuses, ordered by the French Minister of War, several hundred are manufactured and ready for distribution. They are to be served out to the army in the proportion of one mitrailleuse a company. The 2000 which Marshal Niel considers necessary for the safety of France will be furnished before the end of the year. It is stated in different Paris papers that an army clothier, no less than a week ago, had 1800 hands employed both night and day in making pantaloons, tents, and effects.

HAVE MODERN ARMS INCREASED THE MORTALITY IN BATTLES?—The *Revista Militar*, of Lisbon, contends that the perfecting of firearms, far from increasing the mortality in battles, has, on the contrary, diminished it, and alleges the following instances:—At Austerlitz, the French lost 14 per cent., and the Austrians and Prussians respectively 14 and 30 per cent. of their soldiers. At Moscow, the French loss was 37, while the Russian loss was 44 per cent. At Wagram the casualties were, among the French 13, and amongst the Austrians, 14 per cent. At Bautzen, the French lost 13, the Russians and Prussians 14 per cent. At Waterloo, the losses of the Allies were 31 and of the French 36 per cent. Then comes the contrast. At Magenta, the French lost but 7 per cent. of their troops and the Austrian per centage did not exceed 8, while at Solferino the losses of the combatants were 10 and 8 per cent. It is hardly fair to compare the battle of Murfreesborough with those of regular armies, but according to the report of General Rosencranz, which caused some surprise at the time it was published, 20,000 discharges of cannon put only 728 men hors de combat and out of 2,000,000 musket shots no more than 13,330 took effect. It thus took 27 cannon balls and 150 bullets, or about 252 lbs of metal to disable each soldier.

THEODORE THE KING.—Yet I am sorry for Theodore, and stand gazing at this case full of tinsel and royal rubbish, and I wish we had not been obliged to buy them and the missionaries of the Fates for £7,000,000 sterling. A bargain is a bargain, and I do not forget the necessity of the expedition, nor the prestige it has recovered for England, nor the noble and knightly conduct of the chief of our Anabasis, which makes it a landmark in the chivalry of war. I salute that gallant and resolute soldier, Lord Napier of Magdala,

and thank him that he executed pure justice in Ethiopia, and did his function with the precision and completeness of a minister of Destiny. But I have been also looking at another trophy from Abyssinia—Mr Holmes' little sketch of Theodore's head as he lay defunct and bloody on the hill top at Magdala. Any-body that has studied physiognomy cannot mistake that sardonic visage for a vulgar countenance. It is writhed and twisted with the death pang; but the last of the King's thoughts must have been a stern and princely thought of savage kingliness, to leave that air of unsubdued pride upon his jaws and lips.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

A large number of workmen are idle in consequence of the political agitations, which have caused a partial suspension of industry and labor in Madrid. The Provisional Junta assures them that work will soon be provided for all who want it.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 1st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act 29 Vic. Cap. 15, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that from and after the 8th day of October instant, the Order in Council of the 13th day of August last prohibiting the importation of Horned Cattle from the said United States of America into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, shall be and the same is hereby revoked.

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

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

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

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

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

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

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

Brockville, 8th October, 1868.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 28th day of September, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to lay before the Council, a copy of his Proclamation of the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1868, announcing pursuant to the suspending clause therein, Her Majesty's Royal approval of the Act of the Parliament of Canada of the 31st Victoria, Chapter 56, intituled: "An Act to impose a duty "on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright works," and the issuing of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, under the Imperial Act of the 10th and 11th Victoria, Chapter 95, suspending, so far as regard this Dominion during such time as the said first mentioned Act continues in force within the same, the Prohibitions contained in certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament against the importing, selling, letting out to hire, exposing for sale or hire, or possessing, foreign reprints of Books first composed, written, printed or published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and entitled to copyright therein.

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

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

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

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

The Merchants' Protective Union
MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE Merchants' Protective Union, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, published in one large quarto volume, "The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register," containing among other things, the names, nature of business, amount of capital, financial standing, and rating as to credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Charter, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, also a "Newspaper Directory," containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 125 Broadway (Box 2,566), New-York.

August 19th, 1868.
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HENRY ROWSELL,
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Aug. 12, 1868. King street, Toronto.



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

ON and after Friday, 15th May, 1868, and until further notice
TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express, 7:00 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Mixed, 1:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail, 9:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:15 a. m.	10:55 a. m.
Express, 1:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail, 5:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.

The time of these Trains have been so arranged as to ensure connection with night and day Trains on Grand Trunk, East and West.
Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway.
Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.
T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent,
THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.
N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time.
Prescott, April 29th 1868. 14-1f

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.
JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.
Hunter Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers.
Ottawa.

THE above work is now in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all cities, towns, villages, etc., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, &c., in each locality.
Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.
HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,
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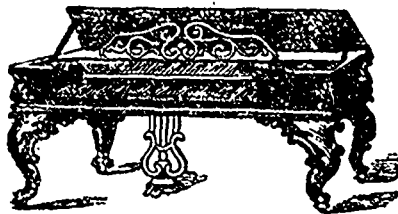
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By Order, E. PARENT, Under Secy. of State.

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



Intercolonial Railway.

TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

The surveys are now in progress, and completed, and the object of this notice is to intend Contractors ample opportunity of examining the ground at once.

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

SANDFORD FLEMING, Chief Engineer.

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

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