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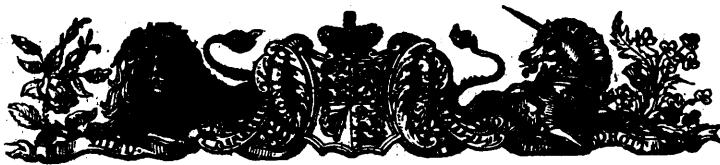
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The Volunteer Review

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THE RED FLAG OF ENGLAND.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Old England! thy name shall yet warrant thy fame,
If the brows of thy foemen shall scowl;
Let the lion be stirred by too daring a word,
And beware of his echoing growl!
We have still the same breed of the man and the steed
That bore nobly our Waterloo wreath,
We have more of the blood that formed Inkerman's flood
When it poured in the whirlpool of death;
And the foeman shall find neither coward nor slave
'Neath the Red Cross of England—the flag of the brave.

We have jackets of blue still as dauntless and true
As the tars that our Nelson led on;
Give them room on the main and they'll show you again
How the Nile and Trafalgar were won!
Let a ball show its teeth, let a blade leave its sheath,
To defy the proud strength of our might,
We have iron-mouthing guns, we have steel-hearted sons
That will prove how we Britons can fight!
Our ships and our sailors are kings of the wave,
'Neath the Red Cross of England—the flag of the brave.

Though a tear might arise in our women's bright eyes,
And a sob choke the tearful "Good-bye";
Yet these women would send lover, brother, or friend
To the war-field to conquer or die!
Let a challenge be flung from the braggart's bold tongue,
And that challenge will fiercely be met;
And our banner unfurled shall proclaim to the world
That "there's life in the old dog yet!"

Hurrah! for our men on the land or the wave,
'Neath the Red Cross of England—the flag of the brave.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW"]

W O M A N.

"Her prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O!"—BURNS.

Nature in its multifarious forms and ever varying phases presents unnumbered objects of attraction, and subjects of interesting enquiry and study, to the philosophic and contemplative mind. As rational and meditative beings we look above and around us, and regard the visible creation with wonder and delight. We scan the Heavens

and survey the Earth, and while we meditate and analyse, compare and classify, the objects of the diversified panorama, we feel a sense of our own intellectual dignity, intimating how high is the position we hold in the creation, how noble the origin to which we trace our primeval connexion.

True it is that our intellectual and moral, as well as our physical nature, betray too many marks of a fallen state, but though the fine gold is become dim, and the evidences of a base alloy are too palpable to be denied; yet absolutely unmistakeable are the indications where the precious ore still exists, and the refined gold may be produced. It is because ignorance betimes darkens our understandings, as the sombre clouds shroud the luminaries of the sky, that misconceptions of our real nature, and dignity are sometimes entertained; and the human race in moments of puerile weakness and misapprehension are allied by pseudo philosophers with the animals that are incapable of mental improvement, and absolutely devoid of every claim to moral worth. Preeminent by an exaltation, incapable of graduation or measurement, above every other form of animated being in the world, the human race lay claim to a dignity that cannot be approached; supreme as they are in intellectual capacity and immoral sense standing alone, unrivalled with none to aim at competition even in the smallest degree.

Differing as we do individually in our mental endowments, while it is owned that some soar to amazing heights of knowledge the humblest of the sons and daughters of men can claim a share in the store which has been accumulated in thousands of years, and to which the children of every age and clime have contributed.

From the debris of departed ages and the petrified relics of periods unknown to the annals of history, the geologist spells out with laborious and patient investigation the condition of our planet, in distant epochs. He has truly turned over a new leaf in science from which amazing conclusions may be drawn. From a skilful perusal of the wonderful and indelible hieroglyphics, writ

ten with the finger of nature in the solid rock he derives a record of stupendous events, and amazing vicissitudes of nature, that had being long before knowledge inspired the pen of the historian, and ere tradition commenced its confused but romantic mixture of allegory, of fact, and fable, in its fantastic and irregular descent from father to child. The botanist, the florist, and astronomer, have their chosen studies, and amongst the unnumbered objects and forms of visible things, exhibiting beauty, brilliance, magnificence and power in endless variety, there is abundance to gratify every taste, and to engage every degree of intellectual endowment.

Amongst all, the subject of this present essay will afford sufficient occupation for thoughts and sentiments of the finest kind, although our anxiety cannot be suppressed from the conviction of our incapacity, to do justice, to a subject so worthy of our study, and our praise. I seem to think the whole human race pass in review while I seek to catch an epitome of their virtues and endowments, and in pursuing my delightful task, gladly will I turn from, or lightly pass the spots or shades, that darken the finest picture under heaven, while I dwell with approving satisfaction upon the ennobling qualities of our higher nature. *Man and Woman*, are inseparable terms, close as the mysterious bond that unites the temporal and eternal destinies of the sexes together. How shall I contemplate woman alone, and not continually mix my observations, at least with allusions, to the sterner partner of her affections, sharer of her joys, and participator in her sorrows?

There is a magic in the word *Woman*, a spell in the sound that speaks of undefinable feelings and sentiments of tenderness, endearment and admiration, of love, of affection, of devotion, and attachment unequalled, and alas sometimes ill requited! The power with which woman has fixed the impression of her character upon the heart, may be apprehended from the numerous figures of speech in which ideas of excellence borrowed from the milder sex abound. Emblematic figures of nations and communities evidence this, nor has religion, wisdom

or philosophy, disdained to address our imaginations in the most attractive and insinuating of forms. All the fine arts and sciences dress themselves in this charming style of personification.

The peculiar virtues of the female character are universally acknowledged, although the extent of intellectual endowment bestowed upon the lovely sex is sometimes questioned. However, when men too often lay claim to a superiority of understanding they have not yet presumed to arrogate an excessive title to moral excellence, and dignity, far more highly to be appreciated than mere intellectual superiority, and for a deficiency in which no amount of mental capacity can compensate. It must not be supposed that physical force and mental power are possessed, in equal degrees, by individuals or sexes, or that the first is an unerring type of the latter; and hence, we deny that there exists any *prima facie* ground for believing that inferiority of mind must be only consistent with forms acknowledged of lighter muscle, but finer contour.

Though widely prevalent the opinion of man's superiority of understanding, and though ancient the belief of the same; yet the history of every age will furnish examples sufficient to vindicate woman's claim to every degree of excellence, and her title to praise of every noble kind. Physically inferior though she be to man, and though the duties of her peculiar condition in the human family, have generally withdrawn her from scenes requiring exertions foreign to the gentler virtues of her nature; yet many instances adorn the history of our race, of woman uniting the highest and finest endowments of the intellect, with the soundest gifts of a strong understanding, and the purest virtues of a generous heart, wisdom, generosity, and truth illuminate the picture, while betimes courage, and even heroism of the highest and most exalted kind, throw around it a halo of unsurpassed renown. I leave it to critics in the matter, and spleenetic satyrists to magnify the real or supposed weakness of the sex; but remember that it is because woman is so lovely and so justly prized, that generous minded men are so jealous of her fame, while the very brilliance of her amiable and endearing character exposes but too clearly to view, like spots upon the face of the sun, the weakness she inherits from a nature fallen in some degree, and originally it must be confessed, something but little lower than that of angels.

"Tis on the diamond that we mourn a spot,
The pebble may be soiled, we heed it not,
Then gently can your brother man,
Still gentler sister woman,
If whilst they gang a kenning wrong,
To step aside is 'human.'

In what walk of merit, has not woman in every period of the world appeared to the highest advantage. In the proud arena of science are female names inferior to none of their contemporaries, and in periods of the highest mathematical knowledge and emula-

tion. Witness Hypatia in Alexandria, equally famed for beauty, modesty, wisdom and learning of every kind, with Agnes in Italy, learned in the most recondite mathematics. Natural philosophy has had its female seers, classical criticism and learning its Madam Dacier, and the lyre of the poetess has warbled the sweetest strains of love and harmony, from Sappho to our charming English countrywoman, Mrs. Hemans. Edward the Sixth, of England, although a boy of tender years, appeared a wonder of learning and knowledge to one of the first scholars and mathematicians of France, and his cousin, Lady Jane Grey, who perished at 17 years of age, was his companion in study and superior in attainments. The Thrones of Queens have been invested with the glory of martial renown, and happy and powerful England, the greatest nation of the world, can point to female reign for evidences of unrivalled prosperity founded upon the wisdom of legislation, and the fostering care extended to the spirit of noble enterprise, as well as the cultivation of the arts that embellish life, and ameliorate the condition of society.

Queens Elizabeth and our most gracious Majesty Victoria in England, like Augustus in Rome, have given a name of glory to the period of their prosperous reigns; Zenobia long withstood the powers of Roman Arms, and was a great and glorious Queen; Cleopatra spoke ten languages with fluency; the virtuous and lovely Julia, the daughter of Julius Caesar, and the wife of Pompey, by her wisdom and amiable qualities preserved during her life, a degree of amity between the rival commanders, to each of whom she was so nearly and dearly related, beauty, virtue and wisdom, elevated to a throne, which she adorned, a cottage girl; and Catherine the First, Empress of Russia, was as well entitled to the surname of Great as was her husband, the illustrious Peter, who by a course of laborious pursuit and study, never emulated by any monarch, raised an empire from barbarism to civilization.

Sacred history, as well as profane, bears testimony to female excellence; the experience of past ages, unites with modern times, in proofs and evidences of the wisdom of the head, united with the dearest affections of the heart, in the fairest forms. The spirit of divine inspiration has been bestowed on the gentler sex; and Deborah, with the spirit of prophecy, and the wisdom of her counsels, added to the influence of her character and presence, gave strength to the arms of God's chosen people, and achieved their deliverance at a time when the stout heart of man, and the courage of their captain, quailed before the hosts of their oppressors. In what language should we express our admiration of the goodness, virtue and attachment of Ruth, and where find eloquence like her own to express, her inflexible and devoted purpose, in the sacrifice of every selfish feeling, to the

duties which her matchless affection imposed; goodness like hers could not go unrewarded, prudence such as she possessed, will ever be venerated by the good and feeling heart and the smile of heaven, will bless with abundant felicity, the life of one so virtuous, so good and wise. The self-exiled Moabitess became the ancestress of illustrious kings, and the pious Christian will trace to the grand mother of David, the genealogy of Him whom we adore. There is a prevalent opinion which I approve, and which doubtless in many instances is founded on a correct observation of facts, and,

"Facts are chiefs that winna ding,
And cannot be disputed."

That many of the greatest men who have won distinction, and obtained renown, may trace their greatness to the early lessons received at a mother's knee, combining with and giving a generous impulse and a noble direction, to their own excellent endowments. If I desire a confirmation of woman's innate greatness of character, and of soul, I would ask no admission more favourable to my own views than this.

For if woman burned not with the ardour of patriotism, if her pulse were dead to the tone and feeling of the noblest heroism, if she formed no conceptions of enterprizes requiring courage, fortitude, sagacity, and presence of mind;—if her breast warmed not with the fervour of devotion;—could she have ever been so many times as she has been, at once the joyful mother and successful tutoress, and affectionate and discreet monitor of statesmen, of heroes, of poets and divines, or feeling them in inferior degree, could it be other than an accident that such mothers not only gave birth to, but reared and educated and stamped the character of men of the greatest souls, and noblest intellect, and purest virtues. Witness Alfred the Great in England, and the Emperor Alexander, the successor of the monster Heliogabalus at Rome; witness the piety, and learning, and poetry, of Dr. Watts. The false conclusion is unworthy of reason and reflection and must be repudiated, and men must no longer interpret woman's mild, and amiable demeanour and gentleness of disposition, and thoughtful and dispassionate mood of submissive deportment, into an argument of her mental inferiority.

If woman generally is not addicted to studies and pursuits of a certain character, it should be also remembered that there is a prevalent opinion that such studies and such pursuits are less adapted to their physical constitution and gentler dispositions, as well as to her manifestly natural, and appropriate cares. Woman is naturally in a dependent condition and peculiarly amenable to public opinion, which she always respects, and it is indeed a most excellent trait in woman's character, that she usually regards the wisdom of experience, and the just control of authority with greater deference than her brother man.

Men, are the lords of creation, at least by the actual possession of power, their greater leisure for the study of every branch of philosophy, gives them a title in the opinion of the fairer sex also, to pronounce upon the modes of instruction and education, to be adopted in the bringing up of families, and woman consequently takes tone of feeling and of thought in a great measure from the early lessons of childhood, which are generally calculated to impress her, with an opinion, not only of conditional, but also of mental inferiority, which last is the error I strenuously combat. In the whole economy of the human family, the right division of labour and of care, must be advantageous and promotive of the welfare of society, and while different degrees of strength and capacity of enduring the toil of severe manual labour or exercise, mark the sexes at the same time. Woman has her peculiar duties and cares, which necessarily withdraw her in general from sterner, and more active scenes of strife and public competition. But let none found thereon an inference injurious to her mental capacity, nor presume to degrade her from her just and noble claims to equal partnership in all the honors of intellectual and moral being; beware of wronging her gentle nature. She knows how to suffer with patience and in silence, and remember that when she leans upon you for support, it is but an acknowledgment, while she shelters there, that she owns the power of your stronger arm; and that your cares are different from hers, while the concerns of both combine for your common happiness. Yet beware, for in spite of pride and false conceit, you value her esteem and court her smiles, but narrow minded conception of her intellectual title of respect, entertained by you may sink you in her opinion, to an unenviable point, which you would little desire. Still I own you have much to expect from her kind consideration of your weakness, and prejudice, for she is even capable of pleading against herself, and excusing your foibles and absurdities, but you should not task her charity and affection too far.

It is not my wish at present to consider the variation in the education of females that appear in ancient history, nor their effect upon the society generally. Yet I will observe that in proportion as woman is cherished, honoured and esteemed for noble qualities, and amiable dispositions, in the same degree the happiness of the whole human race prevails. It is a mark of civilization improved by morals, and sanctified by religion, when woman's character is deeply reverenced, and her happiness becomes the first care of heartfelt concern of him to whom she was given as a companion and a help meet. In order to apprehend the nature and extent of woman's influence in the world we must regard her as an intellectual, beautiful and social being. I am persuaded that in proportion as she is degraded by barbarous customs, or mistaken

philosophy from the noble position she is entitled to maintain, as a rational and moral coadjutor, the happiness of society of which she is not only a main support, but the pride and brightest ornament, will deteriorate and never will the glory of a nation be exalted to a degree of becoming dignity, unless where woman is not only cherished, but honoured with heartfelt esteem and love, but these to be sincere must be founded on the just appreciation of mental qualities and moral amiabilities of no mean degree. As a being of beautiful and matchless attraction, woman exercises a potent influence in the world. The concentration of so many charms in her person, establish for her a dominion in the human heart, felt in every clime, and acknowledged with implicit submission in every land, she rules the nations with a magic wand, and holds in silken fetters the noble and the ignoble, the learned philosopher, and the rustic swain. Kings own the superior sovereignty of her smile, and the electricity of her glance might discompose the ermine judge or disarm the savage hand of ruthless cruelty. Neither the plumed warrior nor the peaceful citizen is proof against the mysterious influence of her attractive loveliness. How should I enumerate the combination of beautiful, engaging and endearing qualities that surround her, which we view with admiration, and are consumed as we behold! What can be conceived of beauty, of shape, that is not combined in the graceful contour of her delicate and chaste moulded form! What amongst our finest senses, or the faculties of our mind, and the tenderness of our heart, is it that woman does not address, in the charms of her person, the ennobling sentiments of her soul, or the endearing affections of her still softer feelings; lightness, elegance and delicacy moulded her figure, and the finest tints of heaven, and of nature, are blended in her countenance; her glance borrows its brightness from the sun, while it penetrates with the subtlety and quickness of the lightning's flash. The winning softness and sweetness of her smile is but an indication of her unborn goodness, her voice has a tone not due to melody itself, but which disposes the listener to a unison of soul and sentiment, graceful in motion and dignified in mein; discretion, with its presiding influence, sits upon her brow, while her vivacity enlivens the circle in which she moves.

The metaphysicians perhaps know something about the essential nature of beauty, but for my own part I am satisfied to own its power, where I acknowledge its existence, though I attempt not to analyse its first principles, nor constituent elements. But it is not to the *chef-d'œuvre* of human art and the plastic skill of the statuary, I turn for the beauty that entrances and overpowers that brings down the monarch from his throne, that paralyses the stubborn hand of the warrior, and staggers the wis-

dom of the sage. A *Venus de Medici*, may exhibit the beautiful rotundity of the tapering limbs, and the elegant contour of the form, where the excellence of choice proportion and symmetry combines with the finely curving and undulating outline. The polished and finely turned marble, obedient to the imitative art of the sculptor, may preserve the form and fashion of lively and noble features, and all the elegance and chastened boldness of a noble bust, or of a lofty, an airy, or a beautiful figure, but can never convey the expression of the person animated with life, inspired with thought, and excited or agitated with passion. The step that speaks of mildness of nature, and tenderness of feeling and delicacy of thought, and refinement of sense, that crushes not the tender flower, in its path, and scarcely bends the verdant grass; cannot be transferred to insensate matter, nor mimicked in colour, although to the peotic fancy, with all the elaborate power of graphic art.

(To be Continued.)

Lord Napier's illustrious namesake, the conqueror of Scinde, was considered to have made a daring innovation, when, for the first time in our military annals, he mentioned the names of private soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle. The example set by the Napier of Meeanee has been followed by the Napier of Magdala; and it is a significant indication of the change which has come over the spirit of the time that we take such a thing now-a-days for granted. Whst was startling a quarter of a century ago seems now perfectly natural, as in the high sense of the word, it really is. Most heartily to be commended is the prompt way in which the services of gallant fellows have been recognized and rewarded. The first two men of the whole British army who entered Magdala were Drummer Michael Magner and Private James Bergin, both of the 33rd; and everybody will rejoice to read that these fine soldiers have received the Victoria Cross. Our private soldiers cannot as yet encourage themselves with the French reflection that they carry a marshal's baton in their knapsacks; but there is room on their broad, brave breasts for the proudest of our decorations, and the heartiest congratulations are due to the two gallant men who have now so conspicuously earned it.

THE latest device for crossing the channel from Calais to Dover, is that of an English engineer, who proposes to place an immense raft, sufficiently large to carry a whole train of cars, on three powerful steamers, and thus cross the channel in all weather in an incredible short time.

SHOOTING MATCH.—The Ramsay Rifle Association will hold its annual competition for prizes on the first day of September next, when, it is expected, a considerable amount will be offered in prizes. Any person wishing to become a member of the Association before that time can do so by sending in a dollar to the Secretary and Treasurer, Peter McArthur, Esq.—*Almonte Times*.

For "THE REVIEW."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTE.—"So much has been done in our time in bringing tactics to their first principles, and in getting rid of the pedantry of war, that it is not easy for us to estimate the disadvantages under which a half-trained Militia laboured who were taught to consider success as depending upon their exercising with precision a system of tactics, which they probably only so far comprehended as to find out when they were wrong, but without the power of getting right again."

Legend of Montrose.

Query—Does any one know what is doing in the matter of the new drill?

Let the above note and query justify me in adopting the somewhat quaint title of an English periodical of great value to the antiquarian, the linguist, and the general seeker of recondite information. Let me also, in extenuation of an extremely desultory gathering together of loose ideas, plead circumstances which really prevent my giving time to a more methodical arrangement of them.

The above extract furnishes me with a not inapt text for the jumble which I humbly propose to inflict upon yourself and your readers. Before entering upon it however, permit me to add to those which have appeared under other signatures, my thanks to Capt. Dartnell of the Thirty-Fourth, for his series of ably written and interesting articles. My appreciation of two or three of them is, perhaps, the more thorough that, three years ago, when I was living for a time in Rochester, I procured from a gallant friend of mine, who was a brigadier in the northern army, the system of tactics, (Cosey's and Hink's) then in use, studied both it and their "army regulations" with some care, and transmitted such remarks on them as I considered worth making, to the Adjutant General. I was then much impressed with the clumsiness and complication of the American system, compared to the perfect arrangement, leading step by step, from squad-drill to brigade movements of Col. Lysor's revision of our exercise; and, except on one point, I do not perceive much improvement in their new code, so far as Capt. Dartnell has favored us with a synopsis of it.

That point, however, may possibly be of some importance; viz: whether working by sections of fours, may not be found simpler than our present mode of forming fours.

I grant that nothing can be more perfect and beautiful than our present formation when well done, but every Inspector knows the amount of "dulling" required to produce smartness and accuracy. This would of course, be of little consequence, were we able, as are the Regulars, to devote an hour day after day for months together to the attainment of that precision which the Field

exercise itself tells us, is only attained by long practice; but what do our opportunities of practice amount to?

When I first underwent military drill (strictly so called) "*sections of threes*" were still in vogue, and, though unnecessary in conjunction with *fours*, they were not an inconvenient formation. It is therefore an open question in my mind whether "*sections of fours*" might not with advantage supersede the present formation, thereby saving much tiresome inspection, and possessing the greatest flexibility.

Another note-worthy point in the American Drill is the idea of making a Company always to consist of a multiple of "*sections of fours*." There seems to me to be a good deal in this. I should be no believer in the necessity of sections (i. e. the fourth of a company) at all, were it not for the formation of four-deep squares, and even the necessity for these is diminished, at all events in the estimation of the French, who seem to approach this conclusion, ("Operations of War," p. 394), and, indeed, something beyond it. Instructors of rural Companies are well aware that they have few greater difficulties to contend with than the obtuseness of pivot-men of sections and sub-divisions. Is it not possible that combinations of the movements of "*sections of fours*" might supersede the necessity of "*sections*" altogether. In their former system of tactics the Americans undoubtedly sacrificed perspicuity and methodical arrangement to a cumbersome elaboration of details, and from what Capt. Dartnell says of the voluminous instructions for Brigade movements it would appear that they still cling to this meretricious fault. In this respect our own Field Exercise is a model of method, style and arrangement, and if capable of improvement in simplicity and brevity can only attain those objects to any extent through the alteration of fundamental principles.

Simplicity is one of the highest results of genius. Mark its effects. Genius devises the Snider. The attainment of a high simplicity in the principle of construction of that arm topples down the tiresome and tedious old platoon exercise with its uncomfortable kneeling positions, and extends its modifications throughout the whole of "skirmishing."

So I trust to see it with many sections of Battalion Drill when the pedantry of fixed pivot flanks, and absolute front and rear ranks, shall have become as much a thing of the past as the "battoon" with which Major O'Quilligan insulted Capt. Dalgetty—a cavalier, by the way, for whom I confess to a strong liking, despite the lofty minded species of abuse which it is 'de rigueur' to bestow on honest gentlemen of the free-lance persuasion. Few, I think, will hesitate to acknowledge that the abolition of, for instance, formations to a reverse flank, would be a desirable decrease of the bulk of the Field Exercise consequent on the non-pivot

innovation. The abolition of some of the distinction between front and rear ranks is, I know, heresy and schism in the eyes of many excellent soldiers; yet, fairly considered, can any one maintain that companies properly told off, and proved rear rank in front should not work as well in that position as with the proper front rank in front. In fact the only reason that companies do not do so, is precisely because they are not accustomed to consider the ranks as perfectly reversible. Consequent on the fall of the scales of prejudice, on this point, from the eyes, would be the abolition of countermarching by ranks, and of the change of front of a column on the centre.

It is no small recommendation to Volunteers of the tendency of the present day to simplify, that every step in that direction brings the Citizen-soldier nearer to an equality with the Regular—to a certain extent. Yet would relief from the study and practice of unnecessary evolutions (and there are such even in our Field Exercise) be no small boon to the regular also, whether the time so gained were devoted to absolute leisure, or to the practice of more essential matter.

In the days (and long after) when Corporal Trim, fired with the reminiscence of by-gone squad-drills, broke forth to Uncle Toby in enthusiastic recapitulation of old familiar commands, and astonishes us of this degenerate day with the portentous orders—"Join your right hand to your Firelock!" "Poise your Firelock!"—the pride of the service was a formal and stately routine, the remnant of which, modulated to the quicker temperament (sic dicere) of a more modern age, has not yet entirely ceased to appeal to the tastes and sympathies of lovers of order and symmetry at the present day.

To such admirers of abstract beauty a showy and complicated manœuvre has a certain attraction. Some twelve years ago my fancy was much tickled by a very pretty one, since obsolete, the caution for which (if I remember rightly) was, by "By double files from the centre—Rear wing to the Front." The two centre sections of companies in front wheeled outwards, while the rear passed through. It was very pretty, but gave place to the simpler movement by fours from a flank. By the by, this again leads to "Quary" why, if there be no fixed pivot flank, bring either wing more than the other to the front? One has therefore a kind of regret when a pretty movement is condemned, but whatever may be the predilection inseparable from the associations of bygone times, the officer who desires to be up to the mark of today must cast them "down the stream of time," and should not only throw himself into the spirit of the hour, but beyond it, and endeavor to discern what consequences the alterations introduced today will bring in their train tomorrow. Lord Elcho seems to have fulfilled this condition to a great extent. His ideas may not have been entirely

original, and will doubtless require some modification; but it is impossible to doubt that the principle of simplification embodied in his memorandum; is about to create a revolution, the first step towards which I think was involved in the recent changes in Deployments, whether so contemplated or not at the time those changes were made.

Understanding that the new drill was in course of trial at Aldershot, I had expected to hear something more of probable results by this time, yet I am not altogether surprised when I take into consideration the slow march of toleration of the bugbear in novation. What is it in our national character, which makes us so desperately conservative alike of good and evil? In almost equal proportion to the American proneness to crude experimentalism, is our distrust of reasonable improvement where change is involved. Not till a terrible collision brought it home to the Admiralty, did the word "Larboard" give place to the word "Port." Only recently have the unhappy mariners ceased to toil at washing their white trowsers. The Field Exercise of 1862 contained a platoon for the Westly Richards breech loader, but five years elapsed before breech loaders became the national arm and then only under the startling sense of the results of the Austro-Prussian war. Very late in the day, the authorities awoke to the superior strength and better appearance of steel scabbards for infantry officers generally though the guards had them long ago. Yet it must be admitted that the proposed changes in drill require very mature consideration; but then, on the other hand, what facilities for trial does a well drilled Regiment of Regulars in camp afford; and what a wealth of talent and experience is available to test experiments. Let us then possess our souls in patience, and wait.

Another Query—Are double columns of subdivisions a generally useful or desirable formation?

May not the increased flexibility of single columns under the principles of the proposed drill, obviate much of the necessity for them?

Doubtless they possess, or are supposed to possess, certain merits. Forming to a flank, for instance, they have the advantage of covering the formation of one wing to its reverse flank by the instantaneous wheel into line of the other. But it is desirable that columns should move with as large a front as possible. The front of a double column of subdivisions is but equal to that of a single company. The single column is preferable to the double on the score of greater simplicity and superior facility of reduction without danger of confusion. May not the single column, therefore, with the increased flexibility attendant on the abolition of a fixed pivot flank, be found answerable to all the purposes sought to be attained by the double column of subdivisions? For what is the advantage of half a bat-

lion wheeling into line, and thereby covering the formation of its reverse flank of the other half, if the single column, working on flanks changeable at a word from right to left (or *vice versa*) can at once wheel into line at the double either way. Indeed even the present formation by companies to a reverse flank seems to contain the advantages of the double column of subdivisions in this respect, as a column desirous of forming line in this manner to engage an enemy, would most likely be moving on a line parallel to the front it seeks to engage.

Under the F. E., 1862, the double column unquestionably afforded facility for quick deployment. But I question whether, even then, the deployment of a single column on a central company (itself an objectionably complex manœuvre) were not a quicker and simpler evolution than that of a double column of subdivisions. At all events the "Deploy outwards" of the F. E. 1867, seems to neutralize any advantage which the double column of subdivisions may have previously possessed in this respect.

It may be urged that it is good for an increase of front by the formation of companies—but, if required, how much easier and simpler to bring the rear wing parallel to the leading wing, or alternate companies parallel to those in front of them by a flank march of fours and a turn to the front.

But the double column of companies must still be unsurpassed for combined simplicity and rapidity of deployment, and would appear to be the formation most in favor for column of attack.

In this connection it might possibly also be worth while to enquire whether, in view of the recently devised rapid formation of two-deep square from a line of four companies, battalions in the field and on parade might not with advantage be made to consist generally of eight companies. Each wing would then be able to form a separate two-deep square from line, one or both moving into echelon. Or the formation might easily be extended to a four-deep square of the eight companies in this manner. Form an inner square at once of the four centre companies i. e. No. 4 stand fast, 3 and 5 wheel inwards and form the side faces, 6 take up the rear face as laid down in the account of the new drill first published in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. No. 2 form in front of No. 4. No. 1 in front of No. 3—No. 7 in front of No. 5—No. 8 in front of No. 6, completing the rear face. This could be formed almost rapidly as the basis two-deep square.

On the basis of eight companies to a battalion, columns of attack might be formed of wings on a front of two companies, giving a depth of four ranks. The French ("Operations of War," chap. 5) seem recently to have favored a depth of six ranks, viz: Battalion columns of six companies on a front of two. But, as it seems to be a question whether, for the future, a single rank formation in line may not be found desirable

(though I doubt it); and as, at all events, a depth of two ranks sufficed us when three were in vogue with the French, I cannot but think a depth of four ranks for columns of attack would be found, of a solidity sufficient to compensate (with our weight and stamina) for the *élan* of a French column six ranks deep, and these would be less depth exposed to the enemy's fire. The position of captains in formations for attack under a new organization, would also appear to demand some attention. For parade purposes I think Captains could not be better placed than in rear of the centre of companies, but that position could scarcely be considered a proper one in an advance to attack. I am sure there is a gentleman in my battalion (whose eye I know this will meet, and whom, I hope, at some early day, to see at the head of a company) whose yearnings for the Victoria Cross would be but ill-satisfied by a position in rear. For I entirely discredit some hints of a shameful compact with a brother officer to the effect that when the latter shall have in some mysterious way, procured himself to be slightly wounded, or to appear stunned, the former is to carry him off or attend to him, under a Fenian *feu d'enfer* with such distinguished bravery and humanity that his comrades must perforce acknowledge his superior valor and devotion.

With regard to skirmishing neither the American system as explained by Captain Dartnell, nor the French appear to possess any advantage over ours, unless the French extension in groups of four men be deemed one. "The two files of these groups are five paces apart, and the maximum intervals of groups forty paces, to be diminished at need. The groups, in case of a loose attack of cavalry form squares—a man at each face." But our rallying squares (F. E. p. 365) amount to the same thing. I notice, however, that, "Against more formidable attacks, they form solid circles of sections, subdivisions or companies." Not, be it observed, anything like our close column of sections, which appears to me to be a formation of questionable utility for the actual line of skirmishers, whatever it may be for supports.

Having propounded a number of "queries," I would now make one or two "notes"—Impressed as I am with the admirable arrangement, and the precision of language, of our Field Exercise, there are yet I think some few redundancies which might be cut out—one or two inconsistencies which might be reconciled—and one or two alterations which are supposed to be improvements, but which rather wear the aspect of errors. As an example of a first class, is not the paragraph about the length of leg in tall men at p. 169, superfluous, now that men are allowed three inches more than formerly in the ranks? Volunteers are, happily, debarred from practising the slow march, or one would be tempted to protest against

that as a pedantic superfluity in any case except for funerals, but as it is, it is no business of ours, unless we troop the color—a ceremony of very rare occurrence with us.

With regard to the second, it seems to be somewhat of an inconsistency to have abolished the words "Right Company" and "Left Company" in telling off a Battalion, and to retain the greater part of Sec. 4, Gen. Prin. of Company Drill p. 60. The direction for the deployment of a double column of Companies from a flank also seem unnecessarily to violate the new principle of deployments, inasmuch as the inner ring deploys on its rear company, while if it deployed on its front company it would only be necessary to tell off that wing again as soon as its deployment should be completed, and frequent telling off a battalion seems to me, as far as I have yet thought of it, to be a necessity of a system involving continual changes of order.

Of the third class are, in the opinion of every officer with whom I have conversed, the new "shoulder" from the "slope." Every one feels that smartness and precision are sacrificed in the alteration which forbids the right hand being raised to check the rifle, and it is as unpopular with men as with officers.

Also, in the "slope" from the "order" why destroy sequence and consistency by omitting the upward jerk and seizure below the lower band of the rifle. I cannot but think there should be three motions instead of two.

Lest I should be accused of presumption in pointing out faults in a work of great experience and talent, but, which, like every other human production, is not infallible, I would remind those whose acquaintance with drill is old enough to remember, and inform those whose experience does not extend so far back, that, among others, a similar kind of crocheted was introduced into a field exercise published some ten or eleven years since. It directed the left foot to be advanced, instead of the right to be drawn back in "standing at ease," causing an absurdly causeless exception to the caution which was the main-stay of Instructors in squad drill to keep the left foot both in standing at ease, and in facings. This ridiculous anomaly was however soon perceived and rescinded. Let us hope the same will be the case with the shoulder from the slope."

In the course of writing the above remarks it has occurred to me that a three-deep square from six companies in line might be formed always as simply as the four deep square from eight—thus—form the inner or basis square as before described viz: 3 stand fast—2 and 4 wheel inwards and form the side faces—5 take up the rear face—then the front rank of No. 1 face to its left and form in front—the rear rank face about, wheels to its right, halt in front of the right

face of the square and front—the rear rank of No. 6 move to the rear face, and the front rank to the left face of the square supernumeraries outer of the companies in both movements moving in by the rear face which would be longest open. The movement of the rear rank of No. 6 in this case would be much facilitated if the formation of fours were by "sections," instead of as now. In fact the perfect flexibility of "sections" of "fours" independent of pivots, impresses itself upon me the more I think of it. But I have already, I fear, occupied too much space. Let me then, in conclusion, revert to my text and remark that, if Sir Walter Scott in 1820, felt justified, as doubtless he was, in saying that much had been done to abate the pedantry of war, we of the present day have seen enough of the advance of a bold simplicity to augur that there are heights of it yet unattained, but perfectly attainable. It is probable that many of the thoughts thus hastily thrown together may be crude and ill-considered. Private circumstances have prevented my sifting and weighing them as I would have wished to do; but if they provoke discussion my aim will have been answered.

(To be Continued.)

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Provisional Brigade of Volunteer Garrison Artillery under command of Lieut. Col. Bowen, have been under canvas for eight days on the Island of Orleans, for heavy gun and shell practice, and have had a very pleasant time of it. The firing has been exceedingly good, better it is said than that of the Regulars who occupied the camp before them, and the targets bear unmistakeable evidence that some hits were made. The Brigade mustered exceedingly well, considering the press of business at this season, the four companies showing a total of 180 of all ranks, and have been very much improved both in drill and appearance by their short campaign.

A very unfortunate affair occurred on the second morning of the encampment which cast a gloom on the whole proceedings, a gunner of one of the batteries who was subject to fits, which were followed by temporary insanity, rushed from his tent and threw himself over a cliff some 140 feet high, escaping, strange to say, uninjured, he ran out into the river close by, followed by the men of the guard and almost the whole camp, who had been alarmed, and although the water was not very deep, and every effort was made to save him, he was drowned.

It is rumored that the 9th Battalion Rifles under command of Lieut. Col. Panet will go into camp on the Island for ten days though I believe it is not yet certain.

The first match of the Stadacona Rifle As-

sociation commenced at the Island of Orleans Range yesterday the 18th, and will continue for two or three days. A considerable number of Volunteers from Montreal and the Eastern Townships were present yesterday, and a good many more are expected to-morrow, when the battalion match which is expected to be the most interesting, comes off, it is likely to be very closely contested, opinion being very equally divided between the 8th Battalion, 60th Rifles, and Montreal Royals. The prize list is a very good one, over \$800 being offered in prizes and money.

The French steam frigate "Destre," commander DeVarennes, arrived in Port on Sunday afternoon and anchored near H. M. S. Constance. She is a very neat looking steamer mounting 6 guns.

X. Y. Z.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

While wandering over the Garrison Common range I noticed eight new targets which have been secured by our zealous Brigade Major. The board fence immediately in rear of the Butts has been pretty well riddled by practice with the 12 pr. Armstrong field pieces; some of the holes are as clean and round as if made by a carpenter. The range is in constant requisition for company matches and private practice. Private A. Bell of the Queen's Own holds the cross muskets this year as the shot of the regiment. Some excellent practice was made with the Snider at 800 yards by some of the Rifle Club, averaging over centres; but 900 seems beyond the powers of that weapon.

The Ontario Provincial Association, the 10th Royals, and the Rifle Club have each sent down the affiliation fee of \$40 to the Dominion Association.

The Rescue has for the last few days taken the place of the Heron, which has just gone East on a cruise.

Alexander Evans, a private in the Queen's Own, shot his wife with a Snider rifle, in a drunken brawl. The ball after passing through the woman's breast, passed through the wall of the house wherein the shot was fired, across an alley, through the wall of neighbor's house and finally lodged in a bedside, so much out of shape as to be scarcely recognizable. The Enfield is rather a dangerous weapon to trifle with and if it cannot be shot round a corner, can penetrate two walls and still have sufficient force to cause a fatal wound. The man obtained his rifle and 20 rounds ball cartridge by forging an order from his captain on the caretaker of the drillshed. He states it was to practice for a company match soon to come off. The woman has since died and as the shot might have been accidental a verdict of "manslaughter" was rendered.

Several of the leading military officers who were absent on leave have been suddenly

recalled to the city night before last in consequence of a telegram received from England, and the several Volunteer Battalions have had repeated to them the instructions issued some time since respecting preparation for active service. There is a rumour that two thousand Volunteers will shortly be brigaded here, including all the adjacent Cavalry and Artillery corps. These preparations are not attributed to any immediate prospect of an attack from those irrepressible fools the Fenians.

The return match with the Hamilton club takes place on the range of the Toronto rifle club on Saturday. It is hoped there may be fine weather as not a few feel able to equal the Wimbledon scores of this year. Some Torontonians will be present at the Ottawa match.

The annual games of the Queen's Own Rifle Regt. are advertised for the first week in September.

VOLUNTEER CAMP ON THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS.

QUEBEC, 19th August.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—In accordance with your invitation to members of the Volunteer force, to furnish you with reports as to Volunteer doings in different portions of the Dominion, I take this opportunity of giving you a *resume* of the camp life of the Quebec Volunteer Garrison Artillery on the Island of Orleans near this city, from the 10th to the 17th inst., inclusive.

The idea of camping where we did, originated with Col. Bowen, to whom and to the Regular authorities the Volunteers owed being put into possession of a complete set of tents and camp equipage without the trouble of putting up.

The Batteries of the Brigade under Capts. Shaw, Fraser, Murray and Grant, (Bt. Major) Lieuts. Welch, Russell and Horseman, respectively marched down to the Island Steamer headed by the Royal Artillery band at 11 a. m., a short distance on the steamer "Maid of Orleans," soon landed us about a mile from the camp. A short march at ease soon brought us in sight of our future home (for a week) and while the Royal Artillery were moving out we had leisure to admire the scenery that surrounded us; on the north, the noble Montmorency with its adjacent mills and busy industry—to the east, the North Channel of the St. Lawrence lying about 140 feet beneath our feet; to the West the widespread Harbour of Old Quebec; while a nearer inspection revealed a small stream of water which seems to have been intended to supply camps from all time; nor were our Tools forgotten in the view. One 36 cwt, 32 pounder, and one 56-lb. shell gun some 200 rounds of shot and shell, with which we were soon to be intimately acquainted. A few minutes during which the camp equipage and stores

were transferred from the Regulars to their Volunteer successors and then the Royal Artillery marched out and we marched in cheering and cheered.

On the first day, Monday the 10th, nothing was done in the way of gun practice. Recruit, and Company Drill wiled away the time, the men divided themselves into messes, chums sought out each other's tents, unpacked blankets etc., put up tents and prepared for a regular "go in," on Tuesday, when the following programme was ordered and rigidly carried out.

5:30 a.m., Reveille; 6:00, Rollcall, Extensions, Preliminary Drill, etc.; 7:30, Breakfast; 10:00 to 12:00, Gun Practice, 2 Detachments, 20 rounds; remainder of men Company Drill, Manual and Platoon under their own officers; 10:00, Guard Mounting; 12:00, Dinner; 2:00 p.m. to 4:00, Gun Practice, similar to 10 o'clock drill; 5:00, Supper; 7:30, Retreat and Pickets; 9:30, last Post and Inspect Returned Pickets and Orderlies; 10:00, Lights out.

This programme was rigidly adhered to and the historian of the Camp would have had nothing to record, had not a melancholy fate deprived one of our number first of reason and then of life. While suffering from delirium induced by Epilepsy; an unfortunate gunner of No. 4, a recruit committed suicide by jumping over the cliff 140 feet (without receiving any injury) on to the beach below, and then rushed into the water and drowned himself. This distressing event cast a gloom over the whole of the camp during the whole period.

Of the practice, modesty forbids us eulogizing ourselves, but we can record facts. At 1900 yards the barrel which seemed as a target was three times knocked away, a feat which the Regulars (on dit) did not, once effect with the guns we used although they were a much longer period on the ground, the great majority of the shot and shell would have struck a moderate sized vessel.

Of the conduct of the men, too much can not be said, with the exception of one man who was expelled from the brigade for continual misconduct. They carried out the orders they received to the best of their ability and bore the inevitable inconvenience of their new life with equanimity, and when the day was over, showed they could partake of the "cakes and ale" of the canteen with rational enjoyment.

I think it rather remarkable that on the second day in camp there was no complaint of the most trivial character to be reported to the last of the day. This happy state of things can easily be traced to the abundance to be found in the Quarter Master's Tent as well as to the regularity and justice that prevailed in its distribution.

The weather was all that could be desired except on Saturday, the 15th, when it rained furiously. This was a great disappointment as in the morning they were expecting a visit from Col. Chandler, R. A., Quebec, to

whom they were anxious to exhibit their proficiency, and in the evening the Officer had provided the R. A. Band, to amuse the visitors and wives, and sweethearts who were expected. However the rain spoiled all.

On Monday, the 17th the camp broke up, having been previously inspected by Col. Casault, A.A.G., and the camp honoured by a visit from Col. Kennedy, Comg. R. A., in Canada, who professed himself at all times willing to assist us in any way.

To Colonel Bowen our Commanding Officer, to Sergt. Major Smith, an old R. A., and a living epitome of the Red Book and Manual of Artillery Exercise and the Quarter-Master Holliswell the success of the camp is due and acknowledged by all concerned.

Your Obdt. Servt.,
SUBALTERN.

MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE,

Brockville, Aug. 18th, 1868.

No. 1 Division, Ontario, Brigade Orders.

No. 1,—Volunteer Officers will hold their respective commands in readiness to turn out for service at a moment's warning at any time within the next two months. They will be particular and make themselves acquainted with the instructions contained in the "Blue Book," as also those issued for their guidance in June last, and see that all juniors under their respective commands, are also acquainted with the instructions referred to.

No. 2,—Officers detailed for staff duty, will be prepared to form "field brigades" with troops, on the shortest possible notice.

No. 3,—The full compliment of reserve ammunition to be kept in readiness, and not under any circumstances to be drawn upon for other purposes.

By Order,
W. H. JACKSON, Lt.-Col., B. M. M.

DOMINION OF CANADA

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PIECE OF PLATE WORTH \$800.

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

MILITIA DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa,
Up to the 1st September, 1868.

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

COUNTY OF ONTARIO

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(Affiliated with the Dominion Rifle Association.)

THIS Association will hold its first annual meeting at OSHAWA, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1st, and following days, when upwards of five hundred dollars will be offered in prizes.

Full particulars can be had on application to the Secretary, to Lt. Col. Fairbanks, President, Oshawa, to the various Brigade Majors, and Colonels of Volunteer Battalions, and at office of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

C. A. JONES,
Captain and Secretary.
Oshawa, Aug. 24th, 1868.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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, AUGUST 24, 1868.

VARIOUS plans for the defence of the Dominion, have from time to time been submitted to the public, each of them very good in its way, but all involving an outlay of money which we are unable to bear at present. Weak points might be strengthened from year to year, till the whole of our frontier should be prepared for the exigencies of a war; but after all, the real strength of a country lies in its people. If they be a hardy race, attached to the laws and institutions of their country, they will maintain its independence. We do not say that fortifications should be entirely dispensed with, but we maintain that they are only of a secondary importance to the colonization of our wild lands, and the development of our trade and resources. What we want more than fortifications, is an increase of

our population. We have thousands of acres of fertile soil, only waiting for the settler's axe to clear the forest and make it productive. Hundreds of the surplus population of the British Islands arrive every year at Quebec, pass through Canada, and settle south and west of the Great Lakes, but very few ever stop in Canada. Until recently, the Canadian Government offered no inducement to settlers. Many British subjects who would gladly have settled in Canada, so that they might live under the British Government, were unable to purchase our wild lands, and were reluctantly compelled to seek a home in the United States. Several such instances have come under our own personal observation. Emigrants have found their way here with very little money in their pockets, but with strong hands and willing hearts, to make for themselves a home in Canada. They were directed to the surveyed townships north of Ottawa, between the Gatineau and Lievres Rivers. They returned soon afterwards, well pleased with the country, and went to the Crown Lands Agent to secure certain lots which they had chosen, but were unable to pay the first instalment, besides purchasing tools and a year's provisions, so they were compelled to move westward to the prairie lands where they could not only obtain free lands, but also the advantages of having it already cleared, and assistance from the American Government at the commencement. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the Western States should be filled up with an industrious population, in such a short space of time, while the greater part of our country should still be covered with the Virgin forest. Within the last twelve months, it is true, our government has discovered the fact that it had been pursuing a wrong policy, and certain districts were opened to are free settlement. Not one of those districts on the borders of the already settled parts of the country. they are situated where they might remain for years without settlement if they were other than free grant lands. Without a little capital to commence with, the emigrant has no chance there, and it can hardly be wondered at, that the settlement of the free grant land progresses slowly. If we wish to see the tide of emigration flow into Canada, we must pursue a most liberal policy. Let us continue the free grant system, but extend it to more accessible districts, and assist the settler in his first year's struggle in the forest. Very few emigrants possess sufficient capital when they arrive here to buy the few implements necessary for clearing the forest and cultivating the soil, and to purchase provisions enough to maintain them till the first crop can be raised. Give every stranger who is willing to settle in Canada, this much assistance, and when he shall have made a home for himself, he will be willing to defend it. Fortifications are very necessary, and a fortified frontier we

ought to have, but we also need men behind them to defend them. On the north shore of the Ottawa River, even within thirty miles of Ottawa city, there are hundreds of square miles covered with the primeval forest yet untrodden by the foot of man save the hunter, the lumberman, or the surveyor. It is a country watered by magnificent streams, studded with innumerable lakes, and between the mountains that are clothed to the summits with forests, lie valleys of most fertile soil, only awaiting the settler's industry to reduce them to cultivation. Yet not an acre of that fertile land can be obtained for less than three shillings per acre, and having paid that, when the settler goes to claim his property, he finds that the lumberman has been ahead of him, and robbed him of what should have paid for the land. We acknowledge the extent and value of the lumber trade; and would be the last to wish that any restrictions should be placed on it, but is it fair that the settler should have to pay for his land when the lumberman has already bought the first and most valuable portion of the property?

The emigrant asks himself whether it would be better to settle on our own forest lands from which all the valuable lumber has been already culled and where he must toil before he will find himself independent, or move farther westward to the fertile prairies of the western states, where he can obtain cleared land free, and where he can in a short time make for himself a comfortable home. A little liberality on our part would cause him to decide in favor of Canada, and another defender would be added to her sons. Let us thus fortify our country, and should occasion require it, it will be a less difficult matter to construct fortifications along the frontier.

THERE have been many articles written on the death of Thaddeus Stevens, but in our opinion the following, which we translate from *Le Courier des Etats Unis*, is the most remarkable we have yet seen.

"We have, to-day, to record the death of two celebrities equally diverse in character, social position, and in the nature of the impressions which they respectively made on their contemporaries. One is Thaddeus Stevens, the most powerful spirit among the Radical-republicans; the other is Adah Isaacs Menken, the strangest specimen of woman that has graced the sporting world, since Lola Montes.

"Thaddeus Stevens was born in 1793; he was therefore seventy-five years old at his death, and if we consider that it was only since the beginning of the war that he took a prominent position in the councils of the country, we must remember that if that great intellect became developed only in the wane of life, it retained its virility, until it could find in the affairs of the nation the proper means through which it attained the eminent degree of public importance.

"At the beginning of the war, Thaddeus Stevens, half lawyer, half demagogue, wavered between the ease of his fortune and his regard for his countrymen. We sometimes find him pleading the cause of the widow and the orphan, and again leading the Whigs to electoral war against the Democrats of Pennsylvania, towards whom he had vowed a mortal hatred. His influence constantly increased since that period—his course was invariably aggressive—a course illustrating the over-ruling character, and the condition of existence of extremists in general. As a general rule, if a man wishes to be something in politics, he should leave a track behind him; the herd who follow will take it for a furrow, and will follow him in hopes it might yield a harvest. This Stevens accomplished. He scorned adopted modes, and never trod in the beaten paths of the party to which he belonged. He used to say "Genius is not subject to law, it makes it"—and he brought in his train those fanatics who fall into a general fetishism—because they have no other religion. In short, Thaddeus Stephens was a leader, because with a superior intelligence, a sufficient contempt for the common herd to remain distinct from them, and an assertion equally toned with misanthropy, and a love of good, he would not submit to the law of any party, and had sufficient force of character to affirm his own opinions in utter disregard for those of others. Thus, according to his opinion, the constitution was a worn out old instrument, well enough for times past, but totally unfit for the present,—and which should no more retain the name of "constitution" unless, like Jeannot's knife, it changed both blade and handle. He never concealed his views; and this is precisely what distinguished him from ordinary radicals, who violated the constitution in the most unscrupulous manner, but who, as hypocritical believers, possessing neither brains nor conscience, think themselves obeying the law while outraging it. Thaddeus Stevens knew what he wanted, and made no secrets of his wants. He asked, not for the union, but *unitarism* that is he wanted, not a confederation of free, and independant states, but an absorbing centralization, which would bring the American Republic to something resembling the governmental systems of the old world. This is, in abstract, the radical model; it may be the truth of the future; it is not yet the political opportunity of the United States.

"Adah Isaacs Menken had more than one point in common with Thaddeus Stevens. She had a supreme contempt for social conventionalities, and cared little for public opinion. In private life she attained the same end—but by opposite means. She married whomsoever she pleased—with Menken, a respectable man in Ohio, with the pugilist, John C. Heenan, with K. N. Newell, a man of letters, and with a host of

others in contemptuous disregard for the sanctity of the contract for which she had little, or no reverence. Stevens never was married—thus attesting that he saw no advantage arising from it. In short, these two illustrious dead maintained to the last their peculiar faith, and their independence. One was the most illustrious representative of *Black Crookism*: the other the most illustrious representative of *Black Republicanism*—the two great attractions which, in times of positive ideas that undermine us, are the most perfect types of human honesty."

"THE INTEREST OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN NORTH AMERICA."—We are indebted to Alonzo Wright Esq., M. P., for the above entitled really clever pamphlet. The subject matter of the brochure is considered from three points of view—political, commercial and military.—The general matter of the little work before us is not novel to Canadian readers: but the special connection in which Ottawa interests are introduced as almost indispensable to the main progress of the Dominion engages our interest, and gives us the pleasing duty of hailing the author, if not, as the pioneer, we may say now champion of the grand idea of direct communication between Lake Huron and the ocean. The "Ottawa Ship Canal" has for some years past occupied the attention of our public men, but that attention was chiefly confined to Central Canada, or as we should now say the Ottawa Country. Western men gave the scheme but slight attention—they had their own. From the East it received an unhealthy support. Why the matter was not "agitated" more, we can scarcely conceive, unless that it was entirely put before the public on a *local* basis. Local prejudices are prominent in the Dominion; they *reigned* high in the old Province of Canada; hence, perhaps the apathy and opposition to the "Ottawa Ship Canal."

The author of this instructive pamphlet places the question before us in such a view as to attract the interest of the entire country, and as "facts are stubborn things," he is not lack in them, nor either in the inexorable array of figures which he adduces in favor of our Ottawa, or direct route from the Great Western granaries to the sea.

Further interests have of late years been connected with this proposed route, and our author has not forgotten to avail himself of them. Our coming connection with the Great North West, and the consequent settlement of the country intervening receive from him a close and deserved attention.

Heretofore our efforts to induce immigration has failed; they may have been badly directed; the facilities may not have existed to retain the intending settler in the country. One thing is certain they have failed. Notwithstanding the outcry of commercial men about the aridity of the soil northward,

the fact exists that there are thousands of farmers flourishing where, but a few years ago scarcely a settler could be induced to locate. As means of communication increased with our border, the forestward march of the white man bore civilization, and plenty to the so-called barren wilderness.

The author is peculiarly precise in his *data*; these chiefly recommend the pamphlet to the public. The work bears no *local* character, and we hope shall be read by all who desire a clear view of the "situation."

RUMORS of another Fenian raid have been ripe during the past week, but they were altogether without foundation. The *Toronto Globe*, which seems to be afflicted with a mania for getting up Fenian scares, is accountable for this as for many former equally absurd canards. The people of Canada have endured and are still enduring vexation enough from this bugbear, and we cannot see what possible good object can be served by keeping alive the excitement. Indeed these needless alarms are well calculated to further the objects of the detestable fraternity, and the *Globe* may find like the boy in the fable that it has shouted "wolf" a little too often when it had no necessity. There is from this culpable cry of "Fenian" an effect calculated to do immense injury to the country by preventing the investment of capital, and restricting the operations of trade, and the public journalist who lends his influence to the dissemination of such rumors, takes the best means in his power to assist the cause of the Fenian ragamuffins and is therefore deserving of the severest reprehensions. The Government are in the best position for obtaining knowledge concerning the intentions of the Fenians, and have made every preparation to rebut them. Therefore, is this extravagant sensationalism to be the more condemned as it cannot be otherwise than dangerous and needlessly exciting.

THE following statement, having reference to the disqualification of Mr. Peake for the Queen's Prize, appeared in the *London Times*, a short time ago.

"It would seem that, notwithstanding the decision of the Council in the case of Corporal Peake, and notwithstanding much that was said and written at the time, some confusion still prevails in the public mind as to the actual cause which led to his disqualification for receiving the Queen's Prize. It is frequently asserted, for instance, that his error lay in having loaded with a powder flask instead of with a cartridge, whereas there never was any question of a powder flask in the case. The point involved was one easy to comprehend, though difficult to explain, for the very formation of the bullet issued to Corporal Peake carries us three or four years back into forgotten controversies between the Council and Mr. Whitworth. It may be remembered, perhaps, that among Mr. Whitworth's inventions there was one for replacing the mechanically-fitting scraping-rod, the use of which had been forbidden, by transferring the scraper from the end of

the rod to the base of the bullet itself. This idea was developed and improved upon by making the scraper double, and by introducing between the metal plates a thin layer of some lubricating substance. The Whitworth bullets used in the late competition for the Queen's Prize all had, when issued to the marksmen, this solid base, half-scraper, half-wad, attached to them; and the intention, of course, was that all should load and fire under conditions of equality. At best, in a mechanically fitting cartridge of this kind the lubricating power could be but small, and naturally the great heat tended to dry and harden the wad between these two pieces of metal. A real lubricating wad, on the other hand, would certainly improve the shooting of the very same weapon. This being the state of things, witnesses to all appearances perfectly unimpeachable—one of them the Master of Lovat and another himself a former Queen's Prizeman—came forward to state that they had seen Corporal Peake in more than one instance, when in the act of loading, detach what may be called the solid wad from the base of the cartridge, and use a lubricating wad instead. Their statements were severely tested in every way, but, unless the idea of a deliberate conspiracy were entertained, it was plain that they had seen what they stated, and that Corporal Peake having loaded in the manner described had shot at the target, and that the result of his shot had been recorded. Corporal Peake, when applied to for his version of the transaction, did not deny that a lubricating wad had been occasionally used by him, but stated that he had only done this when about to clean out his rifle by discharging it into the pit. He called ten witnesses in support of his statement, who all denied that they had seen him use a lubricating wad when about to fire at the target; but one, who claimed to have seen Corporal Peake load every time, went further, and denied that he had ever used a lubricating wad at all! There were grounds, also, for believing that some of the other witnesses were not aware of the difference in point of shooting value between the two wads. There was another circumstance, which, of course, formed no evidence against Corporal Peake, though the Council could not wholly exclude it from their view, which was, that when search was made some hours later with lanterns at the range where Corporal Peake had fired, underneath and beside the chairs on which he and his friend sat during the day wads were picked up which had been cut off the base of Whitworth cartridges. Under all these circumstances, and placed in the painful position of having to choose between conflicting statements, the Council, it is understood, intimated to Corporal Peake that he had not succeeded in refuting to their satisfaction the positive statements made upon the other side, and hence could not be regarded as entitled to the position of winner of a match shot upon equal conditions."

THE Annual Rifle Match of the 33rd Huron Battalion takes place at Seaforth, O., on Tuesday and Wednesday, 8th and 9th September. There are seven matches in all, and the prizes are of sufficient value to claim the attention of the crack shots of the district.

We have received an account of a presentation to Capt. Thomson, Goderich Artillery Company, of a sword and accoutrements, which account we will give next week.

The promotion of the Medical Officers of the Volunteer Force to relative rank is a matter which we hope will not be neglected by the Militia Authorities; and if the expected step be granted on the 1st of October to other officers we expect to see old Medical Officers who have served more than once at the front receive that consideration which their services merit.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—This brave old portion of the Dominion displays its usual spirit this season, for we see by a prize list which has been forwarded to us by the Secretary of the above Association that they have succeeded in getting up one of the best County Battalion Rifle Matches of the season. The value of the prizes amount to upwards of \$500. The meeting will take place on the first September, and we have no doubt will be all its promoters can desire.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, 21st August, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Captain C. W. Gauthier, of No. 3 Company, 23rd Battalion, having been found guilty, before a Court of Enquiry, of disobedience of the orders of his Commanding Officer, as well as of setting a bad example by the use of insubordinate expressions, is removed from the list of officers of the Volunteer Militia.

Ensign John Gray, of No. 3 Company, 23rd Battalion, having been found guilty, before the same Court of Enquiry, of refusing to drill a squad of his Company when ordered, on the ground that he was Orderly Officer, and of only obeying the order to drill his squad after repeated admonition; and further, Ensign John Gray, when arraigned before a Court of Enquiry for the offence, having conducted himself in a manner highly disrespectful to the President and Members, is removed from the list of officers of the Volunteer Militia.

The Commander in Chief regrets to observe that the two officers above mentioned have obtained Military School Certificates, a fact which aggravates their offence by depriving it of all excuse on the score of ignorance of the rules of discipline; and in order to mark still further his disapprobation of their conduct, the Commander in Chief directs that the Military School Certificates of Captain C. W. Gauthier and Ensign John Gray, be cancelled, so far as concerns any privileges and immunities appertaining thereto, and their Certificates are hereby cancelled accordingly.

It having been further reported that the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 3 Company of the 23rd Battalion behaved in a very insubordinate manner, when marching from Windsor to their Company Head Quarters, at Sandwich, the Commander in Chief directs that No. 3 Company of the 23rd Battalion be disbanded.

Although Sandwich, a frontier town, becomes thereby destitute of any Volunteer organization, the Commander in Chief feels that a Company which could behave as the Sandwich Company has done, would be a source of weakness and embarrassment, rather than of defence, in the event of an invasion of Canadian soil.

The Commander in Chief is however happy to make an exception in the cases of Lieutenant Wells, of Colour Sergeant Reeves and Sergeant Cressey of No. 3 Company, who behaved in a proper and soldier-like manner in endeavoring, though in vain, to bring the men to a sense of their misconduct. Lieutenant Wells and Sergeants Reeves and Cressey will therefore be attached as supernumeraries to the 23rd battalion till further orders.

No. 2.

The following Regulations for the meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association at Laprairie, near Montreal, on the 15th September, are published for general information:

In order to avoid irregularities which may possibly occur from Volunteers in large numbers assembling at one spot with arms, and not as an organized Military body,—

All Volunteer Militiamen, or Militiamen, intending to compete, or being present in uniform with arms at the ensuing meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, at Laprairie, should immediately on arrival at that place report and become enrolled in a Volunteer Camp, which will be formed there; and no Volunteer Militiaman, or Militiaman, will be allowed to appear in uniform or to fire with any Government weapon or ammunition, unless he is so enrolled, under the following regulation, viz: Orders for enrolling in camp and general regulations, the Detail of which will be ordered by the officer commanding the camp.

1st. Every Volunteer Militiaman, or Militiaman, attending as a competitor at the Rifle meeting is to come in proper dress or undress uniform, with accoutrements, great coat, knapsack and mess-tin complete (when furnished.)

2nd. On arrival at camp, every Volunteer Militiaman, or Militiaman, is at once to proceed to the Camp Brigade Office, where his name will be enrolled, and quarters told off for him, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the officer commanding the camp.

Each officer and man then enrolled will have the use of a straw stuffed palliasse, and

pair of blankets during his stay in camp, for the safe keeping of which and return to the proper officer he will be responsible.

3rd. No rations will be provided, but cooked or uncooked rations can be purchased as may be wished at varied rates, from the lowest upwards.

4th. Volunteers and Militia will be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed for the proper maintenance of order and discipline under the penalties of military law. No drill will be required, and no duty expected from competitors, beyond that of internal economy for the carrying out orders of camp, except in the case of emergency for the maintenance of order.

5th. Where practicable the men of each corps competing should arrive and report together, under the command of an officer, who should be furnished with a nominal roll of the men arriving, specifying opposite each man's name the period for which he wishes to remain in camp.

6th. So far as applicable both officers and men are to be amenable to above regulations.

No. 3.

1. In consequence of the favourable results of experiments by departmental chemists and trial by the Superintendent of small arm factories of the Imperial Government, Rangoon Oil has been introduced into the service for the preservation of small arms, and articles made of metal from oxidation; and in order that the valuable arms now in the hands of the volunteers may not deteriorate, a supply of this Oil has been obtained for issue by Provincial Storekeepers to Officers of the Force on payment at the several District Head Quarters, per quart. \$2.25 per gallon, or sixty cents per quart.

2. Officers claiming the annual allowance for care of arms will hereafter be required to certify that Rangoon Oil is used in oiling the arms, for the care of which such allowance is claimed.

No. 4.

"1st York Troop" Governor General's Body Guard, Ontario.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edwin P. Denison, vice Lt. Col. G. T. Denison, Jr., resigned.

To be Lieutenant (temporary): Cornet and Brevet Lieutenant Frederick C. Denison, M.S., vice E. P. Denison, promoted.

To be Cornet: Sergeant Major Orlando Dunn, vice F. C. Denison, promoted.

The above promotions to date from the 18th ultimo.

St. Thomas and London Squadron of Cavalry.

No. 1 Troop, St. Thomas.

To be Cornet:

Jonas S. Barnes, gentleman, vice Drake, removed.

Toronto Field Battery.

To be Surgeon:

Jno. Widmer Rolph, Esquire, M. D., M.R.C.S.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

To be Major:

Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Ross, vice Forrest, promoted.

No. 2 Battery.

To be Captain:

First Lieutenant Henry E. Steele, vice Ross, promoted.

To be 1st Lieutenant, (temporary):

Second Lieutenant William Henry Cotton, M. S., vice Steele, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (temporary):

Battery Sergeant Major Lyman G. Perkins, M.S., vice Cotton, promoted.

Collingwood Garrison Battery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

Henry Robertson, gentleman.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Charles O'Reilly, Esquire, M.D.

18th " Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Lieutenant and Adjutant G. N. Robertson, is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

29th " Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.

The Head Quarters of this Battalion are now changed from "Berlin" to "Galt."

No. 5 Company, Berlin.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Ensign Alexander Millar, vice Thomas Millar, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

John Hollman Ziegler, gentleman, vice Browne, left the limits.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

George Odlum Stanton, gentleman, vice Millar, promoted.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."

No 7 Company, Orillia.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Lieutenant David A. Wigmore, M.S., vice J. W. Slaven, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

37th " Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon Jacob Baxter, M.D., vice McPherson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Edward Aiken, Esq., M.D., vice Baxter, promoted.

No. 5.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, officers acting till further orders, excepting Captain William Duck, of the Pembroke Company, viz:

An Infantry Company at Kendal, County of Durham, to be No. 7 Company of the 45th Battalion.

To be Captain:

Robert Smyth, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

James R. Anderson, gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Thomas Stanton, gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Spencerville, County of Grenville, to be No. 7 Company of the 56th Battalion.

To be Captain:

Andrew Carmichael, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

William Bennett, gentleman.

To be Ensign:

William Stitt, jr., gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Dunvegan County of Glengary, to be No. 7 Company of the 59th Battalion.

To be Captain:

Donald McDiarmid, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Duncan J. McCuaig, gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John J. McCuaig, gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Hespeler, county of Waterloo, to be No. 3 Company of the 29th Battalion.

To be Captain:

George Hespeler, Esquire.

An Infantry Company at Clarksburg, county of Grey, to be No. 7 Company of the 31st Battalion.

To be Captain:

William Turnbull, Esquire.

An Infantry Company at Pembroke, county of Renfrew.

To be Captain:

Captain William Duck, from the retired list.

To be Lieutenant:

Edward Boatus Crombie, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

William Welland Dickson, Gentleman.

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

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

The German Prize Rifle Meeting, which is going on at Vienna, has assumed an importance in Austria hardly less than our Wimbledon Meeting in Great Britain. The prizes are valued at 12,000L, for which there are nearly 30,000 competitors.

Major General J. F. Glencairn Campbell is gazetted to the Colonely of the 79th Foot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MARKET STREET,

Ottawa, August 18th, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—Here I am after a strange and tedious journa from the ould countr, in the capital of the New Dominion, goodness only knows how I ever thravelled so far, with Mrs. Murphy, my bitter half, not to speak ov the six garils wid laughing faces, like half biled spuds, of a phrosty morning.

Well, what strange things will happen, when people thravel to furrin parts. We had a fine and aisly time of it on our passage accross the big say, in that ship, which is called asther the place where they make the soords so sharp that they can shave, now by tokens the Turks niver use razors, and these soords shave one closer than any Jew, or Hebrew.

When I landed at Quebec, I beguiled my self wid a big dhrink, bein the last dhrop of ould Innishoon Potheen, made on the sweat bordhers of Carloe woods, Limerick County, and as they tould me that I would have to pay duty for it in Canada, I thought I might as well save the money by taking it all at once a medicine. Having given Mrs. Murphy a taste, I took off the rest without a grin, and went into the cars. The parting with ould acquaintance at Quebec and fasting on Pies and Peckles upset me, and in a few minutes I was snug in the arms of Murphy, as the Poet beautifully terms Morpheus, out of which delicious state I did not awake until I was tapped on the back by that good natured looking gentleman, the Immigration Agent at Ottawa, who, axed me if I was a settler. Bedad myself did not know what he wants at all, and only for fear of the law I would, innocently have given him one, for my Irish blood was up, but Mrs. Murphy came to explain what the dacent man meant, and I expressed my sorrow for the misunderstanding, for indeed it was a failing with my family to be always dull of comprehension whin Potheen, or money was consarned.

Well, after leaving the cars I was nearly been taken for General Spear, of the Fenian army. I supposed my furrin look made the Polisman make tracks after me, and, only for Mrs. Murphy again, it would be a clever man who would say what might have happened, for she came up in her usual soothing way, (and the Polishman was an Irisbman.) and asked him where a dacent chape lodging could be had for a Clareman. By gor, at the mention of Clare, his countenance lighted up, and he bursted out saying, I knew he was no Fenian, but a rale ould couthryman, so he brought us to a respectable Boarding House near the market, and I was glad of it, as I have a great desire to get a mate steak, or a chop, and a dish of tripe now and then for Mrs. Murphy, she grown so delicate; so thanking the polishman for his kindness, and after standing the

dhrinks and telling him that I knew his uncle Murty Cacey, of Ennis, I wished him good morning, and we parted the best of frinds.

By the powers, but all the people here seemed plased wit thimselfs, and I think I will begin to like the countr after a while. As I came out as special correspondent of the *Morning Growl*, a Dublin paper, I will shortly send you another lether to say how I get along on Market street.

Yours gratefully to command,

PADDY MURPHY.

TRAGEDY OF INDIAN LIFE.

The following story from the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reads like a romance of Cooper's condensed, but is said to be a record of facts gathered by a gentleman who is collecting material for a history of the Upper Mississippi valley:

A party of thirty Winnebagoes came down from the scalp dance, at which the tribe were gathered on the Trempeleau River, in the north, and encamped on French's Island, in the Mississippi River, just above the St. Paul's Railroad depot at La Crosse.

The band was under the control of a well-known chief of the Winnebagoes named Wankee-se-hoong-er-cr, or, Snake Chief, who had two wives, Se-es-ka and He-nee-kee. Se-es-ka was about thirty years of age, graceful in appearance, with a pleasant and interesting face. With whites she was a favorite, while with the Winnebagoes, she was looked upon very kindly—indeed, adored with all the ardor of Indian fervor. Snake Chief was a noted warrior of the Winnebagoes, and was very much liked by his tribe. He was a powerful and brawny fellow, and when sober was peaceful and good natured; when drunk he was ugly and disagreeable. One of his favorite pastimes, when in this condition, was beating his wifes.

On Friday last, Snake Chief returned to his wigwam drunk. Se-es-ka was in his wigwam, and the chief commenced boating her over the head and shoulders. Driven to desperation, and unable longer to stand his brutality, she drew her knife and stabbed the chief twice, the blade penetrated the heart of the warrior, who died instantly while the first notes of the death song were upon his lips. The affair at once created a sensation among the Winnebagoes, who did not know how to act. They loved their chief, and they loved their chieftain's wife. It is a well-known "regulation" among the Indians that when a man is slain, a relative must avenge his death by taking the life of the slayer. Se-es-ka knew this. Some of the Winnebagoes urged her to fly, but she would not. With true Indian resignation she folded her blanket about her and sat down in her wigwam, facing the door, and awaiting her avenger. It was believed by many that He-nee-kee, the younger and favorite wife would be the avenger, but she seems to have had no such intention. She mourned the loss of her husband, but took no further steps than to send a runner up the Trempeleau, where Snake Chief's relatives were, to notify them of what had taken place. Meanwhile Se-es-ka sat in her cabin chanting the death song, stoically indifferent to what was going on about her, and only talking when questions were asked her.

On Saturday morning, an Indian from Trempeleau made his appearance in camp. He was known as Chansno-ne-ga, and had

evidently travelled without stopping since he learned the death of Snake Chief. Entering the camp, without a word, he walked solemnly to the place where the body of Snake lay, took a long look at it, and then turned sullenly away. Nobody spoke to him, yet all watched with interest his movements. Deliberately loaded his gun with buckshot, he walked to the wigwam where Se-es-ka sat, she having remained there since the murder, and took one look at the woman, who loudly chanted the death song. Not a muscle of the woman's face moved to denote that she labored under any excitement, but she sat there quietly and calmly, her eyes moving upward, and her voice, as the uncouth song escaped her lips, steady and firm. She knew the avenger was before her, that in another moment her spirit would leave the frail tenement of clay and seek that of the chief who had gone before her; yet no look or sign indicated that she feared that fate. Such is Indian stoicism and indifference.

The eyes of the two did no meet. In the face of Chan nb-nega there was a look of mingled hate and revenge. Deliberately he raised his musket to his shoulder, deliberately he aimed at the woman's head, coolly he fired. The report rang out through the Indian camp, the smoke cleared away. Se-es-ka still sat there, her arms folded, her blanket about her, but one side of her head was blown completely away—her spirit had fled, and the code of Indian justice was satisfied—Wau kee-se hoong-er-er was avenged. The murderer, with just a look to satisfy him that his work had been well done, shouldered his musket, and walked unchallenged out of the camp.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Lieut. J. B. Carslake, of the 5th Somerset (Bridgewater) Rifles, has been officially declared the winner of the Queen's Prize. A protest which had been lodged against the score was considered by the council, and they pronounced it frivolous. The most important competitions were decided in the following manner. Albert Prizes, first series—at 200 yards, first prize, £20, Ensign Boynton, 5th East York; at 600 yards, first prize, £20, Capt. Thomas, 4th West York; at 800 yards, first prize, Major Jopp, 1st Aberdeen—each of whom made the highest possible score. The second stake of the Albert was won by Mr. E. Ross, of the London Scottish, with the following excellent score in seven shots—800 yards, 24 points; 900 yards, 25; and 1,000 yards, 26; making a grand total of 65, the highest yet made for the prize. The Enfield Wimbledon Cup, value £100, was won by Color-Sergeant Montgomery, 30th Middlesex. In the second stage of the Army Prizes Color-Sergeant Teggart, 1st Battalion 25th Regiment, took the cup and £10 with 21 points in seven shots at 600 yards, being an average of centres. In the Oxford and Cambridge match Cambridge won the Chancellor's Plate. The respective scores were—Cambridge 424; Oxford, 406. In the afternoon Lord Napier of Magdala visited the regimental camp of the 1st Surrey Rifles, the officers of which corps had prepared a splendid luncheon, to which he had been invited, but the General was not able to do more than go to the mess tent during the luncheon, where he was met by Lieut. Col. Macdonald, Gen. Sir G. Pollock, Gen. Alexander, and Maj. Gen. Scott, and received most enthusiastically.

Lord Napier drank the health of the 1st Surrey in a loving cup, and after shaking hands with several of the officers, went with Earl and Countess Spencer, and Col. Colville to see some of the shooting, after which he had luncheon with Earl Spencer in the pavilion, and departed amidst enthusiastic cheering. The General will present the prizes on Saturday at 2.30 p.m., and the review will take place about two hours later. The breech-loading rifles, first stage, Duke of Cambridge's prize, concluded at noon. A good score was made for this prize with the Carter Edwards rifle at the 500 yards range by Sergeant Bott, Royal Marines, who scored 96 in forty-six rounds.

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC OF THE THIRTEENTH BATTALION.—The officers and members of the gallant Thirteenth enjoyed their annual jubilee on the 14th inst., which was one of the most fashionable and pleasant affairs of the season. The party started by a special train on the Great Western Railway at about half-past eight a.m., the battalion attending in full force, and three cars were completely occupied by the invited guests. Among the latter were many prominent citizens with their ladies. The run up the road was made in good time, and the train finally stopped at about 11 a.m., at Dunelg, the delightful seat of Colonel Skinner, located two miles west of Woodstock, a few hundred yards south of the railway. Disembarking, the party were piloted to the mansion, crossing the Thames on a rustic bridge constructed for the occasion, by a true Highland piper, who sounded the shrill notes of the Slogan as the long line threaded its way through the pleasant fields. Col. Skinner's residence is of the description to meet the fancy of an old country gentleman, "one of the real old stock." The house is a spacious brick edifice, located on the summit of a slight elevation, and surrounded by beautiful groves and orchards. The numerous guests quickly found the shady retreats and the hospitable mansion was open to access on every side. The banquet board, which was spread through the drawing-rooms, was loaded with an abundance of delicacies, that withstood repeated attacks. The Colonel had, in reality, hung out his banners on the outer wall, and the assailants were prepared to admit that the castle's strength would laugh a siege to scorn. The fine band of the battalion took up a position on the lawn, and charmed the noon-day repast with delightful music, anon relieved by the Highland minstrel, who discoursed the reminiscences of his native heath in weird, romantic strains. After the picnic the members of the battalion commenced their games in an open field to the north of the residence, under the direction of Hon. H. B. Bull and other gentlemen composing the committee. A base ball match was played between the 13th and the Young Canadians of Woodstock, in which the latter came off victorious; and Lacrosse was also indulged in. The day was most delightfully employed by all present, until about 6 o'clock, when the whistle of the locomotive summoned the party to return. A large number remained over, however, until morning, and attended a ball which was held at the Colonel's residence. The special train was run back in most excellent time, and the pleasant company were safely returned to Hamilton again at 9 o'clock in the evening, all expressing the highest degree of satisfaction.

with the arrangements of the day. The officers of the 13th certainly distinguished themselves on this occasion, by the princely entertainment of their friends.—*Hamilton Times.*

ESQUESING RIFLE CLUB.—In view of the approaching Rifle Matches the members of the above Club now practice regularly. It is the intention of some of the members to take part in the competition at the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, which takes place at Laprairie, on the 15th Sept. and following days. If not successful in carrying off the \$500 prize, we feel confident that some of our marksmen will make their mark. The score made by Capt. Johnston, on Tuesday last, has rarely been equalled with the Enfield Rifle, and will compare favorably with those made at the Wimbledon competition in England. The following is the score made on Monday:—

	300	400	500	600	700	Tls.
Johnston	14	19	15	11	18	.77
T. Bell	18	18	12	12	16	.76
J. Lindsay	11	12	14	18	16	.71
Jos. Craig	14	14	15	12	13	.68

Below we give the result of Tuesday's practice:—

	200	400	600	Tls.
Capt. Johnston	16	19	17	.52
H. Tost	15	18	15	.49
Jos. Craig	15	16	13	.44

—*Milton Herald.*



METROPOLITAN

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

VALUABLE PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
OVER ONE \$1,000.

LIST OF MATCHES.

TO TAKE PLACE ON THE

RIDEAU RIFLE RANGE,

AT OTTAWA,

On Tuesday, 25th August, 1868,
and following days.

I. INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

PRIZE,—40 dollars. To Squad making highest aggregate Score.

PRIZE,—Silver Cup, presented by the Proprietors of the "United Service Gazette," to highest individual aggregate Score.

To be competed for by 8 representatives by birth or descent of England, Scotland, Ireland, France and such other nationalities, as may choose to enter; Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; 3 shots at each; Snider Rifles; Hythe at first, and any position at the others; no sighting shots allowed. Entrance 1 dollar per man. [Entries are now closed for the first three countries named.]

II. VOLUNTEER MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—20 dollars.

SECOND " —15 dollars.

THIRD " —Silver Tankard, presented by Messrs Young & Radford,—value, 10 dollars.

FOURTH " —8 dollars.

FIFTH " —6 dollars.

SIXTH " —Courier Bag, presented by James Hope & Co,—value 5 dollars.

9 Prizes of 3 dollars each.

Ranges 200 and 300 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; Hythe position. Open to all Volunteers, and Officers and Soldiers of H. M. Service. Entrance 25 cents.

III. ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—20 dollars.

SECOND " —Silver Cup, presented by James Harris, Esq.,—value 15 dollars.

THIRD " —8 dollars.

3 Prizes of 4 dollars each.

Ranges 300, 500 and 700 yards, 3 shots at each; any rifle; any position. Open to all comers. Entrance 50 cents.

IV. ASSOCIATION MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—Silver Cup, presented by Lieut. Colonel Coffin.

SECOND " —15 dollars.

THIRD " —10 dollars.

FOURTH " —Mr. Nelson's Special Prize, value 6 dollars.

FIFTH " —5 dollars.

7 Prizes of 2 dollars each.

Ranges 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to members of the Association only. Entrance 25 cents.

V. BATTALION MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—50 dollars.

SECOND " —Tweed Suit, presented by Messrs. Robertson, Lawrence & Co.,—value 20 dollars,—to the highest individual aggregate score.

Ranges 200, 400, and 600 yards; 3 shots at first two and 4 at last range; Hythe position; Government Enfield Rifles. Open to ten men of any Volunteer Brigade, Battalion, Prov. Brig., Prov. Batt., or Regiment of H. M. Army. Entrance per ten men, 5 dollars.

VI. HOTEL KEEPERS' PRIZE TO VOLUNTEERS.

FIRST PRIZE,—30 dollars.

SECOND " —25 dollars.

THIRD " —15 dollars.

FOURTH " —Case of Claret presented by Mr. Robert Gilpin,—value 10 dollars.

4 Prizes of 5 dollars each; 3 Prizes of 3 dollars each; 1 Prize of 2 dollars.

Ranges 500, 400 and 200 yards, 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to all Volunteers, and officers and men of H. M. Service. Entrance twenty-five cents.

VII. MILITARY BREECH-LOADING RIFLE PRIZES.

(For Rapidity and Accuracy combined.)

FIRST PRIZE,—10 dollars—For the highest number of points, each hit counting one point in addition to points secured.

SECOND " —Set Photographs, presented by Mr. E. Spencer, for the next highest.

FIRST PRIZE,—10 dollars—For the highest number of points.

SECOND " —5 dollars—For the next highest.

FIRST PRIZE,—10 dollars—For the highest number of hits.

SECOND " —5 dollars—For the next highest.

Range 200; time one minute; any breech-loader, magazines not to be used; any position. Entrance 50 cents. Competitors may enter three times on repayment of the fee, but can only take one prize.

VIII. OFFICERS' MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE.—Photograph of the Winner, by Wm. Notman, Esq.,—value 25 dollars.

SECOND " —Revolver, presented by T. Isaac, Esq.,—value 16 dollars.

THIRD " —Valise, presented by Geo. May, Esq.,—value 10 dollars.

FOURTH " —Officers' pair Crimean Boots, presented by Messrs. Angus & Huckle,—value 9 dollars.

FIFTH " —Riding Whip, presented by Mr. T. Warwick,—value 5 dollars.

SIXTH " —Pair Binocular Glasses, presented by Mr. R. Kenly, Jr.,—value 5 dollars.

SEVENTH " —Mr. Offord's special prize,—value 5 dollars.

EIGHTH " —Meerchaum Pipe, presented by Messrs. Gehlhausen & Depuis,—value 3 dollars.

Ranges 200 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to officers of the Volunteer Force and of H. M. Service. Entrance 1 dollar.

IX. THE METROPOLITAN "RIFLE OAKS."

Sweepstakes, 50c. each, Divided into three prizes.

FIRST PRIZE,—Half the sum subscribed.

SECOND " —Three-fifths of do.

THIRD " —The remaining two-fifths.

Minus 25 per cent. deducted for the Association.

Ranges 500 yards, 5 shots; any position; Government Enfield Rifles. Open to all comers.

X. COMPANY MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—25 dollars.

SECOND " —50 dollars.

Liqueur Stand presented by the Proprietor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW to the highest individual Score.

Ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; Hythe position. Open to 5 men of all efficient companies of Volunteer Militia in the Dominion of Canada and in H. M. Army. Entrance per company two dollars fifty cents.

XI. ALL COMERS' MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,	-25 dollars.
SECOND "	-Mr. Rodgers' Special Prize, value 15 dollars.
THIRD "	-10 dollars.
FOURTH "	-8 dollars.
FIFTH "	-6 dollars.

3 Prizes of 3 dollars each.

Ranges 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, 3 shots at each; any rifle; any position. Open to all comers. Entrance 50 cents.

XII. ASSOCIATION MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,	-15 dollars.
SECOND "	-10 dollars.
THIRD "	-O'Meara's & Co's. Special Prize, value 7 dollars.
FOURTH "	-5 dollars.
FIFTH "	-3 dollars.

Ranges 700 and 900 yards, 3 shots at each; any rifle; any position. Open to members of the Association only. Entrance 25 cents.

XIII. CHALLENGE MATCH.

Twenty Marksmen of the Metropolitan District vs. any Twenty in Canada.

FIRST PRIZE,	-50 dollars.
SECOND "	-10 dollars.

Ranges 300, 500 and 700 yards, 3 shots each; Hythe position; Government Enfield Rifles. Entrance per man, 1 dollar.

[If a team representing all Canada cannot be organized, the entrance money shall be returned, and the prizes forfeited to the Association.]

XIV. CONSOLATION MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,	-A Hay Rifle, presented by Major Grant, value 25 dollars.
SECOND "	-A Magic Lantern and Views, presented by John Leslie, Esq., value 20 dollars.

THIRD "	-Double Barreled Fowling Piece, presented by Mr. T. Birckett, value 15 dollars.
FOURTH "	-Silver Watch, presented by Mr. N. Morrison, value 12 dollars.
FIFTH "	-Pair of Parian Marble Vases, presented by W. Allen, Esq., value 10 dollars.

SIXTH "	-Case of Claret, presented by D. T. Browne & Co, value 10 dollars.
SEVENTH "	-Mr. Crosby's Special Prizes, value 4 dollars.
EIGHTH "	-Parian Marble Statuette, presented by Mr. Boyden, value 4 dollars.

NINTH "	-Mr. Philemon Wright's Special Prize, value 3 dollars.
TENTH "	-Set of Deer Horns, presented by Mr. James Thompson, value 3 dollars.

ELEVENTH-	Carroll Ryan's Works, presented by the author, value 2 dollars.
TWELFTH-	Cash 2 dollars.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 2 shots at the first and 3 at the second; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to all who have unsuccessfully competed. Entrance 25 cents.

XV. MAYOR AND CORPORATION PRIZE.

Silver Cup, presented by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa, value 50 dollars.

Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards; 3 shots at each. Government Enfield Rifles; Hythe position. Open only to Members of all City Volunteer Corps. Entrance 25 cents.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

FIRST PRIZE,-20 dollars, for the highest individual Aggregate Score in Matches II and VI.

SECOND PRIZE,-18 dollars, for the highest individual Aggregate Score in Matches III and XI.

THIRD PRIZE,-Case of Sherry, presented by King Arnoldi, Esq., for highest individual Aggregate Score in matches IV and XII.

POOL TARGETS.

Open to all comers. No. 1 open to Enfield Rifles, and No. 1 to any Rifle not contrary to Rule 7.

Persons competing at the Pool Targets must register their names with the officer in charge; at the same time paying entrance fee of 10 cents. At the conclusion of each day's firing the money will be counted up, one-third going to the Association, and the balance will be divided equally to each bull's eye.

The Committee will endeavour to get through at least three matches a day.

N.B.-Non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. Service pay half entrance fee in all matches open to them, with the exception of the Battalion and Company matches, and at the Pool targets.

They also may become members of the Association, on the same footing as non-commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer Force.

Two sighting shots will be allowed at all ranges beyond, and not inclusive of 400 yards on payment of 10 cents.

Military and Volunteer prizes when shot for by officers and men in the authorized full or undress uniform of their respective corps.

Firing shall commence each day at 9 a.m.

N.B.-The Managers respectively of the Grand Trunk, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Companies, and the Ottawa River Navigation Company, and the Richelieu Lines of Steamers, have kindly consented to convey Volunteers in uniform attending the matches at Single Fare for the double journey, upon producing a certificate from the Secretary.

C. E. PERRY,
Capt. & Secy.



DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

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

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

\$600

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

5 highest scores..... \$20 each.

10 second highest do

10 third " do

2nd stage at 800 and 1,000 yds.: To be shot for by the 40 highest scores in the first stage.

Highest score..... \$250

2nd do

Entrance fee to match \$1.

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

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

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

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

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

\$1,400

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1st Prize.....	\$300
2nd ".....	100
10 Prizes of \$15.....	150

Ranges 400 and 800 yards; five rounds at each range. Entrance \$1.

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

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

Ranges 300, 600 and 900 yards. The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any five members of any one association. The remaining prizes to be given to individual scores. Any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations. Entrance fee 75 cents each competitor. Possession of the \$200 prize to be left to the decision of the winning association, and will be paid to the Treasurer of such.

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

To highest aggregate score..... \$400

[In plate or money].

Highest individual score..... 50

Next ten highest individual scores 10 dollars each..... 100

Do do do 5 dollars each..... 50

Possession to be decided by five shots at 600 yds. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards. Entrance fee 100 dollars.

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

1st Prize.....	\$200
Highest individual score.....	50
2nd highest do	20
10 do	100

10 next highest ten dollars each..... 100

10 do

five dollars each..... 50

Individual possession of prize of 250 dollars which will be given in plate or in money to be decided upon by three shots each at 500 yards. Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match. Selection certified by Lieut-Colonel commanding the Battalion. Ranges 300 and 500 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance fee three dollars per Battalion.

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

1st prize.....	\$400
2nd do	200
3rd do	100
4th do	50
20 prizes of five dollars each.....	100

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

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

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.

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

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

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

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

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

C. STUART, Captain, Secretary.

Ottawa, July 16th, 1868.

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DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glasses, Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Painter. **Glass STAINING**—This is the only Glass Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of the three in British America. As to style of work, reference is made to the stained glass work in the Parliament Buildings, executed at this establishment. First class artists only employed. Orders from any part of Canada or the United States, for church and other designs, will receive prompt attention, Mosgrove's Block, Rideau street, Ottawa.

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MAJOR T. C. SCOBLE,

87th Battalion "Haldimand Rifles" C. V. M. Approved by the Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

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Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

HENRY ROWSELL,
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King street, Toronto.

Aug. 12, 1868.



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.	10:35 a. m.
Express, 1:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail, 6:00 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, THOMAS REYNOLDS,
Superintendent, 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.,
Printers and Publishers.

Ottawa, Oct. 12 43-1f

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J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,

MANUFACTURE on their premises RIFLE CUPS and other PRESENTATION PLATE, London and Paris House, Toronto. 19-1f.

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANTISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452, St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. ly

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1-ly JAMES A. GOBIN, Proprietor.

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Jan. 31st, 1868. 5-6m.

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CLARENCE street, Ottawa, William Graham, Proprietor. This House is well known to the travelling public of Canada, and still maintains its character as a first-class hotel.

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INTERNAL ECONOMY and STANDING ORDERS for the Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer Militia,

When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the everyday duties of the various grades of rank and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

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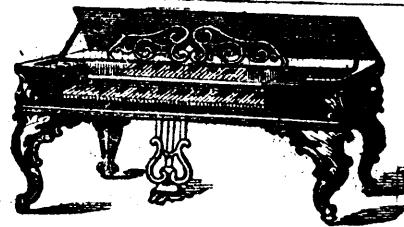
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