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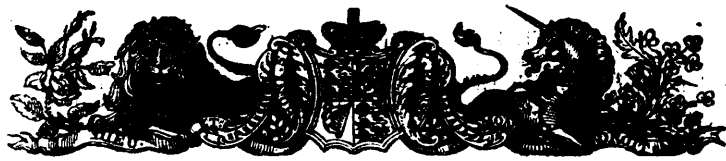
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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1868.

No. 27.

FOR "THE REVIEW."

TO MEMORY.

BY CHARLES MAIR.

The unknown future years appal us  
With dreadful threatenings of decay;  
The Present's need and toils enthrall us,  
And hold us as their slaves to-day.  
Ah, Mem'ry! bear me to thy mountain-height,  
For thunder rends the summer clouds to-night,  
And with to-morrow comes the sultry light,  
And all the earth's stern traffic vast.

We dare not ask when life will leave us—  
Instinctively we hold our breath.  
Though passing hours like tyrants grieve us,  
Still would we shun the pains of death.  
But rising from the grave of bygone years,  
A spirit comes to pacify our fears;  
'Tis Memory, and in her light man hears  
Naught but the music of the past.

O spirit, gentle and most holy!  
What thanks or blessings can repay  
Forgetfulness of fruitless folly  
Or wiping of our tears away?  
Thou art the judge, 'tis said, whom God hath given  
To try our souls from dusty temples driven:  
O may'st thou smile as tenderly in heaven,  
And shrive as gently at the last!  
Perth, Ont., June, 1868.

### THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

(Continued from our last.)

XX. A Commissary and one of the King's writers shall be left to take care of the hospitals and of whatever may relate to the service of His Most Christian Majesty.

Granted.

XXI. The English General shall also provide ships for carrying to France the officers of the Supreme Council of Justice, Police, Admiralty, and all other officers having commissions or brevets from His Most Christian Majesty, for their families, servants, and equipages, as well as for the other officers; and they shall likewise be victualled at the expense of His Britannic Majesty. They shall, however, be at liberty to stay in the Colony if they think proper to settle their affairs, or to withdraw to France whenever they think fit.

Granted.—But if they have papers relating to the Government of the country they are to be delivered to us.

XXII. If there are any militia officers whose

affairs should require their presence in the Colony till next year, they shall have liberty to stay in it after having obtained the permission of the Marquis de Vaudreuil for that purpose, and without being reputed prisoners of war.

Answer.—All those whose private business shall require their staying in the country, and who shall have the Marquis de Vaudreuil's leave for so doing, shall be allowed to remain till their affairs are settled.

XXIII. The Commissary for the King's provisions shall be at liberty to stay in Canada till next year, in order to be enabled to answer the debts he has contracted in the Colony, an account of which he has furnished; but if he should prefer to go to France this year he shall be obliged to leave till next year a person to transact his business. This private person shall preserve, and have liberty to carry off all his papers without being inspected. His clerks shall have leave to stay in the Colony or go to France, and in this last case a passage and subsistence shall be allowed them on board the ships of His Britannic Majesty for them, their families and their baggage.

Granted.

XXIV. The provisions and other kind of stores which shall be found in the magazines of the Commissary, as well as in the town of Montreal and of Trois Rivières as in the country, shall be preserved to him, the said provisions belonging to him and not to the King, and he shall be at liberty to sell them to the French or English.

Answer.—Everything that is actually in the magazines destined for the use of the troops is to be delivered to the English Commissary for the King's forces.

XXV. A passage to France shall likewise be granted on board of His Majesty's ships, as well as victualled, to such officers of the Indian Company as shall be willing to go thither, and they shall take with them their families, servants, and baggage. The chief agent of the said company in case he should choose to go to France shall be allowed to leave such person as he shall think proper till next year to settle the affairs of the said company and to recover such sums as are

due to them. The said chief agent shall keep possession of all the papers belonging to the said company, and they shall not be liable to inspection.

Granted.

XXVI. The said company shall be maintained in the property of the ecarlatines and castors which they may have in the town of Montreal, they shall not be touched under any any pretense whatever; and the necessary facilities shall be given to the chief agent to send this year his castors to France on board His Britannic Majesty's ships, paying the freight on the same footing as the English would pay it.

Granted.—With regard to what may belong to the company or to private persons; but if His Most Christian Majesty has any share in it, that must become the property of the King.

XXVII. The free exercise of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion shall subsist entire, in such manner that all the states and the people of the towns, countries, places and distant posts shall continue to assemble in the churches, and to frequent the sacraments as heretofore without being molested in any manner directly or indirectly. Those people shall be obliged by the English Government to pay to the priests the tithes and all the taxes they were used to pay under the Government of His Most Christian Majesty.

Granted.—As to the free exercise of their religion. The obligation of paying tithes to the priests will depend on the King's pleasure.

XXVIII. The chaplains, priests, curates and missionaries shall continue with an entire liberty to exercise their functions of their cures in the parishes of the towns and countries.

Granted.

XXIX. The Grand Vicars named by the Chapter to administer to the diocese during the vacancy of the Episcopal See shall have liberty to dwell in the towns or country parishes as they shall think proper. They shall at all times be free to visit the different parishes of the diocese with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction

they exercised under the French dominion. They shall enjoy the same rights in case of death of the future Bishop of which mention will be made in the following article.

Granted—except what regards the following article.

XXX. If by the treaty of peace Canada should remain in the power of his Britannic Majesty his most Christian Majesty shall continue to name the Bishop of the Colony who shall always be of the Roman communion and under whose authority the people shall exercise the Roman religion.

Refused.

XXXI. The bishop shall in case of need establish new parishes and provide for the rebuilding of his Cathedral and his Episcopal Palace, and in the mean time he shall have liberty to dwell in the town or parishes as he shall judge proper. He shall have liberty to visit his diocese with ordinary ceremonies and exercise all the jurisdiction which his predecessor exercised under the French dominion save that an oath of fidelity or a promise to do nothing contrary to his Britannic Majesty's service may be required of him.

Answer.—This article is confirmed under the foregoing.

XXXII. The Communities of Nuns shall be preserved in their constitutions and privileges; they shall continue to observe their rules; they shall be exempted from lodging any military, and it shall be forbid to trouble them in their religious exercises or to enter their monasteries. Safe guards shall even be given them if they desire them.

Granted.

XXXIII. The preceding article shall likewise be executed with regard to the Communities of Jesuits and Recolets and of the Priests of St. Sulpice at Montreal. These last and the Jesuits shall preserve the right to nominate to certain curacies and missions as heretofore.

Refused till the King's pleasure is known.

XXXIV.—All the Communities and all Priests shall preserve their moveables, the property and revenues of the Seignories and other Estates which they possess in the colony of what nature soever they may be, and the same estates shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honors and exemptions.

Granted.

XXXV. If the Canons, Priests, Missionaries, the Priests of the Seminary of the Foreign Missions and of St. Sulpice as well as the Jesuits and the Recolets choose to go to France passage shall be granted them in his Britannic Majesty's ships, and they shall have leave to sell in whole or in part the estates and moveables which they possess in the colonies, either to the French or to the English without the least hindrance or obstacle from the British Government.

They may take with them or send to France the produce of what nature soever it be of the said goods sold paying the freight, as mentioned in the twenty sixth article, and such of the said priests who choose to go this year shall be virtualled during the passage at the expense of his Britannic Majesty, and shall take their baggage.

Answer.—They shall be masters to dispose of their estates and to send the produce thereof as well as their persons and all that belongs to them to France.

XXXVI. If by the treaty of peace Canada remains to his Britannic Majesty, all the French Canadians, Acadians, merchants and other persons who choose to return to France shall have leave to do so from the English General, who shall procure them a passage, and nevertheless if from this time to that decision and French or Canadian merchants, or other persons shall desire to go to France they shall likewise have leave from the

English General. Both the one and the other shall take with them their families, servants and baggage.

Granted.

XXXVII. The Lords of manors, the military and civil officers, the Canadians, as well in the towns as in the country, the French settled or trading in the whole extent of the colony of Canada, and all other persons whatsoever, shall preserve the entire peaceable property and possession of their goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immovable merchandise, furs and other effects, even their ships, they shall not be touched nor the least damage done to them on any pretence whatsoever. They shall have liberty to keep, let or sell them as well to the French as to the English, to take away the produce of them in bills of exchange, furs, specie or other returns whenever they shall judge proper to go to France, paying their freight as in the 26th article. They shall also have the furs which are in the ports above and which belong to them and may be on the way to Montreal, and for this purpose they shall have leave to send this year or the next canoes fitted out to fetch such of the said furs as shall have remained in those posts.

Granted—as in the twenty sixth article.

XXXVIII. All the people who have left Acadia and who shall be found in Canada, including the frontiers of Canada on the side of Acadia, shall have the same treatment as the Canadians and shall enjoy the same privileges.

Answer.—The King is to dispose of his ancient subjects. in the meantime they shall enjoy the same privilege as Canadians.

XXXIX. None of the Canadians, Acadians or French who are now in Canada, and on the frontiers of the Colony, on the side of Acadia, Detroit, Michilimackinac and other places and posts of the countries above, the married and unmarried soldiers remaining in Canada shall be carried or transported into the English Colonies or to Old England, and they shall not be troubled for having carried arms.

Granted—except with regard to the Acadians.

XL. The savages or Indian allies of his most Christian Majesty shall be maintained in the lands they inhabit if they choose to remain there, they shall not be molested on any pretence whatsoever for having carried arms and served his most Christian Majesty. They shall have as well as the French liberty of religion and shall keep their missionaries, the actual Vicars General and the Bishop, when the Episcopal See shall be filled, shall have leave to send to them new missionaries when they shall judge it necessary.

Granted—except the last article which has been already refused

XLI. The French, Canadians, Acadians, of what state and condition soever, who shall remain in the Colony shall not be forced to take arms against his most Christian Majesty or his allies directly or indirectly on any occasion whatever. The British Government shall only require of them an exact neutrality.

Answer.—They become subjects of the King.

XLII. The French and Canadians shall continue to be governed according to the custom of Paris and the laws and usages established for this country, and they shall not be subject to any other imposts than those that were established under the French dominion.

Answered by the preceding articles and particularly by the last.

XLIII. The papers of the Government shall remain with the Marquis de Vaudreuil and

shall go to France with him. These papers shall not be examined on any pretence whatever.

Granted—with the reserve already made. XLIV. The papers of the Intendency, of the officers of Comptroller of the Marine, of the ancient and new treasures of the King's magazines, of the office of the Revenues and Forges of St. Maurice, shall remain in the power of M. Bigott, the Intendant, and they shall be embarked for France in the same vessel with him. These papers shall not be examined.

Answer.—The same as to this article.

XLV. The Registers and other papers of the Supremo Council of Quebec of the Provost and Admiralty of the said city, those of the Royal jurisdiction of Trois Rivières and of Montreal, those of the Seigneurial jurisdictions of the Colony, the minutes of the acts of the notaries of the town and of the counties, and in general the acts and other papers that may serve to prove the estates and fortunes of the citizens shall remain in the rolls of the jurisdictions on which those papers depend.

Granted.

XLVI. The inhabitants and merchants shall enjoy all the privileges of trade under the same favors and conditions granted to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty as well in the countries as in the interior of the colony.

Granted.

XLVII. The negroes and Panis\* of both sexes shall remain in their quality of slaves in the possession of the French and Canadians to whom they belong. they shall be at liberty to keep them in their service in the colony, and they may also continue to bring them up in the Roman religion.

Granted—except those who shall have been made prisoners.

XLVIII. The Marquis du Vaudreuil, the General and Staff Officers of the different places of the colony, the military and civil officers, and all other persons who shall leave the colony, or who already are absent shall have leave to name and appoint attorneys to act for them, and in their name in the administration of their effects, moveable and immovable until the peace, and if by the treaty between the two Crowns, Canada does not return under French dominion, these officers or other persons, or attorneys for them, shall have leave to sell their manors, houses, and other estates, their movables, and effects, &c, and to carry away or send to France the produce, either in bills of exchange, specie, furs or other returns as is mentioned in the thirty seventh article.

Granted.

XLIX. The inhabitants and other persons who shall have suffered any damage in their goods, moveable and immovable, which remained at Quebec under the faith of the capitulation of that city may make their representations to the British Government, who shall render them due justice against the person to whom it shall belong.

Granted.

L. And last. The present capitulation shall be inevitably executed in all its articles, and *bona fide* on both sides, not withstanding any infraction and any other pretence with regard to preceding capitulations, and without making use of reprisals.

Granted.

NOTE.—The Panis or properly Paunce, mentioned in the text of the capitulation, belonged to that tribe of Indians who were taken prisoners by the Sacs (Soux) and Foxes, with whom they were at war, and sold to the Canadians as domestic slaves.

POSTSCRIPT.

LI. The English General shall engage in case any Indians remain after the surrender of this town, to prevent their coming into town, and that they do not in any manner insult the subjects of his most Christian Majesty.

Answer—Care shall be taken that the Indians do not insult any of the subjects of his most Christian Majesty.

LII. The troops and other subjects of his most Christian Majesty who are to go to France shall be embarked at latest fifteen days after the signing of the present capitulation.

Answered—by the eleventh article.

LIII. The troops and other subjects of his most Christian Majesty who are to go to France, shall remain lodged and encamped in the town of Montreal and other ports which they now occupy till they shall be embarked for their departure, passports however shall be granted to those who shall want them for the different places of the colony to take care of their affairs.

Granted.

LIV. All the officers and soldiers of the troops in the service of France, who are prisoners in New England and who were taken in Canada, shall be sent back as soon as possible to France when their ransom or exchange shall be treated of agreeable to the cartel, and if any of these officers have affairs in Canada they shall have leave to come there.

Granted.

LV. As to the affairs of the Militia and Acadians who are prisoners in New England, they shall be sent back to their countries.

Granted—except with regard to the Acadians.

Done at Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1760.

VAUDREUIL.

Done in the camp before Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1760.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Immediately after the capitulation was signed preparations were made to take possession of all the outlying posts which the French still held in Canada, this task, one of no small difficulty and danger, was entrusted to Major Robert Rogers, the celebrated commandant of the New Hampshire Rangers; he was also charged with the delivery of despatches to Brigadier General Monckton, who commanded at Fort Pitt, (du Quesne). On the 15th September he started on his perilous errand, and on the 7th November he reached the mouth of Canajoharie River, the present site of Cleveland on Lake Erie, and encamped on the shore. Soon after his arrival a party of Indian chiefs and warriors entered the camp, and stated that they came as an Embassy from Pontiac, the chief of the Ottawa Indians, who directed that the English should advance no further without his permission. Shortly after he visited the camp, heard the object of the expedition explained and next day awarded his permission to proceed; he further aided them by compelling the Detroit Indians to forego hostilities, and on the 29th November was present when possession was taken of the Fort of Detroit.

Frasqu Isle, Le Bouf and Venago had been previously surrendered to Roger's on his passage to Fort Pitt, but the close of the season prevented possession being obtained of the other outlying posts.

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF YOUTH.

We take the following selections from an excellent article on this subject from the *U. S. Army and Navy Journal*.

"The old ideal of the 'pale student' wan with devotion to books, of cloistered scholar, severed from the companionship and the sports of his race, has gone by; in its place we have the stalwart ball player, the leader of the gymnasium, with his supple joints and thaws of iron. The old ideal sprang from that monkish notion of sequestration from the bustle and contention of life, for concentration of thought; and as in monasteries was locked up nearly all learning, and were assembled nearly all students, the division of physical strength to the soldier and mental growth to the student, became fixed. Soldier and student, sword and gown, lance and crossier, became symbols of opposite pursuits, the one depending on skill and strength of body, the other on skill and strength of mind. There were, indeed fighting scholars, and giant monks of old—as the legend of Friar Tuck symbolizes. But, in the main, the theory of despising, macerating, flagellating, and otherwise keeping under 'this vile body,' was the monastic, and hence clerical one; and its influence has decended more or less impressively to our time.

But, if that was the age of sentiment, ours is the age of utility. To day we omnivorous and miserly of power. We cannot afford to lose a chance, to let slip a useful element, to part with a pawn in the chess of life. We demand that bodies shall be brought to the highest physical condition, so that minds may be brought thither also, and that we may get everything out of this complex machine of matter and spirit we have to work with which it is capable of yielding. The whole tendency of education—and a happy one it is—is to make the machinery strong enough to stand the maximum and the rack and vrench of the steam that drives it. And, considering the wrecked intellects, the ruined geniuses, the premature decline of great students, made famous for ages, due solely to neglect of physical exercise, the present tendency is a happy one indeed. It will also aid science and literature, by making them appeal to those who once regarded them as inimical to a robust life. We can well sympathize, according to the old theory of scholarly occupation, with the lines which Scott attributes to the Earl of Douglas;

Thanks to St. Bothan! son of mine,  
SAYE GAWAIN, ne'er could pen a line,  
So sware I, and I swear it still,  
Let my boy bishop fret his fill.

In England, the great universities and public schools have long been famous for athletic sports, in which have been trained the brawny churchman who have founded the "muscular christianity" of the time. The cricketing of Eton and Rugby, the rowing of Oxford and Cambridge, the football of Westminster and Charterhouse, the military drills of the Duke of York's school and St. Olave's, and all such manly exercises, have been invaluable in giving to educated Englishmen the hardy frames and rosy gills which most of them possess. Here in America, until within a few years, physical education has been neglected. But no manly sports are more in vogue. Much of this commendable progress is doubtless due to the persistent efforts of intelligent friends of education, and to the patronage of society. One reason why Harvard gained her fame for scientific rowing was the encouragement she received from the friends of the univers-

ity. When the "collego crew" in their red bandannas, shot out from the boat-house to contend on the fourth of July or other gala day, with the champions of New York, Boston, St. John's, or Toronto the scene was very inspiring. Thousands of citizens lined the shores, the course was covered with boats like that of an Oxford and Cambridge match, the windows of the mansion on the mill dam were like the *loges* of an opera house, and bright eyes "rained influence" as at Grecian games.

While the gymnasium and field sports are excellent for the purpose of which we have been speaking, the military drill is specially adapted to give strength, health, address, training to muscles, and habituation to the use of arms. We have been sorry to see that in some schools where it was in high favor during the war it is now dropping into disuse, and more free and unrestrained sports are taking its place. Better these last than no exercise; but West Point and Annapolis give good illustrations of how the two systems of recreation, may be united. It is true that the military drill is in some measure the business, and the other the relaxation of the schools—but not wholly so, either, since there are teachers in both, and it is hard to draw the line between the duty and the pleasure. We shall not despair of seeing the day here when the colleges of the country will contend in military drill, or, at least, in rifle practice, like the English schools that exhibit so splendidly each summer at Wimbledon.

BATTALION DRILL.—The 30th or Wellington Battalion assembled for drill in Guelph yesterday. The Mount Forest Company left for headquarters on Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, mustering in full force. A large crowd assembled to see them off, and three rousing cheers were given when the start was made. It is generally thought in this locality that a more liberal allowance for transportation might have been made by the authorities without serious detriment to the public interests. For conveyance to Guelph, each private and non commissioned officer of the Mount Forest Company receives the insignificant sum of fifty cents, or a little over a cent per mile, and the same for the return trip. This sum is not more than half the cost of the cheapest method of conveyance, to say nothing of the cost of sustenance on the trip, and the balance, unless some other provision be made, will have to come out of the pockets of the volunteers. The men, it was intended, should be billeted at the different hotels in Guelph, but it turned out that the public spirited hotel keepers intended to charge at the rate per day for each man of thirty-seven and a half cents, or nearly three times as much was recently charged the men of the Waterloo battalion in New Hamburg. This extortion the Colonel refused to submit to, threatening to take the men to Elora. The Town Council, however, saved the credit of their town by making arrangements with Mr. Ellis and a few other honorable exceptions among the hotel keepers, and with private parties, to board the men at twenty-five cents *per diem*. A parade on the morning of Wednesday, 1st July, closes the eight days' drill, after which such of the companies as can, will probably proceed to Elora to accept the hospitalities of the good people of that village tendered the Battalion on Dominion Day.—*Examiner*.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW"]  
**CHANGES IN DRILL, AND A REVIEW  
 OF THE NEW AMERICAN SYSTEM  
 OF INFANTRY TACTICS.**

BY CAPTAIN DARTNELL, 34TH BATT. V. M.

(Continued from our last.)

The general instructions as to skirmishing do not vary, in any essential particulars, from our own. There is a characteristic direction to officers "to cultivate among the men the feeling that they cannot be whipped, and that, when compelled to give ground, a new position will be gained from which the action will be renewed. Experience will soon teach skirmishers that the very ardour with which an enemy pursues a temporary advantage will surely secure his defeat, if coldly and unexpectedly confronted by the men whom he had supposed to be demoralized."

Their suorts (called Company reserves) are small, being only sufficient to fulfil the duty of filling vacant places, furnishing the line with cartridges, and relieving the fatigued. They are posted, under command of a subaltern officer, 150 paces in rear of the skirmishing line.

*Deploying forward.* Equivalent to extending on the march according to the British system. It is used when the company is behind the line on which it is to be established. The captain directs one or more fours on its right, or left, to act as a reserve, causing them to step a few paces backwards. The left rear rank man of the centre four is regarded as the centre skirmisher of the company. On receiving the command on the left four take intervals, that four will move straight to the front in quick time, the others will wheel to the right in echelon in double time. The second four continues the march until it has gained 40 paces to the right, when it wheels to the left and marches to the front, taking up the quick step when abreast with the left four; the remaining fours proceed in like manner and successively gain 40 paces from the next one on the left; each taking up quick time upon arriving in line. On the left four arriving on the proposed line, the skirmishers (who are in fact small columns of eight men each, advancing at deploying distance). The command will be given to *halt*; upon which all the fours that are in line will halt, and each will deploy (or extend) in double time upon the left front rank man who will stand fast, the other front rank men moving to his right and the rear rank men to his left, and placing themselves at five paces apart; the other fours upon arriving in line, halting and deploying as just explained. Skirmishers will be extended from the centre, and from the right on the same principle.

Extending from a flank, is effected somewhat differently. In extending from the left, the company will be faced to the right. On the word *quick march* number one of the

front rank of the right, or leading, four will step off on the prolongation of the alignment of the company, and the other men, front and rear rank, will follow successively at the distance of five paces, number one rear rank stepping off as soon as number four front rank shall have advanced five paces beyond; and, so on, until the extension is completed; when the men will halt and face to their front. The extension from the right is effected in the like manner, except that the movement in each four will commence with number four of the rear rank. In extending from the centre, the captain superintends the movements of the right skirmishers, and the lieutenant that of the left. Increasing the intervals, whether from the halt, or on the march, is done precisely as with us, and directions are also given for diminishing the intervals, a provision not to be found in our drill book. There is nothing peculiar in the instructions of advancing, retiring, changing direction, or marching to a flank.

It will not be necessary to notice the various modes of firing, the foundation being merely the alternate fire of the odd and even numbers of the line of skirmishers.

Cavalry is resisted by the rally of fours, each four running in and placing themselves in a circle round the skirmisher upon whom the deployment is made; should the fours be too weak to resist the enemy, the rally will be made on the centre skirmisher of each company, being the left hand rear rank man of the centre four. Extending from or closing upon a named skirmisher is effected as with us, modified only in regard to the fact that the line of skirmishers is in single rank.

There appears to be no fixed rule for extending a battalion in skirmishing order, the extension being effected, at the discretion of the officer in command, who will direct it to commence from any named company. The battalion, being in line, the designated company, and the one next to it on its left will be marched, ten paces to the front, the companies on the right of these two companies extending from the left, and the other from the right. The companies to the right of the two mentioned will *form fours right*, those to left, *form fours left*. When the left (now the rear) four of the companies moving in fours to the right, arrives opposite its interval in the line of skirmishers, the captains will wheel their companies into line in succession, and extend from the left. *Vice versa* with those moving in fours to the left. The company reserves will previously step back at the caution from their captain. When the left four of the designated company (or company of formation) arrives on the line it is wished to occupy, the skirmishers will be halted, which command will be repeated by those captains whose fours have arrived on the line, the remaining captains halting their skirmishers when the four upon which

their extension was made arrives in line.

The senior major superintends the extension of the right, and the junior major that of the left wing.

Extending to the right and left from the halt on a named company is effected by that company, and the one next to it on its left being marched ten paces to the front, both extending from the halt. The remaining companies will *form fours outwards*, and as the rear four of each arrives opposite its interval, the captains will wheel their companies into line and extend.

The whole battalion (less the company reserves) may be extended from the left, number one of the front rank of the leading four stepping off and being followed successively by all the files of the battalion. When the rear file of the left company is about to step off the command will be given *Skirmishers, halt*, at which they will halt and front. Extending to the left is similarly executed, commencing with number four of the rear rank of the left company.

The battalion thus in skirmishing order may advance, retire, change direction, move by the right, left or centre, rally by fours or by companies, fire, &c., &c. at the discretion of the commanding officer.

The battalion reserves are to consist of two or three companies, one to be taken from each wing, the third from near the centre, and will be directed to step back a few paces before commencing the extension of the remaining companies. Their position should be on strong ground, three or four hundred yards in rear of the skirmish line, posted as follows: the right company in rear of the left of the right company of skirmishers; the left company of skirmishers; the centre company in rear of the battalion. Should there be but two reserve companies, their position is in rear of the centre of the right and left wing.

Should the skirmish line be attacked or threatened by superior numbers, the line will be reinforced by extending each company of the reserve from its centre file; and, the extension being completed, each company of the reserve will move up into the line at the *double*; and, having joined the line, will conform to all its movements.

Should the skirmish line be so pressed as to necessitate the assemble on the reserve, the latter will be extended in skirmishing order, the skirmishers will retire, and, upon arriving on the reserve skirmish line, will halt and front, when all will commence firing.

To recall the skirmish line, the commanding officer will direct the battalion to assemble upon the left skirmisher of (No. ) company, upon which the captain of the designated company; and those to its right, will each close his company on its left skirmisher. The captains to the left closing their companies on the right skirmisher. On the closing being completed, each captain will lead in towards the company of



formation; the reserve companies will move forward, and all the companies will resume their position in line.

Should the skirmish line be retiring, each company will close upon its skirmisher nearest the designated company, and then incline inwards towards that company. The battalion will halt and front when it reaches the ground occupied by the reserve companies.

In my next paper, I propose reviewing the movements of a battalion founded upon the system indicated in the preceding pages.

### BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

#### FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

**BRIGADE FIELD DAY.**—As I told you in my last, the 41st Battalion here, and the 56th at Prescott, went through eight days drill, and finished on Thursday last. On Wednesday last, Lieut. Col. Jessup and officers of the 56th, chartered a steamer and brought the Battalion up here for a brigade drill. They were accompanied by their fine band, and presented a very smart and soldierlike appearance. These officers deserve much credit for their liberality, and the interest they take in the welfare of their men. The Brigade was formed of the 41st and 56th Battalions, one company of the 42nd, two companies G. T. Railway Brigade, and the fine battery of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, formed into four battalions of four companies each, and commanded by Lieut. Cols. Jessup, Crawford and Buell, and Maj. McKechnie, of the Railway Brigade. The whole being under command of Lieut. Col. Atcherley, D. A. A. G. of Militia, Lieut. Col. Jackson, B. M., acting in his own capacity. After performing several movements on the common, a column of route was formed, with proper advance and rear guards, which proceeded eastward about a mile through a street, on coming out on a large field, the advance guard extended as skirmishers and advanced firing. The brigade was formed in two lines of contiguous columns at deploying distance, after deploying, the skirmishers were called in, the front line advanced, halted and fired independently, they were then relieved by the second line, both forming fours and passing through the intervals. Two volleys were then fired by companies from the right of battalions. The whole brigade was then formed into line, and advanced in direct echelon of battalion with intervals of forty paces. A cavalry charge being expected, they were formed into squares, and prepared to receive the shock, but the Sniders kept up such a withering fire no cavalry made their appearance, except in the imagination of the several officers. Line of contiguous columns was now formed, and the brigade moved off in column of subdivisions to the music of the fine band of the 56th. On

reaching the skating rink, through the kindness of the Mayor and Councillors, each man was provided with a pint of beer. The 56th were then marched to the boat, the Railway companies forming the guard of honor. Thus ended the first brigade field day at Brockville. The movements were all fairly executed, and as these companies had never taken part in such drill before, the wonder is, that they should have succeeded so well, and proves how advantageous it is to rural battalions to be called together periodically to perform their drill.

### FROM WHITBY.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The 34th Battalion have been called together for drill for eight days, commencing at 9 a.m. on Monday, the 29th instant. There is little doubt that over 500 men will obey the call. The Mayor and Quarter Master (Capt. Perry) have had a busy time in arranging for the billets, but all is now satisfactorily arranged. The Senior Major (Major Wallace) has left his crushing mills at Madoc to join the battalion. The Junior Major (Major Warren, of Oshawa) is unfortunately disabled, having met with a severe accident by which his left arm was frightfully shattered in the machinery of his tannery. The men are all anxious for frontier duty, though it is understood, in the event of a Fenian raid, they are to do garrison duty in Toronto. Next week will be a busy one for all concerned. The Adjutant General expresses himself on all occasions as being highly gratified with his visit to the Western Province of the Dominion. He is agreeably disappointed to find the rural battalions so highly efficient. In particular he praises in unrestricted terms, the Peel Battalion, under command of Lieut. Colonel Dennis.

At the parade of the Whitby companies on Friday, the 26th instant, the Color Sergeant of No. 4 Company, asked permission of the officer in charge to read the following address to Capt. Donovan, recently promoted from No. 1 to No. 4, which was accordingly done. The address reads as follows:

TO CAPTAIN DONOVAN,  
No. 1 Company, 34th Battalion V. M.

The non-commissioned officers and men of No. 4 Company in taking leave of their former Lieutenant, beg to congratulate him upon his well merited promotion, and also to express their regret at the severance of the relation between them. They, however, feel assured that he will always bear kindly recollections of those who have served under him so long (as they do towards him) and will accept from them, not for their intrinsic value, but as a mark of respect for his soldierly qualities, and for his conduct as an officer and a gentleman, the accompanying badges of the rank he has earned by faithful adherence to the force, and an unwavering attention to the duties of a commissioned officer in Her Majesty's Canadian Volunteer Militia.

On behalf of the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 4 Co., 34th Batt. V. M.

JOHN C. PARKER,  
Color Sergeant.

Whitby, June 29th, 1865.

Capt. Dartnell (of No. 4) took occasion to express his regret at losing the services of his old friend Mr. Donovan, but congratulated No. 1 upon securing a captain so thoroughly acquainted with his duties. He hoped that Mr. Donovan's promotion to No. 1, would still cement the kindly feelings between the two Whitby companies, and as a further token of this, he had recommended Sergeant Gordon (M.S.), of No. 1 Co., should be promoted to the vacant Ensigny in No. 4.

The ladies of the county have done nobly in raising a fund for the colors, having collected over \$400 for this purpose, while \$200 was all that was asked for. It is expected they will be presented on Dominion Day.

The County Council at their recent sitting voted the handsome sum of \$300 for instruments for a battalion band. These have been purchased and are now in the hands of the bandsmen.

The County Council also made provision for the proper lighting of the drill sheds (eight in number) throughout the county.

### FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Whilst regretting the crippled state of the city battalions, and the enthusiasm that at one time pervaded the force dying out, it is a pleasure to notice the complete organization and soldierly morale of the country corps and the fact becomes apparent that in the hour of danger the provinces must depend, and will depend, very much on the country battalions. People have been too much in the habit of sneering at and ridiculing the country battalions, but I think at the present time the sneer is on the wrong side. Your correspondent had the pleasure a short time ago of witnessing the drill of the right wing of the 51st Battalion, the Hemmingford Rangers, under the command of Colonel Rogers; they mustered in full force about 8 companies and made a splendid appearance. The men are nicely uniformed, every portion of their uniform being complete and in regulation order. Whilst drilling *not a word is spoken*, and the utmost attention given to the orders of the commanding officer. In efficiency in drill they are equal to any volunteer corps I have ever witnessed; their bearing is martial and soldierly and in their behaviour and respectful bearing towards their officers they are a standing pattern to the whole volunteer force, who would do well to imitate them; they make their drill both a pleasure and a duty and go into it with a whole soul. In drill they are certainly second to none but the regulars, the same may almost be said of the Huntingdon Borderers now putting in their annual drill at Huntingdon, where your correspondent also visited; they all evince the greatest zeal in

their drill and the good feeling towards their officers is shown in the respect shown to them. Many have left lucrative situations entailing a loss of from \$1 to \$1.50 per day, but unlike the majority of the city corps they take a pride and pleasure in the work. Another pleasing fact to chronicle is that every officer from the Colonel down are total abstainers. Is not this a good example for the men? and I could not find that one single case of drunkenness had occurred since the corps had met. It is a common habit with writers of the press to praise indiscriminately, but, this I will say, it is not my failing. Honor to whom honor is due, and the gallant 51st Battalion and the Huntingdon Borderers well deserve the highest praise as much for their efficiency as for their good behaviour. The left wing of the 51st Battalion were to come out at the pretty little village of Franklin on Tuesday last.

A practice, much as it may be necessary to the appearance of the regiment, is much to be condemned. I allude to the practice of "borrowing" for inspections, that is to say several men of other companies join temporary in the ranks of the corps to be inspected in order to fill it up, and make up the requisite number. Such a system conveys a false impression and it would be a good idea if practicable to inspect all the volunteers together. This dishonourable system has been in practice for sometime, and the sooner it is dispensed with the better. I cannot say all the different volunteer corps have recourse to "borrowing" as I know at least two which would scout such a subterfuge, still it should be totally done away with, which would place all corps on the same footing and in honourable competition.

Last Tuesday, 25th June, Col. Stevenson's Battery, better known as the Montreal Volunteer Field Battery, underwent its annual inspection at Logan's Farm by Lieut. Col. Smith, A. A. G., accompanied, as he generally is on these occasions, by Brigade Major Bacon. The battery, consisting of four guns and ammunition waggons, each drawn by four horses, left the headquarters at Crystal Palace about three o'clock, and all along the route to the Farm the appearance of the Battery elicited general remark. On arriving on the ground, the inspecting officer was received with the usual salute, and after the battery had been inspected it was marched past in quarter interval and trotted past. The men then dismounted and formed detachments in rear and were again inspected, they limbered up frequently and went through all the evolutions of artillery when in action. The men as usual mustered strongly, and proved their battery to be in an admirable state of efficiency. Among the several movements executed were, right reverse and change front to the rear, on the centre, advanced at the trot, and halted for action front, limbered up and retired, came into action rear, and fired

independently, limbered up and advanced quarter interval on one, halted, and detachments to the front. The men were then brought to the front, and thus addressed by the inspecting officer, who said, "Col. Stevenson, officers and men of the Montreal Field Battery," I have known you for a long time, and often saw you turn out, and during that time, seven or eight years, I have never seen you look better. This is not my own opinion, who am not an artillery officer, but that of a gentleman with whom I have been talking this afternoon. Your marching past was very good, though with raw horses you cannot be expected to approach the admirable excellence of the artillery of the regular service. All must have been pleased with your muster, there being only three men absent from unavoidable causes, and none of the corps I have hitherto inspected have mustered so strongly. I shall have much pleasure in reporting you favourably to the Adjutant General. The men of the battery after enjoying some refreshments under the cool shade of the trees, marched into town, through some of the principal streets, and back to their armoury. The military authorities should shew their appreciation of the steadiness and efficiency of this corps by providing them with Armstrong guns in place of the smooth bores at present used.

The Royal Guides were inspected at Logan's Farm immediately after the inspection of Col. Stevenson's Battery; being under the command of Lieut. Davidson and Cornet Cunningham. It is to be regretted that the muster of this crack company was rather poor. All their movements were well executed, several of the men, however, having some difficulty with their horses. The march past and trot past by four very well done, steady and even lines being preserved throughout. The inspecting officer expressed himself pleased with the execution of the various movements, but regretted the attendance was so small. The accoutrements both of men and horses were in beautiful condition.

The 16th Regiment, under the command of Col. Peacock, drilled in the Champ de Mars the other morning, and amongst the movements executed was forming line in single file. The object of this is to make a small body of men give to an enemy the appearance of a strong body.

The Chasseurs Canadiens were inspected last week on the Champ de Mars by Col. Smith and his efficient aid, Brigade Major Bacon. The regiment was under the command of Col. Tetu, and was comprised of six companies and in all about 250 men—a first class muster. Col. Tetu, Adjutant Labranche, and Captains Lauvent and Beaudry, put the battalion through various movements. Company Four, under Lieut. Brault, was then ordered out for company drill. After the inspection, the regiment was formed in close column and addressed by Col. Smith both in English and French as follows: Chasseurs, I have been agreeably disappointed to day. You have done well; you are of course not perfect, but have done very well, when the fact is taken into consideration, that you

have to receive orders given in a language not your own. This is very gratifying, and it will give me great pleasure to report your efficiency to the Adjutant General. The Chasseurs went through their movements with commendable precision. Their march past in the double was good, in the platoon exercises a little more practice will make them perfect. The appearance of the men was good and creditable to this fine regiment.

A lamentable accident occurred at Logan's Farm on Friday last while the 100th Regt. were practising with the rifles, while firing was going on, one of the soldiers failed to thoroughly close the breech of his rifle, and the result was that he received more or less the contents of the gun in his face, and will probably lose his sight.

I regret to have to chronicle the death of J. M. Ross, Esq., the popular commander of the Montreal Light Infantry, and for nearly thirty years connected with that body. Mr. Ross was long engaged in the dry goods trade. In business, Mr. Ross earned for himself a character as an upright conscientious man; he possessed a frank, open and charitable disposition, and was beloved by all with whom he came in contact. His amiability of character gained for him a host of friends. He evinced the most ardent enthusiasm for his military duties, and his loss will be much felt by his relations and friends, not only by his own men, his kindness and generosity having much endeared him to them. The country has lost a valuable officer. His death was sudden and unexpected, having sunk under a sudden attack arising from disease of the heart to which attacks he was at times subject.

The mercantile community are much agitated over the "skeddadle of a certain boot and shoe firm here, Messrs. Filborn & Bailey. They seem to have victimized several in the most systematic manner, and their doings prior to their departure to the "land of liberty," stamp them as thorough scoundrels. It is a great pity the law can not reach such scamps, who are a common pest to all nationalities. The amount they took with them is variously stated to be \$10,000, \$20,000, and \$30,000. Many endorsers have been thus brought to grief.

On dit that the Notman case is not over yet, and will again be brought before the public upon a Writ of Error, and inconsistent courts in the indictment, such as the introduction of a newspaper to the jury room. Mr. Devlin had the case, and he is not one to let slip any opportunity to the favor of his client.

On Sunday night about twelve o'clock the writer experienced a slight shock of an earthquake. The vibration seemed to be from the southwest to northeast, it was accompanied by a low rumbling noise like the noise produced by a heavy draft of a fire up a chimney. It seems to have been experienced more powerfully in the sides and on the slopes of the mountain where it caused the crockery and glassware to shake perceptibly. These frequent occurrences of earthquakes are the subject of much comment here, and I trust our good old mountain will behave itself and let us alone.

Monday being the anniversary of the coronation of our beloved Queen, the usual salute was fired at noon from the battens on St. Helen's Island.

The band and headquarters of the 70th Regiment left here for Quebec on Monday evening. The wharf was crowded with spectators, a great number of the fair sex being present to bid their lads farewell, a great number of whom were shedding tears.

The band played appropriate airs, and when the boat moved off hearty cheers were given from both sides.

It is reported that Mr. T. K. Ramsey has been offered, and has accepted, the Fire Marshalship for the city.

### FROM HAMILTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Knapsacks having been served out to the 13th, they are now fully armed and equipped and ready for anything in the shape of a campaign. Attached to this battalion are two country companies—one from Dundas and one from Waterdown—both splendid companies, and but for the want of that certain jaunty air which distinguishes their city comrades and a knowledge of battalion drill, are quite equal to the six companies from Hamilton. On Thursday last the 13th commenced putting in their additional six days drill. The spot chosen for this purpose is a large field about three miles from the city on the Guelph road. The situation is high and dry, and in every way adapted for the purpose. The battalion reached the ground about 2 o'clock, and found the Waterdown and Dundas companies awaiting them there. After a short rest the drill was commenced, and kept up pretty well during the day—a couple of hours being allowed for dinner and rest. There is no doubt but that the 13th are now the best drilled volunteer regiment in Canada—in fact the Adjutant General told Col. Skinner so when he last inspected it—a couple of weeks ago at six o'clock in the morning. They are well set up—have a good Pioneer Corps—fully equipped—the best band in the service, and a magnificent stand of colors. They know how to manage if they should be sent away suddenly to shift for themselves. They can cook, and pitch and strike their tents, knowledge dearly purchased by the majority of them at Port Colborne, Windsor, Prescott and Thorald Camp. That the efficiency of this really splendid battalion is due to the untiring efforts of the Colonel and those of the Adjutant and Drill Instructor, Capt. Henry, and the harmonious manner in which all its officers "pull" together, there can be no doubt. Col. Skinner intends to take one day in each week (Thursday), and by then drilling six hours can put in the full six days drill in three weeks. By this means he causes far less inconvenience to the majority of his men—who are principally mechanics—then by taking them out three or four afternoons during the week, and causing them to be absent so often from their work.

The Artillery have finished their annual drill, but still, of course, have their usual weekly drills at their gun shed.

There is a match on the tapis between Nos. 1, 2, and 6 companies of the 13th, ten men from each company. Ranges 200, 400 and 600. I will send you an account when it comes off.

No parade of the Volunteers here tomorrow (1st July.)

SEMPER PARATUS.

### OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

On Thursday week the 43rd Carleton Battalion of Infantry under command of Lt. Col. Powell arrived in this city from the surrounding country, and immediately went into camp on Sandy Hill; a spot well adapted for the purpose overlooking as it does the Rideau River and in the immediate vicinity of the Rifle Range. As usual nothing was in working order for the men, and great was the grumbling the first two days, but on the succeeding days matters were in a much better state. The weather during the whole time was glorious and it together with music of Gowan's Band, provided by the officers, has tended greatly to keep the men in good spirits. On Tuesday the Civil Service Rifle Regiment mustering about 150 of all ranks, marched to Sandy Hill, where they were brigaded, with the 43rd and reviewed by Colonel Macdougall, Adjutant General, accompanied by Lord Alexander Russell, Colonel commanding 1st Battalion, P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, and Sir Archdale Palmer Bart. Adjutant P. C. O. Rifle Brigade. The reviewing officers were received with the usual salute, Col. Wily, Civil Service Rifles, being in command of both Battalions. The Brigade was afterwards put through a few manoeuvres which were well executed, particularly the wheeling of the 43rd. Quarter distance column was then formed and the Adjutant General addressed the Carleton men in terms of commendation both for the progress made in their duties and their excellent character in camp, a circumstance on which he could speak with confidence from his residing near to the spot himself. The number of the 43rd was that of one of the most famous regiments of the British army, and he hoped they (the Carleton men) would never forget it, but look on themselves as a branch of that corps and act accordingly. He said he would have much pleasure in informing His Excellency the Governor General of the satisfactory state of the 43rd. He afterwards addressed the Civil Service Rifles, and stated the probability of their being put under canvass next year to put in their annual drill. Both corps were then dismissed.

On Dominion day the Mayor of Ottawa with his usual liberality provided the 43rd with comforts in the shape of plenty of beer which was much appreciated by the men. On Thursday morning last the corps were addressed by their Colonel and then dismissed to their homes whither they were conveyed by waggons.

On Monday evening Lieut. Col. Atcherly, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General made his annual inspection on the field near the skating rink of the Brigade of Garrison Artillery commanded by Major Forrest, and the Ottawa Battalion of Rifles commanded by Major Grant. Although seven was the hour named for inspection, it was eight o'clock before the corps could leave the drill shed owing to the difficulty in the men not

being able to get away from business earlier. Under command of Major Forrest the men marched on the ground in column of companies and wheeling into line gave the usual salute on the approach of the inspecting officer who was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major. A minute inspection of both corps by companies then took place after which they marched past in open column and quarter distance column in quick time, other movements were executed with great precision and the corps formed into square, Colonel Atcherly addressed the officers and the men stating that although the inspection was later than he intended, he could see from the few movements they had been put through that they were well posted in drill, and that the general appearance of the men, state of clothing and accoutrements were excellent. The following is a copy of parade states.

#### OTTAWA GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Battery—Capt. Parsons, Lieutenant Patrick—43.

No. 2 Battery—Lieut. Cotton—42.

No. 3 Battery—Capt. Perry, Lieutenant Russell—43.

No. 4 Battery—Capt. Adams, Lieutenant Graham—52.

Staff—Major Forrest, Commanding; Lieut. Gemmill, Adjutant; Surgeon Codd; Quarter Master Armstrong.

#### OTTAWA PROVISIONAL BATTALION RIFLES.

No. 1 Company—Capt. May, Lieutenant Swat, Ensign Browne—44.

No. 2 Company—Capt. McGillivray, Lt. Cherry, Ensign Lamb—26.

Staff—Major Grant, Commanding; Lieut. Macpherson, Adjutant.

Dominion Day unfortunately was not celebrated with the usual military display at which many were much disappointed and the more so on account of the 43rd Battalion being here which would have made the display very imposing. Three of the City Companies however met and celebrated the day as best they could. No. 1 Battery, Garrison Artillery, competed for a silver flask presented by Lieutenant Gemmill, shot for by those members of the Battery only who never won a prize before. Sergt. Cuzner and Gunner Allen succeeded in making the highest score viz: 23 points at 200, 300, and 400 yards, three shots at two former and four at the latter—the ties being fired off the flask fell to the lot of Sergt. Cuzner. The men of No. 2 Battery with their wives, sweet hearts &c., were treated to a picnic at the Rifle range, by their commanding officer Captain Ross. Dancing was pursued with great alacrity notwithstanding the extreme hot weather. No. 1 Company also celebrated the day with a grand picnic which was exceedingly well patronized.

On Saturday week the members of the Metropolitan Rifle Association commenced practice. The scores being very good. The managing Committee have secured Saturday for the practice of members of the Association, and as the rules guiding the practice are few and simple a very pleasant time can be spent on the range. We believe the annual prize competition will take place early in August, when it is expected there will be over \$1000 worth of prizes.



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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.

OUR AGENT.

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



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1868.

The following paragraph from the *Montreal Gazette*, of the 25th June, will be gratifying to the Mercantile readers of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and to those *Citizen soldiers* who have made the science of political economy a part of those studies, which are necessary to qualify them for the various duties they will be called upon to perform for the State.

"We are glad to see that Canadian Government securities are at length beginning to be appreciated at their true worth in the London Stock market, and that "Sixes" are now quoted at a premium of from 6 to 8 per cent. This is an advance of ten per cent since January, 1867, as may be seen from the following comparison of prices, which also includes the range of Canadian and other Provincial Securities for June of the same year:

	January 1867.	June '67.	June '68.
Canadian Sixes,—			
Jan. and July, 96 to 98 x d.	100 a 102.	106 a 108	
Do. Feb. and Aug. 97 to 99	99 a 101	101 a 100	
Do. Mar. and Sept. 97 to 99	99 a 101.	103 a 105	
Canadian Fives,—			
Jan. and July, 79 to 81 x d.	87 a 89	93 a 95	
Do. Stock	78 to 81 x d.	85 a 87.	93 a 95
New Brunswick Sixes, 94 to 96 x d.	99 a 101	101 a 100	
Nova Scotia	94 to 96 x d.	99 a 101.	101 a 100

"Many years have elapsed since our securities have stood in such favorable position, and it is safe to presume that they will reach a still higher figure when all fears of a complication with the neighboring Republic have at length been dispelled."

It is evident enough that a far greater feeling of security exists in the minds of English Stock brokers relative to the value of Canadian bonds than at any period since 1862. Whatever reasons the *Montreal Gazette* may have for assuming that "fears of a complication with the neighboring Republic," had ought to do with the rise or fall of these Securities is not apparent—nor could any thing of the kind affect them simply because as an integral portion of the Empire investments here are, and would be, always available, and while the prospects of a war would lower the value of United States Stock (of which English Stock-brokers holds a far larger amount by many times than of Canadian, indeed so much so that the bombardment of New York would destroy in every \$100 worth of property sacrificed \$66 of British stock) while it should and would cause a rise in Canadian securities. The true cause of their depression arose from the defeat of the Militia Bill in 1862, and their rise is due to Confederation in a minor and the passing of the Militia Act of last Session in a major degree. English money holders naturally argued that the people who could rejoice at the defeat of a measure intended for their own security were not reliable, and might at any time seek annexation as a panacea for evils then rapidly culminating, and repudiation as a rule might follow. This was a very natural view of the case to people who viewed Canadians through the columns of the Provincial press and by the acts and language of their Public men—than which nothing could be more reckless, extravagant or unstatesmanlike, and in the event of the people being lured or forced into annexation, no sort of remedy remained to the Public creditor. The injury British Stock-holders would suffer by a rupture with the States has effectually tied the hands of English Statesmen. Thanks to the energy and ability of Sir G. E. Cartier the evil has been removed and confidence in the truth and honor of the Canadian people restored; but they should weigh well the enormous loss the country has sustained by the folly of a few senseless and ignorant demagogues. Assuming that fifty millions of dollars of Canadian stock is held in England and that an average depression of five per cent has ruled it for the last six years, there is a loss of \$15,000,000 incurred or twelve times as much as the Hon. the Minister of Militia demands for the yearly support of the force which saves all that we are. True it has not been incurred directly, but who can say where the loss actually stopped, because the same principle which effected it prevented the investment of much larger sums which would have helped to develop the resources of the Province and affected its Public and private credit to a considerable extent. To the Minister of Militia there is due the honor of having saved the country from consequences of the gravest character by his energy and firmness, qualities which the Public advantages requires should be exercised for many a year to come.

THE LAST OF THE O'NEILS.

The great Fenian invasion of Canada has had a denouncement which, from past experience of Irish patriotism as displayed in the United States, might well have been foreseen; and instead of the great army of liberation sweeping victoriously over the doomed Dominion, we have the sudden and silent "elopement of one;"—and that one, O! ye everlasting sold *Patriotists!* none other than your great General, Head Centre, first robber, Treasurer, Lecturer, and principal promulgator generally. Who tracing his proud descent (alas, what a descent!) from the Red Hand of Ulster has again proved to a demonstration your beautiful simplicity. But never mind,—there are other heroes among you, as willing to sacrifice themselves for their country as he; and for the same price. The race of Irish Kings is not extinct, and many a big O flourishes before names as ancient *ouphonious* and illustrious as that of the *dear departed*. You have made the fortunes of a glorious crowd already;—keep at it and ye may all reasonably hope to have your turn at sharing the spoils, not of the Saxon, but his servants. And this reminds us of the odd similarity between Chinese justice and Fenian patriotism, the former if a great man commits a crime flog or chop the heads off a number of his servants, the latter to punish English tyranny, murder an occasional policeman. The flight of O'Neil, we imagine, must be the end of the Fenian Farce, for anything which can come after it must be an anti-climax. The thing is played out, and we hope the lesson it has taught will not be thrown away upon a perverse generation.

NATIONAL SENTIMENT.

In imitation of the touching and beautiful evidence of affection for those who fell in the lost cause, which was given by the people of the South in decorating the graves of Confederate soldiers last year, the people of the North have on late occasion gone to enormous expense to decorate with floral wreaths the cemeteries which hold the hecatombs of their dead. It is certainly pleasing to see that those who fell fighting for the preservation of the union are not forgotten, nor are we among those who would quarrel about the exhibition of a pretty sentiment but we do think that the money expended in scattering a few fading wreaths upon dust, than which nothing can be more sacred, would have been much better applied in putting clothes upon the maimed and living heroes of the war, whom we have seen in the cities of the United States, actually begging that support which the nation is in duty bound by every tie of gratitude to accord. But the dead are silent, they clamor not for bread amid the pitiless hustle of a greedy world; on this we can bestow unlimited tears and sympathy without fear.

of their asking us to give tangible proofs of our sentiment. Doubtless the scattering of flowers upon the graves of dead heroes is a highly poetical and suggestive ceremony, but in honoring them their surviving comrades should not be forgotten. It is well too to foster a national sentiment, for men are apt amid the enjoyments and exertions of life to forget by whom these enjoyments were secured, and those exertions made available for their happiness; but the living should ever claim regard and attention in preference to the dead, *they* need help, the latter are beyond it.

#### PHILANTHROPY GONE MAD.

The "peace at any price" party in England have succeeded famously in making themselves a public nuisance by intruding their opinions, and striving to force their principles upon Parliament and the nation at every opportunity, especially at times when the national prestige and honor is involved, and it is necessary for the Government to assert its power and determination. A short time ago, we are informed, Mr. John Stuart Mill, the famous representative of Westminster, presented a petition to the House of Commons from the "Home and Foreign Affairs Committee of Macclesfield," condemning the Abyssinian war, and the murder of King Theodore, and asking for a select committee to inquire into all the circumstances. After the vote which the same house gave for prosecuting this war, the object of which was clearly understood, and after the singularly successful and comparatively bloodless termination to which it was brought, to hear such an idea gravely proposed shows a cultivated impertinence, almost beyond belief on the part of those who could advance it.

It is gratifying, however, to know that these Macclesfield philosophers are few and their power very limited, were it otherwise the name of Great Britain would soon become a byword among the nations, and we would soon have the question of nationality settled. All this cant about the wrong and cruelty of war is a very convenient means for the display of a spurious philanthropy which walks about with barnacles on nose magnifying things at a distance and dwarfing into insignificance the more immediate wrongs by which it is surrounded. The spirit, courage and determination which has built up the British Empire to its present greatness is altogether forgotten or ignored by these people, who would supplant, with a sickly sentimentality, the fearless assertion of national right and justice. To this party or clique we are indebted for the rancorous persecution of Governor Eyre, who in moments of extreme peril, did exactly what he should do by using the power placed in his hands to suppress a rebellion of ignorant fanatics who, if they got the chance, would perform such orgies as would rival the horrors of the Sepoy mutiny. Per-

sons who are at all acquainted with this subject know well that at such times, and under circumstances like that in which Governor Eyre was placed, decisive, and it may be deadfully extreme measures must be resorted to that a terrible example may have the salutary effect of preventing greater misfortune and disaster, and although the Humanitarians have caused his arrest several times, and subjected him to such a series of persecutions as few men who have done their duty so well have ever endured, it has ended at last in the complete vindication and consequent approval of the Governor's acts. To this same clique also belongs Goldwin Smith, who has rendered his name odious in the colonies by his advocacy of a policy which would turn them adrift, as if the people who have made the colonies of Great Britain such glorious appendages of the Crown were not as much citizens of England, heirs to her liberty, protection and greatness, as the paltry ranters who seek to deprive them of those rights. It is an excellent thing to be humane and christian, and to strive to lessen as much as possible the sum of human misery, but the fanatics which would tarnish the national honor, and bring reproach upon the name of Britain through an overweening desire to be Christian and philanthropic, is, we are happy to see, not likely to be successful either with the Parliament or people of England. Those who would fain revenge the death of the outlaw Gordon are indeed fit sympathisers with Theodore, and we would not be the slightest bit astonished at a demand from these wisecracks for the trial of General Napier for the murder of King Theodore, which would be in a measure as sensible as the attempt to obtain a verdict against Governor Eyre.

#### THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Ever since the earliest settlement of Canada, the fur trade has been made a monopoly. Under the Government of France it became the chief source of wealth, and hundreds were attracted to this country by the alluring prospect of a speedy fortune to be made in traffic with the Indians. Very few ever realized those dreams, however, for the spirit of monopoly which seems to thrive in our climate held their enterprise in check,—a single company had absolute control of the fur trade throughout a larger territory than is now represented by British North America. Agriculture and immigration were also discouraged for the simple reason that they interfered with the business of the fur traders by helping them more rapidly to exterminate the fur-bearing animals. One of the conditions of their monopoly, however, was to assist in colonizing Canada, and consequently the only means by which they could combat against the settlement of the country, was to represent it in France as being a most inhospitable region, ice-bound for the greater part of the

year, and inhabited by fierce cannibals. These representations succeeded for a time in their object, but, as the country became better known, they were received at their true value, and the tide of emigration commenced to flow into Canada. This had the effect of pushing the traders farther North and West where they came into contact with the old Hudson's Bay Company, and a continual warfare between the monopolists of both countries was the result. The surrender of the British posts on Hudson's Bay in 1684 to D. Iberville, put an end to this struggle, and the French traders had the northern field to themselves for many years afterwards! When the French possession fell into the hands of the British, the present Hudson's Bay Company was granted a monopoly of the fur trade of British North America, which they hold to the present day, and they pursued the same policy as the old French companies to retard the settlement of the country. It was not till a comparatively recent date, that the Red River country was known to be fit for settlement. Exploring parties had often been organized to pass through the Red River and Saskatchewan Valleys, and report as to the capabilities of the soil and climate, but all such expeditions met with the most determined hostility from the resident Indians and the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the country remained a sealed book to all others. Reports of the wonderful fertility of the Red River country, and the salubrity of its climate, induced many to emigrate there, notwithstanding the hostility of the Indians and the Hudson's Bay Company. A settlement was commenced in the vicinity of Fort Garry and the company, seeing it would be impossible to stem the current of emigration, and knowing that peltry had become too scarce in the valley to be of much account, made no effort to prevent it. The way once opened, the valley of the Red River became a most prosperous settlement, and the people began to look for a better form of government than the Hudson's Bay Company could exercise. Among the settlers were a large number of Americans, who pointed to annexation with the United States as the only means by which free trade and a free government could be secured. In this unsettled state the country lay, when the confederation of the British North American provinces was proposed. It was originally intended that Red River should form a part of the New Dominion, but the Hudson's Bay Company were the proprietors of the colony, and true to their old policy, retained their grasp on the territory, and resisted the march of improvement. Everyone knows the efforts which have been made to shake this "Old man of the Sea" off our backs, and the pertinacity with which he clings to us, and binds down our young strength. He cannot be cajoled or reasoned out of his position. With his charter, granted him when the presen-

Hudson's Bay Territory was almost as inaccessible as the North Pole, and was considered by Europeans to be as valueless. With this charter in his hand he closes his ears and clasps us like a drowning man. Britain has at last awakened to a sense of justice, and consents to shake him off for us if we will but lend a hand to free ourselves. The question is now before the British Parliament, and we may soon expect to hear that we can have the Hudson Bay Territory on payment of a certain sum for their claim. No one will be sorry to see this gigantic monopoly swept away. It is the last vestige of despotic government in the British possessions, and while it stands it will be a stigma on British institutions. It is true, the "Stop the way company" (as Dickens very properly names it) in the strict interpretation of the word, has no longer a monopoly of the fur trade in their territory, but they have so long exercised their almost unlimited power to its fullest extent, and have waged such a steady warfare against all rivals that no opposition remains, and they continue to be absolute masters of the vast territory which they claim as their own. They have always used their power to secure profit to themselves at the sacrifice of British interests, and at the public loss. They have fallen behind the times, and they cannot wonder that the advancing tide of civilization must sweep them and every other remnant of barbarism out of existence.

#### DOMINION DAY,

We learn from our exchanges that the first anniversary of the birth of the New Dominion was celebrated throughout the country with the greatest enthusiasm.

**TARGETS AND MARKSMEN.**—It has been found, while firing at the running-man target at Wimbledon, which is scarlet on one side and grey on the other, that the scarlet dazzles the eye, and is hence the most difficult to hit, from leaving a red streak behind it, in its advance, which unsettles the aim. The grey side was struck seventy-four times and the red only forty two times. It is a curious fact too, it seems, that those with grey eyes hit fairer than those with eyes of other color.

The Picnic given by No. 1 Company Ottawa Rifles, last Wednesday, was a most pleasant and successful affair.

**THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.**—For July has come to hand, and shows a steady improvement both in style and matter on former numbers.

**A WARNING TO VOLUNTEERS.**—Levi Smith and John Campbell, both belonging to Capt. Yeigh's Infantry Company, 30th Battalion, were brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday afternoon, and fined \$4.00 and costs each for refusing to turn out for the annual drill.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**NOTICE.**—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer to insure attention.

"**SEMPER PARATUS,**" Hamilton, O.—Much obliged for your communication, and are very happy to accept you as our "special" at Hamilton. As mails are sometimes delayed, it would be well if you were to post your letter Tuesday or Wednesday previous to publication.

"**C. M. K.,**" Whitby, O.—Many thanks for your kind offer. It was very annoying to us not to receive your letter in time to take advantage of your courteous proposition.

"**L. S.,**" Ingersol, O.—Your relative rank is that of Captain.

"**J. G. S.,**" Quebec.—Col. Wily has not yet decided upon publishing his SERVICE MILITIA LIST, for the year. When he does we will let you know.

**MILITARY.**—Orders have been received from England, countermanding the order for the second battalion of the fourth Regiment to proceed to England. They are to remain for the present in Garrison at Halifax. The remainder of the 30th Regiment, now in Quebec, embark on board the *Himalaya*, for Halifax, this morning at nine o'clock, and numerous drafts for different regiments now serving in Canada are expected to arrive on the steamer *Moravian*. The following is the list of Her Majesty's troops now serving in the Province of Quebec and Ontario:—Artillery; 2nd, 3rd and 4th brigades for Quebec; 5th and 6th for Montreal; 7th and 8th for Kingston. Brigade D, for Montreal; E. and F. for London; H. for Toronto, and K for Montreal, Royal Engineers—1st and 15th companies for Point Levis. Cavalry—13th Hussars for Toronto. Infantry—1st 16th for Montreal; 1st 17th for Toronto; 29th for Hamilton; 53rd for Quebec. Rifles—4th 60th for London; 1st 60th for Montreal; 69th for Brantford; 78th and 100th for Montreal; 1st Rifle brigade, Royal Canadian Rifles for Ottawa.

An ingenious individual named Jacques has lately been exhibiting before the Emperor Napoleon, a perfect "love of a gun" capable of being fired off forty times in the course of a minute, simply by turning a crank. With this charming apparatus, a young lady or child could destroy 2,400 lives in the course of an hour without much fatigue. What a privilege to live in an age in which murder is rendered so delightfully easy!

When Mr. Disraeli retires from the premiership it is supposed that the Queen will make him a Knight of the Garter, a distinction usually conferred upon members of the Royal families and the higher nobility. Mr. Pitt was the only other commoner who was offered this honor, and he, greatly to his sovereign's disappointment, declined to accept it.

#### CANADA.



#### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 3rd July, 1868.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

#### VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

#### No. 1.

To be District Paymaster, Eastern Townships and South of the St. Lawrence: Captain Hyndman, of the Bishop's College Rifle Company, Lennoxville, vice Lawson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

#### Quebec Squadron of Cavalry.

#### To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon James Edward Stansfield, vice C. P. Sewell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

#### 2nd "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

#### To be Ensign:

Color Sergeant John Erskine, vice Ellis, promoted.

#### 3rd Battalion "Victoria Volunteer Rifles," Montreal.

#### To be Adjutant (temporary):

Ensign John Allan, M. S., vice Davidson, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

#### 7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."

#### To be Assistant Surgeon:

John Martin Fraser, M. D., M. R. C. S.

#### 11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers," St. Andrews.

#### No. 1 Company, St. Andrews.

#### To be Ensign, acting till further orders.

Frank Beattie, gentleman, vice Abbott, promoted.

#### No. 7 Company, Grenville.

#### To be Ensign (temporary):

Joseph Hambly, gentleman, M. S., vice Jno. Hambly, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

#### 14th Battalion "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Hayter Reed, to have the rank of Captain to date from the 25th ult.

#### 42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry

#### To be Quarter-Master:

Sergeant Major Michael Read, vice Day, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

#### 47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

#### No. 2 Company, Inverary.

#### To be Captain, acting till further orders

Lieutenant George Campbell, vice Day, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):  
 Ensign George Hunter, M. S., vice Campbell, promoted.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.  
 No. 5 Company, Philipsburg.

To be Ensign (temporary):  
 Frank A. Whitwell, Gentleman, M. S., vice Russell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.  
 No. 1 Company Prescott.

To be Ensign:  
 John Vance Boswell, Gentleman, vice Evanson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Prescott.

To be Captain, (temporary):  
 Daniel Henry Mooney, Esquire, M. S., vice Reynolds, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, (temporary):  
 Alfred Jones, Gentleman, M.S., vice Goro, promoted.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.  
 1st Battalion, Montreal.

2nd Lieut. and Adjutant Edward R. Prendergast, to have the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

No. 1 Battery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (temporary):  
 Jasper M. Lawford Gentleman, M. S., vice Thornton promoted.

No. 3 Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant:  
 2nd Lieutenant Jonathan Ivinson, vice Brydges, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
 Joseph Albin Slack, Gentleman, vice Ivinson, promoted.

2nd Battalion, Montreal.

Ensign and Adjutant Thomas Atkinson to have the rank of Lieutenant.

No. 1 Company, Montreal.

To be Captain acting till further orders:  
 Lieutenant Henry Tandy, vice Clarke, transferred to No. 6 Company.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
 Ensign Arthur Morrell Saunders, vice Tandy, promoted.

To be Ensign:  
 Robert McGlaughlin, Gentleman, vice Saunders, promoted.

No. 2 Company, Montreal.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:  
 Ensign George Knott, from No. 7 Company, vice Blackwell, transferred to No. 4 Company.

To be Lieutenant acting till further orders:  
 Ensign Wilfrid Bailey, vice Thomas Tandy, left the limits.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
 John Ross Pruyne, Gentleman, vice Bailey, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Montreal,

To be Lieutenant:  
 Ensign Duncan Menish, vice Corner, whose resignation is hereby accepted.  
 To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
 James Ellicott, Gentleman, vice Menish, promoted.

No. 4 Company, Richmond.

To be Captain:  
 Captain Charles Blackwell, from No. 2 Company, vice Hart, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant acting till further orders:  
 Ensign George Gilman Bryant, vice Thomas, left the limits.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders.  
 James Fairburn, Gentleman, vice Bryant, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Point Levi.

To be Captain:  
 Captain Peter Clarke, from No. 1 Company, vice McBean, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:  
 Ensign Wm. Harder, vice Fraser, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign acting till further orders:  
 Michael Myler, gentleman, vice Harder promoted.

No. 7 Company, Montreal.

To be Ensign (temporary):  
 Thomas Maurice Roberts, M. S., gentleman, vice Knott, promoted.

3rd Battalion, Montreal.

No. 1 Company, Montreal.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
 Ensign John Melville, vice Alcock, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
 Peter Johnson, Gentleman, vice Melville, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Montreal.

To be Captain:  
 Lieutenant Thomas Alcock, from No. 1 company.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
 Alexis A. Payette, vice Sir R. Graham, left the limits.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
 Joseph Hebert, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company, Belleville.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
 George Phipps, gentleman, vice Reeve, left the limits.

5th Battalion, Brantford.

No. 4 Company, Stratford.

To be Lieutenant:  
 Andrew Clarke, gentleman, vice Mullins, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
 Colin Bethune, gentleman, vice Ellison, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 7 Company, Sarnia.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:  
 Henry Mittall, Esq., vice Welch left the limits.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
 Ensign David Trunbull, vice Ward, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign acting till further orders:  
 William Bourne, gentleman, vice Turnbull, promoted.

Ste. Martine Infantry Company.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
 Joseph Beaudreau, gentleman, vice Larue, promoted.

No. 2.

The formation of the undermention battalion is hereby authorized, viz:  
 59th "Stormont and Glengarry Battalion of Infantry."

Head Quarters at Cornwall.

No. 1 company, 1st Rifle company, Cornwall.

No. 2 company, 2nd Rifle company, Cornwall.

No. 3 company, Infantry company, Cornwall.

No. 4 company, Infantry company, Lancaster.

No. 5 company, Infantry company, Williamstown.

No. 6 company, Infantry company, Dickinson's Landing.

To be Major commanding:  
 Major D. Bergin, from No. 1 company.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized, viz:

A Garrison Battery in the township of Nepean, county of Carleton, Ontario, to be No. 5 Battery of the Ottawa Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery:

To be Captain, acting till further orders:  
 Edward B. Hopper, Esq.

A Garrison Battery at St. Johns, county of St. Johns, Quebec, officers acting till further orders.

To be Captain:  
 William Drumm, Esquire.

To be 1st Lieutenant:  
 Isaac Booth Fatvoye, gentleman.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:  
 James Macpherson, 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.

REMITTANCES.

During the week ending June 27th, we have received on subscriptions as follows:—  
 PETERBOROUGH.—Ensign W. J., \$4.  
 HUNTINGDON.—Major W., \$2.  
 CHURCHAWA.—Ensign J. S., \$1.

## THE CROW INDIANS.

The following account of the present condition and habits of the Crow tribe of Indians, is given by a correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, writing from Fort Phil Kearny, D. T.

"Absareoka is the Indian name for Crow. The nomadic Indians known as the Mountain Crows, number about two thousand souls. They live in the country which lies one hundred miles east, and the same distance west, of the Big Horn River, and near the base of the Big Horn Mountains. They have lived there from time beyond the memory of their oldest men. But little is known of their past history. It is supposed that they came far from the north more than three hundred years ago. They were at one time the most powerful tribe in the North-west, but at present are weak, and unable to cope with their numerous enemies. All other Indians seem to be against them, and repeated attempts have been made to drive them away from their country.

"The Crows are poor, possessing but few ponies; and the few they have are poor in quality and rapidly decreasing in numbers. Other Indians are constantly stealing from them, and they can neither buy nor steal enough to make up for their losses. An Absareoka chief who possesses a dozen ponies is called in his tribe wealthy. The men are ignorant and slothful, and look upon labor as degrading and only fit for women. Riding their ponies after buffaloes and stealing horses from neighboring tribes is the extent of their labors, and in such exercises they find great pleasure. They compel their women to do all the labor, and often reward the overworked creatures with neglect and cruelty. The squaws are sometimes sold to the whites, and a pretty one may be got for a pony. One of the chiefs offered me his daughter in exchange for my horse. She is young and pretty, and I thought her cheap at the price, but, for reasons known to discreet husbands, I declined his generous offer.

"When a buffalo is killed the entrails are torn out and thrown on the ground near the carcass, and the feast is prepared. The papooses thrust their faces into the heart and liver, and eat with the vim of hungry wolves. The squaws wipe the paunch over the grass and tear it into strips a foot long and two inches wide—these strips are tied into bunches of knots and swallowed without much chewing ceremony. The large bones are broken with stones, and the marrow dug out with the fingers, goes down with the paunch. Cartilage, almost as hard as bone, is chopped a little with a knife, and in large chunks passes away. The muscle is cut into large strips; one end of a strip is put into the mouth and drawn in with the tongue, and snake like, it slips down into the great vat. The animal is eaten uncooked. And in their haste they sometimes eat the flesh while it is yet quivering with life. A dozen Indians can finish a buffalo at one sitting. On Tongue River I saw a little squaw put herself outside of at least fifteen pounds of buffalo, which performance made a wonderful change in her personal appearance.

"Stealing with them is an accomplishment and a virtue. Nothing within their reach is safe. Not long since one of the gentle maidens walked into my tent and smoothed her hair with my tooth brush. On making her departure she very skillfully relieved me of a number of articles of no value to herself, but very useful to myself, among them my soap.

"The Crows possess thousands of dogs,

but, unlike other tribes, they do not eat them. They hold them in superstitious reverence, call them "good medicine," and love them almost as much as they do their children. They are a cross between the wolf and the dog, and are of all sizes and colors. They never follow the men, but remain constantly with the women. It is an every-day sight to see an old squaw with twenty or thirty dogs following at her heels. Not long since I rode out to one of their villages which they had pitched near Fort C. F. Smith. As I approached the tepees hundreds of these savage dogs rushed towards me, snapping and howling like angry devils, and kept up their infernal music until I went away. The squaws were drying wild plums and cherries on the ground among dry buffalo chips. The papooses were perfectly naked, and danced around me crying "sugar, sugar," I had no sugar to give them, but flung at them handfuls of dried apples.

"These Indians take their names from striking events that occur in their childhood. The following are the names of a few of the women with whom I am acquainted: Barsars, or "The Runner;" Omatapis, or "The Woman with a Largo Neck;" Eestish, or "The Rabbit;" Panahadea, or "The old Porcupine;" Ooatanoots, or "The Woman who digs gold in the mountains;" Apoohirish, or "One who lives in the clouds;" Soraks, or "The child of the Thunderstorm."

"They are much attached to their own people. None of them can be found living with other tribes. A few of the women are living with white men who are in their country. None of the tribe have ever been east of the Missouri River. This summer several of the chiefs are going to Washington with their agent, Dr. Matthews, to see the white people and talk with their Great Father, the President."

## PARAGUAYAN ARMY OF AMAZONS.

(From the *Buenos Ayres Standard*.)

Lieut. Col. Margaret Ferreira and Capt. Anita Gill, are the female officers in command at the pass of the river Tebicuari, where a very respectable force of girls and women is held under arms to dispute the passage of the river by the Allies. This is the tenor of the advices that last came down from Paraguay, and every well informed person in military matters knows that they are correct.

Brigadier-General Eliza Lynch, with the main body of the female army, is encamped midway between the pass of a river and a small inland town. On the road to Villa Rica the right wing of her army, under the command of the mother of Captain Herrero, has deployed slightly to the left, so as to hang on the invaders should they effect a crossing of the river, and cut up Mrs. Col. Margaret Ferreira and her heroic girls. Relays of girls and women keep constantly arriving at the headquarters of the female commander-in-chief. From what we gather from letters and statements, it would seem that the male portion of the Paraguayan army is very reduced, and are occupied in defending the fortress of Humaita, the positions near Timbo, the encampment at Villa Rica, and the fortification at Lambare. The guerrilla portion of the campaign—or what is termed here the "guerra de curcos"—is entrusted to the women of Paraguay; and reliable data have been received that troops to the north, near the Tranquera Lorco are exclusively composed of women.

As to the exact number of women under arms in Paraguay, at the present it is impossible to say, owing to the varied and conflicting statements; but for years past a great portion of the heavy work attending on camp life, has been performed by the unfortunate daughters of that once lovely country! Even in trenches around Humaita the weak arm of women has shovelled out the earth to make a grave for the allied invaders! Female chasques have gone from point to point over the country with despatches; the steamers and vessels in the port of Asuncion have been frequently discharged and laden by the trembling hands of the women in the capital. Everything of worth and value that these poor women possessed has been snatched from them to assist in the defence of their country! They have toiled in the field for the last four years; they have sowed, raised, and harvested the crops; they have made clothes for the soldiers from the fibres of plants; they have maintained the hospitals, cured for the wounded and sick; they have supplied the army—and now, with Satanic power, they are dragged to the front, and placed in the breach to fight the whole Allied army.

We, for our part, demand of the Foreign Ministers to send commissioners up to Paraguay to investigate the real condition of affairs and report thereon. If, as the news goes, the Allies, in attempting to cross the Tebicuari, have to fight the girls, then the honor of Europe is at stake in at once stopping this horrible war. The allies themselves must see the utter impossibility of carrying on hostilities upon such terms; supposing that it were possible the allied army could afford a regiment or a division so mercenary and so base as to fight the poor Paraguayan women, and if in the battle the Allies were so fortunate as to win the day, not all the wealth of Matto Grosso, not all the trophies of Paraguay, would compensate for the tarnished honor of such an ill-starred victory. If the war is to be carried on under such circumstances, if the Allies must fight the women of Paraguay to carry out the tenets of the tripple alliance, then at least let it be on equal terms; let women be ranked against women, and man against man. South America is a strange land, where such eventualities come to pass, and when women have fought it out on their own line, and the men also fought it out on theirs, then let us take to the children, send for Gen Tom Thumb and his wife, and thus bring to a felicitous conclusion this never to be forgotten Triple Alliance War.

EXTRAORDINARY ECLIPSE.—The total eclipse of the sun which is to take place on the 18th of August next, will present such a long duration of darkness that the astronomers are anticipated it with unusual interest. From near Aden the central line of the eclipse extends to the southern coast of New Guinea, crossing Hindoostan, the Bay of Bengal, the Malayan peninsula, and the Gulf of Siam on the way; and at certain places on this line the duration of total darkness will be at 6:46. At the date in question the moon will not be more than six hours from its perigee, while the sun will not be far from its apogee; a twofold condition which increases the apparent diameter of the sun, nearly at the smallest. Hence the prolonged darkness. Such a chance occurs but rarely, and we cannot wonder that a strong desire exists to make the most of it endeavours to solve certain highly important questions in physical science.



THE INCONVENIENCE OF A LOYAL POPULATION.

General Wyndham lately had occasion to send a number of the Engineer Corps to Dundas, in the neighborhood of Cornwall, in order to obtain a survey of districts which troops might have occasion to occupy, should the Fenians attempt to unfurl their "sunburst" in that quarter of the Dominion. His duties prove to be more unpleasant than expected, for no sooner had he commenced his examination of the country than the rumor spread among the sturdy yeoman that a "chief was among them takin' notes" for no loyal purpose. The engineer, ignorant of the suspicions that had been cast upon him, sought shelter, after a hard day's work, in one of the village inns; but had barely congratulated himself on the probability of enjoying a long night's rest, when his musings were rudely disturbed by the appearance of an excited deputation, which required that he should at once "move on," as the district was anything but disposed to encourage Fenian visitors. The unfortunate soldier protested, threatened and cajoled in turns, but all to no purpose. His persecutors would not be satisfied with an armistice of any kind, and he forthwith had to leave for more unsuspecting quarters. The next day found him again among the Philistines. The law, with stern hand, fell upon him, and forthwith he was brought before a country magistrate, and charged a second time with being a Fenian. Explanations proved satisfactory on this occasion, and the persecuted Engineer was permitted to go on his way without further detention. Along roads and over fields he travelled. Note-book in hand, and intent upon a careful performance of the duty assigned to him. It seemed fated, however, that he should not go unmolested, for a grim Scotch farmer, while standing upon his door step, spied the solitary figure crossing from a belt of distant woodland, and at once became fired with the idea that the man was a skirmisher thrown forward from a body of the enemy that lay under cover behind. Shouting lustily for his old Brown bess, he hurriedly drove a charge home, and drawing a line upon the supposed marauder, sent a bullet whistling in unpleasant proximity to his head. After no little trouble the stiff-backed Gaul was convinced that he had luckily escaped the committal of a cold-blooded murder upon one of her Majesty's liege servants. We have not heard what other adventures befel the persecuted engineer, or whether he reported at once to headquarters that no military anxiety need be felt about the locality in which the inhabitants showed themselves to be so fully on the alert, and so ready to carry on their own campaigning.

The Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, St. Johns, Capt. J. F. M. DesRivieries, was inspected by Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.A.G. Out of thirteen men the troop mustered twenty-five, besides the Captain and Lieut. Macdonald. The men were fairly mounted, and executed several movements with commendable precision. Their sword exercise on horseback was particularly good. At the conclusion of the inspection, Col. Smith addressed the troop in complimentary terms, telling them they had made much improvement during the past year. The troop has just completed its annual sixteen days drill.—*St. Johns News.*

40TH BATTALION RIFLE MATCH.

The semi-annual rifle match of the 40th Battalion took place at Colborne. We copy the following account of it from the Colborne *Express*:

The weather was all that could be desired or expected, and the attendance of volunteers and visitors large and enthusiastic. A large number of ladies honored the meeting by their presence, thereby adding gayety to the scene.

All the companies except Nos. 1 and 3 were represented. The number of entries was 67, and, as will be seen below, Private D. Bull, of No. 9 won the much coveted prize given by the ladies of Colborne. The greatest anxiety prevailed as to who the fortunate might be, and, though disappointment was visible on the countenances of many, the happy winner was warmly congratulated upon his success.

The second prize (15)—that of the citizens of Colborne and which was not announced in the published list—became the subject of much conjecture and keen speculation. It was got up at a late day by Mr. J. G. Webb, whose persuasive powers while prosecuting the work were not, we are pleased to learn, taxed in the slightest degree—a fact which gives further evidence of the earnest desire of the inhabitants to compliment the volunteers generally. This prize, it will also be seen, was won by Lieut. Dean, of No. 4.

The time arrived at on the conclusion of the second range firing made it imperative to dispense with the third, and the fourth was terminated about half-past seven o'clock; after which the interesting ceremony of presenting the prizes commenced.—Mrs. J. M. Grover officiating in the matter of the ladies, a duty which she performed in a few fitting remarks and in a manner which is so peculiar to her genial disposition. Private Bull accepted the reward of his unerring aim in graceful style.

There not being time to finish the match, it was postponed till the 26th ult., when it will be completed. We understand that on that occasion Mr. Keeler will give four consolation prizes: others are also expected. The following is the official return of the names of the successful competitors:

- 1st prize, Private D. Bull, No. 9 Co., 36 points, \$25.
- 2nd, Lieut. Dean, No. 4, 31 pts., \$15.
- 3rd, Private Bradley, No. 6, 29 pts., \$12.
- 4th, Private Clark, No. 9, 28 pts., \$10.
- 5th, Capt. Webb, No. 4, 27 pts., \$8.
- 6th, Private Stewart, No. 5, 27 pts., \$6.
- 7th, Gunner Little, G. B., 26 pts., \$4.
- 8th, Private Delaney, No. 2, 26 pts., \$2.
- 9th, Corporal Hickey, 26 pts., \$1.

A NEW FLAG.—Our eastern newspapers are very clamorous just now about a new flag for the Dominion, and the Toronto *Telegraph* in a characteristic article in reply speaks to them in the following fitting terms:

—“A flag floats over us to-day that is our pride and glory, and that was the pride and glory of our fathers in centuries gone by. We want no other. The old Union Jack is the only banner the people of this Dominion desire to see above them. If, however, for purposes of trade, any addition should be required let the design be prepared under authority, be properly adopted and its use sanctioned. No private individual has a right to say that this or that shall be added, and our eastern contemporaries are therefore only waiving time in discussion.

AN IRON CLAD "BOWL."

We have all heard of the seven wise men of Gotham, who, according to Washington Irving, went to sea in a bowl, and sailors from time immemorial have been in the habit of speaking of a ship which is a bad sailor as a "tub." A ship to be built in the shape of a bowl or tub is, however, the latest novelty in the science of naval architecture. Mr. Elder, a Scottish engineer of eminence, read a paper on the subject at a recent meeting of the United Service Institution, which has attracted very considerable attention in scientific and nautical circles. To make Mr. Elder's plan intelligible, we may say that the hull of one of Mr. Elder's ships would be in the shape of a saucer with a flat covering. Such a vessel would draw very little water, and as was proved by actual experiment, would require no more power to propel it than one of ordinary build. One great advantage of such a vessel would be, that every one of its guns could be brought to bear upon one object. For instance, supposing an Iron-clad of this description carrying 26 guns, each throwing a 600 lb shot, and revolving once a minute, a steady and uninterrupted fire could be maintained upon the vessel or fort with which she was engaged. The only difficulty is in the mode of steering, the plan proposed appearing rather complicated. A centrifugal pump or terpine is made to revolve by means of a rack and pinion, the shaft upon which the pinion is placed having another pinion at the other end driving another rack which is connected with a revolving pilot house. Whenever the pilot-house turns, the turbine also moves, and the water jet is consequently similarly influenced in its direction. The ship is to be propelled by hydraulic machinery similar to that now in operation on board Her Majesty's iron corvette *Waterwitch*.

A shooting match took place in Buffalo, on Thursday, in which there was no less than sixty entries. Great interest was manifested in the result, there being present famous shots from all parts of the country. Canada was represented by Mr. James Word who is known as one of the best shots in the country. He well sustained his reputation by taking the foremost place and winning the first prize. He shot splendidly, killing all of his birds and defeating easily the best shots in the United States. Other matches are going on, and no doubt Mr. Ward will win more victories before he has done with the Americans.

LIBERALITY TO VOLUNTEERS.—The Peel County Council, at its recent sitting in Brampton, unanimously passed a resolution appropriating \$1,175 to pay for the billeting of the Volunteers during their eight days drill. The council also voted \$200 for the band of the Peel Battalion. With equal liberality the County Council of Norfolk have passed a resolution, supplementing the pay of all married volunteers in their battalion with an extra 37½ cents per day, when called out on actual service.

FENIANS.—The latest Fenian rumor is that Gen. O'Neil has decamped with a large amount of money belonging to the brotherhood. This, whether true or not, would be a more sensible course for him to pursue than his promised raid into Canada.—*Prescott Telegraph.*



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Saturday, 20th day of June, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 8, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the lists sanctioned by subsequent orders of His Excellency in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the undermentioned Ports shall be, and they are hereby included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Port of Maitland.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Port of Richmond.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscribers manufacture Type Revolving Double and Single Cylinder Printing Machines,

BED AND PLATEN POWER PRESSES,

FOR

Newspaper, Book, Job and Card Printing.

They would call the attention of publishers of Newspapers to their new

RAILWAY

NEWSPAPER PRESS!

Which is especially designed to supply newspapers of moderate circulation with a plain but serviceable Printing Machine, and one capable of doing also Job Work of every description. It can be run easily by one man at a speed of 800 impressions per hour, and by steam will give 1,000 or 1,200 per hour without noise or jar.

The Press occupies 5 1/2 x 10 feet, and can be worked in a room 7 feet high. Weight boxed 3,600 pounds. Their single

LARGE CYLINDER HAND PRINTING MACHINE

OR

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Is also a convenient and durable Printing Machine, capable of doing the entire work of an out-of-town office.

It is designed to run by hand at the speed of 800 per hour.

Each Machine is warranted, and will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

We manufacture almost every article required for Letter-press, Lithographic, or Copper-plate Printing, Book Binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping, and furnish outfits complete for each.

We would call attention to our patent Sectional Stereotype Blocks, Mechanical Quoins, Patent Lined Gallies, New Compositors' stands, Cabinets of new designs, and of all sizes, Patent Pocket Bodkins, Printers' Knives, &c.

Blanketing and Types of our own importation, and made expressly for our Newspaper and Cylinder Printing Machines.

ESTIMATES IN DETAIL FURNISHED.

A new Catalogue, containing cuts and descriptions of many new machines, not before shown in their Book, with directions for putting up, working, &c., can be had on application.

R. HOE & Co., New York and Boston, Mass.

Publishers of Newspapers are at liberty to publish this advertisement displayed as above three times in their paper, with this note, and not without, any time previous to January 1st, 1869, but not later, provided they purchase type or material of our manufacture for four times the amount of their bill, which will be allowed in settlement of ours, on receipt of a copy of their paper containing the advertisement June 23, 1868.

26-31n.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Saturday, 30th day of May, 1868

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given by the Act passed in the late session of the Parliament of Canada, 31 Vic. Cap. 8, intitled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue," and by the "Act respecting Raw Tobacco, 31 Vic. Cap. 51," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Regulations respecting the granting of Licenses and Permits to Tobacco dealers, shall be and they are hereby made and established.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

REGULATIONS.

1. Licenses to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco and to enter the same ex-warehouse for consumption on payment of duty, may be granted by any of the undermentioned Officers on application being made in the proper form, namely:

All Collectors and deputy Collectors of Inland Revenue.

Such Postmasters, not exceeding one in each Parish, Township or Municipality wherein there is no officer of Inland Revenue, as may be from time to time appointed by the Minister of Inland Revenue.

2nd. Application for a License shall be made in such form, and shall contain such information as may be required by departmental regulation, and shall also state the name, place of residence and occupation of the person applying.

3rd. A License shall only be valid when granted on a form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue, and signed by the Commissioner; and any License may be forfeited by the Minister of Inland Revenue whenever he has satisfactory evidence that the person to whom it is granted has evaded or assisted in evading the payment of any duty to which Tobacco is liable, or that he has failed to comply with these regulations or any part thereof.

4th. Permits to take Raw Leaf Tobacco out of Bond or from the farm or premises where it was grown, for consumption, may be granted by the officers and persons hereby authorized to issue licenses, on application being made in the form approved by the Department, and payment of the duty to which the Tobacco would be liable if manufactured, that is to say: on Raw Leaf Tobacco, the growth of Canada, five 31 Vic. Cap. 51, sec. 3 cents per pound, being the duty to which it would be liable if manufactured into Common Canadian Twist, and on Raw Leaf Tobacco not the growth of Canada, ten cents per pound.

5th. Every permit shall be valid only when the form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue and signed by the person issuing it. And every such Permit shall be delivered to and retained by the Importer or grower of the Tobacco as evidence that the Tobacco to which it relates was lawfully removed, and the said Permit shall be produced by him whenever demanded by any officer of Inland Revenue for the purpose of taking an account thereof.

6. All persons issuing Licenses or Permits under these Regulations or who receive any duty on Raw Leaf Tobacco entered for consumption, shall transmit all money so received to the Receiver General at least once in each week or oftner should the amount collected in one week exceed fifty dollars, and they shall account to the Department of Inland Revenue in such manner, at such times and in such form as may be from time to time determined by Departmental Regulations in that behalf.

7. All persons licensed to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco shall keep an account of all that they receive or sell or otherwise dispose of in such form as may be prescribed by Departmental Regulations.

JAGGER & LEDYARD.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c., wholesale. No. 30, Young street, Toronto.

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GEO. H. PERRY,

CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Saturday, 30th day of May, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the Act passed during the late session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 50, intitled: "An Act to increase the Excise Duty on Spirits, to impose an Excise Duty on Refined Petroleum and to provide for the Inspection thereof," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Inspection and Branding of Petroleum, shall be and they are hereby made and established.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk of Privy Council.

REGULATIONS

1st. Refined Petroleum shall be tested by Tagliabue's Pyrometer or by Inland Revenue such other similar instrument as may be approved by the Minister of Inland Revenue, and all such instruments shall be distributed under the Supervision of the Department of Inland Revenue, and shall be used in accordance with instructions sanctioned by the said Department.

2nd. Refined Petroleum which was on the 22nd of May, 1868, in possession of parties who were not Refiners, may be allowed to pass inspection provided it bears a fire test of one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit. Thermometer, without giving off vapor that will explode or ignite on the application of fire.

3rd. All Barrels, Casks, or Packages containing Petroleum which has been inspected shall be branded with:

The date of the Inspection. Sec. 17. The name of the inspecting officer. The degree of heat at which the vapor produced by it ignited. The name of the refiner, or if imported the name of the importer.

4th. Refined Petroleum may be warehoused and removed in Bond under the regulations made in an order in Council on the 27th day of April, 1868.



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

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Friday, 15th May, 1868, until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS

Table with columns: Leave Ottawa, Arrive in Prescott, Express, Mixed, Mail, 7:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 9:25 a.m., 3:15 p.m., 11:15 p.m., Leave Prescott, Arrive in Ottawa, Mixed, Express, Mail, 7:15 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 10:55 a.m., 4:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m.

The time of these Trains have been so arranged as to ensure convenience, both night and day, 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. DETLOP, THOMAS REYNOLDS, Superintendent, Managing Director

N. B.—The above trains all run by New time. Prescott, April 29th 1868.

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA. E. K. MACGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Agricultural Cups and Medals made to order.

TO PUBLISHERS.

KNOWING from experience that there exists in this country the necessity for a RELIABLE CANADIAN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, we are induced to establish ourselves in Montreal as ADVERTISING, GENERAL COMMISSION and PURCHASING AGENTS for the Dominion.

Our future relations with the Press of Canada, we have every reason to hope, will prove mutually pleasant, profitable and satisfactory. Having extensive and valuable business connections in the principal cities and towns of the Dominion, and possessing a thorough acquaintance with the business, Publishers may rely upon us for the prompt and faithful performance of all our engagements with them.

In the beginning of May we shall issue the first number of "THE CANADIAN PRESS," which we shall publish monthly thereafter, in the interest of Newspaper Publishers throughout the Dominion, and in which we intend giving a complete list of the Newspapers in Canada, short sketches of the principal writers and newspaper men amongst us, a summary of news interesting to journalists generally, and such other matter as may come within our province.

Any Publisher desirous of authorizing us to take advertisements and subscriptions for him, will please send a copy of his paper as an exchange, addressed to

The Canadian Press, Box 335, MONTREAL.

and also insert, under his editorial heading, the notice hereto attached. He will further advise us by letter of the subscription price of his paper and his LOWEST RATES for advertising, by the line or column, for a year, half year, or an insertion, as the case may be. Including our commission of 25 per cent. on all advertisements and subscriptions taken for him, together with the number of subscriptions to his paper. Address

GEORGE MOSS & CO., Advertising Agents. Box 335, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.

REFERENCES.

- Alonso Wright, M. P., Hull. J. M. Currier, M. P., Ottawa. R. Lyon, M. P., Carleton. B. Chamberlain, M. P., (Editor Montreal Gazette.) Hon. E. M. Macdonald, (Editor and Proprietor Halifax Citizen.) J. B. Taylor, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Ottawa Citizen.) Dawson Kerr, Esq., (Proprietor Volunteer Review.) A. MacLean, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Cornwall Freeholder.)

\*GEORGE MOSS & CO.,

"Gazette" Buildings, No. 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal. We are Agents for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that city, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at our lowest rates.

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181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-ly.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTE 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, &c., 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. 45-ly

Ottawa, Oct. 12

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RIDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied larder.

REVELE HOUSE,

RIDEAU street, Ottawa. Omnibuses to and from the cars and boats free of charge. This House has been furnished throughout, and is second to none in the Capital.

J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,

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

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 152, St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-ly

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FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

THE EAGLE ARMS COMPANY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS, BREECH-LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOLS, AND FOR THE

NEW YORK METALIC AMMUNITION COMPANY'S PATENT METALIC WATERPROOF CARTRIDGES.

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

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Agents, Montreal.

And for sale in Ottawa by A. WORKMAN & Co., Rideau Street, Lower Town, and Wellington Street, Upper Town. 19

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,

OTTAWA. This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Office, and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and, with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada. 1-ly

JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

R. W. CRUCE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allen Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Amund, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, Esq. All business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to.

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,

AUMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa. P. O'MEARA, Proprietor.

"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

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

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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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"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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. G. MERCER ADAM Publisher. Toronto.

W. P. MARSTON,

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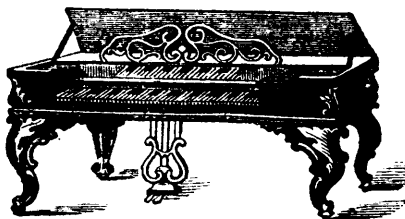


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