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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II. OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1868.

No. 40.

"THE REVIEW."

OCCESTELLA.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

Thy blue eyes haunt me in my dreams  
As once they used to shine  
When I, enraptured, caught their beams  
Of love that answered mine.  
But Oh, it seems so long ago,  
So changed is everything,  
And yet how slow, how very slow,  
Does Time its solace bring.

I hear thy voice when others sing,  
And o'er each passing grace  
The veil of memory I fling  
And think it wears thy face.  
I love to look upon them there  
While desolate I roam,  
As exiles love to view what'er  
Reminds them of their home.

All beauty thus is ever thine—  
All sweetest thoughts and songs  
I take unto my heart as mine,  
Where all to thee belongs.  
From out the earth, like thoughts of Spring,  
The fountain purely flows  
Tho' many an unholly thing  
May stain it as it goes.

Montreal, Sept. 21st, 1868.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Bouquet's expedition had been considerably delayed by the folly, incapacity, and imbecility of the Quaker House of Assembly of Pennsylvania. While they were debating the "City of Brotherly Love" on the propriety of voting money for defending the homes and lives of the frontier settlers, passing mischievous militia bills, and entrusting the command of their lives to a backwoods parson, the Indians were illustrating the doctrines of "passive submission" by butchering every defenceless man, woman, or child they could lay their hands on, occasionally roasting them alive over a slow fire by way of varying their amusements. To put a stop to these atrocities if possible, the Governor of Pennsylvania had recourse to a measure which the frontier settlements had long demanded, and by proclamation offered a reward for every Indian scalp brought in.

On the fifth of August Bouquet's force

was concentrated at Carlisle, and consisted of 500 regulars—the most of whom had fought at Busby Run, of which that day was the anniversary—1,000 Pennsylvanians, and a small corps of Virginia riflemen. On the 13th he advanced to Fort Loudon, at which place they were delayed several weeks. It was at this place he received Bradstreet's communication of the peace concluded with the Indians, at which Bouquet was surprised and annoyed. In consequence of some representations he made to Gage, that puzzle-headed commander disavowed his own instructions, and sent a very severe letter to Bradstreet at Sandusky. The true state of the case appears to be that the latter had really effected a permanent peace with the Indians, and that the hesitation which marked the subsequent conduct of the Delawares and Shawnees arose from the fact that when they made peace with him in the east, Bouquet was threatening them with war and extermination from the west. Gage, by despatching two expeditions to accomplish one object, each independent of the other, had brought about a complication which might have resulted in the destruction of one or both, and in utter disgrace at an earlier period of the contest. It also illustrates his utter want of knowledge of the geography of the country in which those troops were to operate. In fact, Bradstreet should have been sent directly to Detroit without any deviation to the Muskingum or Scioto plains. The possession of that point necessarily overawed the north-western tribes, while those south and west could be reached from Fort Pitt. As usual the man of greatest genius and who had achieved the most signal success, but who had no powerful friends, was pushed aside to give the credit of his conduct to others not less deserving, but having no right thereto.

On 17th September Bouquet reached Fort Pitt with no loss beyond a few stragglers, announcing that he was on his way to chastise the Delawares and Shawnees for their perfidy and cruelty unless they should save themselves by ample and speedy atonement.

Early in October the army left Fort Pitt,

and in ten days reached the River Muskingum. Here he found an abandoned village of the Tuscaroras, from which a hundred families had fled at his approach. He was now within striking distance of the Indian settlements, and those astute savages were for once completely bewildered. Pressed in front by Bouquet, with Bradstreet in their rear, they could neither fight nor fly. They chose the only alternative, unconditional surrender.

Bouquet had sent two messengers to Bradstreet. These the Delawares had seized and sent back, with a message to the effect that within a few days the chiefs would arrive and hold a conference with him. Meantime he had marched down the valley of the Muskingum till he reached a position where he was safe from attack, which he fortified and quietly awaited the arrival of the deputation. These arrived in due course, and, after the usual preliminaries, speeches, and compliments, were informed that if all the English and French prisoners, women, and children were not delivered within twelve days, properly clothed and provisioned, with horses to carry them to Fort Pitt, a war of extermination would be waged against them. As those unfortunate wretches had never seen so large a force together, they naturally enough concluded that the threats would be fulfilled, and set about the disagreeable task with alacrity.

Such proceedings, vigorous as they were, had like to have been attended with fatal consequences to the prisoners in the hands of the Shawnees at Sandusky, who had collected them for the purpose of keeping their terms with Bradstreet; but, terrified with Bouquet's threats they came to the resolution of massacring them and marching with all the warriors they could muster to attack his column: but messengers came in from the Delawares, who informed them that the conditions offered by Bradstreet were essentially the same as demanded by Bouquet, and the surrender of the prisoners all that was required. The prisoners, to the number of 200, were delivered up; but as many were absent on hunting expeditions, further time was allowed for that purpose,

and the Indians were then informed that the terms of peace would be made with Sir W. Johnson, to whom they were to send a deputation, for which Bouquet took hostages, who, however, broke their parole on the first convenient opportunity. The army, having accomplished its work, returned to Fort Pitt on the 28th November. The recovered captives were sent to their homes in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the provincial troops disbanded.

The Houses of Assembly of Virginia and Pennsylvania passed votes of thanks to Col. Bouquet, and petitioned the King to promote him; and he was appointed Brigadier General with the command of the Southern Department. Within three years this able soldier died at Pensacola of fever.

The end of the war was that the Delawares and Shawnees made peace with Sir W. Johnson on condition that they should grant free passage to English troops and travellers, make full restitution for all goods taken during the war from traders, and assist in taking possession of the Illinois. In every essential particular the arrangements entered into by Bradstreet were those eventually carried out; and his case furnishes another striking instance of the injustice a brave man may be subjected to when under the command of an officer remarkable alone for vacillation.

The country of the Illinois in 1764 was chiefly comprised within the boundaries of the State which now bears its name. Its northern boundary touched Lake Michigan, its southern the Mississippi. Its principal posts were, Fort Chartres, on the left bank of that river, which has since swept away every vestige of it, but its position may be stated as being about forty three miles below St. Louis, Cahokia, nearly opposite that town, Kaskaskia, about twelve miles below Fort Chartres, and Vincennes, above the forks of the Wabash, but the chief post was Fort Chartres.

France, by the Treaty of Paris, had ceded all her territories east of the Mississippi, including the Illinois country, to England, and, either as the price of the feeble assistance rendered in the disastrous war concluded by that treaty, or, in a moment of infatuation, eager to get rid of the burden of defending territories of which her rulers knew nothing, threw away upon Spain the vast regions beyond the Mississippi. This latter arrangement was, however, kept secret for some time, but orders were at once sent to the officers commanding posts within the territory ceded to Great Britain to evacuate them whenever an English force should appear to demand the surrender. Some time elapsed before that demand was made. The Indian war was at its height, and access to the country was impracticable. The orders for the evacuation of the territory reached Fort Chartres early in 1763. The commandant, Neyou de Villiers, not choosing to submit to the humiliation of sur-

rendering the Fort handed over the command to St. Ange de Bellerive, a veteran Canadian officer who forty years before had escorted the celebrated Father Charlevoix through the country; with 40 men, the remnant of the Garrison, he took command of the Fort, one of the best constructed works at that period in America, armed with 20 pieces of artillery. De Villiers descended to New Orleans only escaping one mortification to plunge into another, as that town was expecting every hour the arrival of a Spanish Governor and garrison.

Many colonists abandoned those frontier posts; amongst others Pierre Laclède who had left New Orleans in August, 1763, with his followers and founded St. Louis on the right bank of the Mississippi; his assistant Pierre Chouteau survived till the first half of the present century was passed and witnessed the growth of the great commercial city at whose foundation he was present.

St. Ange's position was very troublesome importuned for arms, ammunition and assistance by Pontiac and his abettors, a stern sense of duty prevented compliance which had only the effect of incensing his allies who were with difficulty restrained from taking by force what prudence and honor denied them.

The double campaign of 1764 completely destroyed the hopes of Pontiac as far as the Western and Northern tribes were concerned, but those peopling the Illinois, fierce, restless, and hating the English thoroughly were proper instruments for his purpose. By rapid marches, audacity, and the usual exciting causes of savage enthusiasm he managed to heighten the rage of those tribes against the English. Finally he appeared before Fort Chartres demanding aid from St. Ange which the latter was forced to decline; he finally descended to New Orleans and demanded from the Governor M. D'Abbadie the aid which his lieutenant denied.

Early in 1764, a Major Loftus with 400 regular soldiers attempted to ascend the Mississippi for the purpose of taking possession of Fort Chartres, about 240 miles above New Orleans, his boats were fired on from the bank and several men killed. As the river was then at its height and Loftus ignorant of the topography he returned to New Orleans in a disgraceful manner and then retired to Pensacola. This defeat greatly aided Pontiac's scheme, and were it not for the blow struck by Bradstreet hostilities might have been indefinitely prolonged.

It was now determined to operate by way of Fort Pitt and the Ohio, and Sir William Johnson's assistant, George Croghan, a man every way fitted for the enterprise, was ordered to proceed in advance to prepare the way for the passage of the troops, reason with the Indians, expose the falsehoods of the French, and by a judicious distribution of presents soften their antipathy to the English. Thoroughly well fitted to discharge this arduous duty by previous

experience, this able and accomplished man started in February 1765, but the murdering and cowardly scoundrels of the Pennsylvania frontier settlements who had skulked during danger, disguised themselves as Indians and plundered his train of pack horses laden with goods as presents for the Indians taking what suited their fancy and burning the rest; thus endeavoring to make all efforts at conciliation impossible and checking the ambassador on the threshold of his mission. Croghan, however, was a man of resources, and having replenished his stores from the magazines at Fort Pitt proceeded on his mission.

American writers are fond of bespattering those turbulent lawless border villains with praise for such mischievous and cowardly freaks as the above, and condemn English officers because they contemned such ruffians; it is easily enough seen that if they were anything like the brave men they are described to be that there was quite enough of them to put down the few Indians who attacked them; on the contrary, on almost every occasion they fled before a handful of savages whose wrath they had provoked by crimes too gross to record.

The great depth of snow detained Croghan for several weeks at Fort Pitt, and his progress was yet further retarded by the necessity for holding a Council with the Delaware and Shawnees (along whose borders he would be compelled to pass) and to make them fulfil the treaty entered into with Bradstreet and Bouquet. After more than a month's detention this object was effected—all the prisoners restored and a promise repeated of sending deputies to treat Johnson at Niagara to conclude a hasty treaty.

On the 15th May, Croghan left Fort Pitt and embarked on the Ohio accompanied by several Delaware and Shawnee chief. At the mouth of the Scioto he was met by a band of Shawnee warriors who delivered several Frenchmen who had been stirring them up to mischief into his hands; then he pursued his voyage to the mouth of the Wabash where, on the 8th of June, he was attacked by a band of Kickapoos, several of his men killed, and the rest taken prisoners. Hardly however, had this been accomplished when the Indians found out the mistake committed and apologised with many excuses for what had occurred—they conducted Croghan and his surviving companions to Vincennes and thence to Outanow where they arrived on the 23rd of June—here they were detained for some days reconciling differences and treating of peace with the tribes in the neighborhood, and he received a message from St. Ange requesting him to come to Fort Chartres to adjust affairs in that quarter. Croghan prepared to obey this summons and had proceeded a short distance when he met Pontiac with a numerous train of chiefs and warriors who courteously saluted and gave his hand to the English Envoy; they returned together to the Fort where Pontiac

proved of all that had been done by the tribes in the neighborhood—expressed his desire for peace and said he had been deceived by the French. As this meeting with Pontiac and the Illinois chief rendered his progress unnecessary, Croghan bent his footsteps towards Detroit followed by Pontiac and many of the principal chiefs holding conferences at the various Indian villages on the way. On the 17th August he reached Detroit, where he found a great gathering of Ottawas, Pottawattamies, and Ojibwas. Numerous meetings were held in the old Council Chamber where Pontiac essayed his deed of treachery and failed, and having given pledge of his sincerity he promised to descend to Niagara the following spring and conclude a lasting peace with Sir W. Johnston.

In the meantime 100 of the 42nd Regt. of Highlanders under the command of Captain Sterling descended the Ohio, and as the snows of early winter began to whiten the plain appeared before Fort Chartres and demanded its surrender with the stern courtesies of war. The "draupeau blanc and golden lilies" of France descended from the flagstaff and St. Ange yielded up his post to his new masters. The double triumph of the British power in America over French and Indians was consummated by that act.

In the spring of 1766, Pontiac left his camp on the Maumee and attended by an Englishman named Crawford, Superintendent of Indian affairs, repaired to Oswego to ratify his submission to the English by concluding a definitive treaty with Sir W. Johnson. After a lengthened council with him—canoes laden with presents—the Ottawa chief returned to his forest home.

In the spring of 1757, Indian discontent was again manifested, the frontier scoundrels had renewed their aggressions with great aggravation, murdering, plundering, and maltreating the Indians in every way.

During the summer Pontiac came to the Illinois, but what his designs were does not appear. Soon after his arrival he repaired to St. Louis to visit his former friend St. Ange, who was then in command at that port, having offered his services to the Spaniards after the cession of Louisiana. After leaving the fort he proceeded to the house of Pierre Chouteau, arriving in the full uniform of a French officer, which had been presented to him by the Marquis of Moncalm. He remained at St. Louis for two or three days, when hearing that a large number of Indians were assembled at Cahokia on the opposite side of the river, and that a drinking bout was in progress. He told St. Ange he would cross over to see what was going forward. It appeared that Pontiac had joined the revels, drunk deeply, and when the carousal was over strode down the village street to the adjacent woods, singing a *medicine* song, in whose magic power he trusted to make him successful. An English trader, named William

son, was then in the village, he looked on the movements of Pontiac as boding no good to himself or people of his calling, and he now resolved to have him taken out of the way by promise of a barrel of rum. He engaged an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe to kill him, which he effected as Pontiac entered the forest by cleaving his head with a tomahawk. The dead body was soon discovered, dreadful commotion followed, but the Illinois took part with their countrymen, and the few followers of Pontiac were driven from the village. Meanwhile the murdered chief lay on the spot where he had fallen till St. Ange sent to claim the body, and buried it with military honors near the fort. Treacherous and mischievous in life, his death was a fitting termination to a turbulent career, and it kindled the flames of intestine feuds among the savages, whole tribes of whom were extirpated to revenge his fall.

The English flag now waved triumphantly over all North America eastward of the Mississippi, and there were not wanting statesmen amongst the continental powers of Europe to anticipate the speedy opening of another contest which would give her the greater part, if not the whole of the southern portion of the continent; but alas the next contest in which she was to be engaged, marks an epoch in history, for its fratricidal and sanguinary character, and the revolution produced in the politics of the civilized world by the birth of a new nationality.

Ottawa, 28th September, 1868.

SPAIN UNDER QUEEN ISABEL.

The reign of Isabella II. belongs among the most unfortunate ones which Spain has witnessed. She is the oldest daughter of the late King Ferdinand VII., and could ascend the throne only because her father had changed the ancient law of succession prevailing in Spain, and according to which the brother of Ferdinand, Don Carlos, should have succeeded. Don Carlos naturally raised the standard of revolt, and for five years (1834-1839) valiantly, but unsuccessfully, fought for his rights. The disturbance caused by this war was hardly ended when Espartero, the Regent and the Queen Dowager Christina began the contest for the supreme power during the minority of the Queen. Espartero was successful from 1840 to 1843, but was compelled to flee before O'Donnell and Narvaez, and was not restored until 1847. Frequent changes of the Ministry, occasional revolts, and the banishment of Queen Christina, were marked events in the history of the following years. A number of political parties were disputing among each other the ascendancy. The Carlists, even after the end of the war, remained a numerous party, especially in the Basque Provinces, and had the sympathy of a large portion of the clergy. The Moderados or Conservative party were for a strong royal power and but few rights of the Cortes. The Liberal Union advocated a more liberal law of suffrage. The Progressists favored the introduction of radical reforms. The Democrats openly professed republican ideas. The New-Catholic School counselled a complete submission to the Church. Hard-

ly a year has passed in which not the one or the other party caused some disturbances. In 1854 the Progressists had a majority in the Legislative Chamber, and introduced a number of salutary reforms; but their power was soon broken, and the chief contest has since been between Marshal Narvaez as leader of the Moderados, and Marshal O'Donnell as the leader of the Liberal Union. The leaders of both these great parties are now dead. Since 1866 the Moderados have been in power, at first under Marshal Narvaez, and after his death (1868) under Gonzalez Bravo. The administration of the Moderados has always been noted for despotism and violence. They have repeatedly changed the Constitution, without observing the way provided for in the Constitution itself. The Democrats and Progressists have, therefore, for several years, taken no part in the elections. They have several times attempted to reconquer their rights by a revolution, generally under the leadership of Gen. Prim. Thus far the Government had succeeded in suppressing every one of these movements before it had times to spread, but the present one seems to have a good prospect of success. In such a case, Gen. Prim would naturally become the head of a new Cabinet, and the next move will be an appeal to the nation, and the convocation of a Constituent Assembly.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Cable despatch announces the death at Paris on Sunday last, at the age of 58 years, of Florian Alexandre Joseph Colonna, Count Walewski, statesman, soldier, diplomatist and litterateur. By birth a Pole, and educated at Geneva; the Count whose name has figured so prominently in the Cabinets of Napoleon III, commenced life as an ardent liberal. His connection with the service of France, brought about through the personal friendship of the Duke of Orleans, did not commence until after he had helped to win the desperate fight of Grochow, and had been at the age of twenty, deputed to represent at London the cause of his insurrectionary countrymen. Even in the royal service his abilities as a diplomatist were early recognized, and, as a Captain of Hussars he conducted a special mission to Abd-el-Kader. Resigning his commission shortly after, he was chiefly known in the world for some years as a smart playwright and novelist, his intimate acquaintance with society establishing him upon a somewhat similar footing as that from which the author of *Pelham* made his first essay. He had not, however, dropped out of the recollection of the Court, and in 1840 was again appointed to a special Easter mission, this time to Constantinople. His conduct seems to have given satisfaction even to so high an authority as M. Guizot, and we find him subsequently accredited as Minister Plenipotentiary to Buenos Ayres. Sagaciously following the star of the present Emperor, he represented under Napoleon's presidency, the French Republic at the Courts of Florence, Naples, and Madrid, and both Republic and Empire at that of St. James, occupying the *Chancellerie* until 1865, when he was recalled to fill the place of M. Drouyn de l'Huys, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, as President of the Congress of Paris, signed the treaty of April on the termination of the Crimean war next year. The Count had not held office since 1860, when he resigned in consequence of a difference with the Emperor on Italian affairs, being succeeded by M. Thouvenel. Few men living have displayed an equally brilliant versatility, and not one of his cotemporaries has shewn himself more emphatically a Man of the World.

Written expressly for "THE REVIEW."  
A FEW REASONS FOR VOLUNTEERING.

(Continued from our last.)

Secondly—Let us briefly consider the beneficial effects of the physical training involved in Military discipline.

There is no readier proof of the slovenliness with which undrilled human nature habitually carries itself than the sharp pain in the back to which mankind in general finds itself subjected after its first half hour's attempt to hold itself erect, and if this be, as it is, the case, how desirable must be any exercise which tends to remedy an evil so prevalent and unthought of. For habitual bad carriage, if not actually prejudicial to health, is certainly not favorable to it; and any one who has ever gone through the "Extension Motions" conscientiously will readily acknowledge that he has felt himself a new and different man after the completion of that performance. Every one believes in the efficacy of gymnastics to impart strength to the muscles and sinews, expansion to the chest, vigor and elasticity to the body, and cheerfulness to the mind—*mens sana in corpore sano*. Gymnasia, however, are rarely to be found except in cities and large towns, whilst almost every village affords its modified gymnasium in the local institution of its company. Drill is a species of exercise free from the dangers sometimes attendant on the too eager pursuit of more violent gymnastics, *i. e.*, that of overtaking some portions of the frame, and thereby producing, sometimes permanently, injury rather than benefit. If any one fairly considers the bracing effect of the "Extension Motions" on the chest and shoulders, the erect carriage imparted by careful instruction on the proper position of the soldier, the trial of the muscles of the legs, as well as the free use of the arms, in the "Bayonet exercise," the sharp liveliness imparted to the walk by the proper cadence of the "quick step," and the long wind acquired by a fair amount of practice at the double, he must admit that it would be difficult to devise a system better calculated to develop every portion of the frame, than an hour a day spent in these, or similar exercises, and, in fact, this is known to be the case.

As a healthful and agreeable antidote to the ill effects of sedentary pursuits in towns and cities it is impossible to say too much in favor of drill, and the simple bodily advantage is enhanced by the pleasant feelings (and every one knows how much the mind reacts upon the body) of association for a common and most laudable object, emulation, and *esprit-de-corps*. It is further varied by the highly sanatory and agreeable excitement of Rifle Matches, which may be said to complete the physical training involved in Militia Service, by perfecting the accuracy of the eye and the steadiness of the hand. And even in the country, where the mem-

bers of Volunteer Corps generally enjoy an ample sufficiency of open air exercise, it is no small advantage to exchange the slow slouching stride, the bent knees, the unsightly stoop and awkward sway of the shoulders, and the forward projection of the head so frequently the result of agricultural pursuits, for the brisk, firm, straight-kneed step, and free, erect carriage of the man who takes a pride in his proficiency in drill.

It should be unnecessary to disclaim any idea of disrespect to agriculturists in these remarks. What is here noticed is a simple matter of fact patent enough to ordinary observers, but peculiarly so to instructors of rural companies, to whom there are few greater trials in squad-drill than the extreme difficulty, for a long time, of getting men to move their feet fast enough for the cadence of the "quick step."

It is far more common to hear particularity in dress and personal appearance spoken of as an evidence of frivolity than as simply a manifestation of proper self respect. And it is not very surprising, for probably the most prevalent venial fault of our countrymen is a blameable disregard of personal appearance. But the fact is that due attention to this point is much more frequently the mark of superiority than of inferiority of mind. It not seldom indicates energy, generally refinement; and where kept within reasonable bounds, often denotes not only the self-respect of a well regulated mind, but the courtesy arising out of that self-respect which shrinks from affronting its associates by presenting to them an unsightly object. In good society to present oneself at the house of a friend in a state of slovenliness is in so gross bad taste as almost to amount to an insult. The idea is correct and entirely justifiable, and should be carried out as much as possible; far more in the country than it is. It is an old proverb that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," and although perhaps its primary significance is simply bodily cleanliness, its broader meaning unquestionably implies almost neatness of apparel. Now just as the man who cultivates neatness and cleanliness, may fairly and justly congratulate himself on being superior in those qualities to his slovenly neighbour, so may the drilled man who walks with his well trimmed head erect, chest forward, and a brisk soldierly gait, fairly deem himself superior (in that one respect at least) to his undrilled friend who slouches heavily along with a mane like a dirty lion's greasing his coat-collar. And if the ladies do not agree with us, all we can say is, that their taste is not so good as it should be.

So beneficial is the effect of even a short term of real discipline that some of the members of a country company which had never been out before the recent annual drill in July, and which previous to that term of service, had not been remarkably smart in catching the true soldierly spirit of

neatness, were heard to observe on being dismissed on their return to their own village, that they had at least learned to clean their boots two or three times a day! An admission which, considering that a normal state of dirty boots is a standing reproach against Canada among the Americans of the frontier, must be acknowledged to be at least a hopeful sign.

How popular then should be a service which in the shape of (generally) little more than a pleasant recreation, embodies so many plain and tangible advantages, and how much better would it be for the youth of our villages to devote one or two evenings in the week to the healthful and invigorating pursuit of drill, than to spend the same portion of their time idling about the tavern bars, lounging on the benches in tavern stoops, or lolling and smoking on the counters of stores, to the interruption of the business of their proprietors.

We will now pass to the consideration of the third part of our subject—the mental benefits of Military Exercises—if indeed, we have not already trenched upon it in speaking of personal particularity and neatness, which are perhaps moral rather than physical attributes.

If carelessness about our personal appearance be distasteful to all discriminating persons with whom we come in contact, an unrestrained license of behaviour is equally offensive. Indeed they usually go together. To all loose habits of mind the restraints of discipline afford a reasonable, pleasant, and kindly antidote. It would perhaps be difficult to overrate the value of discipline in steadying and improving the character.

Every one knows that an undisciplined body of troops is but an armed mob. Every one can realize its vital importance on the field of battle. Military discipline is the actual tangible embodiment of the principle of order, and is not order "Heaven's first Law?" Whether we regard the stupendous works of the Creator, or those operations of man which have called forth his highest constructive and administrative powers, we are equally impressed with the prevalence, the beauty, and the infallible necessity of order. There is perpetual, unending analogy between things Divine and things human, and, comparatively, the law of order is not more manifest (save for the perfection of Almighty wisdom, and the fallibility of human conception and execution) in the revolutions of heavenly bodies, the most sublime, to finite minds of the visible works of God—than it is in the organization of great manufacturing establishments, of fleets, of armies, of ships, of regiments. Every where system, law, regularity, subordination, order, and its military synonyme, discipline!

In the vastest and in the minutest of human organizations—in the army of an Emperor and in the humble household—Order and Discipline are alike the vital

necessity. Without them ensue license and disorganization to the one, lack of all the comforts and amenities of life (most probably of religion also) in the other.

In life, or in the hour of death discipline is alike venerable; for, if death be inevitable; whether is it more enviable to die, hero like, in the calm exercise of reason, or despicably, in the degradation of panic-stricken instincts. Nowhere are the beauty and dignity of discipline more forcibly contrasted with the abject recklessness attendant on its absence than in the annals of shipwreck. Who has not felt his blood boil with indignation at tales of desertion of ship and duty, or swinish abandonment to drink, at that moment above all others, when, if it be permitted us, a calm and clear conception of our position is most to be desired. But it is always to be observed that these circumstances rarely occur either in man of war or in transports. On the contrary how often do our hearts thrill with melancholy pride at such incidents as the loss of the *Birkenhead*, where the gallant troops went calmly down with the ship, standing steady in their ranks on the deck, rather than rush to overcrowd the boats already filled with women and children. So magnificent, so perfect, was the display of the regulated courage of discipline, that it called forth at the time of the unbounded enthusiasm of the French Press. In fact it was well calculated to appeal to the highest sentiment of a gallant nation.

It would be easy to cite a hundred episodes in illustration of the grandeur of discipline, such as the destruction of the Swiss Guards in the first French Revolution; cases also in which the stern execution of the true but too abstract idea, has exceeded the demands of all reasonable duty, such as the supposed case of the Roman sentry at Pompeii.

But we must descend from the heroic to resume the consideration of the more every day life utility of discipline. Concentration of the mind on the object in hand, alertness, promptitude, precision, clearness, self-respect, (and its concomitant due respect for others), self-restraint, without which no man is tolerable in any society, quiet decision, a general love of order, neatness and propriety, these are among the advantages incident to a taste for drill, and who will venture to affirm that these qualifications are of no utility in civil life? And let no man in this independent country run away with the idea that, in paying due respect to his military superiors in time of service, he does anything derogatory to his character or position. On the contrary, the obedient and painstaking Volunteer earns the real respect of his officers, not only in his military capacity, but because they recognize in his cheerful submission to the necessary demands of discipline, a force and solidity of character calculated to inspire confidence in any social position. "No one is fit to command until he has learnt to

obey" is a trite old adage, but, like many others, pregnant with truth.

It is a fact, in this connection, upon which all who read may put their own construction, but for which we can vouch from an unusually extended experience, and which is no doubt patent to hundreds besides ourselves, that implicit, unquestioning obedience, and the promptest alacrity, are always to be found in Volunteer Corps among what are conventionally called "gentlemen," where they happen to be in the ranks. It is not for a moment intended to be implied that these qualities are not to be found among men who have enjoyed equal educational advantages, but it is undeniable that where in Militia Service, there are trivial complaints and displays of injured pride, they emanate either from the totally ignorant or from those who have attained just that little knowledge which is dangerous. The contemplation of this fact, and it is an undoubted one, should of itself be a pertinent lesson to all minds whose aspirations are in the right direction. For, is not knowledge of the world in its higher phases of society, a continuation of a liberal education? And it is not education itself, in the common acceptation of the word, another (but a most essential) form of Discipline? And if the polished and Christian gentleman and man of the world, who has probably forgotten more than his rougher (though probably not less worthy) brother in arms ever learned, can put up without a ruffle of his temper, with regulations and requirements which are sometimes gall and wormwood, to say nothing of Cayenne pepper—to men who have never seen or known his habitual refinements—should it not be a lesson worth conning to all whose hearts are in the right place, and whose aspirations are directed, as are those of thousands on thousands of our countrymen to the best and highest of human attainments, the subjection of our natural impulses of pride and self-assertion to the reasonable demands of the common good, and to God's own Law—Order?

And independent of these really high considerations, there are downright mental pleasures in the study of drill. An amusing pursuit which subserves a definite, a good, a patriotic purpose, is in itself, or should be, a pleasure. There are hundreds who, even if they do not possess precisely the kind of intellect which constitutes a good chess-player, have yet a fair appreciation of the beauty of that noble game, and are not military evolutions a living chess, with all the advantage of the unrestricted use of such faculties as God has given us, unfettered by the necessity of moving one man through the angles, and another through the sides of the squares? A chess in which every quality of mind or body can alike be brought to bear on the end immediately in view.

If we add to the advantages already enumerated the pleasures of companionship

with our friends in a pursuit which has for its object the defence of our country, and the ennobling associations of loyalty, and the maintenance of a proud historical fame, if we further add the incentive of that wholesome enumeration which should be an ingredient in every man's endeavors after whatsoever is worthy, it should be altogether unnecessary to further multiply arguments in favor of a cheerful alacrity in assuming the responsibilities imposed upon every Canadian by the new Militia Act. G. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The 7th day opened cold and raw, a sharp wind blowing and everything presenting a very miserable and desolate appearance. The shooting however was of a fair average in spite of the inclemency of the weather. In the second stage for the Dominion Prize of \$500, Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, Brockville, came off winner, having scored 31 points out of a possible 40. The match for the Challenge Cup, given by Mrs. McDougall, was won by Private May, 19th Battalion, 35 points.

THE EIGHTH DAY

The Provincial Match was concluded in the afternoon, a drizzling rain all forenoon having prevented any firing in the forenoon. The prizes in this match were:

A Piece of Plate worth.....	\$500
To the highest individual score.....	50
To the 2nd do.....	30
To the 3rd do.....	20
	\$600

Ranges—300, 400, 500, and 600 yards. Five shots at each range.

The Quebec Province squad—composed of Mundy, Montreal; Holiwell, Quebec; Thomas, Danville; Stenhouse, Montreal; McKenzie, Montreal; Ferguson, Quebec; Leete, Danville; Turnbull, Quebec; Esdalle, Montreal; Barrett, Quebec; Wall, Montreal; Fletcher, St. John; Propa, Hemmingford; Gibson, Montreal; and Raith, Quebec—won the first prize, and became possessors of the handsome piece of plate.

The highest individual prize of \$50 was won by Major McAdam, of New Brunswick; second prize, \$30, by Sergeant Campbell, Nova Scotia; third prize, \$20, by Corporal Raith, Quebec. The following is the score of the squads:—

QUEBEC SQUAD.

1 Private Mundy.....	22
2 Ensign Holiwell.....	28
3 Quartermaster Thomas.....	28
4 Sergeant Stenhouse.....	22
5 Corporal Raith.....	30
6 Sergeant Ferguson.....	18
7 Private Leete.....	16
8 Sergt. Turnbull.....	23
9 Capt. Esdalle.....	30
10 Lieut. Barrett.....	17
11 Corporal Wall.....	16
12 Corporal Fletcher.....	28
13 Sergt. Propa.....	20
14 Sergeant Gibson.....	25
15 Corporal McKenzie.....	29

NOVA SCOTIA SQUAD.

1 Lieut.-Col. Creighton.....	24
2 Captain Shand.....	23
3 Captain Blanchard.....	18
4 Captain Piers.....	29
5 Captain Hayden.....	28
6 Lieut. Conroy.....	24
7 Quartermaster Archibald.....	25
8 Lieut. Harrington.....	24
9 Sergeant-Major Yuill.....	25
10 Quartermaster Eaton.....	28
11 Sergt. Campbell.....	31
12 Sergt. Sandford.....	19
13 Sergt. Metzler.....	20
14 Sergt. Blacklock.....	10
15 Sergt. Shepperd.....	24

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ONTARIO SQUAD.

1 Ensign Stuart.....	27
2 Sergt. Tost.....	23
3 Private Wastie.....	20
4 Sergt. Young.....	25
5 Lieut.-Colonel Jackson.....	21
6 Lieut. McNab.....	24
7 Lieut. Gibson.....	25
8 Private Clarke.....	28
9 Sergt. Baillie.....	25
10 Private Woodcock.....	11
11 Lieut. Cotton.....	29
12 Sergt. Mills.....	22
13 Private Pell.....	29
14 Private May.....	23
15 Sergt. Coombs.....	23

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NEW BRUNSWICK SQUAD.

1 Lieut.-Colonel Beer's.....	24
2 Major McAdam.....	33
3 Captain Arnold.....	24
4 Captain Langstroth.....	25
5 Captain Wetmore.....	26
6 Lieut. Hart.....	19
7 Lieut. Marks.....	22
8 Lieut. Hays.....	22
9 Ensign Bixby.....	26
10 Lieut. Willmot.....	26
11 Assistant Surgeon Bunting.....	16
12 Color Sergeant Blacktin.....	17
13 Corporal Pinder.....	25
14 Sapper Johnson.....	22
15 Gunner Lovitt.....	15

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Three matches remain to be fired for :

THE ESCULAPIAN PRIZE.

To be competed for by medical officers, members of Volunteer corps, who are also members of the D. R. A. Prize a piece of plate, or cup, value \$50. Ranges, 200 400, and 600 yards. Entrance, \$1, to be added to first prize or given as second. To be competed for by Snider-Enfields.

MILITARY DISTRICT PRIZE.

To be shot for by ten competitors from each Military District, subscribers to the Dominion Rifle Association, or Affiliated Association. The selection to be certified by the District Association, or, where there is no association, by the Senior Staff Officer of the District:

To highest aggregate score, in plate or money.....	\$400
Highest individual score.....	50
Next ten highest individual scores, \$10 each.....	100
Do. do do \$5 each.....	50
	<hr/>
	\$600

Possession to be decided by five shots at 600 yards. Ranges—200, 400, and 600 yds. Five rounds at each range. Entrance fee, \$10. Government Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition.

THE MILITARY PRIZE

Open to non-commissioned officers and men of H.M. regular forces stationed in Canada.

1st prize.....	\$ 40
2nd do.....	30
3rd do.....	20
4th do.....	15
20 prizes of \$5 each.....	100

\$205

Ranges—300, 400, and 600 yards. Three shots at each range. Any competitor not scoring 4 points at the first range to be disqualified from further competition in the match. Government Enfield or converted Snider-Enfield rifle. Entrance 25 cents.

As soon as the "Provincial Match" was concluded, the Military District, was shot for:

Ten competitors from each Military District, subscribers to the D. R. A. or A. G.; the selection to be certified by District Association or senior staff officers of the District. The highest aggregate score in plate or money, \$400. Highest individual score \$50. Ten next highest, \$10 each; ten next highest, \$5.00. Possession to be decided at 600 yards by firing five shots; 200, 400, and 600 yards; five shots at each, Snider; entrance fee, \$10.00. The following is the result of the firing: Lieut. Col. Durie's District, Toronto, 297 points; New Brunswick District, 292 points; Lieut. Col. Smith's District, Montreal, 279 points; Col. Atcherley's District, Brockville, 299 points.

The doctors also, got through with their match for the Esculapian Cup. There were seven entries. The winner was Dr. Bunting of St. John, N. B., 31 points.

Dr. Parke, Quebec, was second, 26 points and Dr. Ross of Montreal, third, 23 points.

The only remaining matches are the conclusion of the All-Comers International and Military prize; which, weather permitting, will be finished to-day.

Now that the Dominion Rifle Association meeting is over, I would make a few observations. In the first place, there is no disguising the fact that it has on the whole been far less successful than anticipated, which may be accounted for by various circumstances, many of them entirely within control of those who might have arranged and done better. The situation of the camp is bad enough, but all the arrangements of the ground were capable of great improvement. Great grumbling and discontent were created at the tardiness, and delay of the first four days, and during the progress of the smooth bore matches, the great bulk of the Volunteers were resting for want of something to do; and not only was their patience severely tested by this lack of arrangement, but when the Dominion Match was called, one the greatest and most anticipated to the volunteers, the council decided to rule out all who did not score 8 at 300 yards, and thus ignored and snubbed over one half of the competitors, many of whom had come from long distances and comprised some of the best shots in the province.

The cold, bleak and general unfavorable weather that prevailed did not help matters. Transit to and from Montreal was only to be made three times a day; a few hundred dollars could have secured at least double the accomodation in this respect, and had proper arrangements been made to secure more frequent transit to the city, much dis-

comfort might have been avoided. The matches were hurried through with unseemly haste, and bungling and disorder seemed to be the rule and not the exception, favoritism even hinted it. True or not, such utterances indicate a "Screw lose."

Meetings, such as the one we have just had, should be primarily for volunteers, and only incidently for gents who can afford to spend a small fortune on "Small Bores" and their appurtenances; the contrary has been the case in this meeting. What are "All Comers' Matches" for Sniders, as that is the weapon we must depend upon for the protection of ourselves and country, for several years to come, whether handled by a soldier or a civilian it is a serviceable and valuable weapon, and its use should be encouraged in preference to all other fancy weapons, which are too tender for military service and too expensive for general use.

The parties from the Martime Provinces were loud in their expressions of discontent and unless other different arrangements are made for any following meetings, it is not likely we shall see them again.

It is to be hoped, the committee have noticed all shortcomings and well improve in any subsequent meetings.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—I have been a subscriber to THE REVIEW for some time, and read it with much interest as all Volunteers must. I enclose the Range Report of the practice and competitions of the four Batteries of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, which were out for Drill for eight days commencing on the 10th inst. The Report as printed gives the "Right and Left" of the target as judged from the Battery, and the "over and under" as judged by the boat party. The over and under as judged from the Battery, not being material, has not been printed. The Target used was a floating one—a flour barrel on a small raft. The practice this year is said by Regular officers to be very good, and may be of interest to Artillery Volunteers in the Western part of the Dominion.

Yours &c., BOMBADIER.  
St. John, 24th Sept., 1868.

The following figures will give a correct idea of the shooting made by the Batteries of the above Regiment during their drill last week. The Government prize was fired for by a picked detachment of ten men from each Battery, five shots to be fired in ten minutes, and points allowed for distances within 24 feet right or left of target, and for distances within 65 yards over and 35 yards under. None exceeded the ten minutes time allowed for the five rounds, and Major Pick's Battery made 30 points—all that could be made; Portland Battery made the same, but got the prize for superior gunnery; Lieut. Kerr's Battery made 28 points; and Major Peter's 26. The following is the score:—

GOVERNMENT PRIZE COMPETITION.

Brevet Major Pick's Battery.

	Feet Left.	Feet Right.	Yards Under.	Yards Over.	
Sergeant Major Donald,	5	00	00	50	"trial"
	10	00	00	50	"trial"
	3	00	00	15	
	10	00	00	6	
	3	00	00	10	Time.
					9' 25"

Brevet Major Farmer's Battery.

	Feet Left.	Feet Right.	Yards Under.	Yards Over.	
Sergeant Napier,	10	00	00	30	"trial"
	10	00	00	10	target
	10	00	00	10	
	3	00	10	00	
	00	5	8	00	Time.
					9' 27"

Brevet Major M. H. Peters's Battery.

	Feet Left.	Feet Right.	Yards Under.	Yards Over.	
Gunner R. Ring,	00	15	00	40	"trial"
	00	20	00	15	
	00	10	00	50	
	00	15	00	50	Time.
					9' 45"

Acting Lieut. J. Kerr's Battery.

	Feet Left.	Feet Right.	Yards Under.	Yards Over.	
Gunner J. Bradley,	00	20	00	60	"trial"
	00	3	00	15	
	10	00	00	30	target
	00	5	00	30	
	00	20	00	15	
	10	00	00	20	Time.
					9' 22"

MAJOR JAGO'S COMPETITION.

Brevet Major Farmer's Battery.

This prize was competed for by detachments of ten men from each battery, changing rounds, each man laying his own gun. Points allowed as above. Acting Lieut. Kerr's Battery made 60 points—all that could be made; Brevet Major Peters's Battery 57; Brevet Major Pick's (Lt. McNichol) 53; and Brevet Major Farmer's 50 points.

	Feet Left.	Feet Right.	Yards Under.	Yards Over.
Gr. Jas. Boyd,	00	10	00	30
" Thos Sullivan,	00	20	00	70
Homb. J. Young,	00	15	00	40
Corp. Morgan,	00	10	00	20
Homb. Connors,	10	00	00	10
Corp. Belyea,	10	00	00	10
Homb. Logan,	10	00	00	30
Gr. Wm. Young,	00	5	00	30
" J. Cunningham,	10	00	00	60

Brevet Major Pick's Battery.

	Feet Left.	Feet Right.	Yards Under.	Yards Over.
Sergt. Major Donald,	10	00	00	30
Sergt. Lovett,	00	5	00	0
Gr. R. Howard,	10	00	00	15
" Jas. Brown,	00	10	00	30
" D. Cowen,	10	00	00	3
" J. Stewart,	00	3	00	20
" Jas. Cowen,	40	00	15	00
" H. Carr,	10	00	00	25
" F. Grogg,	00	3	15	00
" Jas. Lemon,	00	15	15	00

Brevet Major M. H. Peters's Battery.

	Feet Left.	Feet Right.	Yards Under.	Yards Over.
Sergt. Fradsham,	00	5	20	00
Gr. R. Cochran,	00	00	4	00
Corp. Johnson,	00	5	00	30
Gr. Jas. Easte,	10	00	00	15
" Jas. Kingston,	10	00	00	10
" S. Purdy,	00	20	00	6
" Charles Kingston,	00	15	00	15
" R. Austin,	00	3	target	
" H. Ring,	00	5	00	10
" G. Cox,	10	00	30	00

Acting Lieut. J. Kerr's Battery.

	Feet Left.	Feet Right.	Yards Under.	Yards Over.
Gr. J. Bradley,	00	3	10	00
" Wilson,	00	5	00	50
" W. March,	00	10	00	10
" G. Dixon,	00	10	00	40
" G. Talant,	10	00	5	00
" W. Moffatt,	00	10	00	20
" G. Lobb,	00	10	00	20
" S. Piercey,	10	00	00	20
" J. Lester,	00	3	10	00
" Wm. McAfee,	10	00	target,	
			recobhet	

PRACTICE.

The following is the report on the gunnery practice, which took place previous to the Competitions above recorded:—

Brevet Major G. H. Pick's Battery.

	in line	00	50
Sergt. Major Wm. Donald,	3	00	00
Sergt. Lovett,	00	3	50
Gr. Wm. Armstrong,	5	00	50
" Jas. Cowen,	3	00	00
" Jas. Lemon,	00	3	00
" W. J. McCullum,	00	3	00
" S. G. Merritt,	10	00	00
" J. Crawford,	00	5	00
" Jas. Stewart,	10	00	00
" R. Gale,	00	20	00
" H. Carr,	00	2	00
" Wm. Bell,	5	00	00
" John Stewart,	10	00	00
" Robert Howard,	15	00	00
" J. Middleton,	0	00	00
" Charles Phillips,	00	5	10
" D. Cowen,	00	3	00
" Grogg,	10	00	00
" J. Brown,	00	3	00

Acting Lieut. J. Kerr's Battery.

	in line	10	00
Sergt. J. King,	10	00	00
" J. Roop,	10	00	00
Gr. Wm. Ried,	00	5	20
" Geo. Ford,	00	15	00
" Wm. March,	00	3	00
" A. Cole,	00	15	00
" J. Bradley,	10	15	00
" S. Piercey,	5	00	20
" G. Dixon,	10	00	30
" Wm. McAfee,	10	00	30
" S. Moffatt,	10	00	00
" J. Lester,	10	00	10
" G. Lobb,	00	5	10
" A. Armstrong,	10	10	00
" J. Urquhart,	20	00	15
" G. Perkins,	3	00	15
" J. Wilson,	10	15	00
" S. Douglas,	10	00	10
" C. Parsons,	00	5	target
" C. Hawley,	00	5	00
Acting Lieut. J. Kerr,	target	target	target

Brevet Major M. H. Peters's Battery.

	in line	00	30
Sergt. Fradsham,	10	00	30
Gr. R. Cochran,	10	00	00
" John King,	00	12	20
" J. Kingston,	10	00	00
" John Johnston,	10	00	00
" Jas. Easte,	10	00	00
" H. Purdy,	10	00	20
" Chas. Kingston,	5	00	00
" Robt. Austin,	00	5	8
" B. Ring,	target	target	target
Sergt. Major Hughes, "trial shot"	00	10	50
Gr. G. Cox,	10	00	00
Sergt. Fradsham,	00	15	00

Major Furner's Battery.

	in line	70	00
Gr. H. Pratt,	90	3	40
" James Clarke,	00	5	80
" Robert Scott,	10	00	00
" Thomas Anderson,	10	00	00
" William Young,	00	10	target
" John Vincent,	10	00	00
" George Ruddock,	00	5	target
" Joseph Lee,	10	00	20
" William Campbell,	3	00	30
" J. Armstrong,	00	5	00
" James Boyd,	00	5	40
" Thomas Pooley,	00	10	00
" M. Straghorn,	00	3	3
" James Anderson,	00	15	00
" James Elliott,	00	4	00
" William Belyea,	5	00	20
" William Lee,	00	10	30
" James Winchester,	10	00	20
" L. Dolong,	00	3	00
" J. Lord,	50	3	target
" J. Lockey,	50	5	00
" B. Armstrong,	10	00	00
" Robert Paul,	10	00	00
" William Crawford,	3	00	00
" Joseph Irvine,	00	5	8

The gun used in these competitions was a 32 pounder smooth bore, weighing 56 cwt., and the length of range 1200 yards.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Although the Quebec team did not get as many of the individual prizes at the Dominion Match as was expected, still the success of the 8th Battalion in the battalion match was very gratifying. Quite an interest was felt here as to the result of this match, and great anxiety to hear the latest news from Laprairie. As you do not appear

to have received the score of the winning battalion. I have taken it from the *Chronicle*, together with that of the 57th Peterboro', who came so close to them.

8TH BATTALION, QUEBEC.

	300y.	500y.	T'l.
Lieut. Barrett.....	32432	43032	25
Ensign Holiwell.....	42230	44222	26
" Scott.....	02343	33322	25
Adjutant O'Neill.....	22244	20040	20
Private Holloway.....	32120	42033	23
Qr.-Master Morgan....	22222	23434	26
	72	73	145

57TH BATTALION, PETERBORO'.

	23233	23430	25
Capt. & Adj. Rogers..	03242	42340	24
Capt. Green .....	32424	02343	27
Ensign Johnson .....	42332	33020	22
Sergt. Campbell .....	22220	34340	22
" Brown .....	23222	03334	24
Lieut. English .....			
	72	72	144

The 8th must have been rather surprised at taking this match with 145 points, as the same men at the same ranges have made as much as 180 in former matches.

The match of the Levis Rifle Association takes place to-morrow, the 1st October, on the range of the Royal Engineers, Point Levi.

The annual games of the 53rd Regiment took place on the Plains of Abraham yesterday afternoon, the band of the regiment and a number of spectators were present, but the weather was not very favorable.

The harbor has presented quite a warlike appearance for the last three weeks, since the arrival of the *Royal Alfred*, Vice Admiral Sir G. Rodney Mundy's flagship—until last week there were four men-of-war in port, namely the *Royal Alfred*, *Constance*, *Philomel*, and *Barraconta*; the *Philomel* has since left for a cruise in the Gulf.

On Monday evening the Governor General and the Lieut.-Governor dined with Admiral Mundy on the *Royal Alfred*: the party came ashore about 9 o'clock in the steam barge of the frigate, which was lit up with blue lights and lamps, and as they neared the shore, at a given signal all the three man-of-war were brilliantly illuminated with colored lights from mast-head to the water's edge, and boquets of rockets were discharged alternately from the different vessels, the whole forming a magnificent spectacle, which was viewed by immense crowds from the batteries and the Durham Terrace.

Admiral Mundy is expected to leave this week for Halifax, the *Barraconta* accompanying the flagship; the *Constance* will, it is expected, remain until the close of navigation. The *Royal Alfred* is not by any means a handsome ship, her bow, being a sort of compromise between the old fashioned clipper-build and the new protruding shape of the iron-clad, gives her an ugly appearance, which is not lessened by her great height out of the water; those of your readers who may have seen the propeller *Merrit* in Montreal can form some idea of her general outline. She is, however, a very formidable looking vessel, and carries an armament of eighteen 300 pounder *Armstrongs*.

[If our correspondent will look to the report in our last issue, he will find on page 6 the total points scored by all corps taking part in the Battalion Match.—Ed. Vol. Rev.]



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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POETRY.—The Farmer feedeth all.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-61. Chapter XXII.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.—Delaware, O.

LEADERS.—The Huron & Ontario Canal. The new Militia Bill.

A FEW REASONS FOR VOLUNTEERING by G. W.

THE LIGHT LITERATURE OF THE CANADIAN PRESS by G. W.

SELECTIONS.—Inspection of the 49th Batt. The Champion Medal. Mazatlan. Surratt. The rifling of the new military breechloader. The Italian Campaign of '66. The Russian wounded at Alma. The Belgian Tir National. Army of Reserve. Immigration to America. Affairs in the South. A fast young lady.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—D. B. Delaware.

REMITTANCES, &c., &c.



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1868.

The first great prize meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association was brought to a conclusion on Thursday the 24th ult., and although in the management of the details there may have been some bungling, yet, on the whole, when we come to consider all the adverse circumstances, we may fairly congratulate the Association that their first meeting was no worse. Of one thing we feel certain, all the gentlemen connected with it entered upon their duties with a strong desire of securing success, and if from want of experience or any other cause they failed to give satisfaction to everybody, the fault is more in the circumstances by which they

were guided than from any inability in themselves. We believe that were it not for the Secretary, Captain Stuart, and one or two others the whole thing would have drifted into inextricable confusion. The great mistake was in not having among the executive members of the Council men who had experience and who were not above doing the work required. That a great number of the volunteers left the camp and returned to their homes under the impression that they were not used in the manner which they expected cannot be denied; but this was as much owing to the unfortunate state of the weather as to those rearrangements which the Council was compelled to make. It was our fortune to meet at Laprairie and other places a large number of gentlemen prominently connected with the Force, and they all agreed that it was not a cause for wonder that there was so much grumbling, but that there was so little real cause for it, when all the difficulties of the affair came to be considered.

Those who have had much experience of these things know how much care, attention, and *suaviter in modo* is required to make matters work smoothly where a number of people are collected together, and where from the very nature of the gathering dissatisfaction is almost certain in some instances to arise.

One objection raised by a number of volunteers we believe to be well grounded, which was that the smooth-bores were allowed to monopolise too large a share of the matches to the detriment of the Snider which, being the service arm of the volunteers, should have had more consideration. Again the system of signalling and telling off the squads we heard loudly condemned by the men from Nova Scotia, who, we were sorry to observe, were not well pleased with the manner in which the firing was conducted. But our friends from the seaboard should remember that the competitors from the west were as great strangers to the ground and every thing about it as they were themselves; and that it was the desire of the Council and of the officers employed upon the ground to deal equally just and impartially to all without regard to sectional differences.

The experience obtained at Laprairie during the progress of the late meeting will, we hope, be of service to the Council in making their arrangements for the future, for there were many things pardonable at this, the first meeting, which would not be tolerated at the second.

Volunteers who travel from a long distance to take part in the Dominion matches, and whose means are necessarily limited, should have every encouragement and consideration shown them; they are the men in fact for whose benefit this Association is, or should be, upheld. From the fact that it was the Adjutant General who initiated the movement, and that it has drawn its

principal claims to public support from its connection with the Force, we maintain that the Dominion Rifle Association is essentially military, and that "all comers" with smooth bores are merely side issues, and should not be allowed too large a share of attention or money. As one of many means employed to foster and develop the military spirit of our people, and as an auxiliary to those defensive measures for which we are to pay so much, the D. R. A. claims our warmest support, and we would be very sorry indeed if volunteers attending its meetings should find reason to think they were unduly neglected.

The season of the year chosen was very unfortunate, as it was about the very time when rain and storms are almost certain; the ground could hardly be worse, though we must give Major Scoble every credit for the manner in which the butts were constructed and the lines drawn; the disposition of the targets is another thing about which it may be as well to say nothing. The means of access to the camp were very poor; in fact it was a day's journey to get there from Montreal and back. A little less machinery would afford less room for obstructionists, first class specimens of which we saw at the ranges, in the camp and at the Council Board. It was also unfortunate that some of the best working men in the provinces (in connection with Rifle matches) were not chosen to act in a capacity for which they are so well qualified. There were two classes of gentlemen about Laprairie whom the most casual observer could not help but notice, and they were easily distinguished as those who worked, or tried to work, and those who did not. Well, if they were not useful, no one can deny that they were not ornamental, as such they were no slight addition to the attractions of the place, which is indeed sadly in want of embellishment.

At those meetings every soldier, volunteer, or other, who pays his money, conforms to the rules and behaves himself properly is entitled to equal chances with him who may be a little his social superior, and it should be the study of those directing the matches to prevent all soreness upon this point. Before concluding we would remark upon the imposition of entrance fees in volunteer matches, this to men who come so far and have to pay so much is a petty tax, so mean that it should be abolished. Sighting shots, when the squads go out to fire, are a source of great delay and should not be permitted; by disallowing them no injustice is done, for all take their chances alike.

Next year, we have heard it said, the meeting will take place in Nova Scotia, which we think would be very advisable. If it does we hope a more favorable season will be chosen, and a little new blood infused into the Council, which, added to the experience lately gained, will, we hope, make the second Prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association a greater success than the first.

DREAMLAND AND OTHER POEMS; BY CHARLES MAIR.—The genial author of the book, bearing the above title, has placed it in our hands. That the work was forthcoming we were sometime ago made aware by our contemporaries, and from what they said we were prepared for something good, nor have we been disappointed. The work shows that the author has taken great care in revising his poems before presenting them to the public, being in this instance different from many of his predecessors. The leading poem, "Dreamland," though not the best in the book, contains some very fine passages which remind one of Henry Kirke White, whose words come back upon us with all the sweetness of old and tender recollection. Take the following:

"*As she was holy and most strangely fair,  
Sleek-throated like a dove, and solemn as a dove,  
Her lips were, as an infant's small and sweet,  
And as an infant's were her naked feet;  
And scarf-like flowed and shimmered at each side,  
Her cloven tresses of untrammelled hair."*

There is throughout this poem a careful selection of words, and a unision of thought and language well adapted to the theme, which shows the poet not to have neglected those old English writers, whom so few now read or appreciate. But while we admire the undoubted evidences of genius here displayed, we cannot but notice those faults which, like weeds in a beautiful garden, offend the eye without contrasting favorably the beautiful with the uncouth. But were Mr. Mair's poems ever so much inferior as they are superior to the general standard of Canadian poetry, we could find delight in them from the broad human sympathy, and that charity which spurns the idea of exclusion of religion and creed.

And all these shapes found each its own desire,  
Whate'er its faith on earth, whate'er its creed.  
The Christian saw at last the Son unsold;  
The Prophet's God upon his creatures smiled.  
The Indian found his Manitou indeed,  
Lama his life, the Magian his Arc.

For all these souls were innocent below,  
And loved God well who loved what he had made;  
And, loving all things, though they found not truth,  
Were yet received of heav'n, and gat them youth,  
And pleasant sleep, and shelter in the shade,  
And endless mitigation of their woe.

For God, who is our Master and our Lord,  
Took pity on their helpless ignorance,  
And, for their wives, their children and their self,  
And all their idols, took them to himself,  
And clad them round with glorious circumstance,  
And all the joys high heaven doth afford.

"The pines," is in our opinion the best poem in the book, in it the author rises above the even flow of pensive musing, and tosses himself as it were into the arms of the great trees, listens to their voices with the ear of a true lover of Nature, and and faithfully reproduces echos of their sublime psalmody. The opening of the poem unfortunately is written in that disagreeable sing-song measure, which only Goethe could make endurable and Byron indifferently imitate, and which properly belongs to the "Come all ye" ballad style of sixty years ago. We regret that want of space compels us to limit our selection of

extracts, but we cannot refrain from giving one or two from this poem.

"When lovers are breathing a thousand vows,  
With their hearts and cheeks aglow,  
We chant a love strain 'mid our breezy boughs,  
Of a thousand years ago."

Here is a grand and appropriate stanza,  
"When the great clouds march in a mountain  
heap,  
By the light of the dwindled sun,  
We steady our heads 'gainst their misty sweep,  
And accost them one by one.  
Then our limbs they jostle in thunder-mirth,  
And the storm-fire flash again,  
But baffled and weary they sink to earth,  
And the monarch-stems remain."

"Night and Morn" is the most finished and complete piece in the volume, and contains many exquisite descriptive lines. Take the following:—

"The Moor in the wide sand-wave struck his  
spear,  
Gazed a mute prayer to Mecca and the shrine  
Where sleeps the dust of Mahomet divine,  
And slipt into the darkness of a dream."

There are many passages in the poem "Innocence" which have a sweet familiarity of tone, which we have vainly endeavored to trace through the labyrinth of memory. As a whole the work is one of the best that has yet issued from the Canadian press, and is eminently deserving of the support of all who cherish a love of the beautiful, and who desire to see our country possess a worthy literature. In our wanderings through various parts of the Dominion we were not a little amused at finding, even in the most remote districts, persons who cultivating the muse with more persistence than success, became the acknowledged bards of their neighborhood, and we believe there is not a town or village from Halifax to the Red River which does not possess its own little laureate.

And what does this indicate? That the hearts of our people are agape for that spiritual food which poetry alone can supply. Therefore should we give them that which is pure and ennobling, educating their taste for the beautiful, and by every means in our power endeavor to elevate them to a higher region of thought, and a fuller and more extensive human sympathy. The few Canadian writers, whose works are really worthy have been sadly neglected, while the cheap ravings of yellow-covered Romancers have been extensively patronised; nor can we wonder at this for the public taste in all countries is at present vicious to the verge of indecency. The drama that delighted our fathers is now never seen, Shakespeare is on the shelf, and Sheridan forgotten, while the prurient vulgarity of the "Black Crook" realizes as much in one night as would have made Colly Cibber happy for life; for, despite the Duncial, he did what Pope couldn't—write a good play.

But, to get back to the subject in hand and conclude, we cordially recommend the poems of Charles Mair to the attention of the public; they are deserving of the support of the Canadian people; and from the author's youth and the excellence of this his first effort we are led to hope great things of him in the future. Typographically the book is very creditable to the *Citizen*

press of this city, the binding is very neat and the paper excellent. We wish the author all success and tender him our thanks for the pleasure he has given us.

Things look very gloomy in Europe at present; Spain is in the throes of a revolution which has become universal throughout the country, and by latest telegrams we learn of the flight of Queen Isabella to Franco. This rebellion is so wide spread, not only among the people of the towns and provinces but also the royal navy and troops have declared in favor of the revolutionists, that there can be no doubt but the discontent which has culminated in civil war must have a good and sufficient cause. The cause of this may be found arising from various impositions and tyrannies, which could only find toleration under Bourbon rule; and it is to be hoped that the movement under General Prim, may be successful not only for the sake of the unhappy people who have so long endured the most odious rule of any nation in Europe, but for the sake of the peace and progress of nations upon her borders. If the insurrection should be successful there is talk of placing the Duke de Montpensier on the throne, this we believe would be a grand mistake, as the Spaniards will learn to their cost. The Duke is a Bourbon, to all intents, and although he may, under the existing aspect of affairs, lay claim to liberal principles, he comes of the wrong stock; of which it was truthfully remarked long ago that it had "Run to seed."

A people who have been systematically kept in a state of ignorance, and overridden by fanatical priests and grasping government officials are not likely *per saultem* to rise to the dignity of exercising the privileges of free institutions; so we are not astonished that they should seek a mere change of tyrants instead of grasping the reality of the power they possess, and establish their liberties upon such a basis that no ruler would have the daring to attempt to overthrow them.

For a people like us, to whom perfect freedom of thought and action is a necessity of life, it is very difficult to realize the condition of the Spaniards under the mock representative institutions for the possession of which they formerly fought so hard. But the source of the evils which afflict them lies deeper than all this, and until they learn toleration and change their diet, they will never understand or enjoy freedom, either, political or otherwise. People who will live upon garlic and oil, and rob one shrine while they vow offerings to another, are unworthy a Garibaldi, though sadly in want of a Cromwell.

The Atlantic cable occasionally brings intelligence so curious and startling that we are tempted to believe the individual who concocts the stories for the press must be endowed with an imagination of exceeding

fertility. The following, under date of Dublin, 27th Sept., is the last if not the most extraordinary of these despatches:—

"The leaders of the so called Fenian party in Ireland are everywhere forming political coalitions with the Tories. They even oppose such candidates for Parliament as The O'Donoghue, in Tralee; John Francis Maguire, in Cork, and other equally strong advocates of Irish rights. The journals in Ireland which have shown most sympathy with the late Fenian agitators have come out strongly in support of the coalition."

Imagine, if such a thing is imaginable, an Irish coalition of Fenians and Orangemen. Talk of the "Holy Alliance" after that. No wonder people stand aghast exclaiming What next?

**STEWART'S LITERARY QUARTERLY.**—The two first numbers of the second volume of the above magazine, the only quarterly published in the Dominion, has come to us from St. John, New Brunswick. It is very neatly printed, and is beyond all comparison the best periodical of the kind that has ever been published in the provinces. We would be very glad to see it more extensively known and patronised in the western portion of the Dominion, for it is not only conducted with talent but also with evident care and cultivated taste. The original contributions and critiques show a high order of intellectual culture, and we are happy to hail it as another indication of the growth of Canadian Literature.

**MR. JOHN O'FARRELL**, who rendered himself so notorious in connection with the Whelan trial, has written a letter to the *Quebec Chronicle*, in which he says:—

"If, unfortunately, the obstruction on the Grand Trunk Railway (said to be an attempt on the life of Mr. O'Reilly) is traced home to any countryman of his, he will withdraw from the defence of Whelan and the other Irish prisoners at once, and from Irish affairs forever."

We will not remark upon the great loss this would be to the Irish cause in Canada. The Whelan defence affair is not likely to improve its odor by being stirred, so the less said of that the better. O'Farrell, as our devil remarked, has out-dilved Devlin, and that ought to satisfy him.

We earnestly recommend to the attention of our readers the paper of this and our last issue, from the able pen of our esteemed contributor, Major Wainwright, entitled "A Few Reasons for Volunteering."

The Commander-in-Chief has appointed Col. Anderson, R.A., to command the field batteries, and Col. Jenyns, 13th Hussars, to command the cavalry, which assembled and compose the camp of exercise at Toronto, on 1st October.

We have received Vol. I. of "Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario," for which we beg to tender our thanks.

From the peculiar state of the relations at present existing between France and Prussia warlike rumors are rife upon the continent, and it is within the region of possibility that we will before a great while be made to witness another stupendous conflict like that which culminated at Sadowa. The following we take from a compilation of opinions of the English press:—

"The Paris correspondent of the *Times* is inclined to treat the probability of war rather seriously. The warlike diatribes and pacific protestations are of little value, but the writer thinks the ambiguous tactics of the French Government press must have some meaning. It would be easy for the Emperor to restore something like confidence by a change of tone in the official press, to say nothing of disarmament; but nothing of this kind is done. The *communiqué* and the *avertissement* remain unemployed. The belief in a winter campaign gains ground, for reasons we have before stated. The continued occupation of Rome is also considered an unfavorable symptom. If war be near at hand, it is obviously more convenient to leave the French troops where they are than to withdraw them, and have to send a fresh expedition a few months or weeks later. The writer justly concludes that it is too late to gain the Italian people to the side of France by evacuating Rome.

"The war rumors so prevalent on the continent just now, and the presence of the Emperor at the Camp of Chalons, lead the *Times* to estimate the chances of a conflict between the two great European powers. So long as a nation's greatness may be gauged by hundreds of thousands of soldiers, France may easily look upon herself as placed at the head of Europe. But Prussia holds the superiority in being a nation of soldiers, and she feels so sure of her numerical advantages that she can allow her adversary a few points in the game, and can afford to temporarily reduce her army. But the disposition of her army corps and the great strength of her frontier fortresses remove every apprehension of a *coup de main*; and in the anticipation of a more deliberate attack there would be no difficulty in filling up her ranks. Without casting in favor of either party, the *Times* concludes that war must be for France a game of desperate hazard. The *Spectator*, on the other hand, has also summed up the chances, and pronounces in favor of France. It is impossible to predict the issue of war, but the balance of material power is against Prussia. Her recent acquisitions have not enabled her to rank with France. She is still inferior in territory and in population. Her army is equal to that of the Second Empire, but there is this difference—France has 600,000 regular soldiers now ready for the field; Prussia but half that number. The recent subscription for the French loan of seventeen millions sterling, which produced many times the required amount, making allowance for all speculation, &c., shews how vast is the latent strength of the Empire. There is, however, yet another side to the question. A war between these two powers must almost certainly be caused by French aggression, and it is doubtful how the rest of Germany would regard the passage of the Rhine. Such an enterprise would be, at least, "a game of desperate hazard."

The games instituted by the Ottawa Field Battery came off at this city lately, and were very pleasant and successful.

The *Belleville Intelligencer*, thus sensibly remarks upon a subject which has been considerably ventilated by the Western press. The *Intelligencer*, be it remembered, may be taken as the Orange organ of Canada:

"A good deal of fault has been found by a portion of the press, because the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron defended Whelan, and we notice that some Orange Lodges are assisting in this uncalled for and unjust crusade against that gentleman. Apart from the obligation which Mr. Cameron is under as a barrister to undertake the defence of a prisoner when called upon, we consider he did but his simple duty as a man when he accepted the fee and became Counsel for the prisoner. There is nothing in the "rules of Orangeism," as is hinted by one journal, to prevent Mr. Cameron as an Orangeman and as Grand Master, defending a prisoner, no matter how deep his guilt, and no matter what may be his color or his creed. Nor is it contrary to an Orangeman's "ideas of propriety," as is insinuated by the same journal, to do as the Hon. J. H. Cameron did. Orangeism inculcates no such monstrous doctrine as would deprive a criminal of the benefit of Counsel, because Orangemen are going beyond their duty, as Lodges in passing resolutions condemnatory of Mr. Cameron, because he accepted Mr. O'Farrell's brief. The prime movers against Mr. Cameron in this matter are his bitterest political opponents, but we fancy they will meet with no better success than they did a few years ago when they tried to kill him by a similar crusade. He survived that, and we have no doubt will outlive all similar attempts to ruin his position amongst Orangemen."

The Ladies of Galt, presented the Waterloo Battalion, with a set of Colors, on the 29th ult. A Concert was also given in the evening in aid of the band fund, which was very successful.

We have been informed that Col. Brunell of the 10th Royals Toronto, has issued a small drill book, on the new system of Infantry Drill, from what we have heard we think the improvements of that worthy officer, are capable of great improvement. "I wish he would explain his explanation."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL of Canada has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz.

PATRIK LEONARD MACDOUGALL, Esquire, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Regular Army, Adjutant General of Militia for the Dominion of Canada, with the rank of Colonel in the Militia.

WALKE POWELL, Esquire, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia at Head Quarters, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia.

The *Hamilton Times* says:—At a special meeting of the Victoria Rifle Club, held last evening, a Committee was appointed to draw up a report of the proceedings of the late matches of the Dominion Rifle Association, specifying particularly the grievances to which the members of the Club were subjected at Laprairie.

FROM ST. JOHN'S, ONT.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The annual match of the St. John's, or No 8 Company, 7th Battalion London Light Infantry, took place on the Company Ranges, on Monday, Sept. 28th, for a medal presented by the ladies of St. Johns, to be given to the person winning it three times. It was won the first year by Sergt. Wm. Elliot; second, Lieut. Willson; third Priv. O'Brien; fourth Ensign Wood, and this year again by Ensign Wood. The shooting was remarkably good, being altogether the highest score made at any previous match, and shows that it only requires practice to make marksmen. A number of other prizes were competed for, which were given to those making highest score. The following is a copy:—

	200.	300.	400.	T'l.
Capt. Elliot.....	15	7	18....	40
Lieut. Willson.....	15	20	13....	48
Ensign Wood.....	20	19	11....	50
Sergeant Smith.....	19	14	14....	47
"    Wm. Elliot.....	20	10	11....	41
Corporal Bailey.....	19	14	6....	39
Private English.....	16	19	6....	41
"    Collins.....	12	6	16....	34
"    Lison.....	11	8	10....	29
"    Hebblethwaite.....	17	7	14....	38
"    Knox.....	13	12	9....	34
"    Leslie.....	16	13	8....	37
Average 39 5-6.				

VOLUNTEER EQUIPMENT.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR.—I pen these few lines on the subject of Volunteer Equipment, or rather—Garrison Artillery equipment, to which I will confine myself at present, in the hope that they may lead to further notice of the subject by the Review, and otherwise.

In the "Existing" condition of this branch of the force the term Garrison Artillery, as applied to it, would be laughable in the extreme, were not their state so deplorable. The Batteries have no guns, the men are armed with long Enfields, and have just been supplied with large 60 round pouches and crossbelts. Fancy Artillery, if you can, in this guise! The G. T. R. Artillery have the slung pouch already, and I have no doubt will receive the short Enfield or perhaps even the carbine, long before the rest of the force, even if the latter ever receive it at all.

Now, why is this? The reason doubtless is that Col. Bridges, has sufficient influence—and exerts it—to obtain the proper accoutrements—The inference is obvious—there is no one who takes sufficient interest in this arm of the service to obtain what is necessary, for if there were surely a little energy would accomplish the object. I would here add that an experienced Cavalry and Artillery Officer of the Regular Army, at the head of each of these branches respectively, would be of great benefit.

I trust that, after the first of October, a great change for the better may take place,

in the material of the Force as regards its effective strength, drill and discipline, and that in time all may be properly equipped. No one but a volunteer can thoroughly understand the effect which equipment has upon a volunteer—if Artillery have no guns, and are armed as Infantry, the "Esprit de corps" which it is so important to preserve is almost entirely lost.

My motto is "Hope on, hope ever," so I still remain a Volunteer in the expectation that time, which works wonders, may not only improve, but render as nearly perfect as possible, Canada's only reliable defence, her Militia Force—to which no one is more attached than.

ESSEX.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—The French, usually first in military improvement, have already discarded the cumbersome and unwieldy pouch, as from the reduced size of the present cartridge, a larger number than the pouch could contain may be safely and more accessibly carried about the person, in pockets attached to the tunic, made of prepared material impervious to damp, thus relieving the soldier from an unsightly and most awkwardly placed burden which impeded and retarded any continued quickness of movement on his part.

Why then does not our government introduced a similar style of equipment, adding the permanently attached bayonet. Seeing that the adoption of both will necessarily be only a question of time and tape.

The bayonet, resting in a groove along the barrel, could be advanced and returned with the same facility that the blade of a pocket knife is used. A moderate government prize would very soon produce the desired model, and would do away with the belt and scabbard, and most likely would cause more lightness without any loss of strength to the combined arm. The present bayonet being by many considered uselessly heavy in comparison with the portion of the barrel to which it is affixed

VETERAN.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

Ottawa, 1st October, 1868.

The undersigned respectfully recommends that under the authority of the 12th section of the "Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada," Canada to be divided into nine Military Districts, viz: one to comprise the Province of Nova Scotia, one to comprise the Province of New Brunswick, three in the Province of Quebec, and four in the Province of Ontario; and that they be numbered from West to East viz: the four Districts in the Province of Ontario shall be numbered from number "One" to number "Four," and shall be called and known as Military Districts numbers "One," "Two," "Three" and "Four" respectively: the three Districts in the Province of Quebec shall be numbered from number "five" to number "seven," and shall be called and known as Military

Districts numbers "five" "six" and "seven" respectively; the Province of New Brunswick shall be numbered number "eight," and shall be called and known as "Military District number eight," and the Province of Nova Scotia shall be numbered "nine," and shall be called and known as "Military District number nine," and that under the authority of the 13th section of that Act, the Territorial Divisions which shall form each of the three Military Districts of Quebec, and each of the four Military Districts of Ontario, be as follows, viz:

The Counties of Essex, Kent, Bothwell, Elgin (East and West Ridings), Oxford (North, West and East Ridings), Lambton, Huron (North and South Ridings), Perth (North and South Ridings), Waterloo (North and South Ridings), Wellington (North Centre and South Ridings), Bruce (North and South Ridings), and the City of London, shall form "Military District number one."

The Counties of Norfolk, (North and South Ridings), Brant (North and South), Haldimand, Monck, Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, (North and South Ridings), Halton, Peel, Cardwell, Grey, (North and South Ridings), Simcoe, (North and South Ridings), York, (East, West and North Ridings), Ontario, (North and South Ridings), the Cities of Toronto and Hamilton and the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma shall form "Military District Number Two."

The Counties of Durham, (East and West Ridings), Victoria, (North and South Ridings), Peterborough, (East and West Ridings), Northumberland, (East and West Ridings), Hastings, (East, West and North Ridings), Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington and Frontenac, and the City of Kingston shall form "Military District Number Three."

The Counties of Leeds, (North and South Ridings), Grenville, (North and South Ridings), Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Lanark, (North and South Ridings), and Renfrew, (North and South Ridings), and the City of Ottawa, shall form "Military District Number Four."

The Counties of Pontiac, Ottawa, Argen-teuil, Huntington, Napierville, St. John's, Iberville, Missisquoi, Brome, Stanstead, Compton, Richmond, Drummond, Shefford, and the Town of Sherbrooke, and the parts of the City of Montreal known as Montreal West, and the Centre and Westwards and those parts of the County of Chateauguay not included in Military District Number Six, shall form "Military District Number Five."

The Counties of Two Mountains, Terrebonne, P'Assomption, Montcalm, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St. Maurice, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Wolfe, Yamaska, Bagot, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Rouville, Vercheres, Chambly, Laprairie, Beauharnois, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laval, Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier, and the City of Three Rivers, and the parts of the City of Montreal, known as Montreal East, and the East ward, and the parts of the County of Chateauguay consisting of the parishes of Ste. Philomene, Chateauguay, Ste. Martine and St. Urbain shall form "Military District Number Six."

The Counties of Lotbiniere, Megantic, Beauce, Dorchester, Levis, Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rimouski, Bonaventure, Gaspé, Saguenay, Chicoutimi, Charlevoix, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf and Champlain and the City of Quebec shall form "Military District Number Seven."

(Signed), GEO. ET. CARTIER, Minister of Militia.

A correspondent of the U. S. *Army & Navy Journal* writing under the *non de plume* of "Regular" gives some curious and, we believe, truthful sketches of Fenians, their intentions, armories &c. along the frontier, where it seems he was sent by his government some time ago to look after those doughty upholders of the "Irish Republic." The following extract we recommend to the attention of our contemporaries who are fond of getting up Fenian scares:—

"Some time prior to the attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenians, I was made Head Centre. I threw all my heart, soul, body and much of my property into the cause, and gave up nearly all my time to perfect the arrangements for the movement. The attack on Fort Erie was intended merely as a feint; the real attack was to have been made from this vicinity by way of St. Regis and St. Johns, and if another attempt is ever made of which I think there is no probability, it will be by this route. The grand mistake was sending the men on here before the arrival of the arms and supplies. Many of the arms were consigned to me, but the activity of the Federal troops and the energy of their officers prevented their distribution. I worked hard to save them from seizure, and but for the failure of one man who was ordered to hold a pistol to the head of the engineer, I would have run off with a locomotive and freight cars and saved a large portion of the muskets and perhaps in time to have armed the men. When the affair was over I retained my position for a long time, but a circumstance occurred which dissolved my connection with the cause. The Fenians were divided into two factions. The chief of the party to which I was not attached, Mr. ———, came on here the following summer and attempted to carry matters with a high hand. He and I soon had a fierce quarrel. I refused to give up the arms which I held or the receipts for those that had been stored in different localities, knowing very well that he intended sending them to Ireland, whither some had already gone, and then I threw up my office and left the concern. I believe the whole thing has collapsed, it is a corpse, though a few leaders are attempting to galvanize it for the purpose of pecuniary and selfish ends. The present excitement has been kept up partly, though not entirely, for political purposes, but it will be found that it is a weapon that cuts both ways and so it will be soon dropped. One of the leaders (mentioning his name) is sincere in his devotion and very hopeful. The other is a charlatan who clears about \$5,000 a year by his office, and he will drop the connection the moment it ceases to pay. I have no confidence in the ability of any of the leaders. They lost the only and best chance they ever had, and divisions among them have completed their ruin, or else they would seize the opportunity presented by the approaching election to make a strike, and that they do not is a proof of their inability. I have a dozen muskets in my house which are a portion of those under bond. I have loaned about a dozen more to people for duck shooting. There are some more bonded arms, not a large number, in the barn of the hotel, but, of course, the Government does not desire to seize them until it is apparent that they are liable to be used for illegal purposes. Mike ——— and old Jem ——— at ——— have some more, and for these I held their receipts. The people who have them in possession get scared occasionally and move them by night from one place to another, and the noise of

the waggons and the mysterious hints dropped by their neighbors, give rise to a few of the terrible reports that are spasmodically published by the *Herald* on the authority of special correspondents. There was a four-gun battery of field pieces that escaped the general seizure and these were buried in a pine grove back of Malone. This of course was not bonded and has not been moved, but it can hardly be fit for any service now. A few persons, cognizant of this, have manufactured for the edification of reporters, rumors of artillery arriving at and departing from different points. Some of the arms, and I think most of them, were those that escaped seizure and bonding, were shipped last year down the St. Lawrence to Ireland. My impression is, as I said before, that the present threatenings of intended movements are part of a political dodge to embroil a leading candidate and injure his prospect of election or to increase the price of the Fenian allegiance to one or the other of the political parties. But as the majority of the intelligent Fenians have discovered an intention of voting but one way, you will soon hear no more of Fenian out breaks. There is not a word of truth in the stories of rations having been collected and secreted in this part of the country. Some arms, saddles, knapsacks and other equipments have been for a long time stored in this county, but the Government knows all about them and when called for they will be found to be bonded by responsible parties and not to amount to any considerable quantity. None have recently arrived nor are any expected, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The fact that some arms are here has been seized upon by people as an evidence that the former unmilitary error has been rectified, and that the leaders are waiting only for a favorable opportunity to assemble their men, arm them here, which they could not do before, and then march over the border before the United States troops can overtake them. And some go so far as to say that the secession movement in one of the Canadian provinces will be favorable to this enterprise. But I repeat, the whole thing is dead, so far as concerns offensive military operations."

#### DRILL REFORM.

From the *Vol. Service Gazette*. (England).

We are glad to see from some documents which we published last week that Lord Elcho has no intention of allowing the scheme introduced by him for the simplification of Infantry drill to be, as he says himself, either approved or condemned without a more or less "complete and satisfactory trial." His lordship, in a letter to the Adjutant-General, Lord William Paulet, suggests that the Commander-in-Chief should sanction what would be no doubt the most complete and satisfactory trial that could be had—namely, the temporary adoption of the system by a regiment of the Line at Aldershot. We earnestly trust that the Duke of Cambridge will see fit to accede to Lord Elcho's wishes. As we have continually said, and as has been often said by others, entering upon a campaign in Europe with our present antiquated system of drill and tactic would be not very unlike entering upon it with muzzle-loaders, and yet not one step is taken by the authorities even to make experiments as to the possibility of

introducing into our army any system less cumbersome and more suited to the novel armaments. It is true that the Drill-book has been from time to time revised, but, for the most part, the changes introduced have been so few, so timid, and so unimportant, that as Lord Elcho says, they hardly justified the cost of reprinting. But now that the whole army is furnished with breechloaders, it will surely occur to some of the departments at the Horse Guards that it is time to abandon for the moment the consideration of what is to be the next change in the width of the lace or the number of buttons on an officer's jacket, and to address themselves to the question of how to make the best use of the new weapons. It would seem unnecessary to waste time in arguing that a change in armament must almost of necessity involve, and always has involved, corresponding changes in tactics and formations. The French, the Prussians, and the Austrians, are all hourly engaged in experimenting upon the systems best adapted to develop the powers of the new arms, while the powers that preside over the famous British Infantry sit quietly down, quite contented with a manual of drill which, in all its main features, is the same that has served us since the days of the flint and steel smooth-bore. The matter really presses. It takes a very considerable time to instruct an army in a new system of drill and tactics, and as we have not as yet got as far as even an experimental system, it is much to be feared that if we did get engaged in a European war we should find ourselves behind the rest of the world. The question is really just like that of the breechloaders. We, in common with everybody else who chose to use his brains upon the subject, saw, and saw clearly, six or seven years ago, that armies might as well, in the future, take the field with bows and arrows, as with muzzle-loaders. Duppel and Sadowa showed that we were right. Having got the breechloaders, the question is now, how best to use them. Let us hope that we, at least, shall have solved this problem, before we have to be taught how to do so at the cost of a defeat.

We have said that we hope that Lord Elcho's suggestion as to the trial of his system of drill may be adopted. We hope this, because we want to see the question of a reform in Infantry drill taken up in good earnest. We believe that the general principles upon which Lord Elcho's drill is founded are sound and true, and that they will govern every system which can have a hope of standing the test of actual warfare; but there is no doubt that many other systems have been suggested, which, starting from the same principles, differ in the mode of carrying them out, and which well deserve to be experimented upon. We think, indeed, that a proposal made by Lord Elcho in his concluding remarks that a Special Committee, composed of officers who have seen active service in the wars of the last fifteen years, should be at once appointed to revise the Red Book is well worthy of serious attention. Surely it would be possible to give such a committee the control of a battalion, or even of a brigade, at Aldershot upon which the different systems might be tried. The battalions might be composed of picked and intelligent men from various regiments, whom some small gratuities or contingent advantages would readily reconcile to their unaccustomed duties. If this were done, and the Committee well composed of officers at once experienced and unprejudiced, we really believe that we should soon have the Red Book reduced

one-third of its present bulk, and by relieving the soldier from a system of drill which takes and enormous time to learn, and almost as long to re-acquire every year, we should have time to develop his intelligence, and to make him something like a real master of the weapon which we put into his hands. At present nearly the whole we can exact from the soldier is devoted to keeping at its highest polish the art of marching past in slow time, and other showy but useless processes. The use of his weapon, to which all drill should be subservient, has only recently been taught to him at all, and is even now a branch of instruction frequently slurred over and made somewhat unpopular to the majority of officers and men. But if we reduce the time needful for learning drill, musketry instruction can, we apprehend, be given in a less wearying and more attractive form. If this is done, and if, above all, the soldier is permitted and encouraged to practise at the target a great deal more than he does at present, we shall then, and not till then, really begin at last to utilize the excellent interest we have ready to our hands.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

The terrible earthquake which has just devastated Southern Peru and a large part of the State of Ecuador must be classed among the most terrible convulsions of the kind ever known, and the destruction of life and property attending it is not exceeded by that of any other catastrophe on the American continent—at least since the discovery of America—with the exception of the ruin which was wrought in February, 1797, when the whole country between Santa Fe and Panama, was destroyed by an earthquake, and 40,000 people buried in an instant. Of modern earthquakes, the present one is surpassed in its destructive effect by only two besides that just mentioned—the earthquake of Lisbon, in 1756, when 60,000 are believed to have perished in the space of six minutes, and that of Calabria, in the end of the last century, when 40,000 were destroyed. The earthquake in the kingdom of Naples in 1857 was attended with the loss, it is estimated, of fully 30,900 lives. In the number of towns which have ceased to exist, both in Peru and Ecuador, we are reminded of the earthquake in the island of Java in 1772, when 40 villages, with all their inhabitants, were overwhelmed in one common ruin; and the startling fact that in Ecuador, where the town of Golach stood previous to the earthquake, there is now a lake, brings to recollection the destruction by an earthquake the City of Port Royal Jamaica, which instantaneously sunk with the greater part of the buildings beneath the waves.

Earthquakes of tremendous violence, working fearful destruction, have been of frequent occurrence in South and Central America. In October, 1746, Lima and Calloa were demolished by one, and 18,000 persons were buried in the ruins: in April 1855, the City of Quito was destroyed; in July, 1773, Guatemala, with 8,000 of its inhabitants, was swallowed up; in February, 1796, occurred the lowest earthquake above alluded to; in March, 1812, the City of Caraccas, the capital of Venezuela, was reduced, with all its splendid churches, to a heap of ruins, beneath which 12,000 of the inhabitants were crushed to death; on 2nd of April, 1831, Valparaiso was terribly shaken, and more than 300 houses destroyed; in April, 1854,

St. Salvador was destroyed; in June, 1868, the Valley of Mexico was convulsed, and property to the value of several millions of dollars destroyed; in March, 1861, the greater part of the City of Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic was overthrown, and 7,000 lives lost, and in December, 1862, 120 buildings and 14 churches were destroyed in Guatemala. Toward the end of last year several severe shocks were experienced in Central America, but they were unattended with any damage of a serious character.

A THOROUGH DANDY.—Lord E. F., captain in the 10th Hussars, sauntered one day into the Royal Arcade Dublin. After looking about, asked to see some gloves. Several parcels were shown him and he selected a pair. While trying them on he enquired the price of them from the lady behind the counter. 'Two and nine pence!' said the woman. 'Two and nine pence!' he exclaimed, lifting up his eyebrows, 'how much is two and nine pence? 'It is three shillings all but three pence,' replied the lady smiling. 'Aw,' he said, 'three shillings. I see!' He took out his purse and placed three shillings on the counter. The shop woman opened the drawer till, took out three penny pieces, folded them in a bit of paper and handed them to the officer. 'Your change sir.' 'My change! oh! ah! yes! very good! Pray, have you a porter?' 'There is one in the Arcade. Shall I call him sir?' 'Oh, thank you; too much trouble, I'm sure, aw!' 'No trouble, at all sir.' The old lady went to the door and beckoned to some one in the distance. A man in a faded blue and yellow livery entered the shop. 'Here's the porter, sir,' said the old lady. 'Oh! ah! thanks, I'm sure,' rejoined the officer. 'My man,' as he turned to the Arcadian official, 'do you know the Portobello barracks?' 'Portobello, sir? Sure an its meself that does. Haven't I a cousin in No. 5 troop of the Tenth Hussars?' the officer handed a card to him, pointed to the change on the counter, and said. 'Take that luggage to my servant at this address, and here's a half crown for your trouble.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times*, commenting upon General Grant's reputed want of eloquence, reproduces the following pithy correspondence:—

To General Grant:

I think Lee will surrender, if things are pushed.

Yours,

PHIL. SHERIDAN.

To Major-General Sheridan:

Push things.

Yours,

U. S. GRANT.

A suit has been commenced in the United States Supreme Court against Mr. Laird, the builder of the rebel privateer *Alabama*, by the owners of one of the vessels which she destroyed. It is claimed that she was fitted out in violation of law, and that her owners and builders are liable for damages sustained at her hands. It is stated that Mr. Laird had funds in this country which were accessible, and that they have been attached and are held liable for whatever he may be held to pay. The case is novel and one of decided interest.

News received through a Mexican official, of New-Laredo, favors the belief that a movement is on foot to organize a force to operate in Mexico. There are a number of Mexican refugees at the ranche of Gen. Quiroga, and it is said there are about sixty men at the same place and at other points. It is believed they have sent a couple of agents to this vicinity to consult with the agent of Gen. Santa Anna. Gen. Quiroga protests that he is not meddling with affairs in Mexico; that he may return there in time but not now. The Benevides family deny any complicity in any fillibuster scheme.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A man in Hamilton is living with his fifth wife and five mothers in law. He will receive his reward hereafter.

It is stated that the Ontario Legislature will meet on the 3rd of November. The Quebec Parliament will meet, it is said, in or about the last week in October.

The Cobourg *World* tells of a family reunion which lately took place in its neighbourhood, at which there were present three great grandmothers, eleven grandmothers, and eighty grandchildren. A large party and evidently a little inclined to antediluvianism.

There is growing dissatisfaction among Repealers at Mr. Howe's course. He is very quiet and does not contradict the reports of his accepting the situation. Mr. Howe would be very foolish to contradict every rumour set afloat by anonymous writers. Were he to do so he would be dragged into controversies and explanations which no public man should be subjected to, save at the instance of some person equally responsible with himself.

We learn from the Nova Scotian papers that the Legislature of that Province have passed the bill declaring that the militia cannot be enrolled to serve outside of the Province. This bill passed the Lower House unanimously, and the Upper House, by a majority of 10 to 8, and is the first act of defiance cast at the Dominion Government. The vote has, we learn, reanimated the "antis;" and the "anti" press has become still more violent.

Speaking of the new Militia Law, the *Hamilton Spectator* says:—

"Those apprehensions which were formed last Spring with regard to the discouraging influences of the new measure on the progress of the volunteer principle do not, happily, appear to have been realized. So far from volunteering being checked by the establishment of the new order of things, it is a matter of fact that the force has reached a higher status than it has ever previously occupied, and that the battalions are better filled to-day than when Sir George E. Cartier introduced his Bill. Not only, too, have many additional companies been formed, and the general popularity of the service thus satisfactorily established, but the recent gatherings in camp have passed off so pleasantly as to gratify, with scarcely an exception, all who took part in them, and who returned from their canvas shelter with, if possible, increased devotion to the duties they had voluntarily undertaken. Such being the case, there is little prospect of the much abused draft remaining otherwise than a dead letter. Where the country every-where has shown itself more than ready to come forward, any provision for correcting a non-existing reluctance need have scanty terrors."

## CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Ottawa, 2nd October, 1868.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

## GENERAL ORDERS.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## No. 1.

Lt.-Colonel I. G. Irvine, Provincial A. D. C., to be Principal Aide de Camp to His Excellency the Governor General.

To be extra Aides de Camp:

Lieut.-Colonel Philip J. Duchesnay.

" Howitt Bernard.

" Frederick W. Cumberland.

## No. 2.

In future the Manual Exercise prescribed for the short rifle will be adopted exclusively by all Corps of the Volunteer Militia armed with the Snider Rifle.

## No. 3.

Major Scoble, Haldimand Battalion of Rifles, having published a "Hand Book" for Field Service for Volunteers embodying the Regulations generally in Force in Her Majesty's Regular Army, the Commander-in-Chief has pleasure in recommending the same to Officers commanding Volunteer Battalions and Corps, as an useful guide in all cases where it is not at variance with the Militia Regulations.

## No. 4.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

No. 2 Battery,

To be Captain, (temporary):

1st Lieutenant William H. Cotton M. S. vice Steele, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

2nd Lieutenant Lyman G. Perkins, M. S., vice Cotton, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Charles Lyon Fellowes, Gentleman, vice Perkins, promoted.

15th Battalion of Infantry, "Belleville."

No. 4 Company.

To be Ensign (temporary):

George McK. Stewart, Gentleman, M. S., vice Benson, resigned.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.

The name of the Major appointed to this Battalion by the General Order No. 1 of the 28th August last, is "William T. Hays" and not "William J. Hays" as was therein stated.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 9 Company, Brooklin.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Thomas N. Stevenson, Gentleman, vice Montgomery, left the limits.

47th "Frontena" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major (temporary):

Captain John Craig, M. S., from No. 4 Company.

No. 5.

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

An Infantry Company at St. Jean Port Joli, County of L'Islet, province of Quebec.

To be Captain:

Gilbert E. Michaud, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Hubert Hebert, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

C. H. Fournier, 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.

## WANTED,

Agents for "The Volunteer Review" IN EVERY CITY, TOWN, AND BATTALION, IN THE DOMINION, TO WHOM

## LIBERAL TERMS WILL BE OFFERED

On application to the PROPRIETOR of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, OTTAWA.



## Intercolonial Railway.

## TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

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

SANDFORD FLEMING  
Chief Engineer.

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



## CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO IMPORTERS  
AND

## CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS,

The Customs Tariff Act, 31 Vic. Cap. 44, having repealed Sec. 133 of 31 Vic. Cap. 7, relating to Customs Forms, and enacted in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 133. All bonds, documents, and papers necessary for the transaction of any business at the respective Custom Houses or places or Ports of Entry in Canada, shall be in such form as the Minister of Customs shall from time to time direct."

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That approved Forms of Reports, outwards and inwards, and entries for duty, free or warehouse are deposited at all Custom Houses of the Dominion, and that Custom House Brokers, Importers or Printers who may wish to print the same for their own or general use, can procure copies for that purpose by application to the Collector, and that from and after the FIRST of OCTOBER next, the Department will discontinue the gratuitous supply of the above forms for general use; but all forms prepared for sale or use, are required to be in strict accordance with the copies furnished and upon the same sized paper.

For the present the forms can be obtained at any Custom House by the payment of the cost of printing.

Blank Bonds will continue to be furnished gratuitously as heretofore.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

Customs Department,  
Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1868.



## ORDNANCE LANDS, OTTAWA.

ON FRIDAY, the 20th OCTOBER, 1868, at noon, will be sold at the Sale Room of HECTER McLEAN, Auctioneer, in Ottawa, so much of the Ordnance Land being part of Lot D., Concession C., Nepean, as lies between Maria street, on the North; the By property, on the South; and Elgin street, on the East; being divided off into 30 Building Lots, and averaging in dimensions 6 by 99.

Also, ten Lots, averaging 39 by 138, fronting on Rear street, in the Upper Town of Ottawa, and commanding magnificent views on the River Ottawa.

Also, at the Hogsback Fall, on the Rideau River, on the front of Lots 21 and 22, Junction Goree & Gloucester, Sub Lots 37, 38, 39, 42, 51, 53, 54, 55, 59, 69, 70, 71, varying in size as shown on Plans, 1 beautiful Villa Lots.

Plans of these properties to be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, and of the Ordnance Land Agent, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale, and the balance in 9 annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent.

Further conditions at the time of sale.

By Order.

E. PARENT,  
Under Secy. of State

W. F. COFFIN,  
Ordnance Land Agent,  
Ottawa, 20th August, 1868.

## JAMES HOPE &amp; CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, and Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Exchange Streets OTTAWA.

Always in stock—A supply of Rifleman's Papers and Score Books; also Military Accounts, Books, Ruled, Printed, and Bound to any pattern with despatch.

**The Merchants' Protective Union**

**MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.**

THE Merchants' Protective Union, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1888, published in one large quarto volume, "The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register," containing among other things, the names, nature of business, amount of capital, financial standing, and rating as to credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Charter, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, also a "Newspaper Directory," containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

August 19th, 1868.

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Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer Militia,

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

G. MERCER ADAM Publisher, Toronto.

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IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c., Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges,

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

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THE RIFLE STADIUM is an instrument for judging distances from 50 yards to 800 yards, and is in universal use in England.

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**E. K. MACGILLIVRAY & Co.**, direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made to any design.

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ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, Sparks Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs, Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Seals, Jewelry and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c. 1-ly.

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**MAJOR T. C. SCOBLE,**

37th Battalion "Haldimand Rifles" C. V. M.

Approved by the Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

Demy 12 mo. Cloth, Price 50 cents.

Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

**HENRY ROWSELL,**

Publisher,

King street, Toronto.

Aug. 12, 1868.



**ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.**

(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

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

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

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

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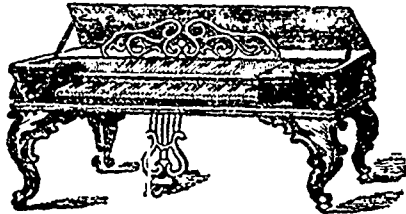
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