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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II. OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1868. No. 33.

THE REVIEW.

POMPEII.

BY MARY A. M'IVER.

Lo! the veil is rent away,
Open to the gaze of day
Lies the home of mystery
By the blue and laughing sea.

Terrible, yet strangely fair,
Phantoms ever linger there;
Dreams from some dim world unknown,
Flit o'er faces shaped in stone.

Stern Vestivias unknown
On the marble ruins down,
Can her wrath harm such as these,
Wan ghosts of the centuries?

No! and yet there was a time
When her shadow stalked sublime
Past the doors of living men
Fear and Silence entered then.

And an awful Presence stood
Near the evil and the good,
With an arm upheld to strike
That doomed City's sons alike.

When, oh, when, Neapolis,
Wilt thou see a scene like this?
Not till Earth herself expire
In the fierce embrace of Fire.

Ottawa, August, 1868.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XVIII.

As Gladwyn happened to have two Indians in his power at the Fort the peril of those officers' situation was considerably diminished; they were conducted to the house of M. Meloche, near Parents Creek, and well treated. During the conference the commandant had managed to get a small supply of provisions from the friendly Canadians in the neighborhood. Father Pothier, a Jesuit priest, had hitherto prevented half the Wyandot tribe from engaging in hostilities, but Pontiac, the morning after the detention of the officers, crossed over to their village and gave them the choice either to join the confederacy or be attacked by the whole, they were obliged to comply.

A new disposition was now made of the Indian forces, outlying detachments were stationed to intercept arrivals by land or water, skirmishers were thrown forward almost to the palisades to shoot down every officer or soldier in sight; and on the twelfth of May another attack in force was made in

which the firing continued from morning till night.

In a Council of War held in the Fort on that evening the commandant stood alone in his opinion as to its defence, they rest of the officers proposed to embark on the schooners and sail for Niagara—their condition was desperate, for on the shortest possible allowance they had scarce provisions for three weeks, within which time there was little hope of succor, the houses were of wood chiefly thatched with straw and could easily be set on fire with burning missiles—but their chief apprehension was that during a general onset the enemy would cut or burn their way through the pickets—a mode of attack to which resistance would be unavailing, but on this latter particular they were reassured by an old Canadian who had spent half his life amongst the Indians and who assured the commandant that there was nothing to fear from that mode of attack as the Indians would not venture a man in it. Animated by the spirit of their commanding officers parties of Volunteer sallied from time to time to burn outbuildings, cut down orchard trees, and level fences until the ground was clear and the enemy had no cover left from whence to fire. The two vessels in the River sweeping the northern and southern curtains of the works with their fire, deterred the Indians from approaching those points and give material aid to the garrison—still the pertinacious savages would crawl close to the palisade and shoot arrows tipped with burning tow upon the roofs of the houses, but cisterns and tanks of water was provided for such an emergency and those attempts proved abortive; yet after all the place must have been abandoned were it not for M. Francois Baby, his brother, M. Navane, Gouin, and others, principally the first named who supplied the garrison with cattle, hogs and other provisions long before the Indians became aware of the practice.

Meantime the besiegers began to suffer from scarcity of food, having intended to effect their object by a *coup de main*, they had made no provision for such lengthened operations as the skill of Major Gladwyn and the

valor of the garrison rendered necessary—they began to exercise the right of armed bodies everywhere, and commenced a series of irregular levies of provisions on the Canadian *habitans* which was wasted with characteristic improvidence. The latter unable any longer to endure such recklessness called a meeting at the house of M. Meloche and deputed fifteen of their principal men to wait on Pontiac and complain of his followers' conduct; he heard their remonstrance in respectful silence, returned a soothing and favorable answer and promised redress. In order to effect a proper distribution of provisions he visited the houses of all the principal inhabitants, and having ascertained the amount of provisions each could furnish, he appointed a vain and busy *habitan* named Quillerez as his Commissary General, issuing promissory notes for the provisions received drawn on birch bark and signed with the figure of an Otter the *totem* of his tribe, and it is asserted that every one of them were faithfully redeemed. This circumstance of the *totem* would suggest the origin of coat *armour* or armorial bearings—the *totem* being exclusively appropriated by the Chieftain as representative of the tribe.

While Detroit was thus pressed the Commander-in-chief at New York remained in ignorance of the peril of the forest garrisons.

Early in May Lieut. Cuyler left Niagara, and on the 13th of that month embarked from Fort Schlosser at the head of the Falls with 96 men and a plentiful supply of provisions and ammunition for Detroit. Day after day this detachment coasted the northern shore of Lake Erie without seeing either friends or foes, when on the 25th he landed on Point Pelee, not far from the mouth of the Detroit river; the boats were drawn upon the beach and the men prepared to encamp. A man and a boy went a short distance to gather firewood when an Indian leaped out of the bush and tomahawked the boy, the man ran into camp and gave the alarm. Cuyler formed his men in a semi circle in front of the boats; he had scarcely done so when the

minute

th-

and rushed fiercely in the centre of the line, which at once gave way, the men flinging away their arms and running in blind panic for the boats, endeavoring with ill directed efforts to get them into the water; five were set afloat and pushed off from shore crowded with the terrified soldiers. Cuyler seeing himself, as he says, abandoned by his men, waded up to his neck to a boat into which he was helped, and succeeded in effecting his escape. The Indians pushing two more afloat, went in pursuit of the fugitives, three boat loads of which allowed themselves to be captured without resistance, but the remaining ten in one of which was Cuyler himself, escaped. They rowed all night and landed in the morning on a small island. Cuyler now made for Sandusky which on his arrival he found burnt to the ground; immediately leaving the spot, he moved along the South shore to Presqu'Isle from whence he proceeded to Niagara and reported his tour to Major Wilkins the commanding officer.

This bold and well conducted enterprise was planned and executed by the Wyandots who had been in ambush for some days at the mouth of the River, to intercept trading boats or parties of troops. Seeing the extreme fright and confusion of Cuyler's men, they had forgotten their usual caution and rushed upon them with the results described.

The red cross of St. George still floated above Detroit, but the commandant anxious to hasten the expected supply of provisions and men, ordered one of the schooners to Niagara to hasten forward the convoy. Pontiac on his part had despatched messengers to M. Neyer, the French commandant at Fort Chartres, in the country of the Illinois, stating what he had done and desiring that regular troops might be sent to his assistance.

Early in the morning of the 30th May, the sentinel in the south east bastion of Detroit discovered the expected convoy rounding Montreal point, from the stern of the leading boat, floated the flag of England, all was joy and gaiety as cheer after cheer pealed from the garrison whose privations and troubles seemed at an end. A cannon from the bastion thundered forth its welcome to the supposed friends, but at the instant, dark naked figures suddenly rose in all the boats and the indian war hoop told the fate of Cuyler's detachment, whose boat manned by the captive soldiers pulled down the River to avoid the shot of the garrison. The fate of the unfortunate prisoners was awful, gashed and naked corpses scorched with fire floated down the stream furnishing evidence, if such was necessary, of what would befall the garrison in the event of falling into their hands.

Late in the afternoon of the 31st May, the garrison was again greeted with the dismal sight of a wall of

foliage, rose beyond the pastures in rear of the fort, each Indian was painted black and bore a scalp fluttering from the end of a pole.

Before nightfall one LaBusse, a Canadian, brought tidings that Fort Sandusky had been taken and all its garrison made captive or slain. Amongst the few survivors of the slaughter, was the commanding officer, Ensign Paully, who had been brought prisoner to Detroit bound hand and feet with the comforting assurance on the passage that he would be burnt alive on his arrival, but an old *agawaw* widow whose husband had recently died choose to adopt him in place of the deceased brave.

In order to avoid the stake Paully accepted the alternative and having plunged first in the river, that the white blood might be washed from his veins, he was conducted to the lodge of the Widow and treated henceforth with all due consideration as an Ottawa warrior. Major Gladwyn soon received a letter from him through one of the Canadian inhabitants giving a full account of the capture of Sandusky. On the 16th of May, Paully was informed that some Indians were waiting at the gate to speak with him; as several of the number were well known to him he ordered them to be admitted. Arriving at his quarters, two of his treacherous visitors seated themselves at each side of the commandant, while the rest were dispersed in various parts of the room. The pipes were lighted and conversation began, when an Indian who stood in the doorway suddenly made a signal by raising his hand. Upon this the astonished officer was instantly pounced upon and disarmed, while at the same moment a confused noise of shrieks and yells, the firing of guns and hurried tramp of feet sounded from the arena of the fort without. It ceased, and Paully led by his captors from the room saw the parade ground strewed with the corpses of the murdered garrison. Embarked by his captives in bark canoes during the night, in looking, he saw the fort so lately under his command, bursting into sheets of flame.

Soon after these tidings of the loss of Sandusky the garrison heard the scarcely less unwelcome news that the strength of the besiegers had been reinforced by two strong bands of Ojibwas. Pontiac's forces in the vicinity of Detroit was numbered according to Canadian computation to 820 warriors; of these, 250 were Ottawas commanded by himself in person, 150 were Pottawatomies under Ninivay, 50 under Taltec, 200 Ojibwas under Wasson and 170 of the same under Sekahos. As the warriors brought their squaws and children with them the whole number of savages congregated about Detroit, no doubt exceeded 3,000 souls.

Of all the small Ports to westward of Niagara and Fort Pitt scattered at wide intervals over the wilderness, it soon appeared that Detroit alone had been able to sustain itself. From the rest there was but one unvaried tale of calamity and ruin.

On the 15th of June a band of Pottawatomies were seen approaching the gate of the fort, bringing with them four English prisoners, who proved to be Ensign Schlomer, lately commanding at St. John's, with three soldiers of his garrison. The Indians wished to exchange them for several of their own

tribe who had been for nearly two months prisoners in the fort. After some delay this was effected and the garrison then learned the fate of their comrades at St. Joseph.

This post stood at the head of Lake Michigan and mouth of the River St. Joseph. As early as 1712 Father Marest informs us the mission was in a thriving state and had gathered around it a colony of forest loving Canadians. Here too, the French had established a post whose garrison had been supplanted by Ensign Schlomer and his command of frontier men. They seem to have apprehended no danger; when early in the 25th May, the officer was informed that a large party of Pottawatomies of Detroit had come to pay a visit to their relations at St. Joseph. Immediately after, a Canadian came in with intelligence that the fort was surrounded by Indians who evidently had hostile intentions. Upon this Schlomer ran out of the apartment and, crossing the parade which was full of Indians, hastily entered the barracks. These were crowded with savages very insolent and disorderly. Calling his sergeant to get the men under arms he hastened to the parade and endeavored to muster the Canadians together but whilst busy at this work, he heard a wild cry from the barracks. Instantly all the Indians within the fort rushed to the gate towards the sentinel, and opened a free passage to their comrades without. In less than two minutes the fort was plundered, eleven men killed, and the commandant and three survivors made prisoners and bound fast.

Three days after Schlomer reached Detroit, Father Jarvis, a Jesuit priest of the Ottawa mission near Michilimakinac, came to Pontiac's camp together with the son of Minavavana, Great Chief of the Ojibwas and several other Indians. On the following day he appeared at the gate of the fort bringing a letter from Captain Etherington, commandant at Michilimakinac. The commencement of the letter is—

MICHELIMAKINAC, 12th June, 1763.

SIR,—Notwithstanding what I wrote you in my last, that all the savages have arrived and that everything seemed in perfect tranquility, yet on the 4th inst., the Chippewas, who live in a plain near this fort assembled to play ball as they had done about every day since their arrival, they played from morning till noon, then throwing the ball down to the gate, and observing Lieutenant Leslie and me a few paces out of it, they came behind us, seized and carried us into the woods.

In the meantime, the rest rushed into the Fort where they found their squaws where they had previously planted them with their hatchets hid under their blankets, which they took, and in an instant killed Lieutenant Janack, and fifteen rank and file and a trader named Tracy. They wounded two, took the rest of the garrison, whom they have since killed. They made prisoners all the English traders, and robbed them of everything they had, but they offered no violence to the persons or property of any of the Frenchmen.

He spoke in high terms of the character and conduct of Father Jarvis, and requested Gladwyn would send troops for the recovery of the post, but the latter was hardly able to hold his own post and the worthy Father had to resume his weary canoe voyage to Michilimakinac, the bearer of no good tidings; the loss of this post was a great misfortune, for next to Detroit, it was the most important on the Upper Lakes.

The next news came in was that of the loss of Outawan, a fort situated on the Wabash, a little below the present town of La Fayette. Gladwin received a letter from its commanding officer Lieutenant Jenkins, informing him that on the first of June, he and some of his men had been made prisoners by stratagem, on which the rest of the garrison surrendered. The Indians, however apologized for their conduct declaring they acted contrary to their own inclinations and were compelled by the surrounding tribes to take up the hatchet. Their subsequent conduct proved the truth of their assertions, and in this case the English were indebted to the Canadians. M. M. Maisongville and Lorraine for the forbearance with which they were treated.

Close upon these tidings came, the news that Fort Miami was taken. This post standing on Maumee River was commanded by Ensign Holmes, who suspected the intentions of the Indians, and was therefore on his guard. On the 27th May, a young Indian girl who lived with him, came to tell him that a squaw lay dangerously ill in a wigwam near the fort, and urged him to come to her relief; Holmes having confidence in the girl followed her out of the Fort. At the edge of a meadow, hidden from view by an intervening spur of wood-land, stood a great number of Indian wigwams. His treacherous conduct pointed out that in which the sick woman lay; he approached without suspicion, but as he drew near, the guns flashed from behind the hut, and stretched him lifeless on the grass. The shots were heard at the fort, and the sergeant went out to know the reason of the firing. He was immediately seized amid exciting yells and whoopings; the soldiers climbed upon the palisades to look out, when Godefroy, a Canadian, together with two other white men made his appearance and advised them to surrender. The men being without a leader soon threw open the gates and gave themselves up as prisoners.

Rumors of the loss of Presqu' Isle reached Detroit on the 20th June, and two days after, the war whoop which told of scalps and prisoners was heard by the garrison. Indians were seen passing in large numbers along the opposite bank of the river, leading several English prisoners who proved to be Ensign Christie the commanding officer and surviving soldiers of the garrison.

If courage and good conduct could have saved Presqu' Isle, it would never have been captured. Some of the most desperate fighting which this war had witnessed took place before it. The fort stood near the site of the present town of Erie on the south shore of the Lake, which bears the same name. At one of its angles was a large block house two stories in height solidly built of massive timber, the upper story projecting over the lower, so as to enable the defenders to fire through apertures in the flooring on any one assailing the walls of the lower story. The roof was covered with shingles but was protected from being set on fire by an arrangement on the top, which permitted water to be poured over it. It stood on a projecting point of land between the Lake and a small brook which entered it at nearly right angles, but had been so placed, that the steep bank of the brook afforded cover for assailants within forty yards, while the bank of the lake afforded similar facilities in another face.

At dawn, on the 15th June, the garrison were aware of the enemy's presence, and at

sunrise, saw themselves surrounded by two hundred Indians chiefly from Detroit. At the first alarm they abandoned the fort and posted themselves in the block house. The Indians crowding themselves in great numbers under cover of rising ground, kept up a severe and rattling fire, not only sending their bullets in every loop hole and crevice but shot fire arms and threw balls of burning pitch against the walls. The building was several times on fire, but the flames were as often extinguished. The Indians now rolled logs to the top of the ridges and constructed strong breastworks, and some of them tried to make a lodgement in the ditch, but were all killed or wounded.

Behind the breastworks they endeavored to undermine the block house by regular approaches, but the besieged had a little leisure to reflect on this peril, for the water was expended and none within reach. They instantly commenced to dig a well in the block house, and although it was set on fire several times during this tedious operation, the daring individuals always averted the danger, and the well was completed during the night.

The enemy had pushed their approaches as far as the house of the commanding officer, which stood close to the block-house, and immediately set it on fire, but though nearly stifled with the heat the gallant soldiers refused to be conquered by this calamity, passing up water from below they kept the block-house free from fire till the other building became a heap of ashes.

The firing on both sides continued throughout the day and did not cease till midnight, at that hour a voice in French hailed the garrison, warning them that farther resistance was useless, that preparations were made for setting the block-house on fire above and below at once. Christie demanded if there were any among them who spoke English, upon which a man in the dress of an Indian came out from behind the breast-work. He was a soldier who having been made prisoner early in the French war had lived amongst the savages ever since, and now espoused their cause fighting with them against his own countrymen. He said if they yielded their lives would be spared, but if they fought longer they would be burnt alive. Christie resolved to hold out as long as a shadow of hope remained, answered they must wait till morning, to this they assented and ceased firing. When morning came Christie sent two of the soldiers as if to treat, but in reality to learn the truth of what they saw respecting their preparation to burn the block-house. On reaching the breast-work the soldiers made a signal by which his worst fears were confirmed—in pursuance of his orders they demanded that two of the principal chiefs should meet Christie midway between the breastwork and block-house. The chiefs appeared accordingly and Christie yielded up the fortress he had so bravely defended, stipulating for the lives of the garrison and that they should be permitted to retire to the nearest post. In spite of the capitulation they were surrounded and seized and having been detained for some time in the neighborhood were sent as prisoners to Detroit, where Christie soon after made his escape and gained the fort in safety.

The neighboring posts of Le Boeuf and Venango shared the fate of Presqu' Isle, while at the forks of the Ohio and Monongahela a host of Delaware and Shawnee warriors were gathering around Fort Pitt (du Quesne) ill prepared to stand a siege, while havoc and desolation reigned along the frontier.

CLARA PEMBERTON;

OR, EUROPEAN LIFE IN INDIA.

A Chapter from a new work about to be published by E. W. Forrest, Esq., late of H. M. Indian Army.

(Continued from our last.)

"I say Fortiscue, why the deuce do your people not put a stop to this abominable nuisance," called out my friend Morton, as he passed me, at a smart canter, as I entered the fine road, that led from the native town, across the Esplanade of the Fort and the Appollo Bunder. The abomination alluded to was the long lines of Byrraggees or professional beggars, who regularly every evening took up their position on either side of the road in question, to await the arrival of the rich Baronet Sir Jamsetyee Jeejeebhoy, whose daily custom it was to ride slowly along, distributing with a bountiful hand to these miserable impostors pice (copper coin). This, certainly was a nuisance, but not more so than many other customs of the rich natives. For instance, if a Banayan wished to entertain his poorer caste men with a dinner, the side of the street near his residence was swept clean, and his friends, in two lines, to the number of several thousand, would seat themselves, or most generally squat on their hunkers in double rows, each having before him a charge plate or mat, made of leaves sewn together. The cooks then came round, and filled each man's plate again and again, until the appetite was appeased. They then rose and departed. No knife, fork or spoon were used. The fingers of the right hand sufficed. For all these, be it remembered, took place in the open street in view of every passer-by, and to European ideas this disgusting exhibition was anything but agreeable. The government, no doubt, had their own reasons for allowing these things to be carried on; and I was not authorized to interfere with them.

It was a beautiful evening, the sun had lost its power, and the Esplanade looked fresh and green. Hundreds of natives of all castes and occupations, were passing and repassing from the Fort, to the several bunders or their homes in the native town. The spires of the churches and the tops of the lofty government buildings in the Fortress, rose above its embattled walls, and stood out in bold relief against the serene and unclouded sky. On one part of the green some regiments of native infantry were going through their evolutions, to the no small amusement of some groups of seamen, belonging either to the Indian Navy or Merchant Marine, who were ashore on liberty for a few hours. The splendid band of the garrison were enlivening the scene with some excellent of the European

or the last *on dit*. Arabs, Mogulls, Persians, and Hindoos, dashed past in splendid equipages. Their rich and varied oriental costumes tended much to heighten the gay and picturesque appearance of this great moving panorama. As the bright orb of day sank beneath the watery horizon, casting its golden and purple shadows on rock and tree, the devout Parsee knelt, and bent reverently their heads to the sand at the edge of the water on Back Bay Beach, and paid their daily homage or worship to the glory of the setting sun, for they were disciples of Zoroaster, the fire worshipper.

I had reined in my horse to listen to one of my favorite operas, when, my orderly advanced, and gave me a piece of blank paper, which he took from the folds of his turban. Then said in a low voice, "Brown Shigram; Bay Horses; just in front of your horse's head, Lady from Shingle Para." I handed the paper back, saying, "No orders at present." He saluted, and then retired. I presently glanced in the direction indicated; but, could only make out the outline of a lady's figure. The Venetian blinds of her vehicle being so arranged as to admit of the occupant seeing as much as she wished of what was passing around without being subject to the scrutiny of those she might wish to avoid. Not wishing to be recognized by her, at that time, I cantered on towards the Appollo Bunder, to give some orders to the police on duty there, I had put off my interview from time to time with the lady, and was still cogitating as to when it should take place, when my reverie was interrupted by some well known voices, exclaiming,

"Hollo! old fellow! are you going with us? Don't say, No. We will show you some capital sport, I promise you!"

"Where are you going?" I inquired, as my eye fell upon some hampers, guns and fishing tackle, that were being carried down the steps, and placed on board of a large bunder boat.

"We are going for a three day's excursion up Pen River. Will you not join us?"

"Who is that lying at full length on the cushions in the cabin?" said I, without seeming to notice the question.

"That is Sandhurst of the Civil Service; a first rate shot, I am told. It was he, that got up the party. Will you not come?"

I politely declined their invitation, and wishing them success, turned my horse's head homeward; for I was determined to take advantage of the absence of Sandhurst, to pay the promised visit to Mrs Pemberton, *alias* Clifford, which I resolved to do on the following day.

The retreat chosen purchased and presented to Clara by Sandhurst as her future home, was indeed a beautiful place, and one, in every respect, as she might have desired, the

were worth. It was a large, handsome bungalow, with a deep varandah running completely round it, on to which the long French window of the drawing room opened. The chandeliers, pictures, statues, and other elegancies, were of the most costly description. No expense had been spared. The grounds were beautifully laid out, and were filled with Dahlies, Roses, and other flowers. A grove of stunted date trees, run along the whole of one side; and a tall prickly-pear hedge on the front, which sheltered the house, to a considerable degree, from the dust, heat and glare of the public road. The other side of the garden was separated from the adjoining grounds, by a closely trimmed hedge of milk bushes, over which from the drawing room windows, there was a fine view of Love Grove, Breach Candy, and the gilded cupolas of the far famed Hindoo Temples of Mahluximee, all very picturesque and pretty. Leaving my horse in charge of my Syce, I entered the bungalow, and passed into the drawing room. Directed the Puttawalla, who was dozing on the verandah, to announce to his mistress that a gentleman wished to see her. For a few minutes I walked up and down the spacious apartment, which, like most others in this class of bungalow, was separated from the dining room by a rich silken screen set in an elaborately carved black wood frame with moveable sides or wings. In one part of the room, stood a handsome grand piano; in another, a harp, a guitar, and a roll of music was lying on one of the lounges. While engaged in looking over some fine engravings, I heard one of the dining room doors open, and in another minute, Mrs. Pemberton entered through the folding screen.

"Oh! Fortescue," she exclaimed, "Is it indeed you?" as she advanced quickly toward me, extending, as she did so, both her hands; but she stopt short, ere she reached me, and said, "No, no, I had forgotten you were his friend, his brother in arms!" and sank pale and agitated on the nearest Ottoman.

She was but a girl, scarcely eighteen, her then budding charms were now fully developed in the surperbly handsome woman before me; her foreign tour, and moving as she had done in the best European Society, had imparted to her, a deportment, at once elegant, graceful and bewitching; yet, it was sad to think, that one so young and lovely, had fallen from that position she was so well calculated to adorn! With an effort she controlled her emotion, and said

"Oh Fortescue, do not upbraid me, with my wretched infatuation! I cannot bear it from you, who in happier years was my most valued friend."

"Believe me, Mrs. Pemberton, I came on no such errand," I replied kindly. "At the urgent request of Oscar," as I mentioned his name, she trembled violently; turned deadly pale, and gasped out hurriedly,—

"Is he here? Does he already know?"
 "He is not here," I continued,—but *has been*, and is aware of your arrival in Bombay."
 "He has commissioned me to say that he is willing to forget the past, and receive you to his heart again, if you will but return home. Believe me, he is too attached to you, to reproach you for anything that has transpired since you left him."

"She remained silent for a few minutes, and then said with a forced calmness."

"It can never be—it is too late—I can never again return to that home which I am so unworthy to enter. I know his generous and forgiving nature, but do not attempt to dissuade me from my purpose, it will be worse than useless. No! I would sooner perish by my own hand than meet the husband whose feelings and whose honor I have so grossly outraged. No! I have taken my fate in my own hands, the die is cast, and I must bear the burden which I have brought upon myself. But tell me in what way Oscar became acquainted with the fact of my dishonor. Speak out!" she said, seeing that I hesitated. "Do not spare me I have nerved myself to hear all, and she sank back among the cushions of the Ottoman, and hid her face in her hands.

I then related to her Oscar's visit to my office; his application for my service to ascertain her whereabouts; the exertion of the police to trace her, and the surveillance she had moved under. At the word, she started up; the crimson flush of anger, or offended pride, and her magnificent eyes flashed with some of their usual fire, as she drew herself proudly up.

"Clara," said I seeing, that she was about to speak, "hear me out. Were it not for the steps that had been taken by the police at my instigation, your real position, in spite of your seclusion, would long ere this, have become the talk of the whole Island. It was for your own and Oscar's sake that I have taken these precautions, which will prevent the intrusion of those who would force themselves upon you, and from whose society you would turn with loathing and abhorrence. I have, at least, saved you from that degradation. Only a very few—those immediately concerned—are aware that the wife of Oscar Pemberton is in Bombay."

"Oh! Fortescue forgive me for my unjust suspicions of your motives; accept the thanks of one, who must have lost the esteem of so valued a friend."

I felt much embarrassed, both on her, as well as on my own account; especially as I had failed to accomplish the object of my visit, and shortly after I rose to depart; but before I did so, I obtained from her, a brief account of her entanglement with Sandhurst prior to her leaving England. It appears they had met at the house of a mutual acquaintance. He was struck by her exceeding loveliness and charming manners, and as they moved in the same circle, he had every opportunity of making himself

agreeable to her. At the ball—the opera and route—he paid her, those attentions, so pleasing to one in her peculiar position; and with such tact, did he veil his real intentions, that she soon learned to regard him with anything but indifference, and to look up to him for council and advice. And as they were to sail for India in the same vessel he persuaded her to allow him to make all the arrangements for her passage out.

A short time prior to her departure from England, they were engaged in some private theatricals, in which she played the part of a Mrs. Percival Clifford, and he that of her former lover. This was the forerunner of her ruin—for it was owing to this circumstance that Sandhurst had conceived the idea of engaging her passage under the name of Clifford—trusting to his powers of persuasion, and the general influence he had over her, to gain her consent to assume it. He did not overrate his powers; but it was not until she was on board, that she became acquainted with this circumstance. Being thrown constantly together, during the passage, he had an opportunity in their long conversations, and during their visit to Gibraltar, Malta and other places of interest on the route, to undermine or destroy the better principles of her nature, and prepare her for the part he intended her to play on their arrival at Bombay. In this he succeeded only too well; one by one, her scruples vanished before his passionate appeal, and she finally consented to take that downward step which resulted so fatally for the happiness of those most concerned. On my return home I wrote to Oscar, telling him what had transpired in my unsuccessful attempts to induce Clara to rejoin him, and request him to take no rash step in consequence thereof, which would lead to a public exposure of his domestic affairs, and no real good, could be effected by such a proceeding.

“What is it Acbar Ali?” I enquired, as I observed that energetic officer coming rapidly towards me, as I was in the act of mounting my horse to attend a ball at Government House at Carrell.

“The gentleman who gave the information concerning the lady at Chittagong Lodge is here, and is going to visit her at nine this evening.”

“Are you sure? I did not know he was in Bombay,” I replied.

“I saw him enter the Byculler Club House, and heard him tell the Hamalls, that he should require them to carry him to Chingleparra, at nine o’clock, and to be sure not to be behind time,” said Acbar Ali.

I looked at my watch, it was half-past seven. Rash impetuous Oscar, should he and Sandhurst meet there would be blood spilt between them, this, I determined, if possible, to prevent; and made arrangements to meet such an emergency should it arise.

“Request Dr. DeCosta to meet me, quar-

ter before nine, near the bungalow on the Parrell road. Tell him to bring his case of instruments with him, and have a Dooly in attendance, and let the bearers go by the back way across the Byculla flats, and enter the date grove at the side of the house, and remain there until called for. Be sharp Acbar, and let no mistake or delay occur.” I then re-entered my office (for I had an hour to spare) to arrange my plans.

Dr. DeCosta was surgeon to the force, a gentleman of Portugese descent, very skillful, quiet and good natured; in fact, the very man to send, should any contingency, such as I anticipated, arise. At half-past eight, I mounted my horse, and rode towards Chingleparra.

“Is that you Dr.?” I called out in a quiet tone, as the figure of a man moved beneath the shadow of a date tree.

“It is!” was the subdued reply.

I dismounted and explained to him the business on hand. I gave him a brief sketch of the whole story, and he promised hearty co-operation in my plans. I suggested that he should not enter the bungalow until he heard my signal, or the clash of weapons as I left him. He bowed approvingly, and I quietly made my way through the shrubbery, and posted myself in the varandah; close to one of the drawing room windows. The night was dark, but the room was brilliantly illuminated, revealing everything distinctly in the apartment. There were six French windows to it, all of which I could command a full view of, with the exception of one near the door which was partially concealed by a silk screen. Clara had been playing, for I heard the sound of music as I approached, but it ceased as I stepped on to the varandah, and I saw Sandhurst lead her from the piano, and seated her beside himself on a superb conversation couch in the further end of the room with one hand round her waist in a most loving manner, while with the other he played with the luxuriant tresses of her beautiful black hair that fell on her magnificent shoulders, her face was partly turned from him, as if in thought he was evidently urging her to accede to some request, but I could not ascertain the purport of his words. A slight noise at one of the front windows caused me to glance in that direction. I saw over the top of the screen that it was being quietly opened, and in a moment after a figure entered the room in rear of the screen. This I was certain must be Oscar. I passed rapidly round the angle of the verandah in the hope of being in time to prevent a collision, but I was too late; for as I entered, I heard Oscar thunder out,

“Scoundrel, take the reward of your villainy,” and in another instant the report of a pistol was heard through the bungalow.

At the first sound of Oscar’s voice, Sandhurst sprang up, and turned in the direction from which I came, and received the bullet in his shoulder. With a cry of pain and

rage he fell back on the couch. Clara terrified beyond measure at the sight of the bleeding and prostrate form of her protector, started up and recognized the pale and livid features of her husband, as she stood beneath the glare of the chandelier, vengeance gleaming from his flashing eyes, which were bent upon the fallen man, uttering a wild piercing shriek, she turned and fled through the folding screen to her own apartment. The door closing behind her, Oscar stood for a moment as if paralyzed. He allowed me to take the pistol from his hand. I had scarcely done so, when a dull heavy sound, as if something had fallen in the adjoining apartment, smote the rear. With one bound, he cleared the intervening couch, and dashed into his wife’s room. I followed him, but we were too late, for there extended at full length on the Persian carpet in front of her toilet table, lay the lifeless form of his wife; her face was turned upwards, and in one hand was firmly chucked in the grasp of death a small vial tabled Prussic Acid: the contents of which she had swallowed, and the effect must have been instantaneous. The report of the pistol had been heard by the surgeon, who now entered. Who, on examination, pronounced life extinct. He assisted to place the body on the bed, and at my request he went to attend to the wounded man, who had fainted from loss of blood. I succeeded in drawing Oscar from the room, before any of the servants entered. I led him through an anteroom, to the back verandah, where by entreaty and persuasion, I prevailed upon him to quit the place. I pointed out to him the event that must necessarily follow, if he insisted on remaining. A Coroner’s inquest would elicit the whole fact of the case and supply a theme for gossip to thousands; if he would trust the matter entirely to me I would manage that his name or hers should not be made public, and the real nature of the occurrence should never be brought to light. Then in a voice hoarse with emotion, answered,

“Fortescue, I will trust to you to see that my poor lost Clara be properly attended too, and no expense spared in the arrangement for her interment.” He then sprang from the verandah, and disappeared among the rose bushes, and before sunrise the next morning he had left the Island of Bombay far behind him. The surgeon having dressed the wound which Sandhurst had received, he then had him placed in the Dooly that had been brought to the bungalow by a signal from me, and was quietly conveyed to his own bungalow; having given the necessary instructions to the servants and prevailed upon the good natured surgeon to give me the required certificate, and promised his assistance in carrying out the arrangement for the funeral, leaving two of my men on duty at the bungalow to prevent any intrusion, I proceeded to the hall or parrell, and then returned to my office. On

the following morning I wrote two notices which I caused to be inserted in the morning papers as follows :

DIED.

Of Asiatic Cholera at her residence Chettagong Lodge, Chigleparra, Mrs. Oscar, wife of Capt. O. Pemberton, Staff Corps, deeply regreted.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, while Leonard Sandhurst, Esq., C. S., was engaged in cleaning his rifle, the weapon accidentally exploded, and the ball passed through his shoulder, shattering the bone to a considerable extent, but it is the opinion of his medical men that the wound, although serious, is not likely to prove fatal.

A copy of which I sent to Oscar and one to Sandhurst, in order to enable them to govern themselves according in this matter, but my old friend and comrade, the gay and light-hearted Oscar, never recovered from the shock his feelings had sustained. He shortly after exchanged into one of the regular regiments, and during the Persian campaign at the battle Koshal, fell at the head of his troop while making a dash on one of the Persian squares, nor did the unprincipled author of all this misery long survive his victims, for Judge Sandhurst died of Jungle fever at Rhutnagerrie, on the coast four months subsequent to the conclusion of the Persian war, and as none of the servants were aware of the proper name of the mistress, I believe that the Doctor and myself are the only parties who are in possession of the facts concerning the sad fate of the beautiful and unfortunate, though erring, Clara Pemberton.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW"]

NOTES FROM AN OLD REGIMENTAL ORDER BOOK.

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

(Continued from our last.)

A general order, dated 16th April, 1814, announces that the commander-in-chief sanctions and confirms articles of convention entered into between Col. Baynes, Adjutant General to the Forces, and Brigadier General Winder U. S. A., "for the mutual release of all prisoners of war, hostages, or others, with the exception of the 46 American officers and non-commissioned officers placed in confinement as hostages in retaliation for 23 British soldiers confined by the Government of the United States as hostages for 22 British born subjects taken from the ranks of the enemy and sent to England for legal trial."

"By this agreement it is stipulated that all prisoners of war, the above mentioned alone excepted, shall be mutually exchanged, and delivered at such places as may be agreed on, with all convenient despatch, and shall be declared respectively to be released and free to carry arms, and serve on the 15th May next. And it has been further provided, that whatever balance shall

appear on the returns of prisoners of war respectively exchanged, or given upon parole by either party since the commencement of hostilities that the number of prisoners for which an equivalent has not been returned, shall be withheld from all military services until duly exchanged."

It is with a proud satisfaction that the commander of the forces feels confident that this provisional clause can never apply to the army in Canada from the immense disparity in numbers and rank of the prisoners it has restored the enemy."

An order dated, Horse Guards, 4th March 1814, notifies to the army that, "It has sometime since been declared to the French and American governments that His Majesty's government will not ratify any agreement for exchange of prisoners made at sea, between individuals of the respective nations.

His Royal Highness directs this communication to be made to the army, in order that the officers may be aware, that in the event of their being captured at sea, they are not on any account, to give their paroles until they are landed on French or American territory, and that paroles given at sea are null and void. Any officer who, after this communication, may enter into such an agreement with the enemy will be guilty of a breach of discipline, for which he will be held personally responsible."

The gallant action of Chateauguay is alluded to in following despatch :-

"His Royal Highness has observed with the greatest satisfaction the skill and gallantry so conspicuously displayed by the officers and men who composed the detachment of troops opposed to General Hampton's army, by the resistance they successfully made to an enemy so vastly disproportionate. The confidence of the enemy has been lowered, their plans disconcerted, and the safety of that part of the Canadian frontier secured. It gives His Royal Highness peculiar pleasure to find that His Majesty's Canadian subjects have at length had the opportunity (which His Royal Highness has long been anxious should be afforded them), of refuting, by their own brilliant exertions in defence of their country, that calumnious charge of disaffection and disloyalty with which the enemy prefaced his first invasion of the Province.

"To Lieutenant Colonel De Salaberry in particular, and to all the officers and men under his command in general, you will not fail to express His Royal Highness' most gracious approbation of their meritorious and distinguished services. His Royal Highness has commanded me to forward to you by the first opportunity the colors which you have solicited for the embodied battalions of militia, feeling that they have evinced a disposition and an ability to secure them from insult, which gives them the best title to such a mark of distinction."

I find the fact of the presentation of co-

lours to the Canadian militia after the affair of Chateauguay is alluded to in several Canadian Histories. It would be interesting to know in what custody these historic banners now remain, and I have no doubt their display, on occasions of state or parade would excite much enthusiasm among the successors of those who earned distinction in many a border fight during the last American war. An other complimentary despatch reads as follows :-

"I have lost no time in laying before the Prince Regent your despatch which announced the brilliant affair between Colonel Morrison's corps of observation and a larger division of General Wilkinson's army,—who has commanded me to express his entire approbation of the distinguished gallantry displayed by all the officers and men engaged during the action, and more especially of the judgment, prudence and skill, with which Colonel Morrison selected the position in which to await the attack of so superior a force.

"You will not fail to convey to Lieutenant Colonels Morrison, Harvey, Pearson and Plenderleath; to Majors Clifford and Heriot; Captain Jackson, and to all the other officers and men of the regular and militia force engaged, the sense which His Highness entertains of their meritorious services. You will equally express to Captain Mullcaster, of the Royal Navy, and the officers and men under his command, His Royal Highness' approbation of the zeal displayed by them in co-operating with the army."

The remainder of the book is, for the most part, occupied by proceedings of General Courts Martial held in various parts of the world. They are very quaint and interesting but are too lengthy for extract in those pages. I gather from them that the undermentioned regiments were stationed as follows during the years 1813 and 1814, viz: 1st Battalion 63rd, at Martinique; 1st Battalion 73rd, at Sydney, New South Wales; the 98th, at Bermuda; the 11th, at Barnstable, England; the 7th Fusiliers, at Vittoria, Peninsula; and the 44th, at Enniskillen, Ireland.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Last Wednesday a large number of the 13th Battalion (Hamilton), and the Welland and Hamilton Field Batteries paid a visit to the city. They were to have been joined by the St. Catherines Battery, also; but unfortunately arrangements were not made in time.

They were met at the steamboat wharf by Capt. Patterson's Field Battery, and headed by the band of the "Queen's Own," as well as the 13th, marched up to the gun shed on Brock St., where an ample and agreeable entertainment had been prepared for them

by their comrades in this city. Many of the leading officers of the Army, Navy and Volunteers were present and replied to the numerous toasts. Col. Anderson, C.B., R.A., in his remarks stated that he expected shortly to have all the Battalions of Artillery brigaded and put through a proper course of drill, in this city, in a few days. After refreshing the inner man, our seniors took a stroll round town, sight seeing, and, after spending a very pleasant day, returned by steamer in the very best of spirits at seven in the evening. Great credit is due to Capt. Patterson and his brother officers for the handsome manner everything was carried out.

These excursions are very beneficial in promoting the *entente cordiale* among the various corps, comprising the different branches of the service.

Last Saturday, the Toronto Rifle Club, proceeded to Hamilton, and I must reluctantly add, "came, saw and were conquered." Of course the losing side had the usual excuses to offer; such as strong wind on a strange range, absence of two of their best men, &c., &c. But it is no use, the Victoria Club are tough customers, and hard to beat under any circumstances.

The Toronto men were very handsomely treated by the Hamiltonians who had provided carriages to convey them to the range; a splendid lunch while there, and actually, beds to lie on while shooting. Its enough to provoke a Lord Dundreary into handling a "shooting iron" when the performance can be got through with such attendant ease and luxury. The following is the detailed score, by which it will be seen we were beaten by 57 points. The return match will come off in this city in about a fortnight.

Hamilton	300	500	600	700	
	yds	yds	yds	yds	T ¹
G. Murison	42344	44344	38343	33343	67
James Adam	42343	34423	24432	32442	63
C. B. Murray	33333	32443	30343	42443	61
T. Duncan	33432	34433	23323	23343	60
Joe. Mason	43334	33444	03033	32344	60
J. J. Mason	33332	44433	34334	32023	59
T. Cowie	32344	34034	23433	22233	57
F. Freeborn	43323	43433	20303	23334	55
F. McKeican	33323	0230	32042	33423	45
D. Nicholson	22333	34003	30200	00223	35

Toronto	300	500	600	700	
	yds	yds	yds	yds	T ¹
C. Giles	33233	34343	44303	43324	61
D. Gibson	43333	40244	30443	44333	61
W. Bailey	33442	33333	23430	33343	59
W. Hamilton	23242	32432	33333	22334	56
A. Bell	33422	34034	44430	30333	55
C. Shepherd	32343	34233	34020	03343	52
J. Morrison	33033	02042	33300	43344	47
W. Stanley	22322	00402	33443	04330	44
J. B. Boustead	33222	40230	04330	30220	38
G. Fox	22222	00402	32440	20000	32

505
The Toronto Rowing club regatta commenced on Saturday last, but owing to the rough weather only two races, the man of war boats and duck hunt, were got through

with on the first day. On the following Monday they were resumed, notwithstanding, that the weather was still unfavorable.

The gunboat "Heron," which had been kindly placed at the convenience of the committee by Lieut. Solly, was profusely decorated with bunting, and the bay, of course, alive with craft of every description. Mr. Angus Morrison, the president, and Mr. T. S. Birchall were the judges, than whom fairer could not be desired. In the 4-oared inrigged race the Edrol of Ottawa carried off the palm in splendid style; they had no cox. For the championship of the bay, a negro, (Berry), came in a splendid first, but having, without thinking, turned the boat from north to south in place of south to north, as required, was ruled out, and the prize awarded to T. Tinning. The negro although he loses the race is evidently the better man.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTREAL, AUG., 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

I have read your valuable paper for some time, and have noticed with pleasure that many have obtained first and second class certificates from the Cavalry School at Toronto.

Now sir, why are we debarred that privilege? We have Cavalry officers in her Majesty's service, stationed at Montreal, and I think it but right that a Cavalry School should be here. Many would enter, and I feel satisfied would obtain favorable certificates. Our adopted country demands it; why not be prepared? Let the government at once order a Cavalry School in the City of Montreal, and then we shall enjoy and reap the benefit from those in Her Majesty's service who have been sent to shield and instruct us.

Yours truly,
A. H. T.

It is believed in Paris that Nelaton and the special physicians of the Emperor advised him, sometime ago, that his health was such as to justify the apprehension of his sudden death at the end of one of the fainting fits to which Napoleon is subject, and that it would therefore be but prudent for His Imperial Majesty to regulate everything in regard to his successor, and that the Emperor has drawn up a last will, annulling the decree by which the council of Regency was appointed, and conferring the Regency upon Prince Napoleon alone.

The "Supreme Council of the Irish Republic," in the proclamation they have mysteriously posted up all over Ireland and England, announce as the objects for which they have been elected, three things the most sensible that have as yet been broached by any of the laborers for Irish independence. These are: "1. To prevent the possibility of premature action. 2. To urge on the progress of preparation for action. 3. To restrain from the commission of acts of violence and outrage all who have sworn and who owe allegiance to the Irish Republic and its duly constituted Government."

PRECEDENCE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.

A despatch from the Colonial Secretary to Lord Monck, published in the *Gazette* today, lays down the following as the new table of precedence within the Dominion of Canada, which has been approved by Her Majesty:

- 1st—The Governor General or officer administrating the Government;
- 2nd—Senior officer commanding Her Majesty's troops within the Dominion if of the rank of a general; and officer commanding Her Majesty's naval forces on the British North American station if of the rank of an admiral; their own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's regulations on this subject;
- 3rd—The Lieut Governor of Ontario;
- 4th—The Lieut. Governor of Quebec;
- 5th—The Lieut Governor of Nova Scotia;
- 6th—The Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick;
- 7th—The Archbishops and bishops according to seniority;
- 8th—Members of the Cabinet according to seniority;
- 9th—The Speaker of Senate;
- 10—The chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority;
- 11th—The members of the Privy Council not of the Cabinet;
- 12th—General officers of Her Majesty's army serving in the Dominion, and officers of the rank of Admiral in the Royal navy serving on the British North American Station not being in the chief command, the relative rank of such officers to be determined by the Queen's regulations;
- 13th—The officers commanding Her Majesty's naval forces on the British North American Station if of equivalent rank to be ascertained by the Queen's regulations;
- 14th—Members of the Senate;
- 15th—Speaker of the House of Commons;
- 16th—Puisne Judges of Courts of Law and equity, according to seniority;
- 17th—Members of the House of Commons;
- 18th—Members of the Executive Council. Provincial, within their provinces;
- 19th—Speaker of Legislative Council within his Province;
- 20th—Members of Legislative Council within their Province;
- 21st—Speaker of Legislative Assembly within his Province;
- 22nd—Members of Legislative Assembly within their Province.

40TH BATTALION RIFLE MATCH.—As the Dominion Rifle Match is fixed to come off on the 15th September, it has been thought advisable to make a change in the time for holding the Battalion Match, from the 5th of October as previously arranged, to the 8th of September, and a Battalion order to that effect has been issued. This will have a tendency to secure more practice, and from the competition at the Battalion range, our Volunteers will naturally acquire more confidence for taking part in the Dominion Match. As most of the prizes at the Dominion Match are to be competed for at long ranges, the same principle has been adopted for the Battalion Match. Very respectable prizes have been provided, and from the interest which is now being taken in rifle shooting we expect to see a good representation from every company in the county. Full particulars will be published in a few days.—*Cobourg Star*.

SHOOTING MATCH.—The Fergus Rifles had a shooting match last week for a silver medal and 9 money prizes. The whole company had five shots each at 200 and 400 yds., the successful ones scoring thus:—Captain Beattie 30, Private Whyte 20, Private Caughlin 20, Sergeant Jordan 19, Sergeant Hughes 18, Corporal Graham 17, Corporal Gerrie 17, Private Uderhill 15, Private McP

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the
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 in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
it may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1868.

EVERY day's experience proves the value
of the Militia Bill of last Session, in re-estab-
lishing confidence in Great Britain (as to the
worth of the political profession of the peo-
ple of Canada), evidenced by the unprece-
dented rise in Provincial securities—the en-
comiums bestowed on it as a measure of
ractical utility by Lord Elcho—and the

conviction expressed by the press that its
applicability to the social condition of the
United Kingdom was beyond doubt. More
recently its effects on the monied interests
can be traced in the facility with which the
Hon. the Finance Minister has been able to
put the loan for the Intercolonial Railway at
most advantageous terms on the market.
Although the Imperial guarantee aided the
operation considerably, still people having
funds to invest would be deterred if the
political aspects were unfavorable and lack
of defensive measures would mean that in
English eyes. For all this splendid success
the country is indebted to the wisdom and
statesmanlike ability as well as practical
knowledge of Sir G. E. CARTIER, Bart.

The late Sir E. P. TACHE, in one of his
speeches, is reported to have said that "the
last cannon shot, in defence of British su-
premacy on this continent, would be fired by
a French Canadian"—Sir G. E. CARTIER has
provided for the fulfilment of that prophecy,
if in the course of events the necessity
should arise.

Faultless as the measure by which all
those great results have been obtained is,
in a general point of view, there are still
matters in detail which should be attended
to, if possible, before the organisation con-
templated by the bill is completed. No
plan of military organisation can be perfect
without a full and sufficient staff; it is not
the portion of this necessary component
part of the force engaged in its administra-
tion that is meant, but that class of officers
which hold positions as Aide-de-camps, En-
gineers, and others qualified by intelligence
or scientific attainments to be the eyes and
ears of an army. Every class of the militia
should have its full proportion of such offi-
cers, whose training and experience would
enable them to fill any rank in the service.
It has always been the chief drawback on
the British Army that it was woefully deficient
in officers; the cost involved by keeping up
the necessary compliment of supernumeraries
is the principal and only reason why this is
the case, but with the Canadian militia no
such difficulty need exist, the law properly
provides that every man capable of bearing
arms must be enrolled, and therefore the
only difficulty in forming a staff corps is the
one arising from absence of arrangement for
assigning individuals to such corps. It is
true the bill does not actually specify the
creation of any such arm of the service, but
the elasticity of its provisions enables the
Minister of Militia, at the command of the
Governor General, to rectify any omission.

Another necessity is that of an *unattached*
list. Those desirous of retiring retaining their
rank should be allowed to do so if properly
qualified to hold that rank according to law.
If in the event of hostilities it became ne-
cessary to call out any large proportion of
the force embodied, the value of having an
unattached list would be soon apparent.
Many good officers are now lost to the volun-

teer service because this principle was not
observed in its organisation. The aim and
object steadily held in view should be that
of filling all ranks in the Canadian militia
with *native officers*; it will prevent disagre-
able consequences, both to this country and
Great Britain, if the practical view of this
matter finds favor in the proper quarter; and
from the specimen already given of the skill
displayed in that respect there can be no
doubt of the manner in which such a sug-
gestion will be entertained. It is evident
enough that to make the militia organisation
what it ought to be, every corresponding
arm of the service in the regular army
should be faithfully represented.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia will be
doing further service to the country by pro-
viding for a class of officers necessary in any
army, but much more in the Canadian mil-
itia, where the regimental officers, necessar-
ily local, have neither time nor leisure to
acquire the information requisite for general
purposes.

As the New Militia Act will come into op-
eration on the 1st October next, its success-
ful application will be greatly aided by pro-
viding for any possible contingency; and
the Militia Department, under its present
Chief, is equal to the occasion.

ALL advices, public and private alike,
point to the dangerous state of excitability
in which our fellow subjects in the Maritime
Provinces are indulging on the subject of
Confederation.

The Review not being a political Journal,
will be free from the charge of party bias in
dealing with a subject not strictly within the
sphere of its operations, but as it circulates
pretty extensively in New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia, a word of advice in its columns
will not be amiss.

It would appear that the people of Nova
Scotia are indignant at being joined to Can-
ada by a measure which secures for each
(and this seems to be the great defect of the
Confederation Act and scheme) their full
Provincial autonomy, because a direct appeal
to the people on the question of union was
not made. Without stopping to enquire
into this question constitutionally or other-
wise, or to discuss its legality or wisdom, it
is evident enough that the sanction of the
Imperial Legislature was awarded to the
plan of union as it exists, and from that
Legislature the constitutions of the various
British Provinces in America have been
derived, consequently it remained with that
power to resume, alter, or abandon all con-
trol over the constitutional regimen of
the Provinces; by the Act of Confederation
it placed the sovereign power in the hands
of the people by the creation of the House
of Commons and Senate of the Dominion.
Therefore the anger of the people of Nova
Scotia should be directed against the Impe-
rial legislature and not against Canada. It
is true the statesmen of that Province pre-

pared the plan on which Confederation is based, and it is equally true that they had not the power to carry its provisions into effect.

It would also appear that the local House of Assembly totally abnegating the purposes for which they were called together, despatched a committee or deputation to England asking for a "Repeal of the Union"—thus at once exhibiting their utter ignorance of their own duties, want of patriotism, and an utter contempt for the opinion of the Imperial Parliament. The duties of the local House of Assembly are simply to attend to local affairs—a movement for a *Repeal of the Union* could only be made in the House of Commons at Ottawa—it is a question affecting the interests and stability of the Empire in a much greater degree than it could by any possibility affect Nova Scotia.

As a people, Canadians do not desire to be united to any other parties whose interests were injured by the Union, but as a broad principle the consolidation of the British Provinces in America became a necessity of state to the Empire, and therefore the duty of the local House of Assembly and people of Nova Scotia was to accept the situation and make the most of it—to Great Britain, and not to Canada of which they form a component part, is their allegiance pledged; how that pledge has been redeemed the issues of the present agitation must decide. That the colonies united would enter on an immediate career of prosperity is beyond a doubt, with the great facilities afforded by their peculiar geographical position and their power to compete with the United States commercially, owing to the pecuniary embarrassments of the latter. Separately it would be impossible that the Maritime Provinces should enjoy either prosperity or stability, because their area of development would be circumscribed. United with Canada they must share in its growing prosperity and increase in wealth and population.

Now comes the grave question of the value of the Maritime Provinces to the British Empire. THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW has always held that those Provinces are necessary to the integrity of the Empire; every loyal British subject will coincide in this opinion, it will therefore be impossible to allow the people (numbering some 225,000) thereof to legislate or otherwise free themselves out of a union which Imperial interest demand, it is evident then that the leaders in the mischievous agitation now raging are wanting in patriotism and loyalty. It should be remembered that constitutions are not the growth of a day, but of ages fortified by experience and precedent, and that new nationalities are a dream indulged in by shallow political philosophers who do not know what the terms mean. Nationality is like a painting of the great masters, mellowed and improved by age.

The people of Nova Scotia have chosen

hard times for themselves, their destiny is a bright one if they accept it and can only be marred by their own folly. Repeal of the Union would leave them in a bad position. Annexation would reduce them to beggary, burthened with taxes, for which they have received no equivalent, and drive out the whole race to make room for Yankee speculators. It is safe however to assume that such an issue is not on the cards and that our irate fellow subjects will get rid of their ill-humour as speedily as they assumed it. Of this they may rest assured that the Canadian people are likely to share with them all their future prosperity, and if the interests of the Empire permitted, would be equally willing to let them walk apart.

CANADIANS are too fond of going abroad for their ideas; and the proverb that a prophet has no honor in his own country has never been better exemplified than in the Dominion of Canada. The genius that cannot aspire, through force of circumstances or predilection, to shine in the sphere of politics is condemned, no matter how lofty its aspirations, or how well directed its efforts, to be mediocre from the simple fact that its powers are confined within the contracted sphere of provincial life. Perhaps this is only the natural consequence of our position as a people, and a reason is supplied by a few that those who aspire to lead have every requisite but one—ability. The reading public of Canada up to the present day have always looked across the ocean for mental pabulum, and no wonder, for it is a humiliating fact that, till a very recent date, we, as a people, have produced nothing worthy the attention of cultivated minds. It is true that a few instances are to be found where valuable contributions have been made to literature by men identified with this country, but such contributions have been made to the literature of countries foreign to each other, and to us, inasmuch as our homogeneity has ever been divided by language.

In literature, as in commerce, we are alike dependent on others from want of the necessary force. We must certainly be grateful for the material aid which we receive from others; but the intrusive—the unnecessary intrusion of the self-sufficient, and over-confident—as well in commerce, as in literature, the intrusion of men without the real power to advance us has, and will keep us in the mere state of Provincialists until, a might and main execution. We can raise ourselves above the necessity of enduring such a warp on our progress, and our respectability before the world.

It is a matter of regret that native energy, and talent do not receive the encouragement from our people which is not only their just right; but also the country's interest. It is a matter of dissatisfaction to many of our most patriotic citizens that such

energy, and talent, which failing here, save under a most disagreeable patronage, have to seek elsewhere the recognition which any other country in the world would cheerfully accord to its own people. It is a matter of more than disappointment to the progressive, while they are obliged to sacrifice the fellings natural to every man on being obliged to quit his country to seek the reward of his industry, that strangers to the soil are installed in the very paths which we might say, Providence designed him to fill, and mayhaps ornament.

For some years after the American Republic had been recognized even by Great Britain, it was a common remark that the young and fast growing nation could not forget the provincialism it had emerged from. Public opinion was entirely borrowed from England; for, some years after all connection ceased between the two countries, American literature was unread by Americans. Snobocracy, for a time, kept what might have been true appreciation: The disease of importation, which rejects proper nurture, and stimulates itself on that which is fatal, still held them in its grasp, until Washington Irvine's brain had to give birth to a Rip Van Winkle, and Cooper's honest pen directed itself against the nuisance. In fact it was till the war of 1812 that the commercial Metropolis of the neighboring country could divest itself of what Cooper, himself, called American provincialism.

We are more favorably situated than were our neighbors, at the period of their separation; for with our own educational institutions we have a source inexhaustible in the mother country. The growing minds of our country are more carefully tutored, their energies are more faithfully directed. Our share of talent is, at least, equal; yet it is almost sickening to view such disregard—we might say discouragement of native excellence and the almost exclusive patronage extended to mere foreign self-sufficiency.

It is, however, certain that our French Canadian literary aspirants meet much more encouragement from their *co-patriots*, than do their English speaking fellow country men.

Let us hope that our portion of the community may emulate our friends of Gallic origin, and by their encouragement bring the latest, but really positive genius of Canadians to its proper recognition

The approaching elections in the United States for the office of President, will present to dispassionate outsiders one of the most remarkable phases of political warfare that has yet been presented in the great Republic. Never since George Washington, with the cool gratification of his nature, resigned the direction of that nation at whose bloody baptism we had stood sponsor into the hands of succeeding men, who like rising gener-

er than their fathers, although they merely repeat with apish imitateness the faults of the past; has the people of the United States been called upon to decide questions of greater abstract, interest and importance. And it is from the very fact of their being abstract, and to bear fruit for good or evil in the future that the great difficulty lies. The battle of slavery has been fought, but not yet decided, and it is upon the action which the new President and Congress will take, that the future peace and stability of the Republic will depend.

To us Britishers who have been educated in a different school the difficulties of American Republicanism present a curious study, and, if we are wise, we will draw therefrom a useful lesson to apply to the construction of our own nationality. The population of the United States is pretty fairly divided into two grand parties: Republicans and Democrats; these include the various shades of dissension indicated by an outrageous nomenclature which is in itself an interesting study to an intelligent foreigner.

Apart from these two parties, there are two elements, which can hardly be called a lever for the mass of the population; these are Fenians and negroes. For the support of those peculiar powers, it is amusing to observe the contending parties bid, and note with what consummate truculence, certain people are ready to hoist either or both flags—black or green—reckless so that the grand object, votes, be attained. The Republicans, pretty certain of the negro vote, are making efforts to secure Fenian support also, but it is more than probable that the Democratic, or as we would express it, the Tory instincts—that extraordinary trait in the character of the American Fenian—will be sufficiently strong, if properly directed by the Democratic leaders, to secure that vote as some counterpoise to the southern negro majority.

However the contest may end, Canadians have but one object—peace—and will gladly lend their countenance to all whose efforts are directed towards securing that most desirable object for all who inhabit the continent.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—This flourishing Association intends to adhere strictly to the Wimbledon regulations in their Annual Tournament, on the 25th inst., and with a fine shed and offices on the ground, Pool Targets and Dummy etc., expect to have one of the finest matches ever held in Canada. The Association seem to be liberal to all comers, and we trust to see a good gathering from all parts of the Dominion. The Carton system of Targets, unfortunately, cannot be used this season, owing to the want of the necessary material, but next year, the Committee intend to make the Metropolitan a Wimbledon on a small scale. We wish the Association every success, and salute the members on their very

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

G. W.—We are glad to hear from you again, and will find room for your article next week. The numbers you require shall be sent. We perfectly understand the "joke" to which you refer, and hope your next period of silence will not be so long as the last.

"ADOPTED," Toronto.—A paper written without connection of ideas, and in defiance of all grammatical rules, badly spelled and unpunctuated, cannot be "for the Review."

"LT. W.," Leamington.—We will find room for your poem in a future number.

SUBSCRIBERS changing their places of residence will please notify us of the fact, giving the name of the Post Office to which their paper was formerly addressed as well as the one to which they remove. We would also be obliged to Post Masters if they would inform us in their usual notice, of the change of residence of persons to whom the *Review* is addressed.

The Ottawa Field Battery intends holding a Pic-nic at the picturesque grounds of G. B. L. Fellowes on the Ottawa River, on the 20th inst. The Steamer *Alexandra* has been chartered for the occasion, which will no doubt be a very pleasant affair.

As we anticipated, the Ottawa Garrison Artillery has been brigaded, and Major Forrest, its popular and efficient commander has been promoted the rank of Lieut Colonel, in Saturday's general orders.

REMITTANCES.

During the week ending August 15th, we have received on subscriptions as follows:—

Cobourg.—Lt. Col. D. E. B., \$2.00; Lt. W. J. S., \$2.00, per Lt. Col. B.; Lt. P. R., \$2.00, per Lt. Col. B.

Duntroon.—Lt. J. B., \$1.00.

Ottawa.—Lt. D. M., \$2.00; Capt. A. P., \$2.00

THE DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—We regret to state that En. Kelly of the 69th Regiment, London, Ontario, died at his quarters on Thursday morning last. He was unwell for some time past. His remains were interred with military honors yesterday afternoon. Deceased was well known in this town as a quiet, unassuming, gentlemanly young man, and was much respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*Brantford Courier*.

THE 34TH.—The Battalion flag has been completed and sent to Lt. Col. Fairbanks. It is a beautiful specimen of needlework. In the centre of the flag is a circle, having inscribed "Ontario Volunteers." In the centre of circle is a Beaver, surrounded with a wreath composed of the National Emblems, the Rose, Thistle Shamrock, and our own Maple Leaf. Beneath the circle on a scroll is the motto of the Battalion, Ready with

our Lives." Both flags of the Battalion will be on exhibition for a short time in the window of the store of Messrs. Gibbs, Lobb & Co.

COUNTY OF PERTH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday fortnight a meeting was held in the council room for the purpose of forming a rifle association. Lt. Col. Service occupied the chair, and Major James acted as secretary *pro tem*. It was resolved that the annual fee be \$2 to officers and civilians and \$1 to non-commissioned officers and privates of the 28th Batt. and 5th Batt., G. T. R. B. Major James, Capt. Stephenson, and D. B. Burritt were appointed a committee to procure subscribers, and report on Monday evening. The meeting then adjourned. A large and influential meeting was held in the same place on the evening above mentioned. The committee appointed to procure subscribers report as follows: Paid subscribers, —Lt. Col. Service, Major James, Adj. Scott, Capt. McFarlane, Capt. Smith, Lieut. W. M. Clark, Lieut. R. A. McGregor, Ensign Laing, Asst. Surgeon Jackson, Quarter Master Smithwick, D. B. Burritt, C. H. Ransom, A. Petrie, R. Smith, J. G. Smith, John Hamilton, T. R. Fuller, Robert Rutherford, John Ross, H. T. Butler, James Redford, M. P. L. Haynard, and Capt. Stephenson, Lieut. Clark, Ensign Bethune, Sergeant Kelly, Sergeant Lye, and Privates Jackson, Rastall, Cary, of the G. T. Brigade. Lt. Col. J. C. W. Daly, on motion of Mr. Smithwick, seconded by Mr. Burritt, was appointed patron of the Association, his name being adopted in preference to Lieut. Governor Howland. On motion of Capt. Smith, seconded by Capt. Stephenson, Lieut. Colonel Service was appointed President. Capt. MacFarlane and C. Ransom were unanimously appointed 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents. On motion of Capt. MacFarlane, seconded by Asst. Surgeon Jackson, Major Jaffies was appointed Secy-Trea. A council of seven was then appointed consisting of Capts. Stephenson and Smith, Adj. Scott, Quarter Master Smithwick, Messrs. J. G. Smith, Burritt, and Hayward. The Secretary was requested to forward \$40 to the D. R. A., at Ottawa, with a list of the members to be registered. The meeting then adjourned. The council will meet on Wednesday, at MacFarlane's rooms, at 9 p. m., for important business.—*Stratford Herald*.

THE NEW FOUND POEM.—The poem imputed to Milton still excites a great deal of attention, and has given rise to much controversy amongst the *literati*. Opinions are much divided as to the authorship of the lines, but I can see no reasons to alter the opinion expressed in a former letter, that it is an admirable imitation of Milton's style, and not the production of Milton himself. Another copy has been found which differs in some few words from the first discovery, and, notwithstanding the reiterated statement of Professor Bond, of the British Museum, that the handwriting is not that of Milton, Mr. Morley is unwilling to give way as to the authorship of it. Mr. Morley is perhaps as competent as any man to judge of the matter, but he would not like to see the posthumous child disinherited. He believes that the epitaph was written upon the poet's father, and the dates somewhat bear out the conclusion. Possibly the affair will always remain a matter of controversy, but in every future edition of Milton's works the poem should be included, of course with some doubts as to its authenticity, but yet as being quite worthy to rank beside the genuine productions of the poet himself.



METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

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

LIST OF MATCHES.

TO TAKE PLACE ON THE

HADEAU RIFLE RANGE,

AT OTTAWA,

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

I. INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—40 dollars. To Squad making highest aggregate Score.
SECOND PRIZE,—Silver Cup, presented by the Proprietors of the "United Service Gazette," to the highest individual aggregate Score.
 To be competed for by 8 representatives by birth or descent of England, Scotland, Ireland, France and such other nationalities, as may choose to enter; Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; 3 shots at each; Snider Rifles; Hythe at first, and any position at the others; no sighting shots allowed. Entrance 1 dollar per man. [Entries are now closed for the first three countries named.]

II. VOLUNTEER MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—20 dollars.
SECOND "—15 dollars.
THIRD "—Silver Tankard, presented by Messrs Young & Radford,--value, 10 dollars.
FOURTH "—8 dollars.
FIFTH "—6 dollars.
SIXTH "—Courier Bag, presented by James Hope & Co.,--value 5 dollars.
 9 Prizes of 3 dollars each.
 Ranges 200 and 300 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; Hythe position. Open to all Volunteers, and Officers and Soldiers of H. M. Service. Entrance 25 cents.

III. ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—20 dollars.
SECOND "—Silver Cup, presented by James Harris, Esq.,--value 15 dollars.
THIRD "—8 dollars.
 3 Prizes of 4 dollars each.
 Ranges 300, 500 and 700 yards, 3 shots at each; any rifle; any position. Open to all comers. Entrance 50 cents.

IV. ASSOCIATION MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—Silver Cup, presented by Lieut. Colonel Coffin.
SECOND "—15 dollars.
THIRD "—10 dollars.
FOURTH "—Mr. Nelson's Special Prize, value 6 dollars.
FIFTH "—5 dollars.
 7 Prizes of 2 dollars each.
 Ranges 400 and 200 yards, 5 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to members of the Association only. Entrance 25 cents.

V. BATTALION MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—50 dollars.
SECOND "—Tweed Suit, presented by Messrs. Robertson, Lawrence & Co.,--value 20 dollars,--to the highest individual aggregate score.
 Ranges 200, 400, and 600 yards; 3 shots at first two and 4 at last range; Hythe position; Government Enfield Rifles. Open to ten men of any Volunteer Brigade, Battalion, Prov. Brig., Prov. Bn., or Regiment of H. M. Army. Entrance per ten men, 5 dollars.

VI. HOTEL KEEPERS' PRIZE TO VOLUNTEERS.

FIRST PRIZE,—30 dollars.
SECOND "—25 dollars.
THIRD "—15 dollars.
FOURTH "—Case of Claret presented by Mr. Robert Gilpin,--value 10 dollars.
 4 Prizes of 5 dollars each; 3 Prizes of 3 dollars each; 1 Prize of 2 dollars.
 Ranges 500, 400 and 200 yards, 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to all Volunteers, and officers and men of H. M. Service. Entrance twenty-five cents.

VII. MILITARY BREECH-LOADING RIFLE PRIZES.

(For Rapidity and Accuracy combined.)

FIRST PRIZE,—10 dollars—For the highest number of points, each hit counting one point in addition to points secured.
SECOND "—Set Photographs, presented by Mr. E. Spencer, for the next highest.
FIRST PRIZE,—10 dollars—For the highest number of points.
SECOND "—5 dollars—For the next highest.
FIRST PRIZE,—10 dollars—For the highest number of hits.
SECOND "—5 dollars—For the next highest.
 Range 200; time one minute; any breech-loader, magazines not to be used; any position. Entrance 50 cents. Competitors may enter three times on repayment of the fee, but can only take one prize.

VIII. OFFICERS' MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—Photograph of the Winner, by Wm. Notman, Esq.,--value 25 dollars.
SECOND "—Revolver, presented by T. Isaac, Esq.,--value 16 dollars.
THIRD "—Valise, presented by Geo. May, Esq.,--value 10 dollars.
FOURTH "—Officers' pair Crimean Boots, presented by Messrs. Angus & Huckell,--value 9 dollars.
FIFTH "—Riding Whip, presented by Mr. T. Warwick,--value 5 dollars.
SIXTH "—Pair Binocular Glasses, presented by Mr. R. Kenly, Jr.,--value 5 dollars.
SEVENTH "—Mr. Offord's special prize,--value 5 dollars.
EIGHTH "—Meerchaum Pipe, presented by Messrs. Gelhausen & Dupuis,--value 3 dollars.
 Ranges 200 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to officers of the Volunteer Force and of H. M. Service. Entrance 1 dollar.

IX. THE METROPOLITAN "RIFLE OAKS."

Sweepstakes, 50c. each, Divided into three prizes.
FIRST PRIZE,—Half the sum subscribed.
SECOND "—Three-fifths of do.
THIRD "—The remaining two-fifths.
 Minus 25 per cent. deducted for the Association.
 Ranges 500 yards, 5 shots; any position; Government Enfield Rifles. Open to all comers.

X. COMPANY MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—25 dollars.
SECOND "—50 dollars.
 Liqueur Stand presented by the Proprietor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW to the highest individual Score.
 Ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; Hythe position. Open to 5 men of all efficient companies of Volunteer Militia in the Dominion of Canada and in H. M. Army. Entrance per company two dollars fifty cents.

XI. ALL COMERS' MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—25 dollars.
SECOND "—Mr. Rodgers' Special Prize,--value 15 dollars.
THIRD "—10 dollars.
FOURTH "—8 dollars.
FIFTH "—6 dollars.
 3 Prizes of 3 dollars each.
 Ranges 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, 3 shots at each; any rifle; any position. Open to all comers. Entrance 50 cents.

XII. ASSOCIATION MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—15 dollars.
SECOND "—10 dollars.
THIRD "—O'Meara's & Co's. Special Prize,--value 7 dollars.
FOURTH "—5 dollars.
FIFTH "—3 dollars.
 Ranges 700 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each; any rifle; any position. Open to members of the Association only. Entrance 25 cents.

XIII. CHALLENGE MATCH.

Twenty Marksmen of the Metropolitan District vs. any Twenty in Canada.
FIRST PRIZE,—60 dollars.
SECOND "—10 dollars.
 Ranges 300, 500 and 700 yards, 3 shots each; Hythe position; Government Enfield Rifles. Entrance per man, 1 dollar.
 [If a team representing all Canada cannot be organized, the entrance money shall be returned, and the prizes forfeited to the Association.]

XIV. CONSOLATION MATCH.

FIRST PRIZE,—A Hay Rifle, presented by Major Grant,--value 25 dollars.

SECOND "—A Magic Lantern and Views, presented by John Leslie, Esq.,--value 20 dollars.
THIRD "—Double Barrelled Fowling Piece, presented by Mr. T. Birckett,--value 15 dollars.
FOURTH "—Silver Watch, presented by Mr. N. Morrison,--value 12 dollars.
FIFTH "—Pair of Parian Marble Vases, presented by W. Allen, Esq.,--value 10 dollars.
SIXTH "—Case of Claret, presented by D. T. Browne & Co., value 10 dollars.
SEVENTH "—Mr. Crosby's Special Prizes,--value 4 dollars.
EIGHTH "—Parian Marble Statuette, presented by Mr. Boyden,--value 4 dollars.
NINTH "—Mr. Philemon Wright's Special Prize,--value 3 dollars.
TENTH "—Set of Deer Horns, presented by Mr. James Thompson,--value 3 dollars.
ELEVENTH—Carrol Ryan's Works, presented by the author,--value 2 dollars.
TWELFTH—Cash 2 dollars.

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

XV. MAYOR AND CORPORATION PRIZE.

Silver Cup, presented by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa,--value 50 dollars.
 Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards; 3 shots at each. Government Enfield Rifles; Hythe position. Open only to Members of all City Volunteer Corps. Entrance 25 cents.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

FIRST PRIZE,—20 dollars, for the highest individual Aggregate Score in Matches II and VI.
SECOND PRIZE,—18 dollars, for the highest individual Aggregate Score in Matches III. and XI.
THIRD PRIZE,—Case of Sherry, presented by King Arnold; Esq., for highest individual Aggregate Score in matches IV. and XII.

POOL TARGETS.

Open to all comers. No. 1 open to Enfield Rifles, and No. 1 to any Rifle not contrary to Rule 7. Persons competing at the Pool Targets must register their names with the officer in charge; at the same time paying entrance fee of 10 cents. At the conclusion of each day's firing the money will be counted up, one-third going to the Association, and the balance will be divided equally to each bull's eye. The Committee will endeavour to get through at least three matches a day.
 N.B.—Non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. Service pay half entrance fee in all matches open to them, with the exception of the Battalion and Company matches, and at the Pool targets. They also may become members of the Association, on the same footing as non-commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer Force.
 Two sighting shots will be allowed at all ranges beyond, and not inclusive of 400 yards on payment of 10 cents.

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

Firing shall commence each day at 9 a.m.

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

C. E. PERRY,
 Capt. & Secy.

Several Rifle marches are on the tapis between the companies of the Battalion, No. 4 of Whity being the principal challenger. Arrangements are being made between No. 4, Whitby, Greenwood, Uzbridge, Cannington and others to fire company matches. It is possible they will be shot, at the coming Sept. match. The marksmen of the companies are practicing for the Rifle contest as well as the busy season will allow.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

For "THE REVIEW."

WIMBLEDON.

BY MAJOR CHAS. A. BOULTON, LATE 100TH REGT.

(Concluded.)

The amusements of the camp are various to suit the tastes of all. A large tent made for this purpose is pitched every year, and fitted up with a stage, and all the necessary appurtenances of a theatre, and two or three times a week Amateur Theatricals take place, got up principally by the St. George's Rifles, assisted by professional talent from town for the female parts. Readings from *Pickwick* etc., by amateurs are also given, and the fund generally gets the benefit of one of the excellent entertainments of the "Bona Fide Christy Minstrels" from the St. James' Hall. You are made sure of a merry evening at this theatre. The proceeds go to the funds of the N. R. A. Another large circular open tent is put up "pro bono publico," affording a pleasant shade, where the band of the London Scottish enlivens the camp with music during the mid-day rest, and at other times. That corps each year is accompanied by its band. Under this tent also, Divine Service is performed on Sunday, where you have an opportunity of hearing some noted preacher, who volunteers his services for that occasion. It is a popular place of worship for the public. On one occasion, when the troops were marched there, the colonel, finding every seat occupied, politely said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, you are all welcome to my seat, but I must request you to vacate the remainder for the troops, as the camp service is for their benefit," upon which the seats were good humouredly vacated. On week day evenings this is the favorite resort of "Sungists," where may be heard "The Sea is merry England's," "Britons never shall be slaves," and similar songs, which Englishmen so delight in, and thus going from one part of the camp to another, in the calm July evening, all are to be seen enjoying themselves; the Highland corps with their bagpipes and reels attract a great many admirers. There also is the counties' Square, where a marquee is allotted to each county, represented in the competition, and the passer by may hear the members of the various corps discussing in the different dialects the events of the day, and speculating on their hopes of the morrow. In addition to the tents pitched by Government, several corps have formed their own camps, rendering themselves independent of any of the advantages I have alluded to, the example of which was first set by the well known and hospitable "Victorias," but not followed till the last year or so. Some of these private camps are very neatly laid out and fenced off, and kitchens established according to the ingenuity of the proprietors, here all classes of society are to be seen, assisting one another, diving into the mysteries of

the cuisine etc. All distinctions are sunk in this camp life and all sorts of people meet together, I saw the Duke of Wellington (the Colonel of the Sutherland Rifles) enjoying a beefsteak still spluttering from the camp fire, along side of him that celebrated Philanthropist, who attained notoriety about that time by his individual experience of the horrors of a night in the casual wards of London, endured by him for the benefit of his fellow creatures. These different corps entertain their friends in a most hospitable manner. Punch is brewed in the evening and dispensed liberally, songs and dancing kept up with great spirit till last post sounds at 11 o'clock, when the National anthem may be heard from dozens of different choruses; within 15 minutes, "Lights out," sounds, when all is quiet save an occasional benighted one, who is anathematizing, as he stumbles over the tent ropes, which calls forth a corresponding anathema from the interior. Illuminations are well got up twice a week. At 9 o'clock the entire camp is brilliantly lighted by hundreds of lamps, which flash forth at the same instant from the tops of the flag poles, butts, etc. The private camps also, vie with each other in the beauty of their illumination, Chinese lanterns, electric and lime lights prevailing. A Balloon with a brilliant light attached, sent up one evening, was visible for about 25 minutes. A couple of days after, a paragraph under the head of "Phenomenon," appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, describing our balloon so accurately as a meteor, that it reminded us of the gentlemen whom Dickens describes, as having discovered a Phenomenon, when Mr. Winks accidentally opened his dark lantern, while searching for his Fiancee. The camp is visited by 10 or 15,000 people daily from London and the country round, the Prince and the Princess of Wales generally pay it a visit; the Duke of Cambridge and all the military authorities also take a great interest in the proceedings. About 5 or 6,000 Volunteers have this year competed for prizes. A plan of the camp and ranges, and a programme giving information for the day's firing is printed every morning for sale, so that the Volunteers have no difficulty in finding the firing point at the correct time. Members of these corps, who have visited private camps, but have not joined them, frequently atone for their absence by sending down a cask of beer, or case of wine; and the ladies endeavour to relieve somewhat the arduous duties of cookery, by contributing hampers of turkeys, delicacies, etc., to their friends in camp. The finances of the N. R. A. are in a healthy condition, having a good credit in the Bank, though the expenditure is £500 a day. The Belgians this year added to the general liveliness, about 150 of them came over, and their foreign uniforms were very picturesque, but for any purpose of shooting they might as well have remained at home, as they could not compete in any

way with our Volunteers, they fire only at very short distances and had a target told for their especial benefit, with a prize to shoot for, as their rifles are poor, and what struck me as being very peculiar, do not remain at half cock.

Having given a general description of the camp and its interior economy, I will endeavour to describe some of the proceedings that attract so many volunteers and people. The National Rifle Association was organized almost immediately after the Volunteers were formed, for the purpose of encouraging rifle practice throughout the Kingdom, and comparing the first year 1860 with this present year 1866, the country has reason to be proud of the results, both as regards improvement in firing and members competing. It has been found necessary to increase the number of ranges to 85 or 90. The long ranges are lettered, and the short ones are numbered both at the butt and firing point, and of a size sufficiently large to be easily distinguished from any point within the enclosure. The size and painting of the targets is similar to that of the Service. The system of marking has been brought to great perfection both for safety and accuracy. The markers are all stationed in a pit at the foot of the target and 3 or 4 feet in front of it, this is covered in, and a view of the target is obtained through a thick glass trap door, thus obviating the danger arising from the splashes of the bullets, from which many slight accidents used to occur. After a shot is fired, the trap door is let down, and a black, white, or red disc, with a brush attached to it, is placed over the shot, showing its position first and washing it out after, so that the next man has a clean target to fire at, and mistakes cannot now occur. The event of the meeting is the Queen's prize, open to Volunteers only, fired for by squads of twelve men from each battallion: there is great competition for a place in this squad, which is obtained by shooting merit only. The Queen's prize is divided into two stages, and 100 prizes are distributed, to the hundred best shots in the first stage, sixty of whom only compete in the second stage i. e. 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, with new Whitworth Rifles supplied by the council, thirty of these are given to the thirty best shots in the first stage, the last two or three rounds at 1,000 yards, are fired with great care and amid much excitement. It takes seven or eight days to complete the firing for this prize; so many compete this year, I think 1,200 if not more entered, so much honor is attached to the winning of it; and it is indeed a Queenly prize, a cup or money value of £250, with the gold badge and gold medal of the Association, and also the before mentioned hundred prizes in the first stage. Prizes for Volunteers only are fired for in most cases, with the Enfield Rifle and Hyth regulations. All comers prizes are fired for with any rifle and any position. One of the best pri-

is that presented by the Honorable Colonel Lindsay, of the St. George's Rifles, divided into two stages, the first is for the St. George's challenge vase, value £250, with thirty prizes in addition, consisting of enameled jewels of St. George, and purses of five Dragon Sovereigns; second stage the Dragon Cup valued £50. Another handsome prize is the China challenge Cup, value, £525, with £50 added presented by the Volunteers in China. The Prince of Wales' is also a good one, £200. The prizes of the London and South Western Railway Company, the Saturday Review, the Henry Peek, and Earl Ducie's are among the best, though there are many more equally good, the last named are "All Comers," i. e. open to the whole world. Hundreds of prizes are open to Volunteers and the world, and many without entrance fee. A good shot might go to Wimbledon and bring away £600 or £700, so great is the liberality in giving prizes. Besides there are sundry matches, the one that attracts most attention is the Public Schools Match between Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Marlborough. The Lords and Commons often have a match also. The competition between England, Scotland and Ireland, is very interesting, the squads are composed of the best shots, of the best shooting countries in the world, and splendid shooting is to be seen when watching them, but of 280 shots at the long ranges fired this year by the Scotch, only 8 were missed; so that if any of the colonies send a team to compete also, their work will be cut out for them, though it is to be hoped it won't deter them from joining in before long. A new system of firing and marking, has been adopted lately from the Swiss, called Swiss Carton Target, it is a favorite, place of resort, the sign painting of the Target is the same as ordinary, but made very light, on a wooden frame covered with pasteboard, in the centre is nailed a carton, a circular piece of pasteboard about 8 inches in diameter, when hit, this carton is removed and registered to the firer; there are two kinds of prizes, centrals and cartons, centrals are for those shots nearest the centre, and hitting a carton entitles a man to a prize, who can fire as often as he pleases for a shilling a shot. When the target is struck, it disappears, the shot hole is pasted over, or carton removed, and it reappears. There are a great number of pool targets at 200 or 600 yards, very small bulls' eyes, a shilling a shot, after one fourth has been deducted for the N. R. A., the remainder is divided between the Bulls eyes and centrals. The running deer and the running man are conducted on the same principles, and create a great deal of fun, especially when the black flag is hoisted, that the haunch is hit, and a fine of eighteen pence is inflicted. Another prize of a novel character has been introduced, for the best score in 5 minutes, running 50 yards, between every two shots. I was fortunate this year in being put in charge of the trial of breech-loaders, which are now creating so much excitement, I had therefore a good opportunity of inspecting the different inventions brought forward for trial, and witnessing their results, which were very interesting. Many were brought forward, some of great merit, others the reverse. The Spencer repeating Rifle made the best shooting combined with rapidity, but was fired by a very skillful marksman, (Mr. Peterkin of the Cam-

bridge corps) and manufactured very carefully by Rigby of Dublin, he discharged it 36 times in 3 minutes, and got 10 bulls eyes, 15 centrals and 11 overs on a single target, with a 4 inch bulls eye, at 200 yards. Nearly all of those made in America were apt to jam in firing rapidly. The Remington breech loader fired 51 shots in 3 minutes but scarcely hit the target at all and discharged a very small bullet, the machinery was simple, but if it got out of order would prove dangerous. I saw afterwards that the Austrians had ordered a large number of these, they sent an agent over (a military man), to attend the trial and report accordingly. The best rifle to my eye, was the Berdan, which for simplicity and accuracy was equal to any; it was an Enfield conversion, and I believe has since been adopted by the Americans. The Snider was not brought forward for trial, as it had been adopted by the Government, after all I have seen of it, I think it equals any for usefulness and simplicity. Westly Richard's invention is worthy of notice also. The foreigners appear much astonished at the good firing of the English volunteers, none more so than the Austrian agent, (a Nobleman and a Colonel) who was watching Mitford & Henry with their respective rifles, they each got 9 Bulls eyes out of 10 shots at 200 yards, Bulls eyes 4 inch square, his English friend who was doing the honors of Wimbledon, told him that it was an every day occurrence. The Belgians did not attempt to compete with them, a couple of them came to a pool target I was at, and after expending half a Sovereign, (which seemed to frighten them rather) they got a centre, and on being presented with a ticket duly initiated, they went off perfectly charmed, imagining they had got a small fortune. N. B. It was only worth four pence.

On the last day, Saturday, a grand Volunteer review is held. A grand stand and platform is erected, and the prizes are distributed. This year, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was graciously pleased to present them, which made them doubly dear to all Volunteers and Englishmen. The review generally musters about 30,000 men together, and like all other reviews, is much enjoyed by the people. Ten days after the close, the common resumes its original appearance.

THREATS of rough treatment having been advised by some of the unprincipled Halifax papers to the Canadian Ministers on their arrival at Halifax, the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE deemed it his duty to address the following letter to the Editor of the Halifax *Morning Chronicle*, which, we are happy to say, produced the desired effect:—

SIR,—The papers inform us that Sir John A. Macdonald and his lady, and perhaps Mr. Cartier, are coming down to Nova Scotia on a visit, and the editor of an evening paper bespeaks for them (should they come) discourteous treatment if not rougher handling. I regret to see this spirit manifested in any quarter. Where actual war rages flags of truce are respected, and the soldiers in the field exchange courtesies across their lines, which lend the grace of chivalry to the sternest conflicts. Roderick Dhu shared his plaid and his heather couch with Fitz James though ready and anxious to cross swords with him in the morning. We have taught the public men of Canada and of England within the past two years that the people of Nova Scotia are men and not cravens. Let us show them now that we are gentlemen and

not ruffians. One rude word, one act of discourtesy would disgrace us all and bring such discredit on our cause as to make it hopeless hereafter. Nineteen Nova Scotians traversed the *Canadas* last fall and sojourned for forty days in the Capital of the Dominion. Though the great majority of them were known to be hostile to the fundamental law under which the Legislature was convened, and not very friendly to the Government, though I and others denounced the acts and the policy of the majority on all suitable occasions with indignant freedom of speech, yet from the time we entered Canada till we came out of it we received from all classes of the people hospitable and courteous treatment. I passed through the crowded corridors of the House of Commons with my hot words ringing in the ears of the people I met, but they never offered one insult, and at 3 o'clock in the morning I often went to my lodgings alone, as little apprehensive of obstruction or offence as I would have been in the streets of Halifax. Let us hear no more, than, of different treatment of Canadians, high or low, in any part of the Province. If we have lost our constitution let us preserve our manners. The Secretary of State and the Imperial Parliament have thrown upon the Canadian Government the responsibility of action in the great controversy which, at the present moment perplex us all. It would appear that its leaders have promptly responded, and will come here to discuss with the Nova Scotians such remedial measures as they may have to propose. We are bound to give them a fair hearing and courteous treatment. Is our case so bad that we are afraid to discuss it on our own soil with the leading men of Canada? Are we so strong that we can afford to outrage the public sentiment of the whole world by reckless disregard of all the usage of civilized diplomacy? I think not, and hasten to say that I should deeply regret if any indiscretion were to sully a course which has hitherto been conducted with dignity and temper, which have challenged the respect even of those to whom we have stood opposed. I am quite sure that on reflection, the writer to whose article I refer, and whose views it is possible I may have misapprehended, will concur in the opinions which I consider it a public duty thus frankly to express.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE.

The friends of Garibaldi in this country will regret to learn that the General, according to a statement in the *Pungolo* of Naples, is suffering so severely from a rheumatic attack, that he is compelled to go about on crutches. The same journal says that the statement of certain journals that the General intends to go to Florence, and take part in the final sittings of the Chamber, is utterly unfounded.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEER'S
HAND BOOK FOR FIELD SERVICE,
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MAJOR T. C. SCOBLE,
37th Battalion "Haldimand Rifles" C. V. M.

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King street, Toronto.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, Ottawa, 14th August, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1. Port Colborne "Field Battery." To be 1st Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Frank King, M.D., vice Schofield, resigned.

Ottawa Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery. This Brigade having completed its establishment to six Batteries, will be hereafter distinguished as the "Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery." To be Lieut.-Colonel: Major Alfred G. Forrest.

19th Lincoln Battalion of Infantry. No. 5 Company, Clinton. The resignation of Ensign W. F. Walker is hereby accepted.

21st Battalion "The Richelieu Light Infantry." No. 2 Company, St. Johns.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign Edouard Lefavre, vice A. Drolet, whose resignation is hereby accepted. To be Ensign (temporary): Charles Porlier, Gentleman, M.S., vice Lefavre, promoted.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock. No. 2 Company, Embro. To be Lieutenant (temporary): Ensign Hugh Ross, M.S., vice Duncan, promoted. This appointment to date from 9th March, 1866, the date at which the recommendation for the promotion is said to have been forwarded to, but did not reach Head Quarters, having gone astray.

43rd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry. No. 1 Company, Lansdowne. To be Ensign, (temporary): Sergeant Thomas Cornett, M.S., vice J. Greer, left the limits. The Quarter-Master appointed to this Battalion, by the General Order of the 3rd July last, should be "Michael John Reid," and not "Michael Reid," as was therein stated.

42nd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry. No. 1 Company, Bell's Corners. To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Sergeant Major Alexander Stewart, vice J. Dawson, left the limits.

Bobcaygeon Infantry Company. Ensign Charles L. Coulter, having held a 2nd Class Military School Certificate at the time of his appointment, is confirmed temporarily in his rank from that date.

2nd Infantry Company, Three Rivers. This company having become disorganized, is now removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

No. 2. The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, officers acting till further orders, viz: An Infantry Company at Howick, County of Huron, to be No. 8 Company, 33rd Battalion.

To be Captain: Charles William Pickford, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant: Robert Leech, Gentleman.

To be Ensigns: John Kaine, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Fenwick, County of Welland, to be No. 3 Company, 44th Battalion.

To be Captain: A. H. Haney, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant: C. Currey, Gentleman.

To be Ensign: J. L. Haney, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Ingersoll Grammar and Common School Drill Association.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Ingersoll, in the Regimental Division of Oxford, under the command of Captain Michael Walsh, to be composed of the Masters and Pupils of the Ingersoll Grammar and Common Schools, and to be styled "The Ingersoll Grammar and Common School Drill Association."

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief. P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.



DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

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

Table listing prizes for the All Comers' Match: 1st prize \$250, 2nd do 100, 3rd, 5 prizes at \$20 each 100, 10 prizes of \$10 do 100, 10 do of \$5 do 50.

\$600

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

Table listing prizes for Wimbledon regulations: 5 highest scores \$20 each, 10 second highest do 10, 10 third do do 5, 2nd stage at 800 and 1,000 yds.: To be shot for by the 40 highest scores in the first stage. Highest score \$250, 2nd do do 100.

Entrance fee to match \$1. For all comers' the shooting shall—unless otherwise specified—be in any position. No fixed artificial rest shall be allowed, unless otherwise specified. Any description of rifle not exceeding 10 lbs weight, exclusive of ramrod.

DOMINION OF CANADA PRIZE.—Open to all certified and efficient members of regularly embodied corps of Volunteer Militia, or Militia and members of the Staff who are also members of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. "EFFICIENCY"—To be understood as having been a member of the corps previous to the 1st July, 1868, to have performed the number of days drill required by the law of the Province in which his corps is organized.

Table listing prizes for Dominion of Canada Prize: Certificate to be signed by the officer commanding the corps to which the competitor belongs. 1st prize \$500, 30 " of \$20 600, 30 " of \$10 300, Total \$1,400.

To be competed for in two stages. First Stage—5 rounds each, at 300, 400 and 500 yards. The thirty men making the highest scores to receive each \$20 and a badge of 1st class. The next thirty highest to receive each ten dollars, and a badge of 2nd class. Second Stage—5 rounds each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the 60 winners of prizes in the 1st stage. The competitor making the highest score to receive \$500 and a special badge. To be shot for in both stages with the Government Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance 50 cents.

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

Table listing prizes for Provincial Match: First prize to the highest aggregate score, a piece of plate worth \$300, To the highest individual score 50, To the second highest individual score 30, To the third highest individual score 20.

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

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

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

Table listing prizes for All Comers' International Match: 1st Prize \$300, 2nd " 150, 10 Prizes of \$15 150.

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

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATION PRIZE.—To be competed for by members of affiliated associations who are also members of the Dominion R. A. 1st Prize \$200, Highest individual score 150, 10 second highest \$15 each 150, 10 next highest \$5 each 50.

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

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

Table listing prizes for Military District Prize: To highest aggregate score \$400, [in plate or money], Highest individual score 100, Next ten highest individual scores 10 dollars each 100, Do do do 5 dollars each 50.

\$600

Possession to be decided by five shots at 800 yds. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards. Entrance fee ten dollars.

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

1st Prize \$250
Highest individual score 30
2nd highest do do 20
10 next highest ten dollars each 100
10 do do five dollars each 50

Individual possession of prize of 250 dollars (which will be given in plate or in money) to be decided upon by three shots each at 500 yards.

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 five dollars each 100

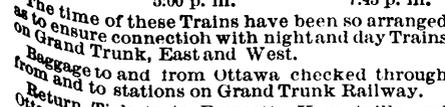
Ranges 300, 400 and 600 yards. 3 shots at each range. Government Enfields or converted Snider Enfield rifles are to be used.

Two Sighting Shots will be allowed at Ten Cents per Shot. The Council have determined to adopt the Wimbledon Regulations of 1867, as far as applicable to the Prizes now offered for competition.

These Regulations will be printed and issued as speedily as possible. Rifle Associations, whether Regimental or otherwise, are referred to No. 4 of the Dominion Rifle Association Rules.

Subscribers under Rule 2 will be accepted up to 15th September. C. STUART, Captain, Secretary.

Ottawa, July 16th, 1868.



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

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

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

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

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

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

THE above work is now in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all cities, towns, villages, etc., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, &c., in each locality.

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WILSON & PATTERSON, MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452, St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 1y

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

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

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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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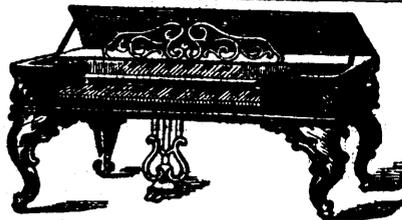
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