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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, JUNE 26 1868.

No. 3.

LINES

Respectfully inscribed to the W. Master, Wardens and Brethren of Dalhousie Lodge, No. 571, E. R. A. F. A. M., Ottawa, June 24, 1868;

BY CARROLL RYAN.

As through the dreary wilderness
The chosen people bore,
In danger, exile and distress,
The Ark of God, and o'er
Their path that awful Presence rose,
Alike in travail and repose,
Eternally before;

So, through the Wilderness of Time,
Down ages long and dark,
Is borne in majesty sublime
Our sacred, mystic Ark,
And though that awful Presence may
Not meet your gaze by night and day,
Our souls retain its mark.

When rash and savage foes assailed
With blind and furious hate,
The Sacred Order still prevailed
More gloriously great,
And round the sacred symbol stand
The good and wise of ev'ry land,
Immovable as Fate.

And, like to them, within our hearts,
We keep the unveiled,
As God in Earth's remotest parts
Most precious things concealed;
And he who seeks a lofty prize
Must labor and be calm and wise,
And never faint nor yield.

The labors of your hands are small
To what must yet be done,
Ere ye will hear the Master's call
Beyond the setting sun.
The star which erst afforded light
Will sink at last in endless night,
To cease as it begun.

But o'er the tomb Transgression made
The evergreen shall grow,
For those who rest beneath its shade
That star again shall glow.
In Heaven's eastern portal grand
The Master-Architect shall stand
Whom worthy Craftsmen know.

The Temple then will be complete
And labor all be o'er,
And the Great Lodge on earth will meet,
To close not evermore,
Within that City which the Seer
In Patmos saw from Heav'n appear,
Unseen by man before.

Then, from the South, and East and West,
The toilers shall repair
To find an everlasting rest
From grief, and sin, and care,
With Wisdom, Strength and Beauty crowned,
Immortal as the Love profound
Which will unite them there.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XIV.

General Amherst, who had been created a Baronet for his meritorious services, left New York on the 3rd of May, en route for Oswego, where he encamped on the 9th of July. His plan of campaign for the final conquest of Canada embraced a combined movement down the St. Lawrence, which he commanded in person; and by way of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River, which was entrusted to Colonel Haviland, while General Murray, who had been reinforced by some troops under Lord Rollo, was to ascend the St. Lawrence, with the intention of sweeping all the minor posts between Quebec and Montreal, where the forces were to be concentrated. Amherst's force consisted of 10,142 men of all ranks, with 706 Indians, under Sir W. Johnson; Haviland's of 3,500, and Murray's of 2,400. On the 5th of August General Amherst's force embarked on Lake Ontario, and on the 13th arrived at Point Barriol, the present village of Brockville, a few miles above the present city of Ogdensburg, on the North side of the St. Lawrence, where the French had a very good dock, in which they built their vessels. The armed vessels under the command of Captain Loring, had got entangled in the numerous intricate channels of the Thousand Islands, and were unable to cover the movements of the army, which was in some degree impeded by the attentions of an armed vessel. On the 17th Colonel Williamson was ordered to attack her with the row galleys, well manned. After a severe action of four hours duration, she struck her colors. This vessel mounted ten twelve-pounders, and was manned by one hundred men, twelve of whom were killed or wounded. The same day the troops arrived at Oswegatchie (now Ogdensburg) where they were detained till the necessary reconnoissance of the works on Isle Royale, could be made. This fortlet, situated on an Island at the head of the Galops Rapids, was of some strength, the whole island being surrounded with an abbatis of felled trees, prevented a landing except at the Northern end, under a five gun

battery; a line of intrenchment, armed with artillery, had next to be passed, then a wet ditch in the centre of which a strong palisado was placed, and then the fort itself mounting twenty four pieces of heavy artillery. The plan of this work was a hexagon without bastions, consequently the defence of the connecting curtains was very bad, and it was as impossible to make a prolonged resistance as to pass it with such a flotilla as the transport of the British army rendered necessary. Its character was proved by the destruction of one of the row galleys and some boats which attempted to pass Point Iroquois. After five days resistance M. Pouchot, the Commandant, surrendered himself and garrison as prisoners of war on the 25th. This was the officer who commanded at Niagara, and surrendered it to Sir W. Johnson the year before. On the 30th of August the troops embarked on the perilous navigation of the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, and on the 5th of September encamped on the Isle Perrault, having lost twenty-nine boats belonging to regiments, seventeen whale boats, seventeen artillery boats, one row galley and eighty-eight men. On the 6th inst., the troops landed at Lachine. The country people and Indians had flocked in to take the oaths of allegiance and neutrality. On the same night they invested the city of Montreal.

The troops under command of Colonel Haviland embarked at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, on the 11th of August, and on the 16th encamped on the left bank of the Richelieu, above the Isle aux Noix. On the 24th he opened fire from three batteries of artillery, and one of mortars on the French fort. On the night of the 27th M. de Bouganville retired from the Island, leaving a garrison of thirty men, who were made prisoners. From this point he advanced against St. John, which was also evacuated, and finally encamped on the Island of St. Thomas.

General Murray, with a fleet consisting of the *Perseverance* of 40 guns; *Diana*, 36 guns; *Porcupine*, 16 guns; a brigantine of 8 guns; five galleys, mounting on 20-pounder each; four galleys of one 12-pounder each; forty

transports and twenty six boats sailed for Quebec on the 14th of June, was detained for twelve days by contrary winds, at Richelieu Rapids, and having learned at the mouth of the Richelieu river that two regiments which General Amherst had ordered from the garrison at Louisburg to cover his retreat if he should be compelled to abandon Quebec had arrived in that city, he ordered them to join him at once, which they effected after some trouble, on 21st August. Murray's progress had been one continual skirmish up the river—the French troops under Bourlamaque, falling back from post to post. On the 27th the fleet anchored at Varannes, when a detachment was sent ashore to dislodge the French troops, which being effected, the rest of the army was disembarked, and encamped on the Island of St. Theresa, where it was joined by Haveland's force on the 7th of September. On the same evening the troops were re-embarked and landed without opposition at Point aux Trembles, and on the 8th encamped within one mile of Montreal, having first opened communications with General Sir Jeffrey Amherst's force. The morning after the investment of the city General Amherst received a letter from the Marquis Vaudreuil, proposing terms of capitulation, which after some little delay was agreed to, and thus further resistance being impossible, Canada became an integral portion of the British Empire.

As a full knowledge of the important document by which this transfer was effected is necessary to thoroughly understand the reasons why the gallant Canadians, who fought so hardily and well for their French Sovereign, became loyal and contented subjects of the King of Great Britain, it is given in full, as follows:

Articles of Capitulation between His Excellency General Amherst, Commander-in-Chief of His Britannic Majesty's troops and forces in North America, and His Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Grand Croix of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King in Canada.

Article I. Twenty-four hours after the signing of the present capitulation the English General shall cause the troops of His Britannic Majesty to take possession of the gates of the town of Montreal, and the English garrison shall not come into the place till after the French troops shall have evacuated it.

Answer.—The whole garrison of Montreal must lay down their arms, and shall not serve during the present war. Immediately after the signing of the present capitulation the King's troops shall take possession of the gates, and shall post the guards necessary to preserve good order in the town.

II. The troops and the militia who are now in garrison in the town of Montreal shall go out with all the honors of war. Six pieces of cannon and one mortar, which shall be put on board the vessels, when the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall embark, with ten rounds for each piece. The same shall be granted the garrison of Trois Riveries as to the honors of war.

III. The troops and militia who are in garrison in the fort of Jacques Cartier, and in the Island of St. Helen, and other forts, shall be treated in the same manner, and shall have the same honors; and these shall go to Montreal or Trois Riveries, or Quebec, to be there embarked for the first seaport in France, by the shortest way. The troops who are in our forts situated on our frontiers on the side of Acadia, at Detroit, Michilimackinac, and other posts, shall enjoy the same honors and be treated in the same manner.

Answer.—All these troops are not to serve during the present war, and likewise lay down their arms. The rest is granted.

IV. The militia, after having come out of the above towns, forts and posts, shall return to their homes without being molested on any pretense whatever on account of their having carried arms.

Granted.

V. The troops who keep the field shall raise their camp, and march drums beating, with their arms, baggage and artillery, to join the garrison of Montreal, and shall be treated in every respect the same.

Answer.—Those troops, as well as the others, must lay down their arms.

VI. The subjects of His Britannic Majesty and of His Most Christian Majesty, soldiers, militia, or seamen, who shall have deserted or left the service of their Sovereign and carried arms in North America, shall be on both sides pardoned for their crimes, and shall be respectively returned to their country, if not, each shall remain where he is without being sought after or molested.

Refused.

VII. The magazines, the artillery fire arms, sabres, ammunition of war, and in general everything that belongs to his Most Christian Majesty, as well in the towns of Montreal and Trois Riveries as in the forts and posts mentioned in the third article, shall be delivered up according to exact inventories to the Commissaries who shall be appointed to receive the same in the name of His Britannic Majesty. Duplicates of the said inventories shall be given to the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Answer.—This is everything that can be asked on this article.

VIII. The officers, soldiers, militia, seamen, and even Indians, detained on account of their wounds or sickness, as well in the hospital as in private houses, shall enjoy the privileges of the cartel, and be treated accordingly.

Answer.—The sick and wounded shall be treated the same as our own people.

IX. The English General shall engage to send back to their own homes the Indians and Morians who make part of his armies, immediately after signing of the present capitulation, and in the meantime in order to prevent all disorder on the part of those who may not be gone away, the said General shall give safe guards to such persons as shall desire them, as well in the town as in the country.

Answer.—The first part refused; there never has been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army, and good order shall be preserved.

X. His Britannic Majesty shall be answerable for all disorders on the part of his troops, and oblige them to pay for the damages they do, as well in the towns as in the countries.

Answer.—Answered by the preceding article.

XI. The English General shall not oblige the Marquis de Vaudreuil to leave the town of Montreal before the — and no person shall be lodged in his house till he is gone. The Chevalier de Levi, Commander of the land forces, the principal officers and Majors of the land forces, and of the Colony troops, the Engineers, officers of the artillery, and commissary of war, shall also remain at Montreal to the said day, and shall keep their lodgings there. The same shall be observed with regard to M. Bigot, intendant, the commissaries of marine, and writers, whom the said M. Bigot shall have occasion for, and no person shall be lodged at the Intendant's house before he shall be gone.

Answer.—The Marquis de Vaudreuil and all these gentlemen shall be masters of their houses, and shall embark when the King's ships shall be ready to sail for Europe, and all possible conveniencies shall be granted them.

XII. The most convenient vessel that can found shall be appointed for the Marquis de Vaudreuil, by the shortest passage to the first seaport in France. The necessary accommodations shall be made for him, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Regaud, Governor of Montreal, and the suite of the General. This vessel shall be properly victualled at the expense of His Britannic Majesty, and the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall take with him his papers without their being examined, and his equipage, plate, baggage, and all those of his suite.

Granted—except the archives, which shall be necessary for the Government of the country.

XIII. If before or after the embarkation of the Marquis de Vaudreuil news of peace should arrive, and that by the treaty Canada should remain to His Most Christian Majesty, the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall return to Quebec or Montreal; everything shall return to its former state, under the dominion of His Most Christian Majesty, and the present capitulation shall become null and of no effect.

Answer.—Whatever the King may have done on this subject shall be obeyed.

XIV. Two ships shall be appointed to carry to France the Chevalier de Levi, the principal officers and the Staff of the land forces, the Engineers, officers of artillery, and their suite. These vessels shall likewise be victualled, and the necessary accommodations provided in them; the said officers shall take with them their papers without being examined, and also their equipage and baggage. Such of the said officers as shall be married shall have liberty to take with them their wives and children, who shall also be victualled.

Granted—except the Marquis de Vaudreuil and all the officers of whatever rank they may be, shall faithfully deliver up to us all the charts and plans of the country.

XV. A vessel shall also be appointed for the passage of M. Bigot, the intendant, with his suite; in which vessel the proper accommodations shall be made for him and the persons he shall take with him; he shall likewise embark with him his papers, which shall not be examined, his equipage, plate and baggage, and those of his suite. This vessel shall also be victualled as before mentioned.

Granted, with the same reason as in the preceding article.

XVI. The English General shall also order the necessary and most convenient vessels to carry to France M. de Longueuil, Governor of Trois Riveries, the Staff of the Colony and the Commissary of the marine. They shall embark therein their families, servants, baggage and equipage, and they shall be properly victualled during the passage, at the expense of His Britannic Majesty.

Granted.

XVII. The officers and soldiers, as well of the land forces as of the Colony, and also the marine officers and seamen who are in the Colony, shall be likewise embarked for France, and sufficient convenient vessels shall be appointed for them. The land and sea officers who shall be married, shall take with them their families, and all of them shall have liberty to embark their servants and baggage; as to the soldiers and seamen, those who are married shall take with them their wives and children, and all of

them shall embark their haversacks and baggage. These vessels shall be properly and sufficiently victualled at the expense of His Britannic Majesty.

Granted.

XVIII. The officers, soldiers, and all the followers of the troops who shall have their baggage in the field, may send for it before they depart, without any hindrance or molestation.

XIX. An hospital ship shall be provided by the English General for such of the wounded and sick officers, soldiers and seamen as shall be in a condition to be carried to France, and shall likewise be victualled at the expense of His Britannic Majesty. It shall be the same with regard to the other wounded and sick officers, soldiers and sailors, as soon as they shall be recovered, they shall be at liberty to carry with them their wives, children, servants and baggage, and the said soldiers and sailors shall not be solicited or forced to enter into the services of His Britannic Majesty.

Granted.

(To be Continued.)

DEATH OF AN OLD WARRIOR.

We have to announce the death of Sir J. Morillon Wilson, C. B., K. H., major and commandant of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The venerable and gallant officer had been in unsatisfactory health for some weeks past, and as he was eighty-six years of age, his relatives were not unprepared for the result of his illness. No living officer had ever experienced so much vicissitudes in the service. When comparatively a mere child, he entered the navy as midshipman, and served on the coast of Ireland during the rebellion in 1798; in the expedition to the Holder in the following year; and in 1801 in Egypt, where he received a medal from the Captain Pasha of the Turkish fleet, for having saved the lives of a boat's crew belonging to a Turkish man-of-war. While midshipman he received three wounds—the last, a severe wound on the head, which produced total deafness, in consequence of which he was invalided, and quitted the Navy in 1803. After the restoration of his health in the following year he entered the army as ensign in the Royals, and in the 3rd Battalion of the regiment served at Walcheren in 1809, where he was twice wounded during the siege of Flushing. The deceased gallant officer afterwards served in the Peninsula, and was at the battle of Busaco, the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, at the actions of Pombal, Redinha, Condeixa, Casal Nova, Foz de Arouce, and Sabegal, the blockade of Almeida, and battle of Fuentes d'Onor. The gallant veteran then proceeded in 1812 to North America to join the 2nd battalion of the Royals then quartered in Canada, and with that gallant corps was in the attack made on Sackett's Harbor and Great Sodus, where he received a severe bayonet wound. He was also in the actions of Black Rock, Buffalo, and the Battle of Chippewa, in which he received seven wounds, and being left on the field of battle, he fell into the hands of the enemy, which caused his detention for some considerable time. During his career in two professions he had received thirteen wounds, and it is said carries two balls lodged in his anatomy, to the grave. For his distinguished conduct and bravery at Buffalo and Chippewa, he obtained the brevet rank of major and lieutenant-colonel. Sir John had received the

war medal and two clasps for Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor. He was gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to Queen Adelaide, from the time of her coming to this country till her death. He was highly esteemed for his blunt but generous nature by all those belonging to the hospital, with which he was connected for nearly fifty years. For about thirty-four years he was adjutant of that great national institution, and since July, 1853, had been major and commandant of the hospital. He had received the companionship of the order of the Bath, and was a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Order.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The ladies of the county of Ontario intend presenting the 34th Battalion with a stand of colors on Dominion day. Whitby alone subscribed \$140 for the purpose.

THE RICHMOND HOMEKID.—Robert Hamilton who shot George Brownlee in the village of Richmond, on Tuesday night last, and who was since arrested, arrived in the City last night in custody, and was committed to the County Gaol.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

The Volunteer artillery company of St. Johns, of which we have before made mention, was organized last night in accordance with the new Militia act. The following gentlemen were unanimously selected officers.—Captain, Wm. Drumm, (Major unattached); First Lieutenant, I. B. Futvoye; Second Lieutenant, James Macpherson.—*St. Johns' News.*

We are informed that a General of the U. S. Army is now on the frontier between Rouses' Point and Ogdensburg, with instructions from Gen. Grant to ascertain the correctness of Fenian arms being secreted along the border. We also hear that he reported from St. Albans that there was no occasion of any apprehension of trouble from that district.—*Ibid.*

We are glad to learn that the widow of the late Mr Alfred Archand, of St. Johns, (who died last year from the effects of a cold caught while on active service in the volunteer cavalry) has been awarded a pension by the Canadian Government of \$110 a year, dating from the time of his death.—*Ibid.*

TO THE FRONT.—The following companies of the 50th Battalion, "Huntingdon Borderers" will assemble at their respective Headquarters to day at 10 o'clock, a. m., to proceed to Huntingdon in heavy marching order. Capts. Campbell, Gardner, Cairns, and Feeny. The following Companies will also assemble at their company Headquarters, on Monday, June 29th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., thence to Huntingdon with as little delay as possible. Capts. Johnson, Anderson, and McLaren in heavy marching order.

The St. John News alluding to the Chronicle's attack upon Chief Justice Young remarks:—"It is a somewhat singular fact that not one of Mr. Howe's distinguished associates of other days is with him now in his Anti-Union movements. Nay, there is not a distinguished man that either fought with him or against him in former times who is with him to-day. Had Mr. Howe occupied Dr. Tupper's place when the Union measure was carried in Nova Scotia, there is the strongest ground for believing he would have done as Dr. Tupper did."

A Rifle Association has been formed at Sarnia, O., to affiliate with the Dominion Association. The following officers were provisionally appointed:—President, Lieut. Col. Davis; Vice President, R. Rac, Esq.; Warlen; Treasurer, Hon. A. Vidal; Secretary, Capt. C. Seager; Council, Messrs. Kingston, Warwick; Geo. Leys, Sarnia; Capt. Atkinson, Capt. Lewis, Capt. Campbell, and Quartermaster Taylor, Auditors, Lieut. Wood, Gattis and J. Watt, Esq.

A CAMP.—It is proposed to muster the 11th Battalion Argenteuil Rangers, under Lieutenant-Col. Abbott, and Captain Burwash's troop of St. Andrew's Cavalry, on the river bank, about a mile below Carillon. The Brigade will number about 400 men, and will have to be housed in huts, as the militia authorities have found it impossible to procure the ordnance camp equipage from the military stores. Drill is to commence on Thursday next, and we understand the various Companies are enthusiastic at the prospect of the coming campaign, peaceful though it is to be. In case of necessity the Rangers will be attached to the Brigade to be formed at Huntingdon. All the volunteers on the Southern frontier are ordered to perform a like service.

Lieut. Col. Macpherson inspected the Carillon Infantry Company on Thursday last, and expressed himself much pleased with its efficiency.—*Daily News, June 23.*

MORE VOLUNTEERS TO THE FRONT.—Thursday last the Perth Rifle Company obedient to a call made upon them by the Military authorities, left for Brockville, where they are to remain for one week, perfecting themselves in company and battalion drill—but especially in the latter—along with the remainder of the 41st Battalion of Rifles, consisting of the following companies: Brockville Rifles, Perth, do., Carleton Place do., Pakenham do., Merrickville do., and Gananoque do. This step, besides being to a certain extent precautionary, is to enable the different companies to put in their eight days annual drill by battalions and to be exercised in battalion drill. The Perth company got their knapsacks and other accoutrements a few days ago, and they are now rigged out in complete marching order.

The 42nd battalion of Infantry, which includes the Perth Infantry, Company, will also go out to Brockville for a similar length of time on Thursday next.—*Perth Courier.*

THIRTY EIGHTH.—The 38th Brant Battalion is ordered to put in 6 days drill in one week at its headquarters in Brantford. The men are to receive their pay before being dismissed from drill. Companies living over fifteen miles from the battalion station are to receive a certain amount as travelling allowance. The time when they are to commence is not yet stated, but we presume they will be called out before long.

The Battalion Drill Shed in this town is now guarded every night by ten men of the Volunteer Companies. This step was considered necessary, in consequence of their being a large number of arms in the Armoury and a considerable amount of ammunition, and the fact that a letter was brought to the Mayor, written to a prominent Fenian in Buffalo by some person who visited the town during the past week, and in it was stated that there was a splendid opportunity of making away with both. The authorities are on the alert, and should any attempt be made to fire the building or abstract the arms, it will be frustrated. We have heard also that the Drill Shed at Mount Pleasant has been guarded for some nights past.—*Brantford Examiner.*

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

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

For some time past there have been rumors prevalent in military circles of sweeping changes in the drill, and extensive alterations in the "Red Coat." There is no doubt that the wonderful change in the arming of infantry soldiers, as well as the equally great change in the armament of artillery, must force upon those skilled in the science of war the conviction that a great change must take place in the system of handling troops in the face of an enemy. Movements must be simplified, and more reliance must be placed upon the individual intelligence of the soldier. This will be greatly aided by the spread of education among the masses. The ranks of the British army for various reasons, unnecessary here to enter into, have been recruited from the lower classes of the nation; and while our generals could always rely upon the bull dog courage and patience of the material of the army, still precision of drill, and attention to routine were of greater necessity than in the case of men drawn from more highly educated classes. Better pay will produce a better class of men; and, with a higher intelligence to work upon, a looser drill will be found sufficient for the proper handling of troops in the field.

As to the direction of these changes, but few hints have transpired. It was stated some short time ago in English periodicals, supposed to speak with authority, that the supernumerary rank was to be abolished, the sergeants, &c., becoming pivot men of sections. The Field Exercise of 1867 however introduced little more than changes of detail, and simplification, and the new platoon exercise applicable to the breech loading Snider.

Some recent experiments have been made towards a further change, which, if found successful, will be incorporated into the drill. I extract from an English paper a statement of this system—

"The word 'front' is altogether abolished, and the way in which the men are faced, or the direction in which they are moving, will be the front, 'except in the case of a temporary retirement, with the supernumerary rank leading.' There will be no reference to 'proper rear or front rank,' and under the system there can be no 'inversion' or clubbing possible. In telling off a battalion the commanding officer will only name the 'right wing' and 'left' and companies will, without reference to any subsequent changes of position, always retain the figure or letter they received, on the formation of the parade. The captain or officer in command of a company will, in marching past in open column, when on the saluting base, be three paces in front of the centre of his company. When marching past in quarter distance or close column, or when in column or in line, the position of the captain will be in rear of his company in the centre of the supernumerary rank. The lieutenant will be on the

right and the ensign on the left of his company. These officers will never change their flank; but will lead, cover, and dress according to the word of command from the captain or commanding officer 'by the right,' or 'by the left.' When no flank is named dressing will be by the right. There being no special pivot flank, 'dressing' and 'covering' will be by the right or left, as ordered. When there is not on parade a sufficient number of subaltern officers for both flanks of companies vacancies will be temporarily filled by sergeants. The covering sergeant will in future occupy the same relative position to the lieutenant as he does now to the captain, and another sergeant will occupy the same relative position to the ensign. When firing the lieutenant and ensign will step to the rear and their places will be filled by their respective sergeants, who will also fire. A change of front to rear when in column will be made by simply facing or turning to the right about, followed by the word of command "Supernumeraries take post," on which the supernumeraries of the then right subdivision and the supernumeraries of the then left subdivision will double round the right and left flanks of their respective subdivisions and form up order in their rear. A change of front to the rear when in line will be made in like manner, the supernumeraries of companies forming the then right and left wings doubling around the right and left flanks of their respective companies. To enable this to be done the officers and sergeants on the flanks of companies will, when necessary, step two paces to the rear, and one to the side towards their companies to enable the supernumerary rank to pass through. In all changes of front to the rear the officers and sergeants on the flanks of companies will relatively change places—that is, the officer will always be in the leading rank for the time being. When marching, or halted, in fours, on the word of command "Right," or "Left, form," companies will be formed two deep to the right or left, as directed, regardless of front or rear rank. In all movements done on the march the leading company will move at a shortened pace. The leading fours of companies will also move at a shortened pace. In deployments on the march the officers commanding companies will move their companies diagonally as soon as the company immediately preceding gets the word to "Right, form" or "Left, form."

The advantages of these changes are obvious, but none more so than the ready way in which line can be formed to the reverse flank. All changes tending towards simplicity are doubly advantageous among volunteers, or in any system to be applied for the ready instruction of a population liable to a sudden call to arms. In such case every day saved to the recruit is of the highest importance. That system is the best which will train raw levies in the shortest time, and enable them with effect to enter upon campaigning in the field. Discipline, obedience, endurance and other soldierly qualities will soon follow.

The experience of the American war affords us a lesson in this direction, and the able generals who earned their dear bought experience in many bloody campaigns, have, since the termination of the struggle, devoted much attention to such modification and changes in tactics and evolutions as they deemed suitable to the

genius of a citizen soldierly, and rendered necessary by the altered conditions of warfare. The War Department confided this task to Major General Emory Upton, and the result of his labours was referred to a Board of Officers, consisting of Generals Grant, Meade, Canby, Barry and Grier, and Colonel Black. This Board of Officers, having taken the new system of infantry tactics into consideration, recommended its adoption, which was accordingly done on the 1st August of last year (1867).

The general advantages claimed for the new system are—(1.) Its easy application to all arms of the service, leaving nothing additional to any special branch, except the manual of the arm with which it fights, the adaptation of the words of command, the training of animals, and the management and care of the material with which it is equipped. (2.) The readiness with which the principles may be acquired by new troops abbreviating materially the time required to fit them for the field, and practically lengthening the soldier's effective terms of service, a matter of great importance in its relation to a volunteer force, which, in event of war, will form one of the principal means of defence.

The special advantages are stated to be (1.) That manœuvring by the rear rank, by inversion, and the countermarch, are dispensed with, substituting therefor rapid and simple conversions of front, and changes from column into line. (2.) An increase of the number of modes of changing from column to line, facing in any direction, diminishing the time required for these changes, and preserving always the front rank in front—advantages of vital importance in the presence and under the fire of an enemy. (3.) Provision is made for all column movements required in an open country; and, by the column of fours, for the movements necessary in narrow roads, wooded or obstructed country, without the extension incident to ordinary movements by a flank. (4.) Provision is also made for a single rank formation specially adapted to the use of breech loaders; and also (5.) for a system of skirmishing, from double or single rank, alleged to be superior, for offence or defence, to any existing system.

I purpose giving a brief synopsis of this new system of tactics with the object, in the first place, of showing the changes which the experience of the late war on this continent has dictated, and, in the next, to give the officers of the volunteer force some idea of the method of handling troops in use in the army of the only nation against whom they will ever likely to be arrayed.

I may premise that in the following pages I have, for greater clearness, made use of the words of command and technical expressions familiar to and practised by ourselves.

The whole system, both as to single as well as double rank, is based upon a front of four men as a unit.

The formation of a battalion in line differs in few respects from that in our service. The corporals are invariably in the front rank. The captain is two paces in front of the centre of his company, the other company officers are placed as with us, the first sergeant being on the right of the front rank, the remainder in the supernumerary rank.

The adjutant is on foot and in rear of the right flank of the right wing, while the sergeant major occupies a similar position in rear of the left wing. The lieutenant colonel is in rear of the right, and the senior major in rear of the left wing, while the junior major is in rear of the centre, with the colonel behind him.

The directions as to the position of the soldier, salutes and the various degrees and methods of marching, are much the same as with us, some of the directions being *verbatim* the same. The manual and platoon are unnecessary to particularize, the chief peculiarity about the latter being that instructions are giving for firing obliquely to the right or left; and also for volleys by the front and rear ranks alternately.

In telling off a squad of two ranks, the instructor is directed to always make the number of men in the front rank consist of a multiple of four, or two greater, arranging his rear rank (by blank files if necessary) so as to conform to this rule. The men are then numbered from the right, 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on; the rear rank men retaining the same numbers as, and covering, their respective front rank men. The flank march is performed by the wheel of these sections of fours. For example at the word *Fours right—Quick march*, each four wheels to the right on a moveable pivot, the word *Forward* being given when the wheel is completed, the front rank at a full step, the rear rank stepping short till they gain the distance of 32 inches, from the front rank. Line is again formed either to the pivot or reverse flank by the command *Fours, left (or right) wheel*. While in fours, to *Front form company, to the right (or left)*, the leading four will move straight to the front, the others will make a half turn to the right (or left), and *double* until opposite their intervals when they will turn to their front, taking up the step and touch as they arrive successively in line. To retire a company in line, or column, or in column of fours, the command is simply *Fours right (or left) about*, upon which each section of fours will wheel a half circle to the right or left, it being a matter of indifference whether the wheel is to the right or to the left. In column of fours, where it is necessary to reduce the front to two men, on the command *Two deep on the right*, the rear rank will close up to 16 inches, the two files on the right of each four will continue the march, the two files on the left will mark time till disengaged, and will then make a half turn to the right, and

follow the right files, keeping closed to 16 inches. Formation of two deep to the left is effected in a similar manner. To reform column of fours to the right (or left) on the command, the leading two of each four will make a half turn to the right (or left) until they uncover, the left (or right) too; they will then mark time, turning to the front, and resuming the march, when the left (or right) two arrived on a line with them: the fours having united, the rear ranks will step short until they regain the distance of 32 inches.

Single from double rank while in line is formed in the following manner: If towards the right, the caution is given to *Form single rank from the left*. The company is then wheeled to the right by fours; the front rank of the right four, upon completing the wheel will continue the march, the other ranks will halt and successively resume the march when at wheeling distance from the ranks preceding. This being continued until the rear most rank is at its proper distance, line will be formed by the wheel of fours to the left, and the company will be halted and dressed. Single rank will be formed from the right in a similar manner. Should it be necessary to form line in single rank while marching in column of fours, on the command, the leading rank of fours will continue the march, the other ranks will halt, and successively resume the march when at wheeling distance, which being attained throughout, line will be formed as before. Should it be desired that the column should take single rank distance, the command will be *Take single rank distance*, upon which the ranks will act as before. If this command be followed by the word *Double*, the leading rank will take up the double time, the other ranks marching in quick time, till they gain their distance, when they will at once take up the double time. Double rank is formed from single rank according to the same principles.

The company is not divided into sections or subdivisions, and it will be observed that changes of front are effected by the simple wheel of fours, countermarching being done away with.

In my next paper I propose to examine and explain the American system of skirmishing now in use.

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—The Volunteer force of this town was inspected here on the 4th inst., by Lieut. Cols. Acherly and Jackson. The companies were formed in line at five o'clock, sharp, under command of Capt. D. A. Macdonald, and the Inspecting Officers were received with the customary salute, after which the parade was wheeled into open column, when the clothing, arms, and accoutrements of each company underwent a most minute inspection. Capts. Macdon-

ald and McIntyre's companies were then put through the Manual and Platoon exercise, which they performed with almost the alacrity and precision of soldiers of the line. After that the companies performed several battalion movements under Captain Macdonald, in a very fair and creditable manner, taking into consideration the fact that they have had no battalion drill since the inspection in May 1867. At the close Col. Acherly expressed his very great satisfaction at seeing so large a muster, there being about 150 officers and men on parade—as well as the cleanliness of their arms and accoutrements, and the soldierly way in which they conducted themselves during the inspection, and would have much pleasure in reporting in the most favorable terms to the Adjutant General.

Yours,
MARS.

Cornwall, June, 1868.

THE NEW DRILL.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

DEAR SIR,—I have read with great interest the article containing Lord Elcho's memorandum for his new drill. I have been the more interested that it has long been an idea of my own, that to change the front either of a line or column, evenly sized in both ranks as men are now, it should be sufficient to face them about. It is to be supposed that Lord Elcho has the sanction of the military authorities in experimentalizing on this idea. Whether he has or not it is rather satisfactory that a proposition involving so much of radical simplification, has emanated from a Volunteer officer. No doubt the force of habit and timidity about new and bold ideas will hang about military men for a time, and retard the steps of a revolution of which the recent changes in deployments were the first intimation. But I have no doubt that the great principle now enunciated by Lord Elcho will eventually win its way. Coming from an officer of his position it will probably do so more easily than if it had originated with a private individual. Some such latent consideration indeed *practically acted* has acted more or less to deter me from thinking out my own ideas on the subject to a practical conclusion. But I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks for the purpose of inducing discussion on the subject. It would certainly be a blessing to drill instructors of volunteers to be relieved of the necessity for continual correction of wrong changes of flanks perpetually made by company, sub-division or section leaders, especially when wheeling rear rank in front. I therefore entirely approve of Lord Elcho's disposition of lieutenants and ensigns, and I have long thought the captain's post on a flank or on the right of his company an inefficient arrangement. He will undoubtedly be better posted in rear of the centre, but I think I would place him one pace in rear of his supernumerary rank, and shorten the distance of that rank to one, or at most two paces in line.

I do not feel at all sure that it would not be found expedient in this drill to have frequent recourse to "telling off the battalion" by the captains, as laid down for deployments in the 1867 F. E., whenever the order becomes changed.

In changing the front of a line to the rear, it would still be necessary to countermarch the color party; and some precautions would seem to be required in changing the front of a line to the rear on the march, against the probability of crowding whilst the officer and coverer change places, and the supernumeraries pass to the rear. It is probable, however, that this might never be required, as I perceive that his Lordship does not contemplate a deviation from the ordinary rule in the case of a short retirement.

I presume therefore that the cautions, "the line will advance" or "retire" would still be retained.

Rules seem requisite here and there for guidance as to the details of some movements—for instance—a battalion in line moves from the halt, in fours, to the right. Its commander desires to halt, facing his original front after moving, say 100 yards. What command would be laid down, after the word "Halt!" in place of "Front"?

I suppose "Left form," judging by analogy to the present axiom that the words, "Halt," "Front" form a company in fours to its pivot flank.

These however are but small points, and I have only thrown out one or two random suggestions for the purpose of inviting discussion, and learning more on the subject.

With the general principles of Lord Elcho's drill, well digested and authorized, plenty of practice at the double, and a good deal of double column manoeuvring (if the authorities will ever order the battalions together) I think we should stand a better chance of making our Volunteers more smartly and correctly than we have had for the last two years at all events. I mention double columns because the best authorities seem to incline to the belief that battalion columns of attack on a front of two companies are probably the best formation, though of course circumstances might alter the case.

I am, sir,
Respectfully yours, G. W.

FENCING.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Surely nothing can be more humiliating to the wearer than the absurd pretension of strutting about with a weapon dangling at his heels, of which he knows not the use. The noble art of Fence should be held an indispensable accomplishment in every man who bears H. M.'s commission. The little probability of an officer, in modern warfare, being called upon to assay his skill or prowess in a hand to hand encounter, is inadmissible as an excuse for neglecting the attainment of a graceful and gentlemanly accomplishment. It is indisputable that the exercise drill, &c., which are necessary to the making of a swordsman, are productive of many advantages to the military man. It teaches promptitude, agility, presence of mind, steadiness of nerve and eye, imparts an easy grace to every motion—and will do more to stamp a man with a soldierly bearing (barring the strut) than all the setting up drills, or goose steps that ever were invented—

"The almost careless grasp which spoke,"
"The hand well used to deal the sabre stroke."

The intimate familiarity with the weapon, which the poet's lines would indicate, is neither fictitious nor imaginary. It may be

no crime to fail in attaining this perfection, but it is certainly discreditably that an officer should carry a weapon, of the use of which he is entirely ignorant. I would, at the risk of being tedious, add that the regulation sword exercise is requisite to pass an inspection, but merely to know the routine of guards and cuts will no more make a swordsman than the snapping of a rifle will constitute, a marksman.

Without plenty of loose play, with foil and stick, it is impossible to attain an average proficiency in the art, but if an officer is content only to possess what the regulations demand, he were wise to avoid crossing blades with an enemy, and most assuredly he can never feel, in the moment of danger, that thrill of confidence, which the mere grasp of a good blade imparts to the man familiar with its use.

Yours,

SABREUR.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

FROM ST. CATHARINES.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Friday evening, the 19th inst., the volunteer force of St. Catharines was inspected in the drill shed by Col. Macdougall, Adjutant General. The evening was intensely hot, so hot indeed as to keep a large number of spectators outside the building. Notwithstanding the weather, there was a large muster of the volunteers. Capt. Wilson's Battery of Artillery mustering 3 officers and 45 men, and presenting a clean and soldierlike appearance. The battery is a fine body and reflects great credit on all connected with it. The Infantry were in heavy marching order, and presented a fine appearance. No. 2 company (Capt. Thompson) assembled 55 non-commissioned officers and men; this company is one of the oldest in the Dominion, having been in existence since the year '55, and is at the present time second to no company in the 19th Battalion. No. 3 company, although not mustering over 27 men, was nothing behind in their drill, and their clothing and accoutrements were in first rate order; Capt. Wilkins deserves great credit for the manner in which he has brought on this company, notwithstanding numerous obstacles since he took command of it. After Col. Macdougall had finished his inspection of the ranks, the Infantry were put through some battalion movements, and also the manual and platoon exercises by Lt. Col. Currie. The whole force was then formed in a hollow square, and were addressed by the Adjutant General, who said—"He was very glad to have had an opportunity of seeing the St. Catharines volunteers at drill, and was highly satisfied with the manner in which they had gone through the various manoeuvres, &c., and in the few movements already done he had noticed that the officers and non-commissioned officers were well up in their drill, and when such was the case he had no fears for the men. He did not anticipate any active service at the present time, but expressed every confidence from what he had seen of the force all over the Dominion, that if the occasion should occur

that every man would do his duty." He also complimented the Artillery very highly, and promised them two 18-pounders in order to enable them to better qualify themselves as an artillery company. Three cheers were then given for the Queen and three for the inspecting officer, and after going through a few more movements, the several corps were dismissed.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Since penning my last the long talked of Provincial Races have been run at Newmarket, and thanks to the fine weather, were witnessed by thousands; in fact our fashionable promenade (King St.) was almost deserted by beauty and fashion for two whole afternoons. The course was patronized by the Lieutenant Governor, Premier, and others of the upper tendon, who, by the careful management of Captain Morrison, A. D. C., the indefatigable Secretary, enjoyed themselves rarely. A Troop of the 13th Hussars were present most of the time, and did great service in clearing the course, which was accomplished by several beautiful manoeuvres, exhibiting the masterly training of their horses. Colonel Jenyns acted as judge. The Garrison Hurdle was won by *Citadel*, and the 13th Hussars Handicap, by *Starlight*.

The Volunteer "Monument Fund" Committee have resolved on soliciting further subscriptions, in order that the material, now lying in Montreal may be procured, and works commenced without delay. It will be a disgrace if this affair is not carried out to completion at once, for it is now two years since our noble patriots fell, and as yet no suitable national emblem has been erected to their honor. The only "in memorium" being the stained windows in the University and St. George's Church.

The Volunteer Relief Committee, having till a large surplus on hand, have invested in "Havelock's" for the city battalions, who certainly are greatly improved both in comfort and appearance thereby.

A "Volunteer" has written a very pertinent note to the *Evening Telegraph* respecting medical allowance on active service. He puts it thus: He now receives for himself, wife and three children \$9.50 per week as wages, but in the event of going to the front would get \$3.50 to send home, and should he be wounded and go home, would get \$9.50, which of itself barely suffices for his family, and leaves him nothing to pay the doctor. He advocates free medical attendance either in or out of the hospital.

The Volunteer Fund Committee, out of the balance of \$18,300 on hand, have generously allowed the widow of the late Mr. Lockie, who behaved so nobly at Ridgway, and there contracted the disease from which he died, a further sum of \$300.

On Monday at 9 a. m., the Volunteers composing the flying column, assembled for the purpose of putting in one day's drill. The 12th (Col. Jarvis') Battalion, having had a long walk into town, were allowed to rest while the 10th Royals and Queen's Own were practising Lord Elcho's new system of drill, which it appears the Militia Department, owing to representations from Col. Brunel, have been induced to regard favorably. At 2 p. m., the whole force mustered in the Drill Shed, when the 12th were, of course, the centre of attraction. They are really a splendid body of men, and

phisque much excell the city battalions. They mustered nine full companies, there being present of all ranks 427, all told. The 10th Royals beat their famous muster of 530 at the Inspection, by 4 men. I'm afraid, however, they are accepting rather small fry, in their endeavors to show a strong muster. Having marched to Spadina Common, where the Hussars, Royal Artillery and 29th Regiment awaited them; a sham fight was carried on for a couple of hours, after which Col. Radcliff, who was accompanied by the Adjutant General, Col. Anderson, Col. Durie, and others, complimented them highly on their proficiency. There is no mistaking the old pop, pop of the Enfield for the continuous roar of the Snider in skirmishing. The Toronto battalions were in light order and wore Havelocks, whereas the 12th battalion were in heavy marching order, with knapsack, overcoat, haversack, water-bottle, and one days cooked provisions—no mean load for such a day's marching under a June sun, which would have reflected credit on any regiment of the line. While returning through the streets I was sorry to observe several volunteers (I will not further particularize) discharge some blank cartridges which they had obtained. The volunteers in Quebec were severely reprimanded once by the Commandant, for similar conduct. On returning to the Drill Shed each volunteer, through the liberality of John Boyd, Esq., was provided with a pint of beer, half pound of crackers and cheese.

The officers of the 12th were entertained by their brother officers to a dinner at the Terrapin, with the band of the 10th Royals in attendance. This splendid battalion returned on the Northern Railway by special train at eight p.m., highly delighted with the trip and the day's experience.

Another squad of thirteen entered the School of Gunnery on Saturday last; there is but one officer in this batch.

The Adjutant General last night (Tuesday) inspected the Grand Trunk Brigade of Garrison Artillery (Lt. Col. Spicer). There was a muster of about 250 all told. They have the finest *phisque* of any military body in Canada, and look exceedingly trim. The movements were very well executed, and at the close they were highly complimented by Col. Macdougall, who stated that he had only one fault to find, viz., in volley firing the rifles (long, they have no carbines) were raised too high. He also hoped that before next year they would have guns and ammunition of the right kind to handle. Their splendid band performed several beautiful selections in their usual masterly style during the evening.

Mr. Sheppard, with the Marston rifle, at the last Toronto Rifle Club practice scored—300 yards, 44344; 400, 44344; 500, 44441; 600, 34444; 700, 34440. He attributed his last miss to omitting to raise the sight, and to prove it was a mistake, fired the other shots which were all bull's eyes. This score, I believe, has never been excelled. Mr. Russel with a Snider in seven consecutive shots at 700 yards scored 3444334. Strong wind.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The 41st Battalion Volunteer Rifles under the command of Lt. Col. Crawford assembled here on the 18th inst. (Waterloo day) for eight days drill. The appearance of the men is very smart and soldierlike, and the battalion is made up of six companies from

the following places, viz Brockville, Gananoque, Perth, Merrickville, Carleton Place, and Pakenham, and average about fifty per company. The men are quartered in the two Town Halls, sleeping on one blanket and great coat, which each man fetched with him. The skating rink has been fitted up as a dining hall, each company having a separate table, with the usual military "tin ware." Three experienced cooks, assisted by one man from each company daily, prepare the rations in a most wholesome and palatable manner, the soup and coffee being superior. This mode of living may to some seem hard, but if our volunteers are ever to be prepared to take the field, no opportunity should be lost to teach them the rough life of soldiers. The men also made a considerable saving by messing in this way, and are much more under the command of their officers than if they were in billets. For these admirable arrangements too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. Coll, who has acquired much experience by three periods of frontier service. Quarter Master Jones seems to spare no pains to make the men comfortable, and the Surgeon informs me, that there has not, as yet, been a case of sickness, this speaks volumes for the system. As I said before, the several companies present a smart and soldierlike appearance, and were sufficiently up in company drill to commence battalion drill at once, consequently when their term shall have expired, they will not be second to any battalion in the province. The 41st will be relieved on the 25th inst. by the 42nd Battalion, under command of Lt. Col. Buell. I understand that the 56th Battalion under the command of Lt. Col. Jessup, is undergoing similar drill at Prescott. On Friday last the County Council voted 25 cents per day to each man belonging to companies from the county.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Last Friday I had the pleasure of witnessing the drill of the Field Battery in our capacious Crystal Palace, the men number about 75 under the following officers—Major A. A. Stevenson, commanding, Capt. P. W. Boyd, and Lieut. Joseph Bauden, they are drilled by a veteran sergeant of the regular army, Sergeant Major Suttie, and the present efficiency of the battery reflects great credit upon him. Their accoutrements, harness, &c. are all beautifully kept, great care being bestowed upon them, and to all appearance seem perfectly new, everything arranged in capital order and with taste. The battery have 4 guns, 3 9-pounders, and 1 24-pounder, they drill at present twice a week, and occasionally turn out for exercise and manoeuvres. They will be inspected to-morrow (Thursday) at Logan's Farm by Col. Smith, the Assistant Adjutant General. The only want of the battery is horses, and I think the Government might make some provision for such, it need not be much, but merely sufficient to attach them to the battery, and they could be employed elsewhere when not required by it.

The Prince of Wales' Rifles were inspected on the Champ de Mars last Friday by Col. Smith, A.A.G. In spite of the hot sun and dust the regiment made a good muster and marched to the parade ground in four com-

pames, headed by their fife and drum band; they were under the command of Captains Koye, Bulmer, McFee, and Lieut. Bond, the other officers being Capt. Coristine, Lieut. Bulmer, Cormack, and one or two others whose names I was unable to learn at the time. The men looked well, shewed a good line and marched very steadily. After the customary salute, they were thrown into open column, and Col. Smith made a most rigid inspection of them. Their Adjutant then put them through several battalion movements, also the manual and platoon exercises, all of which were gone through in a very fair manner. Capt. Rogers and Lieut. Bond were each called out to test their efficiency in company drill. Col. Smith said he was altogether very much satisfied with his inspection, and would report favorably at headquarters; he urged them to attend regularly to their drill, as there was much still to learn, and hoped to see them again on parade, as he had to inform them that it was probable they would be called out for two days a week drill, and for which the men would be paid 50c. per day. Col. Smith paid a high compliment to the non-commissioned officers in regard to efficiency and knowledge of their duties. The regiment then returned to their armory, where they were dismissed.

The same evening the Montreal Volunteer Engineers were also inspected by Col. Smith. Capt. Rutherford and Lieut. Hutchinson in command of No. 1 company, and Capt. Kennelty and Lieuts. Peel and McLaren of No. 2. The various movements such as wheeling into column, advancing in line, deploying, advancing in echelon, and retiring by tours from the right, and reforming line, were well executed. Col. Smith having complimented the corps, and said a few words of encouragement, the companies returned to their armory, where they were dismissed.

The Montreal Light Infantry was inspected on Tuesday on the Champs de Mars by Brigade Major Bacon. The battalion was under the command of Capt. Smith and went through a number of battalion movements very creditably. In the manual and platoon exercises they were very good. They were in three companies and mustered about one hundred and twenty men.

The 60th Royal Rifles left for Quebec last Friday to work on the fortifications. The 78th Highlanders were ordered to Quebec, but the order has been countermanded for the present, and the headquarters will not leave here before Saturday.

A great deal of indignation is being expressed at the circumstances attending the death from sunstroke of a private of the 60th Rifles during the march of the troops to Chambly during the intense heat of Thursday and Friday last. It seems that the order for march was given in spite of the representations made by one of the medical officers of the garrison. A court of inquiry has, at the order of General Wyndham, investigated the circumstances, but its decision is not yet known. Extreme culpability must rest on some one for allowing the men to march under such a sun.

One does not see or hear much of the Chasseurs Canadiens, but it seems they are all activity in perfecting their drill; last Tuesday night they were out on the Champ de Mars for drill, and mustered in considerable strength. I understand this corps will have a private inspection on Tuesday evening next by Col. Dyde at the City Hall, and on Wednesday will be inspected by Lt. Col. Smith, A.A.G.

(Continued on page 10.)

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON
KEER, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly
in advance.

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All Communications regarding the Militia or
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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.

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OUR AGENT.

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

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1868.

The provisions of the new Militia Act does
not specifically indicate the establishment
of a *General Staff Corps*, it provides for ad-
ministrative Staff Officers in each military
district; but as the whole Active and
Reserve Militia is to form one great army,
the necessity for a trained body of Engineer
and Staff Officers is sufficiently apparent.
There is abundant material from which to
select the best and most intelligent indi-
viduals, while the formation of the corps
need cost the country nothing beyond the
price of parchment for commissions and the
usual gazette. Thus to form a corps of En-
gineer Officers, there are the members of
profession of Civil Engineers now practicing
in Canada, with such Provincial Land Sur-
veyors as may be duly qualified; and for
Staff Officers, the passed Cadets of the Mil-
itary Schools, whose education and ability
would best fit them for the position.

It would appear as if a trained corps of this
description was an absolute necessity. The
famous Fenian flank march at Ridgeway in
1866, would never have been successfully
executed if there had not been an intelligent
local officer attached to the force acting in

the field. The duty to be performed by this
Staff corps would be that of sending to the
Headquarters of their District, from time to
time, plans and information of the locality
in which they reside or had been engaged
surveying, showing such details as would be
really useful; in a short time there would
be laid up in each District such sufficient in-
formation as would enable any intelligent
officer to conduct operations therein.

During the late Prusso-Austrian war it is
well known that on the occasion of the last
action fought, the Imperial General could
procure no plan of the ground on which
his forces stood from his Quartermaster
General's Department, at last it was dis-
covered that the *Care* of the village had a
small plan, but he, good man, would not
trust it out of his sight, and therefore ac-
companied it to headquarters. Meantime,
the Prussians, better served by their Staff
Officers, amused the Austrian by a brisk
attack in front, while column after column
passed to his rear, having turned his left
flank by a ravine, of whose existence he was
unconscious. During a fight of nearly five
hours duration, the impression that the Im-
perialists had it all their own way, was con-
fidently entertained at Headquarters, but
just as the Prussian General had made his
dispositions by which the total defeat and cap-
ture of the whole Austrian force would have
been insured, he received a telegram order-
ing an instant suspension of hostilities, as
the preliminaries of peace were being ad-
justed. The Austrian also received a simi-
lar notification, and it was not till about to
withdraw his troops from the field he be-
came aware of the preparations made to
crush him, and had actually to ask leave of
the Prussian General to march his troops
through his lines off the field—yet he was
fighting in defence of his own country, in
which his antagonist was a total stranger.

It is evident that the eyes and ears of an
army cannot be dispensed with, therefore
the necessity for the organization of a Staff
corps at as early a period as possible. Be-
yond ascertaining as a general rule, that the
professional attainments of the Engineers
were good, and the Staff Officers possessed
of a fair general education—a knowledge of
English and French—it would not be well
when first organized to seek much military
knowledge. Engineering and Staff schools
might be organized, and candidates for pro-
motion compelled to procure certificates
therefrom; they should also provide the
full equipment of their rank, and be under
such regulations as would make them effec-
tive. With this addition the Militia Bill
passed last session, is undoubtedly the best
and most suitable to the social and political
condition of the people ever devised.

The people of the United States have at
length realized the truth of the axiom that
"a political blunder is a crime," by the re-
sults which have followed the abrogation of

the "Reciprocity Treaty." Actuated by a
desire to force the annexation of British
America through supposed commercial
necessities, blind to the consequences sure
to follow to their own interests, and unaware
that those they sought to circumscribe were
as capable of expansion and development
geographically as the whole territory they
occupied, people and politicians rushed at
once to the extremes of exclusiveness and
protection; to build up a commerce depress-
ed by the fierce internecine contest of four
years duration, and a manufacturing in-
dustory never in a healthy state, but which
the reaction consequent on late political con-
vulsions had all but exterminated, how they
have succeeded, the following from the
Hamilton Spectator will fully show.

"In the U. S. House of Representatives
on Wednesday last a Bill was introduced
having for its object the promotion of
American commerce. Mr. Elliott, who in-
troduced the Bill, said that in consequence
of the enormous taxation on all things con-
nected with shipbuilding, it was impossible
for American builders to compete with those
of other countries, and the inevitable conse-
quence was that the commerce which used to
be carried by American vessels, had now en-
tirely passed away into the hands of foreign
nations. At the present moment there is
not a single vessel on the stocks either in
New York or in Boston. The Bill provided
for the admission of lumber, cordage, iron,
copper, chains and anchors actually used
in the construction of any steamer or
ship, free of all duty. Mr. Washburne of
Illinois, as usual, had something to say
about "British perfidy," and his desire to
see an effort made to prevent Great Britain
from reaping the "harvest of the seas" any
longer, but after some discussion the Bill
was finally tabled. Butler of Massachusetts,
pointed out in the course of his remarks,
that a vessel which in Canada can be built
for \$50 per ton costs \$90 per ton in the
States. He very truly added that with such
a state of affairs existing, it was impossible
for American commerce to exist."

Not one of the articles enumerated which
could not be produced in the United States
cheaper than in Great Britain, always pro-
vided no protection, or rather monopoly,
was allowed to exist. Lumber is produced
in the States and Canada in any quantity,
and of the best quality; hemp for cordage,
manilla, and all other varieties can be grown,
and has been in the States abundantly.
Iron exists in more abundance than in any
other region on the face of the earth, and
copper is found in fabulous quantities in the
Lake Superior mining regions, belonging
both to Canada and the United States.
What then is the cause of the humiliating
confession of inability to meet their own
commercial wants, which their politicians
are forced to avow; simply because with all
their astuteness they have adopted the mis-
chievous policy of monopolies which flourish-
ed in the sixteenth century in England, was
perfected in the seventeenth by Cromwell's
Navigation Act, and which existed in all its
force and deformity till Peel's Free Trade
measure in 1845, practically demonstrated
the fallacies of the selfish theories on which

it was founded. Let any man compare the England of the eighteenth century with the same country to-day, and say what has been the cause of all this unexampled prosperity. In 1768 she was absolute mistress of North America; achieved the conquest of India; annihilated the commercial rivalry of Holland; was mistress of the trade of the civilized world, and yet obliged to sacrifice her wide possessions on this Continent, because her fiscal necessities compelled the levying of a tax so insignificant in amount that Canada would not feel the pressure of voting the whole as a single subsidy. English commercial law prescribed conditions injurious to trade; confined the traffic of the Empire in a few hands; dictated the channels through which it should pass; prevented its expansion by differential and preferential duties, and by the consequent high prices, debarred the consumer from the benefits of a plentifully supplied market, while it restricted the energy of the producer by limiting the demand.

The whole science of political economy is founded on precedents the applicability of which to commercial principles are easily understood, thus there are in reality but two parties to any commercial transaction—the producer and consumer—the mere manufacturer is but an incident of the position whose services are simply required to enhance the value of the article produced, and towards whose profit and maintenance the consumer must pay.

Now it is evident that the manufacturer is the last party to whom protection should be given for this reason that he lives on the profits derived from the necessities of others—the producer lives on the profits of his toil, what he sells is the value of his actual labour, and an equal amount of labour must be expended by the consumer before he can realize the amount of the others toil.

Yet the United States has actually accomplished the strange feat of saying to the producer you shall only sell in one market, and to the consumer you shall only buy in the same by protecting the manufacturer—take their provision trade as an example—the Western States produces a large amount of surplus breadstuffs, as much, some say, as *ten million tons* of wheat and corn with other cereals in abundance. Now to any other people the thought of throwing open their ports to the vessels of all nations to come and export the necessary supply, and by increasing the demand, create a necessity for improved modes of tillage, more machinery, extending settlement, and all the development due to other interests would have occurred.

But the New York forwarder, Buffalo and Rochester millers had to be considered, and thus the products of the increasing thousands of the west, and the demands of the hungry millions of Europe were sacrificed to build up colossal fortunes for a few people.

The Eastern States manufacturers are

consequently non-producers. About *five-eighths* of some *three millions* tons of wheat transmitted by the very imperfect lines of communication in the States reaches there. The other *three-eighths* are absorbed by Canadian means of transit—the balance is never brought off the field, but fed to cattle, while large quantities of corn share a similar fate.

Can people hope to be prosperous who thus knowingly fetter the feet of commerce. The action of those gentlemen in Congress will at once answer no. Nothing can save the States from inevitable collapse, but such an adjustment of their fiscal affairs as will permit as near as possible a return to "Free Trade" principles.

Reciprocity with Canada may be very desirable for them, but it is by no means a necessity for the people of the Dominion—while the treaty lasted it was serviceable in developing external trade, although the country was fearfully cheated by its provisions; having been abrogated the commerce of Canada sought and obtained new channels free from the restrictions of the treaty, it obtained an elasticity and development which it would have been years in achieving under it. Consequently neither the people nor mercantile interests are at all anxious for its re-establishment except on a "Free Trade" footing—experience having taught them two things that their trade prospers best, when not hampered by treaties, especially those negotiated under Legislative enactments, and that its true interests are thoroughly served without Parliamentary interference or proscriptions of any kind. A Mr. Bearman has introduced what the people of the States call a "Bill to secure Reciprocal trade" into the House of Representatives. It is not necessary to review the various clauses of the measure, but the only equivalent given for the free use of our internal waters would be the right to navigate Lake Michigan. There is no need to bring up measures of this kind—the right to navigate this Lake will be conceded without making any sacrifice—simply from the fact that commerce centreing on its shores has entirely outgrown the means of the United States to dispose of. Whenever therefore that power thinks proper to abolish "coasting laws"; when it becomes her interest to remove all restrictions from her commerce and allow her manufacturers to provide their own protection in a legitimate manner, it will be the interest and desire of Canada to open her internal waters, but not before.

We would like to know the names of the Volunteers and employers referred to in the following which we find in the *Glenallen Maple Leaf*:

"MEAN.—Two of the Crosshill Volunteers have been turned out of their situations on account of having been absent a week at New Hamburg, at drill."

Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to give the persons who could deprive Volunteers of their situations for such a reason, and under the present circumstances of the country, a slight token of our attention.

THE THIRTEENTH.

The following from the *Hamilton Spectator*, in reference to this now historic corps, is not only gratifying to its members, but will, we trust, produce a spirit of emulation in every battalion of the Volunteer force throughout Canada:

"We are glad to learn that the Government have recognized the efficiency of the Thirteenth Battalion, by a special grant of \$150 to it. This act on the part of the Government is a graceful recognition of the efficiency of this fine body of men. It is unquestionably one of the best, if not the very best drilled battalion in the Dominion. The testimony of all inspecting officers has been to this effect. In thus practically taking notice of the efficiency of the Volunteers, the Government have acted a wise part. There has been an unfortunate impression on the part of many of the officers and men that their exertions to maintain an efficient defensive force in the country are not appreciated as they deserve to be. Such acts as this grant of \$150 is calculated to remove this impression; and in this way to do a great deal of good; and the government have therefore not simply recognized the efficiency of the battalion, but they have shown that earnest and patriotic effort on the part of volunteers, will not be permitted to go unrewarded."

FENIANS.

It would appear that our neighbors over the line have at last been aroused to a sense of their duty with relation to those scoundrels, which dignify their cut-throat association with the name of "Fenians"—an organization as dissimilar as the aboriginal Hibernian of the second century before the Christian era, and the hybrid *Patlanders* of the present day. The reported seizure of *eight tons of arms and war material* argues well for the good faith of the Government of the United States, and very badly for its internal municipal organization. How a set of ruffians could be allowed to collect such an amount of warlike stores without question is marvellous, and evidences little regard being paid by the municipal authorities to the preservation of the peace of their several districts. What object beyond plunder those fellows could have in view would be hard to determine; but the whole movement is so supremely ridiculous and impracticable that, it would only occur to the minds of lunatics. No soldier would have attempted operations across an impassible river, the navigation of which he did not control, consequently amongst this rabble there is no man who should be called by that name,—brave, fearless and reckless scamps they may be, but not soldiers. Those threats of invasion serve to irritate the people of Canada without producing any other result, and if persisted in will entail an awkward reckoning.

After we had gone to press last week we received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Alexander Workman, Jr., Esq., formerly Captain of the Ottawa Field Battery. His remains were escorted to the cars for transportation to Montreal for interment in the family vault, by his old companions in arms, and a large number of the inhabitants of the city. As a mark of respect to the deceased, the shops were closed along the streets through which the funeral cortege passed.

The 43rd [Carleton] Batt., under command of Lt. Col. Powell, are now encamped at this city near the rifle range, on the banks of the Rideau River. They muster about 400 strong, and possess the material for making excellent soldiers. A little want of the knowledge of the art of camping is apparent, but, considering the circumstances, the "Carleton Blazers," as they love to be called, will doubtless manage to fill their time satisfactorily.

REMITTANCES.

During the week ending June 27th, we have received on subscriptions as follows:—

L'ORIGINAUX—W. C. O'B., \$4; Mr. D., \$4; J. B. \$1.

VANKLEEK HILL—Capt. McL., \$2; Dr. H., \$2; Lt. W. C. W., \$2.50.

CORNWALL—Capt. D. A. M., \$2.

TORONTO RIFLE CLUB.—The members of this club have recently been trying how the Government Snider-Enfield compared with their own small bores, with very gratifying results. Some of the old shots even speak of sticking to the improved Enfield as at target rifle up to 600 yards. The range at the Don is constantly engaged by companies and private parties for the half day at \$1. The Secretary, Mr. Russell, has furnished us with part of last Saturday's practice; Wimbledon rules. Weather fine.

	400y.	500y.	T'l.
J. B. Boustead, (Grainger)	44434	42323	34
C. Sheppard, do	44444	34431	38
J. Grainger, do	24334	33334	34
C. Giles, do	44444	03343	33
A. Morrison, do	44242	43444	35
J. Edwards, (Marston)	34444	43444	38
W. Stanley, (Turner)	33444	33342	33
J. Stalker, (Snider)	44443	34444	38
T. McLean, do	23434	20444	30
	600y.	700y.	T'l.
J. Edwards	23234	44144	34

The Canadian volunteers, says the *Woodstock Times*, can be relied on; and what Mr. Joseph Howe once said to a Boston audience, as to the disposition of the youth of this country, to resist insult, is as true now as at the time it was spoken. "You know," said the eloquent Nova Scotian, "how John Bull conducts himself in a fray; and as to our British Americans, though lovers of peace, a bracing climate gives vigor to the frame, and you can hardly see a boy in the British Provinces who, if there be good reason, would not as soon fight as eat his breakfast."

(Continued from page 7.)

Col. Peacock, of the 16th Regiment, is in town, having assumed the command of the troops in garrison, vice Major General Russell, C.B., who has departed with his A.D.C., Capt. Malan, for England.

A bath for the use of the garrison has been opened here. It is very much frequented, and will no doubt be a source of health as well as a great luxury during the present hot weather.

Trade is improving, though by no means brisk.

The hotels are well patronized at present, chiefly by American tourists on their way to the Lower St. Lawrence.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual inspection of the different corps of Volunteers in this city was made by Lt. Col. Casault, D.A.A.G., during last month, and the result was very satisfactory. The appearance and proficiency of the several battalions are very much better than ever before, and the musters, considering the thinness of the nominal rolls, very good. They were about as follows:

Field Battery, Artillery	75	all ranks.
Brigade Garrison do	150	do
8th Battalion Rifles	160	do
9th do do	300	do

The visit of the Montreal Victorias to their comrades in Quebec came off on the Queen's Birthday, and was quite the event of the day. They were received on Sunday morning, the 24th, at the Grand Trunk wharf by a guard of honor of the Quebec Victorias, who, notwithstanding the pouring rain, turned out in full force to meet them. The Montrealers took part in the review on Monday, and certainly did no discredit to their city; after the parade they were entertained at a splendid lunch in the Music Hall, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and after spending a couple of hours very pleasantly, left in the Montreal boat.

Rifle practice has rather fallen off lately on account of the press of business at this season, but as soon as the programme for the Dominion match has been published the crack shots intend to try and work themselves up to the bull's eye point. The local match of the Quebec Association is to come off in July, and will be a good rehearsal for the general one in September. The match of the Queen's Own in Toronto has attracted a good deal of attention here, and it is hoped that the 8th Battalion will have an opportunity of comparing notes with them at the Montreal meeting.

H. M. S. *Himalaya* sailed for Halifax on Wednesday, the 17th, having on board the 30th Regiment, and on Thursday morning the 53rd arrived down from London, and took up their quarters in the citadel, they had previously taken over the military school.

The camp at Point Levi has been formed, and is now occupied by the 1st Batt. 60th Rifles, and the 75th Highlanders.

H. M. S. *Constance*, Capt. Burgoyne, arrived in port in the beginning of May, and will remain.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 26th June, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Ottawa Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery.

No. 1 Battery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Allan Poyntz Patrick, Gentleman, vice Gemmill, promoted.

Prescott Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, No. 3 Battery, Iroquois.

To be 2nd Lieutenant acting till further orders:

Sergeant John McDonnell, vice Millar, promoted.

2nd Battalion "The Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

No. 4 Company.

Lieutenant Albert A. Miller having held a Second Class Certificate at the time of his appointment, is now confirmed in his rank from that date.

Upper Canada College Company.

To be Captain:

George D. Dawson, Gentleman, late Lieutenant Her Majesty's 47th Regiment, vice F. C. Draper.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Volunteer Rifles," Montreal.

To be Ensigns:

Sergeant Major John Allan, (temporary) M. S., vice Beers, promoted.

Sergeant David O. Clare, acting till further orders, vice Beament resigned.

Sergeant Charles E. Torrance, (temporary), M. S., vice Clarke, transferred to G. T. Railway Brigade.

Sergeant James S. Spiers, acting till further orders, vice Smith promoted.

John C. Evans, Gentleman, (temporary), M. S., vice Denholm, left the limits.

Edward S. Blackwell, Gentleman, acting till further orders, vice Henderson promoted.

To be Quarter-Master:

Quarter Master Sergeant Henry H. Langley, vice King, resigned.

5th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

To be Adjutant:

Ensign and Battalion Drill Instructor Wm. O'Neill vice A. Jackson, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

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

To be Major:
Captain S. Rogers, from No. 5 Company, vice Houghton, left the limits.

To be Adjutant (temporary):
Captain Samuel Macdonald, M. S. from No. 1 Company, vice Curran, resigned.

The resignation of Quarter Master R. A. Bathune, is hereby accepted.
No. 1 Company, St. Andrews.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant H. W. Kemply, vice Macdonald, promoted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign E. J. C. Abbott, M. S., vice Kemply, promoted.

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

No. 5 Company.

To be Captain, (temporary):
Lieutenant William P. Tossell, M. S., vice Macdonald, resigned.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):
Sergeant James Johnson, M. S., vice Tossell, promoted.

The resignation of Ensign R. E. Johnston is hereby accepted.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 1 Company Niagara.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Wm. James Hanley, Gentleman, M. S., vice McMillan resigned.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock.

No. 9 Company, Lakeside.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders.
Arthur Blannerhassett, Gentleman, vice W. A. Matheson, left the limits.

23rd "Essex" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Garrison Battery, Windsor.

To be Captain (temporary):
First Lieutenant Charles Robert Horne, M. S., vice Wynne, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be 1st Lieutenant:
Second Lieutenant Frederick Lucas Foster, M. S., vice Horne, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:
John Stroud, Gentleman, vice Foster, promoted.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Wm. James B. Parsons, to have the rank of Captain while employed on duty at Windsor with 23rd Battalion.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Ensign (temporary):
John Bryant, Gentleman, M. S., vice Scurrah, promoted.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 2 Company, Orangetown.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Francis Grant Dunbar, Gentleman, vice Jones resigned.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.
No. 8 Company, Mount Healy.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Quarter Master Robert H. Nelles, M. S., vice John H. Rogers, who exchanges to Quarter Master.

To be Ensign, (temporary):
James Thorburn, Gentleman, M. S., vice A. W. Thompson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 3 Company, Campbellford.

To be Captain (temporary):
Lieut. Rich. H. Bonnycastle, M. S., vice G. Tice, who is allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign John Johnstone, M. S., vice Bonnycastle promoted.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 6 Company, Clifton.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders.
James Stiff, Gentleman, vice Tattersall, promoted.

46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry.
The resignation of Major W. Fraser, is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company, Millbrook.
To be Ensign (temporary):
Jno. W. Wallace, Gentleman, M. S., vice Jno. Twomley, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 1 Company, Millburn.

To be Ensign (temporary):
John Langwith, Gentleman, M. S., vice Hamilton, resigned.

No. 3 Company, Elginburg.
To be Ensign, (temporary):
Wellington Woolf, Gentleman, M. S., vice Thos. Orser, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 2 Company, Stirling.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Ensign Jehiel Hawley, vice Black, resigned.

To be Ensign acting till further orders:
Robert Fidler, Gentleman, vice Hawley, promoted.
Ensign and Adjutant Ed. Fidler, to have the rank of Lieutenant.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 1 Company, Danville.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Donald McLeod, M. S., vice Bernard, appointed Adjutant.

To be Ensign acting till further orders:
Simeon Leet, Gentleman, vice McLeod, promoted.

55th "Megantic" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 3 Company, McKenzie's Mills.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):
Ensign Thos. McKenzie, M. S., vice W. G. Ward, promoted:

To be Ensign (temporary):
Sergeant Wm. McKillop, M. S., vice McKenzie, promoted.
No. 5 Company, Glenoyd.

To be Captain, (temporary):
Lieutenant Wm. G. Ward, M. S., from No. 3 Company.

No. 5 Company, Reid's Mills.
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Alexander Hutchinson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
William Oliver, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company, Ste. Julie.
To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Jean Baron, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Pierre J. Blanchard, Gentleman.

Bobcaygeon Infantry Company.
The resignation of Ensign L. Parker, is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Major:
Captain Jno. Duff, 1st Frontenac Troop of Cavalry, Kingston.

With reference to the the General Order No. 2 of 31st October, 1867, Captain G. W. Musson, 10th or "Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers," is permitted to retain his rank on retirement.

Erratum.—In the General Order No. 4 of the 12th instant, instead of "Lieutenant d'Arcy Ed. Boulton," Cobourg Troop of Cavalry, confirmed in his rank from 1st instant, read "Cornet D'Arcy Ed. Boulton."

SERVICE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Whitby Grammar School Drill Association.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Whitby, in the Regimental Division of Ontario, under the Command of Captain George H. Dartnell, to be composed of the Masters and pupils of the Grammar and Common Schools and others, and to be styled the "Whitby Grammar 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.

KORN KOBBS DIVULGES THE PLAN OF THE FENIAN CAMPAIGN.

The army for the liberation of Ireland having been duly organized, will proceed as follows:—Thirty thousand troops will cross the Detroit river at Windsor, and seize on Walker's Distillery. Using this as a base of supplies they will proceed to tear up the Great Western track as far as Chatham. Out of the material thus furnished, a dozen iron-plated vessels will be built. These rams, after sinking any of Her Majesty's gunboats that may be about, will enter the Thames and steam up to London. Having hombarbed that place for a few hours, the Mayor and Corporation will be requested to come down to the river bank and deliver up the keys of the city. London not being a walled town and consequently not having gates, the latches of the turnpikes on the principal roads leading out of the city will be handed over to the conquerors, and the City Fathers, after forking over the spoons and other valuables, and taking a solemn oath never to oppress Ireland again, will be allowed to go about their business. They (the Fenians) will then march on Hamilton, where they will be joined by another body of fifty thousand strong from Fort Erie. After razing the Mountain to its foundation, and pitching the debris into Burlington Bay, for the purpose of depriving the city of water communication, the united forces will hang the Thirteenth Battalion, and proceed to Toronto. At Toronto they will be met by several Fenian circles, who will conduct them to the Asylum, where a court of justice will be held, before which the Orangemen of the city will be summoned to appear.

In the meantime, another force of fifty thousand will have crossed at House's Point, and marched on Montreal. After sacking that city and blowing up Victoria Bridge, the invaders will spend a few days with their friends in Griffintown, and then proceed westward. At Prescott they will join the main body of the Army of Liberation, one hundred and fifty thousand strong, under the command of General O'Neil, in person. Here they will await the arrival of the western wing from Toronto. This force after devastating the Queen City will embark on a flotilla, which will come from Buffalo, by way of Niagara Falls, for the purpose, and taking Kingston on their way, will demolish the Penitentiary and liberate the convicts, giving each one command of a brigade. From Prescott the whole army will move on Ottawa. As the big guns have been removed from the Parliament Buildings, it is not expected that the capital will offer much resistance. In any event, however, the city will be stormed immediately. When will be rescued, and General O'Neil will proclaim the Republic from the roof of the Government House.

The Fenians will now be permitted to have a little bit of a scrimmage among themselves, by way of recreation, after their campaign. After which, General O'Neil will hang the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governors, the members of the executive Council, the members of the General and Local Parliaments and a few others, and then proceed to reconstruct the British Empire. Two hundred thousand patriots will be despatched to take possession of India. Fifty thousand more will attend to the Australian colonies and Van Diemen's Land, and twenty five thousand will receive a roving commission to look after the British set-

tlements scattered about the Southern oceans. After these matters have been satisfactorily settled, the different corps will rendezvous at Calcutta, from whence they will march on England, one portion by the overland route, taking Abyssinia, Malta, and Gibraltar on the way, the other going round by the Cape of Good Hope and the Guinea coast. They will be met in the Cove of Cork by General O'Neil with another army from Quebec, and the combined force, now numbering half a million, will march across the Island to Dublin, where O'Neil will deliver an address to the Irish nation assembled for that purpose in College Green. The whole British navy, having been captured by this time, will be lying at anchor in Dublin Bay. Embarking on board of this, the Fenians will surround England and enter it at all points. Hundreds of thousands will swarm up the Mersey, the Thames, and the Clyde. They will pour down from the Orkney Isles and the German Ocean. They will advance from Lands End and the Isle of Wight—swiftly and surely stamping out the Saxon as they proceed. The army of Liberation will then make a grand rally in London, and proclaim Gen. O'Neil Dictator. The Dictator will immediately upset the Throne, tear up the Constitution, skin the Royal Lion, and bury the Red Cross of St. George in the Bog of Allan; and the curtain will fall on the last act of the British Empire, with Gen. O'Neil standing at the top of London Tower, singing the "Wearing of the Green."

KORN KOBBS, JUN.

—London Free Press.

THE FENIAN PEST.

(From the New York Tablet.)

The thing called Fenianism is beginning at last to throw off the mask, and show itself in its true colors. It is slipping its moorings day by day, and drifting further out on the shoreless sea where man has but his own wild will to guide him. Day by day the organization is developing more plainly its entire identity with the secret revolutionary societies of continental Europe, who neither have, nor profess to have, any relation with God, any reverence for religion. Even an occasional glance at their various newspaper organs will convince any one who is not willfully blind to the fact, that Fenianism is sapping, gradually but surely, the very foundations of religion amongst the Irish race—at least that portion of it which it has in tutelage. Happily, the poison has not reached the heart of Ireland—that heart is still sound, still Christian in its instincts, and its affections—in its reverence for authority, its horror of vice under what name so ever it presents itself, and its supreme devotion to the interest of religion. Were it not so—were not the more intelligent portion of the Irish everywhere disgusted, as we are, by the shameful outrages which are being perpetrated by Fenians, (if not by Fenianism) against all civilization, then might we indeed, cease to hope for the future of Ireland, and hang our heads in shame. But all is not lost; there is still a sound public opinion, a Christian sentiment, amongst our race, that will ultimately frown down the base and cowardly acts whereby the Irish wing of the great revolution that is disturbing the whole earth is signaling its progress. The majority of the Irish people still hold, and we trust will hold by their Christian traditions—they remember the days of old, and the

deeds of the men who have made their name glorious. The intelligent among them think of the true Irish patriots who were also true Christians. They ask themselves what have these wretched plotters of dark deeds, these Irish Carbonars, in common with such men as James Fitzmaurice, Hugh O'Neil, or Owen Roe, Hugh O'Donnell, or Daniel O'Connell, or even Henry Grattan, Protestant as he was? They will think what would any of these great Irishmen, these glorious leaders, say if they heard of such cowardly deeds as the cowardly midnight murder which a few weeks since, in an adjoining country, startled a whole continent—the attempt on the life of one of the young English Princes in Australia, the murder of Mr. Featherstonhaugh in Ireland, the blowing up of prisons &c., which are too plainly brought home to Fenianism. Yes, there is still enough of religious principle amongst the Irish to make them sensible that such an organization, throwing Religion overboard, never can, never will, benefit Ireland.

The fact of its being shrouded in secrecy is, of itself, sufficient to make all good men shun it as they would a plague. This secrecy gives room for informers and spies to operate, and that they do largely and successfully is but too apparent. That the British Government has its regular paid spies in every section of the Brotherhood, and that there are amongst the loudest of their professions of patriotism, the most violent in abusing those who will not be threatened or deluded into joining, or favoring the organization, is just as certain as that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Let Fenians commit what outrage they may (in the name of Ireland's freedom!), it is quite certain that there will always be some of themselves ready to give proof against them. The old saying is that *there is honor amongst thieves* is not quite so applicable to Fenians. With many of them honor has as little to do as religion.

LORD ELCHO'S NEW DRILL.

(From the Volunteer Service Gazette [Eng].)

A fortnight ago we said that Lord Elcho had commenced an experiment which belied fair to effect a complete revolution in military instruction. We are now able to say that the experiment has been, in its first stages at least, brought to a successful conclusion, and that the field-day at Peshurst last Monday proved abundantly that there is no real difficulty in introducing into our manoeuvres a simplicity and celerity hitherto unknown. That the present scheme will meet with all sorts of opposition and criticism, we have no doubt, and that it may in various points improved, we also think probable, but that the principles on which it rests will ultimately be adopted as the groundwork of the Red Book of the future, we have no more doubt than we had several years ago that military small arms would ultimately have to be loaded at the breech instead of the muzzle.

There is no very great novelty about Lord Elcho's system. Most of the ideas on which it is based have been published in this journal and elsewhere over and over again. Indeed, they will be first found in "The Dialogue," published in Vol. 2, p. 769 in 1833, to which we so recently called attention. Major Talbot Harve, also, some years ago proposed that the divisions of a battalion should always retain their original numbers. Colonel Macdonald, of Edinburgh, wrote

out, only last year, an elaborate and most ingenious scheme for the simplification of drill, in which the abolition of fixed fronts and fixed pivots was strongly urged and the abatement of the nuisance of changing flanks, and the release of the captain from the duty of a covering-sergeant, have constantly been suggested. Indeed, the authorities at Aldershot have been for two or three years experimenting upon a system of Cavalry drill, invented we believe by Col. Valentine Baker, of the 10th Hussars, which has many points in common with that of Lord Elcho for Infantry.

But what Lord Elcho has the merit of doing is to act while others were theorizing. He has really shown that the egg will stand on its end. The proof afforded by seeing a battalion moving about with either rank indifferently leading, without getting into confusion, is worth all the paper demonstrations in the world; and this proof was undoubtedly afforded at Penshurst last Monday. Our correspondent tells us that the front was constantly changed to the rear by the simple process of facing the men about, and that the men moved as easily and as steadily in any direction as they could have done with a fixed front. Our correspondent, indeed, expresses some doubt as to whether there is not a risk of confusion under certain conditions. This may or may not be. It must not be forgotten that the details of the present scheme are but tentative, and that the scheme itself is indeed as yet but a sketch, of which the outlines, in our opinion undoubtedly correct, will require much careful filling up. We do hope that no absurd jealousy of civilian soldiers will prevent this system from being examined with the attention it deserves. It should be recollected that the most important reforms come not unfrequently from without. When the principle of a radical change is once grasped, no doubt those professionally trained to deal with the subject matter can best work out the details, but the principle itself is often discovered by an amateur. In this case, now that it has been once shown that the complicated and arbitrary system to which we are accustomed may, without danger of confusion, be replaced by something much simpler and more flexible, it will probably be most advantageous that those who have studied the art of war as a profession should invent the practical details; but it will be too bad if the British Army is allowed to go on counter-marching and forming to the reverse flank until some dreadful disaster proves even to the Horse Guards that celerity and simplicity are as necessary as breech loaders. We cannot forget that neither experiments nor theory produced any effect upon the English military authorities, as regarded the necessity of a change of armament until the gallant Danes were swept away by the needle gun at Dubbel; and it may be, if we persist in our present cumbrous evolutions, that we may have to learn our next lesson at our own cost, instead of that of our neighbours. To use the words of a highly qualified professional soldier, no one who saw the London Scottish working at Penshurst, under the yet undeveloped system, could doubt that an army trained in such a manner would, other things being equal, of no necessity beat an enemy drilled according to our Red Book.

It may seem presumptuous for a Volunteer regiment to make such a bold innovation as that made by Lord Elcho, and we are by no means disposed to advocate every Volunteer commander inventing a system of his own, and surprising his district inspector with an entirely new set of movements

and words of command. But an occasional and well considered experimental change may, as in the present instance, probably be allowed a fair trial, for it must be recollected that a volunteer corps has some special advantages for experiments of this kind. The men bring an amount of intelligence to the work which cannot be found in a regiment of the Line of Militia, where any change involves much cumbrous machinery of instruction, and where the officers too often would look upon the whole thing as a bore. The Volunteers have, we venture to think, done much to improve the art of military rifle-shooting; and it may be that in some other respects they are destined to be the originators of military reform, and may, to a certain extent, take the place of those so-called "model" corps, on which in some foreign countries the experiments as to changes in tactics, armament, and equipment, are regularly tried.

RIFLE MATCHES.

37TH HALDIMAND RIFLES.

SECOND ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH.

Tuesday, 9th June.

The second annual match of this battalion commenced to-day at the village of York, on the Grand River. The weather, which had been threatening and doubtful on Monday, cleared up beautifully, and the sun shone out gloriously, though not with such warmth as to render its rays unpleasant. The wind was light and variable, generally from the south west, blowing directly down the range, so that the firing was unusually good. Firing commenced at 10 o'clock precisely, there being eighty one entries for the first or opening match: open to all members of the battalion, Enfield rifles, Government issue and ammunition; ranges 200 and 300 yards, 5 shots at each range. 13 prizes, amounting to \$81.50. The following is the score:--

	200y.	300y.	T'l.
Priv. Geo. Smith, No. 6 Co.	34144	24444	37
Private Potts, 3	33444	33343	34
Sergt Edsall, 6	44334	36223	33
Private Aikens, 5	44434	32226	32
Private T. Ryan, 5	33343	33433	32
Lt. Col Davis	23434	33343	32
Corporal Anderson, 1	33324	22443	30
Private J. Ryan, 4	44333	24223	30
Captain Musson, 8	23332	44323	29
Sergeant Fearman, 1	33123	33322	28
Private W. Williamson, 8	33432	43033	28
Sergeant Gill, 1	32334	32242	28
Private J. Armstrong, 4	33334	04233	28
Lieutenant Murray, 5	23434	24222	28
Captain Stewart, 4	23233	32333	27
Captain Davis, 1	32423	24232	27
Pr. de John Young, 1	42424	40223	27
Band Master Pedlar, 4	34242	32234	27
Sergeant Hanna, 5	33443	32302	27
Sergeant Griffith, 1	44203	42304	26
Private J. Ferguson, 5	44424	22202	26
Private McFarlane, 5	23343	32033	26
Private R. Elliott, 5	34443	32003	26
Sergeant Gilson, 4	43333	32023	26
Private Huffman, 1	30332	22134	26
Lieut. Davis, 1	32330	31233	26
Private W. Sanders, 6	42433	44020	26
Major Scoble	22324	22232	25
Private W. Smith, 7	24304	33303	25
Private W. Taylor, 5	44232	40042	25
Private James Nellis, 1	33330	33442	25

An analysis of the other scoring showed

that 30 other than the above named scored above 20 points in the ten rounds. The ties were shot off, resulting in the prizes being distributed to the thirteen first named above, after a spirited contest.

SECOND MATCH.

Open to privates of the battalion only, Enfield rifles, Government issue and ammunition Ranges 200 and 300 yards; 5 shots at each range. 12 prizes, amounting to \$72.

There were 57 entries in this match; the winners of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes in the opening match not being allowed to enter for this.

The following are the winning scores:

	200y.	300y.	T'l.
Private Aikens, No. 5 Co.	33434	43443	35
" Latimer, 3	23443	32344	32
" Allison, 4	33333	43224	30
" W. Saunders, 6	33442	43222	29
" Simons, 5	33443	42204	29
" W. Williamson, 8	43434	23023	28
" Nellis, 1	32144	22223	28
" M. Atkinson, 6	43324	30333	28
" J. Ferguson, 6	33434	20233	27
" N. Kett, 5	33432	42330	27
" J. Seawright, 3	03243	43233	27
" P. McFarlane	34334	32320	27
" Dillabaugh, 3	32342	30244	27
" J. Ryan, 4	34443	30204	27
" Wright, 4	32324	20342	27

There were also 29 who scored above 20 points in the 10 rounds.—*Ham. Spectator.*

RIFLE MATCH.—A rifle match between fifteen members of the 13th Battalion, and an equal number from the 29th Regiment, took place yesterday afternoon at the ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club, and after a very exciting contest resulted in favor of the volunteers by four points. The smallness of the scores at 600 yards is accounted for by the high wind which prevailed at the close of the match in the afternoon. The following are the scores in order of merit:

	200	400	600	T'l.
Pvt McArthur	34233	33333	23203	40
Qr Mas Mason	42323	32232	20332	36
Ensign Little	22234	04033	30432	35
Ensign Baker	20232	32343	04303	34
Corpl Brass	42333	44423	02000	34
Pvt A. McKeand	32323	22033	00332	31
Pvt Gilkison	33223	22234	00400	30
Corp Leitch	22424	23244	00000	29
Corp Kenney	24233	04424	00000	28
Pvt Omand	23222	32222	40000	27
Sergt White	22232	42200	03200	24
Pvt Oliver	40233	00220	02023	23
Sergt Parks	02030	33430	00004	22
Corp Campbell	22220	22323	00000	20
Pvt McNab	22202	30302	20000	18
Grand Total				431
	200	400	600	T'l.
Pvt. Dickson	22342	42444	40222	41
Corp Phillips	22232	43343	20304	37
Pvt Hanshaw	02224	23333	03302	32
Sergt Fountain	30242	43322	22300	31
Capt Tennymson	33230	03433	03022	31
Corp Byrne	02023	44324	00102	30
Pvt Farrell	22023	22220	33330	29
Pvt Satterly	32223	34222	00400	29
Corp Kenney	22222	20234	02202	27
Pvt Simmons	23322	20000	22332	26
Col Sergt Clark	20020	32432	04202	26
Col Sergt Johnson	32302	32320	00022	24
Pvt Pool	20202	23232	03300	24
Corp Norton	20003	02202	34300	21
Pvt Cable	02000	23224	00400	19
Grand total				427

—*Hamilton Spectator.*

THE BARRACK HILL.—We are pleased to observe that the laying out of the grounds in front of the Parliament Buildings has been commenced, and that the work has been entrusted to the skillful care of Mr. Alpine Grant, one of the very few persons in the country who can fairly claim to be landscape gardeners. Under Mr. Grant's directions the grounds will, no doubt, be made very attractive, his skill and taste having been already well proven in the various improvements he has effected about Rideau Hall. We understand that the present board-walks to the Buildings will all be removed and winding graveled paths substituted, the main portion of the ground will be sodded and planted with trees and shrubs, and three fountains placed in prominent positions. That no delay will be made in prosecuting the work all who know Mr. Grant's love for his business will be ready to vouch.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

TO PRINTERS.

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

BED AND PLATEN POWER PRESSES,

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Newspaper, Book, Job and Card Printing.

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

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

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

June 29, 1868.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Saturday, 30th day of May, 1868

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

REGULATIONS.

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

All Collectors and deputy Collectors of Inland Revenue.

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

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

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

4th. Permits to take Raw Leaf Tobacco out of Bond or from the farm or premises where it was grown, for consumption, may be granted by the officers and persons hereby authorized to issue licenses, on application being made in the form approved by the Department, and payment of the duty to which the Tobacco would be liable if manufactured, that is to say: on Raw Leaf Tobacco, five cents per pound, being the duty 31 Vic. Cap. 8, sec. 31, to which it would be liable if manufactured into Common Canadian Twist, and on Raw Leaf Tobacco not the growth of Canada, ten cents per pound.

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

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

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

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IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c., wholesale. No. 90, Young street, Toronto.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Saturday, 30th day of May, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

REGULATIONS

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

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

3rd. All Barrels, Casks, or Packages containing Petroleum which has been inspected shall be branded with the date of the inspection.

4th. The name of the Inspecting officer. The degree of heat at which the vapor produced by it ignited.

5th. The name of the refiner, or if imported the name of the importer.

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



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

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Friday, 15th May, 1868, 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.

Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway.

Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.

T. S. DETLOR, THOMAS REYNOLDS,
Superintendant, Managing Director.

N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time. Prescott, April 29th 1868. 11-11

RIFLE CUPS

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

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

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

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

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

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MONTREAL, April, 1868.

REFERENCES.

- ALONZO WRIGHT, M. P., Hull.
- J. M. CURRIER, M. P., Ottawa.
- R. LYON, M. P., Carleton.
- B. CHAMBERLIN, M. P., (Editor Montreal Gazette.)
- Hon. E. M. MACDONALD, (Editor and Proprietor Halifax Citizen.)
- I. B. TAYLOR, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Ottawa Citizen.)
- DAWSON KERR, Esq., (Proprietor Volunteer Review.)
- A. MACLEAN, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Cornwall Freeholder.)

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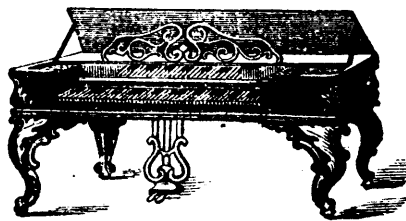


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