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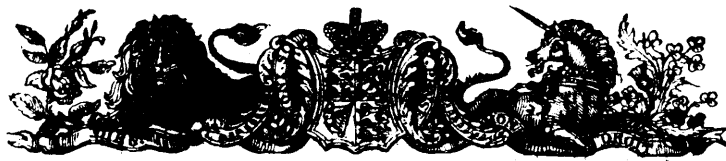
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1868.

No. 25.

FOR "THE REVIEW."

THE FORT OF CHAMBLAY.

FROM THE FRENCH OF BENJAMIN SUITE BY MARY A. M'IVER.

The Fort of Chamblay is the last ruin of the French fortifications remaining in Lower Canada which has not been restored by the English. This Fort, constructed of stone 1717, was burnt by the Americans in 1775, and has since that time remained as it is now: four high and strong walls, still firm, I believe, situated at the foot of the Chamblay Rapids.

Old fort, remain thus till the end,
Brave still the wildness of the blast,
Sole vestige of an age long past,
With all-destroying Time contend.
The battle-smoke doth yet surround
Those ancient ramparts—here they fell
Who fought beneath their banners well.
This is their fitting burial ground.

Gather the scattered blossoms strown
Like stars beneath the ruined wall:
My heart knows well the worth of all
Those things which here appear so lone

Ah, that cold forgetfulness
Should thus surround this ancient place:
Where now is the heroic race
Its brave defenders in distress?
Beside the torrent covered o'er
With foam, which murmurs forth its song.
I am transported, borne along
By memories of what is no more.

Gather the scattered blossoms, &c.
What time the haughty Iroquois,
By sanguinary ardor led,
Seized on the bow and hatchet dread,
And up the river took their way,
Thy walls beheld by these stern men
Caused them a sudden awe to know.
And our ancestors' ancient foe
Trembled at thy grand aspect then.

Gather the scattered blossoms, &c.
Witness of many combats dread
Which made of yore our proudest boast,
Thou bringest back to me a host
Of memories of the gallant dead.
Ah, glorious cradle of our race,
For those from whom our lives begun,
We love thee, and each reverent son
Does homage to their resting place.

Gather the scattered blossoms, &c.
Here were the sacred germs first sown,
From whence upspring our destiny,
And such shall ever honored be
Though bearing marks of years long flown.
O! may our fathers' ardent faith,
Their courage in each dangerous way,
In peace, in peril or in fray,
Protect us so that none may scathe.

Gather the scattered blossoms, &c.

And when upon the horizon's brow
The tempest-winds upbuild a wall,
As sheaves which ere the harvest fall,
Your foreheads, O ye people, bow;
Then let high thoughts your spirits move:
Think of those ancient days sublime,
And how our land in that far time
Shared all our undivided love.

Gather the scattered blossoms strown
Like stars beneath the ruined wall,
My heart knows well the worth of all
Those things which here appear so lone
Ottawa, May 1868.

[Written expressly for "The Review"
THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.]

NUMBER XI.

From the summit of the promontory, the land slopes away towards the valley of the St. Charles, and rises again towards the Falls of Montmorenci about eight or nine miles lower down the main river. The plan of defence adopted by the French was best adapted to the peculiar topography of the country—he closed the mouth of the St. Charles with a heavy boom, defended in front by barges armed with artillery, and in the rear he sunk three large vessels in the river, on which a regular platform was laid, mounted with a battery of his heaviest artillery. Further up the stream a bridge of boats connected the ends of the Charlesburg and Beauport roads, and afforded means of communication between the city and the right and left of the French forces. Each end of this bridge was defended by a *teite du pont*.

As a defensive work the citadel of Quebec and the *enclave* of the town was contemptible, and batteries were erected on the quays of the lower town; the streets entrenched and defended by artillery. But Montcalm well knew that if once a landing was effected above or below the city, and the covering army defeated, no opposition could be made to the conqueror's possession thereof. Therefore the valley of the St. Charles and north shore of the river to Montmorenci were the really weak parts of the position. The heights above the city, if vigilantly guarded, could be made inaccessible with a small force. With 13,000 men he entrenched himself along the Beauport road, his right resting on the St. Charles, and his left on a

recloubt within a short distance of the Montmorenci, the centre of the line near the embouchure of the Beauport stream, being covered by a floating battery of 12 guns. If those lines could be maintained the only alternative an assaulting force could have, must be by proceeding up the river, running the gauntlet of the fire of the city batteries, and landing at or above Cape Rouge, march down either the Charlesburg or Burg Royal road, to the base of the wall of the French citadel, which in this case would be the only movement, the ground was covered with woods in a great measure inaccessible to an army, and retreat would be impossible in the event of a repulse. Montreal's own position was all but impregnable, his right connected with the city by an approachable battery, his left entrenched on rocky heights, which could not be forced, while the centre was defended by a boom of barges and batteries perfectly impassable. As far as the plan of defence was concerned it displayed consummate skill, and as the event proved the line had not a point in it penetrable by direct attack.

The Government archives and garrison stores were removed to Trois Rivieres, the army magazines established at Montreal, only one month's provisions were retained at Quebec and such part of the flotilla as had anticipated Durell's occupation of the St. Lawrence were moved up to an anchorage above Cape Rouge. Wolfe's first act was to address a manifesto to the inhabitants setting forth the justice of the cause of quarrel on the British side, declaring the war was not urged against priests, peasants or women, and offered to protect them in case they observed strict neutrality; that, in consequence of the vast force brought against them, all exertion of their valor was useless and would only expose them to reprisals, and wound up by hoping the world would do him justice if he were obliged by the people to resort to violent measures. It is stated on good authority that this declaration had no effect which is very probable. On the 28th June a heavy gale on the river caused some damage to the shipping, several of them dragged their anchors and jostled each other; to add to the confusion

the French sent down amongst them seven fire ships, which would have inflicted much damage, materially obstructed operations, and might have led to the raising of the siege but for the cowardice or folly of the officers in command, who abandoned them before they got well under fire, first firing the trains, which were connected with the artillery, with which each vessel was armed, and, as this produced a random bombardment, it also gave notice of what was intended, thus enabling the English sailors to tow them all aground, where they burned to the water's edge without doing any damage to the fleet. On the 29th, the British under Brigadier General Monckton occupied Point Levis for the purpose of pushing forward the works necessary to open fire on the city, and at the same time the west point of the Island of Orleans was occupied by Colonel Carleton for a similar purpose.

The works being in a state of forwardness the army crossed the North Channel, and encamped near the enemy's left, the river Montmorenci being between them. Montcalm, aware that the moment the batteries on Point Levis were completed, the works of defence by which the right of his army was covered, including the city, would suffer considerable damage, and might probably be rendered untenable, or so thoroughly disabled as to afford a chance for an effective judgment being made thereon, resolved to retard, and, if possible, prevent their completion. In accordance with this resolution he detached Dumas with 1,500 men on the night of the 12th of July; they landed at the mouth of the Chaudiere and prepared to march on the batteries, some of them having already opened fire. In the darkness one column of his troops mistook the other for the enemy and fired upon them, the fire was returned, and the whole body retreated in confusion. The subsequent bombardment entirely destroyed the Lower Town, and reduced the buildings in the Upper Town to heaps of ruins, obliging the citizens to seek safety in flight. Meanwhile as the habitants declined to accept the terms proposed in the manifesto, and as they stubbornly adhered to their allegiance, defending their homesteads against the invaders, parties of Rangers were detached to scour the country and lay it waste with fire and sword; a mission which those unscrupulous savages fulfilled to the uttermost, destroying the plantations from Malbair on the North, and Riviere du Loup on the South Shore to Quebec.

An episode in this miserable warfare deserves notice. Captain Richard Montgomery, with a detachment of three hundred men, having been sent to enforce neutrality at St. Joachim, the people remaining in that village stood on their defence, headed by their Cure, the Revd. M. de Portneuf; after a smart and sanguinary action they were defeated, the gallant priest, like a true soldier of the church militant, fell bravely sword in hand, in defence of the flock he ministered to; the village was burned and the survivors put to the sword in cold blood. The officer commanding the detachment charged with this butchery was General Montgomery, who fell leading an attack of the revolted subjects of the King he served so well, on the city of Quebec on the night of December the 31st, 1775, and there can be no doubt but his conduct at St. Joachim had a natural effect on the stern resistance offered to his attack on the latter occasion by the compatriots of the people so foully outraged. During the progress of the bombardment the vigilance of Wolfe was excessive, every point from the Montmo-

renci to Capo Rouge was carefully and minutely reconnoitred, in the hope that some unguarded point might be found on which to land, and force his opponent to place the fate of the city on the result of a general action, but all in vain, no such advantage was available. On the night of the 18th of July the *Sutherland* and *Squirrel*, frigates, with several sloops, succeeded in passing the city uninjured by the guns, thus cutting off the communication by water with Montreal, and inflicting a severe blow on Montcalm's troops. At the same time Brigadier General Carleton landed with a body of troops at Point aux Trembles for the purpose of destroying magazines and capturing prisoners for intelligence; in the first object they were unsuccessful, for the reason there were no magazines to capture, in the latter, more successful, but it was found impossible to march a sufficient body of troops through the woods to assail the rear of Montcalm's position. As any attempt on the right or centre of the French lines was impossible, Wolfe determined to cross the Montmorenci in force and endeavor to turn their left, while a powerful diversion was attempted in its front. As the depth of water on the mud flat or batteries extending from the St. Charles to the Montmorenci was too small to admit of vessels of any draft of water approaching sufficiently near to cover the landing of troops, two transports of light draft were armed and prepared to take the ground easily on the fall of the tide to cover the disembarkation and annoy the entrenchments with their fire. While those arrangements were in course of preparation Montcalm made a second attempt to burn the English fleet, by sending down, on the night of the 28th of July, a formidable fire raft, composed of schooners, barges and other vessels chained together, measuring six hundred feet in length and loaded with grenades, shells, swivels, and guns loaded to the muzzle with every description of combustible, but it was at once towed ashore by the fearless sailors.

The Montmorenci river is one succession of cascades from its source in the Lac des Neiges till its final jump from a height of two hundred and fifty feet into the St. Lawrence; and, as the French had jealously guarded all passable fords above, it only remained to cross at its mouth where it was fordable at low water. The English camp occupied by the brigades of Generals Townshend and Murray, commanded the French lines, but at too great a distance for effective artillery fire; it was at length determined to try the effect of an attack on their extreme left. Having mounted his batteries on the left bank of the Montmorenci, with sixty pieces of artillery, and placing the transports already noticed, a little above the mouth of the Montmorenci, each armed with fourteen guns, the *Centurion*, Alston's famous ship, then armed with fifty guns, was placed in the mouth of the river to protect the ford and silence the guns of the French battery on the extreme left; there was thus over one hundred pieces of artillery ready to support the attack designed to force the lines. The transports commanded the road leading to Courville, opposite and leading to the heights occupied by the French reserve, and also covered the upper end of the ford; from the Beauport heights the ground descends towards the St. Lawrence, in terraces on the lower of which, between the Courville road and the Montmorenci river, a strong Redoubt had been constructed. Wolfe's first idea appears to have been directed to the

capture of this work as the necessary step towards an attack on the covering lines; but being on board the first armed transport which ran furthest in before taking ground, he became aware of the fact that it was commanded by the works in the rear, and this circumstance caused a certain degree of hesitation in the after movements, which operated heavily against their success. Early in the forenoon of the 31st of July, the armed transports intended for the attack were moored in their stations under a heavy fire from the French batteries, to which the English artillery replied with crushing effect. The *Centurion*, also anchored in her appointed position, while the boats of the fleet filled with Grenadiers and a part of Monckton's brigade, moved from Point Levis in time to take advantage of the low tide to land in concert with Townshend's and Murray's brigade. About 1 p. m., the latter brigades moved from their encampment at L'Ange Gatheux, while a detachment marched up the left bank of the Montmorenci about three miles, for the purpose of crossing the stream and assailing the rear of the left of the French lines. All the arrangements were admirably made in perfect order, but the boats delayed till the turn of the tide grounded on the ledges off the mouth of the Montmorenci, by which much valuable time was lost. At length a landing was effected by 1,200 grenadiers, but Monckton's detachment was still at a distance, and Townshend had not effected a junction, his advance being arrested by Wolfe's orders, till the Grenadiers would be ready to land. Meantime the column detached for the attack of the left rear of the French line, were defeated by Mons. de Repentigny, with some loss, and its retreat enabled him to send the reinforcements he had received in the morning to the point now threatened. The Grenadiers were ordered to be formed in four columns of attack immediately on landing, to be supported by Monckton's troops and Townshend's command, but not to move forward till the latter had crossed the ford. Instead of obeying those orders, they had no sooner touched ground than they rushed towards the Redoubt in the utmost disorder. The French abandoned this work on their approach and fell back on the shelter of their lines, on which the British still advanced, and were allowed to close within a few yards distance when they were received with a deadly fire, which at once checked their impetuosity, and, finally after considerable loss, obliged them to fall back behind the Redoubt for shelter; here they remained for some time unable to reform, from the severe fire directed against them, they finally retreated and formed in rear of Monckton and Townshend's troops, which had formed a junction on the beach.

A severe thunderstorm suspended operations, and it was deemed advisable not to risk a second repulse, as the retreat of Townshend's corps would be cut off by the rising tide and darkness, the troops were accordingly withdrawn, after a loss of 500 in killed and wounded, many of the latter were left on the field—the armed transports were burned. This attack was made at the only practicable point in the whole of the French lines. The chief cause of failure was the small detachment sent against the left rear, and Wolfe's uncertainty, after discovering that the French Redoubt was useless as a point of advantage. The repulse of the Grenadiers was a mere bagatelle, which could easily be retrieved, and doubtless would have been if the General's caution was not more than a match for

his impulsiveness. Aided by his powerful artillery, Townshend and Murray's brigades would easily have penetrated entrenchments defended by only a dozen pieces of artillery, especially if the left rear had been turned, and the whole lines would have been laid open. The only resource for Montcalm would have been to disperse his troops in the woods or shut them up in Quebec, to be starved out in a week. It is more than probable if this attack had been successful the French troops would have capitulated at once, but Wolfe evidently feared placing the safety of the greater part of his force on the hazard of a single action. Having detached General Murray with 1,200 to destroy the French flotilla which had moved to Three Rivers when the English fleet first passed the batteries of the city, but being twice repulsed at Pointe aux Trembles by Bougainville, and finding the navigation more intricate than anticipated, he retired to the camp at Montmorenci. Shortly after this event General Wolfe fell ill of a fever, brought on by over exertion and anxiety, acting on a delicate frame and constitution by no means strong. While laboring under this disease he sent his "private instructors" received from the King, to Generals Monckton, Townshend and Murray, directing them to consult as to the best mode of attacking the enemy, and giving as his opinion that the operations should be directed rather against the army than the city, as the latter would inevitably surrender on the defeat of the former, as there are no provisions to maintain the garrison; that there are three methods of effecting that object.

"First.—In dry weather a large detachment may march in a day and night so as to arrive at Beauport—fording the Montmorenci eight or nine miles up—before day in the morning. It is likely they would be discovered upon this march on both sides of the river. If such detachment penetrates to the entrenchments and the rest of the troops are ready, the consequence is plain.

"Second.—If the troops encamp here (on the North Shore) pass the ford with the falling water, and, in the night, march directly towards the point of Beauport, the Light Infantry have a good chance to get up the woody hill, trying different places and moving quick to the right, would soon discover a proper place for the rest. The upper redoubt must be attacked and kept by a company of Grenadiers. Brigadier Monckton must be ready off the point of Beauport to land when our people get up the hill, for which signals may be appointed.

"Third.—All the chosen troops of the army may attack at Beauport at low water. A division must be made across the ford one hour before the second attack.

"N. B.—For the first attack it is sufficient if the water begins to fall a little before daylight or about it. For the other two it will be best to have the low water half an hour before day. The General thinks the country should be ruined and destroyed as much as can be done consistent with a mere capitulation. There are guides in the army for the detachments in question."

There can be no doubt that a combination of the first proposition with either the second or third, or a combination of all three, as was first attempted, if carried out as that effort should have been, with spirit, would have effected the dispersion and destruction of Montcalm's army, destroyed its chance of ever rallying, by being in possession of its line of retreat, and secure the capture of Quebec. The Brigadiers however thought otherwise, as the following document will show:

"POINT LEVI, Aug. 29, 1759.

"Having met this day in consequence of General Wolfe's desire, to consult together for the public utility and advantage, and to consider of the best method of attacking the enemy; and having read His Majesty's private instructions, which the General was pleased to communicate to us, and having considered some propositions of his with respect to our future operations, we think it our duty to offer an opinion as follows:

"The natural strength of the enemy's situation between the rivers St. Charles and Montmorenci, now improved by all the art of their Engineers, makes the defeat of their army if attacked there, very doubtful. The advantage which their easy communication along the shore gives over an attack from boats, and by the ford of the river Montmorenci is evident from late experience, and it appears to us that that part of the army which is proposed to march through the woods nine miles up the Montmorenci to surprise their camp, is exposed to certain discovery, and consequently to the disadvantage of a constant wood fight. But allowing that we could get footing on the Beauport side, the Marquis de Montcalm will still have it in his power to dispute the passage of the river St. Charles till the place is supplied with provisions from the ships and magazines above, from which it appears they draw their subsistence.

"We are of opinion that the most probable method of striking an effectual blow is to bring the troops to the South shore, and to carry operations above the town. If we can establish ourselves on the North Shore the Marquis de Montcalm must fight us on our own terms; we are between him and his provisions, and between him and the army opposing General Amherst. If he gives us battle and we defeat him, Quebec, and probably all Canada, will be our own, which is beyond any advantage we can expect by the Beauport side; and should the enemy pass over the river St. Charles with force sufficient to oppose this operation, we may still with more ease and probability of success execute the General's third proposition (which is in our opinion the most eligible) or undertake anything else on the Beauport shore, necessarily weakened by the detachments made to oppose us above the town.

Signed, Brigadiers, { MONCKTON,
TOWNSHEND,
MURRAY.

(To be Continued.)

The men of the *Galatea*, the Prince's ship sent the following letter to their Captain as soon as the attempt to assassinate him had become known on board, which displays a beautiful spirit of loyal devotion, and shows the popularity of the Prince among the sailors:

"To our beloved Captain H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh:—May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the petty and non-commissioned officers of the *Galatea*, in behalf of the ship's company, desire to express to your Royal Highness, our beloved Captain, our heartfelt sympathy with you in your sufferings, consequent from the wound recently inflicted by the hand of an assassin, and we all desire to express our deep felt thankfulness of your providential escape from the assassin's deadly intent. We pray that the same good Providence may soon restore you to perfect health and strength, and that your Royal Highness may, in God's good time, be enabled to resume the joyful command of your most obedient servants.

"THE 'GALATEA'S' SHIP'S COMPANY."

PROMENADE CONCERT.—The Concert of the Brant Volunteers, which came off at the Battalion Drill Shed on Wednesday evening last drew the largest audience that has ever been collected in Brantford on any similar occasion—the numbers present being variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500. We were glad to see such a large assemblage both from town and country, as it affords good indication of the interest manifested in the Volunteer movement.

The Concert was opened with a "promenade march," by the Grand Trunk Band, which in this and in the pieces subsequently played by them, they exhibited a thorough mastery of music. We have rarely listened to better playing, and it was the opinion of many who were present that but few Military Bands could furnish better music than that produced by this Band.

In the absence of the Rev. Wm. Ryerson—who was to have delivered an address suitable for the occasion—the Rev. Mr. Usher was called upon and made a few remarks.

Considering the short time the Band of the 38th Brant Battalion has been under instruction it has made great progress, and the members will soon prove good musicians, as was demonstrated by their playing on Wednesday night. It is a great pity, however that there are not a few reed instruments, as the music of an exclusively Brass Band must necessarily be very harsh.

The Officers of the 69th Regiment who kindly came from London to render their assistance, had no little difficulty in making themselves heard at a distance from the platform, although their several voices were much above the average capacity. Dr. Clarke sang in excellent voice, "If doughty deeds my lady please," in which he was accompanied on the piano by Lieut Thewles, of the 69th. Ensign Borton, 69th, next sang "Evangeline," very effectively, and in a very sweet voice. Lieut. Thewles in the "Maid of Athens" showed he had an excellently cultivated and very rich voice, in which he did full justice to the song. Dr. Clarke, Lieuts. Hunter, Thewles and Molloy and Ensign Borton sang with great zeal the hunting song, "John Peel." Sergt. O'Neil of the G. F. B., next appeared in character, and sang, "Lord Lovel," which received a hearty encore.

But the singing of "Gideon's Band," fairly took the house by storm. After singing the patriotic song "Our Country's Call," for which they received a most enthusiastic encore, they replied by singing "The fellow who looks like me," which was localised to suit Brantford, in which there were some good hits made, and the singing of which fairly convulsed the audience.

After "God save the Queen" had been played by the Band, the temporary flooring was cleared of the benches, and a large number of the audience commenced dancing to the music of an excellent string band, which was kept up until an early hour in the morning. The Volunteers have every reason to feel proud of the success which attended this Concert.—*Brantford Courier*.

On Wednesday evening last a volunteer, named Robert Boyd, belonging to the infantry company, was detected by a sergeant of the 53rd in the act of smuggling a pair of rifle pants from the armory. The sergeant at once reported the theft and Boyd was placed in custody. On Thursday he was brought before Mr. Stoney, Reeve, and a board of officers, and a fine of \$5 and costs inflicted. His presence in the Infantry company being no longer desired after such conduct, he was ignominiously expelled.—*Stratford Herald*.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

THE OTTAWA NAVIGATION.

A meeting of Members of the House of Commons and Senate, convened by Alonzo Wright, Esq., M. P. for Ottawa County, was held in the "Immigration and Colonization" Committee Room, Parliament Building, on Wednesday the 20th ult. at four o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking measures to direct public attention to the construction of the Canals required to connect the St. Lawrence at Montreal with Lake Huron by way of the Ottawa, Matawan and French Rivers.

The following are the names of the gentlemen present:—

Hon. James Skead, Senate; Messrs. Currier, Wright, Chamberlain, Burton, Heath and Hagar, M. P's, and G. H. Perry, Esq.

Alonzo Wright, Esq., M. P., was called to the chair, and Mr. Perry requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Wright stated the objects of the meeting to be the organization of measures for placing before the public the necessity which existed for constructing the canals required to open the navigation of the Ottawa from Montreal to Lake Huron. It appeared that the time had arrived when this measure need no longer be delayed. Indeed the exigencies of the commercial interests of Canada demanded that this route should be opened at once, while the sum of money just voted for the purposes of defence would prove a bad investment without the Ottawa navigation. The Government had hitherto been so engaged with the questions of the Intercolonial Railway, Militia organization and defence that it was impossible to attract attention to this matter; but its time had undoubtedly come, and it remained for those representatives whose constituencies were directly interested, to place a subject of its great national importance fairly before the people of the Dominion. The plan probably best adapted to that end would be to proceed by petition to the three branches of the Legislature from the various municipalities interested.

It was moved by the Hon. Jas. Skead, seconded by Mr. Hagar, M. P., and resolved, That Messrs. Wright, Chamberlain, Heath and Perry be a Committee to draft a general form of petition to His Excellency the Governor General and both Houses of Parliament, praying for the construction of the canals necessary to open the navigation between the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron by way of the Ottawa, Matawan and French Rivers.

Moved by Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., seconded by Mr. Heath, M. P., and Resolved, That Honrs. James Skead and John Hamilton, Senators; Hon. J. J. C. Abbott and Messrs. Wright, Shanly, Grant, Burton, Heath, Currier, Hagar, Holmes, Rankin, McLachlin, McMillan, F. Jones, Chamberlain, Morris, and Crawford, M. P's, His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa and G. H. Perry, Esq., be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to carry out the objects of the meeting and that any three, with the Chairman be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Moved by Mr. Currier, M. P., seconded by Mr. Burton, M. P., and Resolved, That copies of the petition and a prospectus, detailing the object, commercial value and all

other useful information on the subject of the Ottawa navigation, be forwarded to all members of both Houses of Parliament favorable to the measure, for the purpose of procuring the signatures of the various municipal bodies and the inhabitants of the counties interested to the petition; and that copies of the prospectus be sent to all members of the Senate, House of Commons, the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the various Provinces, and to all the municipal authorities of the Dominion, and such others as the committee may decide on.

The meeting then adjourned till Friday, the 22nd.

At noon, on Friday, 22nd, the following members of the committee met in the Immigration and Colonization Committee Room:

A. Wright, Esq., M. P. (Chairman,) Messrs. Currier, Shanly, Chamberlain, Holmes, Dr. Grant, and Heath, M. P's., and G. H. Perry, Esq.

The following Petition was adopted and ordered to be printed;—

The Honorable the Commons House of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled

The petition of—Humbly Sheweth:

That the navigation of the Ottawa River is obstructed by shoals and rapids above the city of Montreal—that its tributary the Matawan approaches within three miles of Lake Nipissing that the "height of land" between is nowhere over thirty feet above the level of the Lake—that the construction of a navigable channel connecting the waters of Trout Lake, the head of the Matawan and Nipissing, is perfectly practicable and easily effected—that the French River flowing out of the latter Lake into Lake Huron is admirably adapted to form a channel for a first class navigation—that it reaches Lake Huron four hundred and thirty miles West of Montreal and five hundred East of Chicago on Lake Michigan, making the distance between those ports nine hundred and thirty miles; while by way of the St. Lawrence and Lakes the distance would be thirteen hundred and forty eight miles—that the whole length of Artificial Canals necessary to overcome the obstructions in the Ottawa and Matawan Rivers, connect them with Lake Nipissing, and adapt French River to the full capacity of the navigation throughout, would not exceed thirty miles—that the completion of this channel would open a large tract for settlement now almost inaccessible, facilitate access to the North-West Territory and British Columbia, induce capitalists to construct a Railway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, (which must pass at or about the height of land before mentioned,) through British Territory, open a new market for the lumber trade, and largely increase the industrial pursuits of the country by facilitating the erection of manufacturing establishments on the various falls on the Rivers.

That the commercial interests of the Dominion and Great Britain demands a more direct route between those ports on the Lakes which are the centres of the grain trade of the Western and North Western districts of the United States and the Seaboard than those furnished by way of the St. Lawrence and Erie Canal.

And lastly, that all measures of defence for the Dominion of Canada are imperfect without direct communication between the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron, by way of the Ottawa, Matawan, Lake Nipissing and French River.

Therefore your petitioners humbly request, that your Honorable House will take

such measures as will cause the obstructions to this navigation to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel and the supply of water from the summit level opened through out.

And as in duty bound, Your Petitioners will ever pray.

The meeting then adjourned till further notice.—Ottawa Citizen.

VOLUNTEERS INSPECTED, AND WARNED TO BE READY FOR DUTY.—The artillery and infantry companies of St. Catharines were inspected at the Drill Shed on Tuesday evening, the 19th ult., by Col. Durie, D. A. G., and Col. Villiers, B. M., in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The muster was very creditable to all concerned and comprised 48 artillerymen, 57 men of No. 2 company, and 26 men of No. 3, and 3 officers to each. The infantry were put through a variety of evolutions to test their efficiency, by Colonel Currie, Major Macdonald and Capt. Thompson; whilst the artillerymen were ably manoeuvred by Captain Wilson, and acquitted themselves at gun and infantry exercise in a manner to elicit general praise. The inspection lasted two hours, and involved a minute examination of the drill, arms, accoutrements, and clothing. At its close, the officers and men were drawn up in columns of companies, and addressed by Colonel Durie in complimentary terms on their cleanliness, discipline, and other good qualities as citizen soldiers. He said that the signs of the times might justify their being called out for frontier service at an early day, of which there was much probability; and if so, he had every confidence that they would respond to the call with the same alacrity as in 1866. He knew the pecuniary sacrifices they then endured through being kept so long at the front, and hoped in the meantime that they would so arrange their business affairs as to suffer as little injury as possible, should their services be again required. He closed his remarks by congratulating them on possessing so fine a Drill Shed, which should be used on every convenient occasion to keep up drill and increase efficiency. Cheers were then given for the Queen and Inspecting officers, when the latter retired, and the men were dismissed—with the warning, however, to be ready at an hour's notice to assemble when needed. The Beamsville, Niagara, Virgil and Queenston companies were also inspected during the week, each being found in good condition and ready for a brush when necessary. Captain Gregory's Troop of Cavalry were inspected on Wednesday morning in rear of the Drill Shed, by the same officers. The men appeared well up in their drill, and were thanked for devoting so much attention to acquire proficiency. Instructor Spillet also received kind notice for his labors and painstaking. We may also add in this connection, that Troop Sergt. Philip Grobb has recently returned from the Toronto Military School with a second class certificate and extra marks, making the fourth member of the Troop who has thus graduated with similar or higher honors.—St. Catharines Const. National.

The Montreal Gazette, as a sign of the times says:—"We understand that all leaves to officers of the regular troops stationed here have been stopped, and field pennants have been served out to the Hospitals. These preparations seem to corroborate the accuracy of our statements concerning anticipated Fenian raids."

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the officers of the Peterboro' Battalion was held on Wednesday evening, 20th ult., for the purpose of adopting a constitution for a County of Peterboro' Rifle Association.

CONSTITUTION.

1. That this association be denominated 'The Peterborough Rifle Association.'
2. Any person being a subscriber of \$1 per annum shall become a member of the Association.
3. Donors of \$10 at one time to the Association, or of a prize of not less value than \$15 to be competed for at any of the prize meetings, shall be entitled to be enrolled as life members of the association.
4. Any company of the 57th Battalion subscribing not less than \$10 annually to the funds of the association, shall be considered as being in connection with it, and shall be entitled to a number of memberships, for non-commissioned officers and men in the proportion of one to every half dollar thus subscribed. Each subscribing company is to appoint from its members the persons to hold these memberships and the names are to be furnished to the secretary by the captain at least one week before the match.
5. There shall be two Patrons and two vice Patrons appointed by the Council.
6. There shall be a President.
7. There shall be two vice Presidents.
8. There shall be a Council, composed as follows

1st The officers commanding companies of the 57th Battalion; 2nd, an equal number of civilians, to be chosen at each annual meeting. 3rd, the Field and Staff Officers of the Battalion. Seven of whom shall form a quorum, and in the event of vacancies occurring in the elective members, from any cause whatever, the remaining members shall have the power of filling such vacancies.

9. There shall be a secretary and there shall be a treasurer.
10. The officers are to be elected at the regular annual meeting of the association and shall be ex-officio members of the Council.

11. The Council shall have the sole management of the income and funds of the Association, rendering an account to the yearly meeting; such account having been previously audited by two persons, not members of the Council, who shall be annually appointed by the Council for that purpose. The Council shall also have the entire management and superintendence of all the affairs and concerns of the Association, and shall or may do all such acts and duties as shall appear to them necessary or essential to be done for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects and views of the Association.

12. The Council shall be regulated in their proceedings by such by laws as may from time to time be enacted by them, no by law being in any case altered or a new one proposed without at least one month's notice of such intention being given at a meeting of the Council.

13. An annual report, embracing the audited account of the finances, shall be drawn up by the Secretary, and shall (having previously been submitted to the Council) be published at least a week before the annual meeting.

14. There shall be an annual meeting, to be held at such time and place as shall be selected by the Council.

15. The first meeting for the election of officers shall be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Town Council Chamber Peterboro', and the annual meeting thereafter shall be held at such time and place as shall be appointed by the Council.

A committee, composed of Majors Kennedy and Leigh, and the captains of each volunteer company in the battalion, was appointed to take up subscriptions from members of the community generally, in aid of the Association. The officers of the battalion deserve thanks for their zeal in furthering this useful Association.—*Peterboro' Review.*

COUNTY OF LANARK RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of officers of the Volunteer militia companies of the county of Lanark was held at the village of Smith's Falls Saturday the 16th inst., at which Maj. James D. Gemmill was appointed Chairman, and Lieut. Matheson acted as Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read over, and after some discussion the following resolution respecting the competition for the Peabody Rifles presented by Alexander Morris, Esq. M. P., and the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C. B., M. P., to the volunteer companies of Lanark, was carried unanimously. Moved by Major Scott, seconded by Captain Brown, that we deem it advisable for the purpose of preventing dispute, that at the approaching match, men be present from the different companies in the following order, viz: one man to be sent by the Pakenham company to Almonte, one by the Almonte company to Pakenham, one by the Almonte company to Carleton Place, one by the Carleton Place company to Almonte, one by the Smith's Falls company to Perth, and one by the Perth company to Smith's Falls, to keep a check on the marking of the scores made by each company for the Peabody Rifles, to take place on the 1st day of August next, provided that the officers of each company can secure the services of a competent person, and the absence of such person not vitiate the match.

The following resolutions with respect to the formation of a county of Lanark Rifle Association was unanimous carried

Moved by W. J. Morris, Esq., seconded by Major Poole: That it is of the greatest importance to have a Rifle Association formed for the county of Lanark, such association to be affiliated with those of the Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario.

Moved by Major Scott and seconded by Major Poole: That a Rifle Association be formed for the county of Lanark, to be composed of persons desirous of perfecting themselves in rifle shooting, and that the following gentleman be elected officers for the present year: President, W. J. Morris, Esq., M.C.D.R.A.; Vice President, Major James D. Gemmill; Secretary and Treasurer, Lieut. Gould. Members of Council, Hon. R. Matheson and Hon. James Shaw, Senators; A. Morris, Esq., M.P.; Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C.B., M.P.; W. M. Shaw, Esq., M.P.P.; D. Galbraith, Esq., M.P.P.; Andrew Dickson, Esq., of Pakenham; James Rosamond, sen., Esq., of Almonte; Robert Bell, Esq., of Carleton Place; J. H. Gould, Esq., Reeve of Smith's Falls; R. Shaw, Esq., Mayor of Perth; J. G. Malloch, Esq., Judge, County of Lanark; James Thompson, Esq.,

Sheriff; James Bell, Esq., Perth; A. Code, Esq., Reeve of Drummond; J. Manion, Esq., of Bathurst, and James Jackson, Esq., of Lanark, and all officers of Volunteer militia companies in the county. A constitution and by-laws somewhat similar to those of the Dominion Association were also adopted.

The advisability of petitioning the Minister of Militia to be allowed to form a Lanark battalion of volunteers was also considered, as was also that of becoming a battalion of active Militia, under the new militia law. No action, however, was taken in the matter which was postponed till the next meeting, many of the members not not having seen the new militia Act as amended.

For the information of the public we may state that the association is not to be confined to volunteers alone, but will be open to every person desirous of joining, on the payment of the subscription fee of one dollar per annum. This charge is made very low and is within the reach of every one, and we hope to see all the young men of our county enrolled on the books of the society as its members. We have not a few good marksmen amongst us, but we hope to see that number largely increased and that many of the prizes to be hereafter competed for by the Canadian youth may fall to this county.—*Perth Courier.*

REVIEW OF THE 9TH BATTALION BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

—On Monday evening, the 18th May, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor inspected the 9th Battalion of Volunteer Militia at the Drill Shed. A very large number of our citizens, including several ladies, were present and seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. Precisely at a quarter to nine His Excellency arrived, accompanied by a brilliant Staff, composed of Col. Sewell, Commandant, Col. Bowen, Major Legare, Major Grant and Major Albyn, Drs. Blanchet and Lindsay, Capts. Turnbull and Fraser, and Lieut. Houseman, &c., &c. The Battalion was drawn up in review order and His Excellency was received with a general salute, the band played "God Save the Queen." The Lieut. Governor and his Staff then proceeded up and down the line, minutely inspecting the men, their clothing and accoutrements, after which Major Gingras was called upon to put the men through the manual and platoon exercise, which were performed very creditably indeed. Col. Panet, commanding the regiment, afterwards ordered the line into open column, went through several battalion movements, and marched past His Excellency in quick time, and we must say with much precision and steadiness. The commanding officer then ordered square to be formed, and His Excellency and Staff, accompanied by Col. and Mrs. Panet having taken their position in the centre, His Excellency addressed Col. Panet somewhat as follows: "It has afforded me very great pleasure indeed, Sir, to be present at this inspection, and to witness your exercises, not on account of this Battalion alone, but because of the interest I feel in the Volunteer Force, and of my desire to encourage any and every regiment in the Province. I can assure you I have been much pleased with what I have seen to night. Your improvement in drill and discipline, your general steadiness, and ready obedience to orders, I am glad to know are of such a character, as to deserve applause, and I am satisfied that if unfor-

unately your services should be required on the frontier, to repel invasion, that you will go cheerfully forward, and that your conduct will be worthy to your Queen and country." His Excellency then withdrew, and the Battalion was marched off to the Armory, headed by the band of the regiment. We must not omit to mention that after the men were dismissed, Col. Panet very hospitably entertained his officers, and those of His Excellency's Staff, at his residence in Ursule street. Kindly and friendly interchanges of sentiment and opinion were expressed, and a most agreeable hour was passed. We congratulate the colonel and officers of the 9th Battalion on their very satisfactory display they made both at this and their annual inspection. The Battalion is composed exclusively of French Canadians, and reflects great credit on their zeal and patriotism.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—On Sunday, the 24th, the whole Volunteer force of the town paraded in the morning for divine service. The turn out was very large, and squads were sent to five different churches. I noticed the District Staff present viz: Lt. Col. Atcherley, D.A.A.G.; Lt. Col. Jackson, B.M.; and Lt. Col. McDougall, District Paymaster.

On Monday, the 25th, at 10:30 a.m., the annual inspection of No. 4 Battery, Prescott Provincial Brigade Garrison Artillery, Captain Worsley; No. 1 Company, 41st Battalion, Captain Cole, and No. 2 Company, 42nd Battalion, Captain Redmond, took place. The companies paraded very strong, averaging 51 officers and men per company, and were highly complimented on their appearance and efficiency by the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General. At 11:45 the above companies were joined by two companies of the G. T. B. Brigade, and the Grammar School Cadets, the whole presenting a most soldier-like and efficient appearance. Precisely at 12 o'clock, the Garrison Artillery gun, detached under command of Lieut. Lowe, commenced firing the Royal Salute, which was interspersed with the usual *feu de joie* of small arms by the whole line, arms were then presented, and taking the time from Col. Atcherley, three rousing cheers were given. The parade then broke into column and marched past, both in open and quarter distance. The rain fell unceasingly during the whole forenoon, consequently the men were dismissed without further drill. The steadiness, appearance and efficiency was highly creditable to all concerned. Lt. Col. Crawford, of the 41st, was in command, and we noticed on the ground in addition to those already named, Lt. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major; Lt. Col. McDougall, District Paymaster; Lt. Col. Buell, 42nd Battalion; Major McKechnie, of the G. T. B. Brigade, and a part of the staff of the 41st Battalion.

During the afternoon, a squad of Infantry, under command of Lieut. Wilkinson, proceeded to target practice. This, with the usual amount of tre-crackers by the boys, and a few fireworks in the evening by private parties, included the whole celebration.

FROM GUELPH.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I enclose you the score of a match fired yesterday between twelve members of the Guelph Rifles, No. 2 30th Battalion Rifles, and of the Guelph Rifle Association. Notwithstanding the rain which fell in torrents during a greater part of the time in which the match was going on, the score is an improvement on the last I sent you, the average of the Rifles, who were beaten by 14, being higher than that of the Artillery, who were the victors on the occasion of their match with the association. There was however, hardly any wind yesterday.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

	200 yds	300 yds	TOTAL
Judge Macdonald	.33024 12	00320	5-17
Geo. Elliott	.44243 17	33243	15-32
D. McCrae, M. S.	.42222 12	00310	3-15
Jas. Hazolton	.34232 14	03432	12-26
Wm. Sunley	.02049 9	24008	9-18
A. A. Macdonald	.23043 12	20322	9-21
A. McKenzie	.30033 9	32324	14-23
J. Stewart	.2442 14	20002	4-18
A. H. Macdonald	.24323 14	22303	10-24
A. Strowger	.32332 13	00000	0-13
J. Watson	.34033 13	30232	10-23
E. Newton	.30033 9	23303	11-20

GUELPH RIFLES.

Lt. McBride, M. S.	24334 16	20202	6-22
Ens. Hooper	.43242 15	23333	13-28
Sergt. Cattley	03303 9	00423	9-18
" Porter	.30200 5	20220	6-11
" Cleghom	.30342 12	00003	4-16
Corp. Trapp	.23233 13	02223	9-22
Corp. Skinner	.34230 12	22202	8-20
Private Copp	.23332 13	32022	9-22
" Armstrong	.30224 11	23402	11-22
" G. Marsh	.30422 12	23202	9-21
" Thomson	40042 10	03000	3-13
" Howitt	.23032 10	32330	11-21

Total of Rifle Association	250
" " Guelph Rifles	236
Difference in favor of Rifle Association	14

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Queen's birthday was as usual celebrated in the good city of Montreal in a truly loyal and patriotic manner, unfortunately the day was unusually unpleasant, drenching showers occurring at short intervals all throughout, but that did not seem to dampen in the least the ardour of those bent on enjoyment: umbrellas were the order of the day, and the cabs and street railway must have done a flourishing business. The chief feature was to have been, as it usually is, a review of regulars and volunteers at Logan's Farm, but the muddy state of the roads and the softness

of the ground made this impossible, and the military display was merely an inspection on the Champ de Mars. The only volunteer force inspected with the regulars being the Montreal Garrison Artillery with their fine band and colors, and under the command of Col. Ferrier, and their appearance and numbers were very creditable to this gallant corps. Their muster exceeded including officers, 250 men, their strength and efficiency being mainly attributable to the zeal and activity of their officers. They along with the regulars of the garrison, were inspected by Gen. Russell and staff, Col. Dyle, Lieut. Col. Macpherson, and other officers, and after trooping colors were dismissed.

The Victoria Rifles, commanded by Col. Hutton, resolved to spend the day in Quebec, and left on Saturday night, arriving in the ancient capital about eleven on Sunday morning, where they were met by the "Vics" of that city, and escorted through the town to the quarters assigned to them with colors flying and bands playing. They took part in the review there on Monday, and returned that evening, arriving in good spirits at an early hour next morning. They speak in the highest terms of their treatment, and many were the expressions of good will expressed on both sides.

The Prince of Wales Regiment visited Sherbrooke, where they were reviewed with the local force, and they joined generally in the festivities. In the evening they gave a vocal and instrumental entertainment in the Town Hall there, which was very well attended.

The Volunteer cavalry took a ride to Lachine, where they partook of a good dinner, and returned into town in fine style.

The Hochelagas, out of a nominal force of 300 men, could only muster some 50, and these walked down to the river at Point St. Charles, and fired a *feu de joie*, pointing their guns in the direction of the supposed Fenian camp at St. Albans, as if in defiance of the cut-throat horde, who would again dare to pollute our free soil by their unallowed presence. On their return to the city they were regaled by their officers with sundry "drinks," the unlucky (?) vendors being most unmercifully assailed by a regular fusillade of corks, suggestive of the murderous propensities of the gallant Hochelagas.

The Grand Trunk Volunteers had intended to take part in the proposed review at Logan's Farm, but owing to the state of the weather, the programme was altered, and they marched to their large drill shed at Point St. Charles, where they were inspected by their commanding officer, Col. Hickson. The Brigade numbered over 600 men, and their trim and soldierlike appearance commanded universal admiration. Refreshments were universally supplied them by the officers, and the utmost good will and feeling prevailed. The loyalty of this fine corps was repeatedly manifest in the several hearty cheers for Her Majesty the Queen. No. 1 Battalion Artillery was under the command of Major Stratton; No. 1 Battery, Lieut. Lawford; No. 2, Lieut. Rosevear; No. 3, Capt. Wilson; No. 4, Capt. Doran; No. 5, Capt. Taylor; No. 6, Capt. Symington, and Engineers, Lieut. Rogers, and Adjutant and Lieut. Prendergrast. The 2nd Battalion of Rifles was under the command of Lieut. Col. Bailey, Majors Bailey and Tandy,

Adjutant Atkinson, and Paymaster Doran were also present. No. 1 company was commanded by Capt. Tandy; No. 2 by Capt. Knott, and No. 3 by Capt. Mackwood. 3rd Battalion, No. 1 company, Capt Wall, No. 2, Capt Clark; No. 3, Capt. White. The band was under the direction of Bandmaster Herr Zeigler.

The Lacrosse match between the rival clubs of Montreal and Ottawa, resulted in victory for the former, the games, however, were very hotly contested, and a great deal of pitche was shown on both sides, the last game however was marred by an unfortunate *contretemps*. It seems that in the excitement of the struggle, Russel, of the Ottawa Club, got struck accidentally by a young man, named McDougal, with the lacrosse of the latter. Russel, who certainly acted hastily, resented this supposed infraction of the rules of the game by returning the blow, but the affair was mutually explained and amicably adjusted. In the evening the Montreal Lacrosse Club entertained their guests to a sumptuous dinner at the Terrapin, and at which the utmost good feeling and jollity of humour prevailed.

I pointed out in my last letter several of the defects in the construction of the drill shed, and the whole affair seems to be a huge bungle from beginning to end. It seems that the north-west gable has canted some ten inches owing to insufficiency of foundation, and the whole mass of straight wall, 125 feet long by 60 feet high, is being taken down, when additional piles will have to be driven in. This will be a serious loss to the contractors, Messrs. Payette and Perrault, who must have had economy on the brain. The prospect of having this huge edifice completed soon, is certainly not very bright, and if the building is carried to completion without any regard of construction, as is now being done, it will be a lasting monument of the stupidity and folly of our City Fathers.

I noticed in one of to-day's papers a praiseworthy act of charity by the 6th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry in presenting the St. George's Society with 30 loaves of bread. I should like to see this commendable spirit prevail all the force; deeds of charity are never lost, and the thanks of many will be poured on the gallant and generous 6th.

A strange case has occurred in the 16th Regiment here. A short time after Christmas a soldier, named Homewood, loaded his rifle and fired at a comrade named Shean, as he lay in bed, intending without doubt to kill him; but in this he was not successful, as the ball only penetrated the flesh part of the thigh. Homewood was tried by court martial, and sentenced to penal servitude for the term of his natural life. The proceedings of the court were sent home for confirmation, when to the surprise of the whole garrison, Homewood was ordered to be released, and to return to his duty. The man is now doing duty with his former comrades, comrades no longer, for he is shunned by every one. Would it not be a mercy to discharge him? It is to be presumed that the sentence was nullified in consequence of some informality.

The new order increasing the pay of Volunteer officers from 50c. to \$1 per day gives universal satisfaction. This is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that the most objectionable clauses of the Militia Bill will have the same consideration.

We have had a whole week of drenching rain; but the weather is now fine and excessively warm, and which I trust will give an impetus to business, which is very dull for the season.

FROM PETERBOROUGH.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

57th BATTALION, PETERBOROUGH.—The town companies of the battalion, No. 1 (Capt. H. C. Rogers), No. 2 (Capt. Kennedy), and No. 5 (Capt. Green), drill three times a week, the average attendance of each being 35 men. The other companies of the battalion are drilling with renewed vigor. It will be found, I think, at the annual inspection that the 57th is equal to any other battalion in the Province. Our band (consisting of 22 performers), is rapidly progressing under the able leadership of Mr. A. H. Rachett, who was formerly bandmaster in one of the regular regiments. No. 7 company (Hastings), under the command of Capt. Blacklock, put in four consecutive days drill last week, eight hours each day, to suit the convenience of the men, some of whom live a considerable distance from the village, Norwood company, No. 6, is following the example of Hastings. Capt. Rogers is determined that his company, No. 4, (Ash burnham) shall not be behind the others, and with his usual energy is working for that object, as is also Capt. Booker, of No. 2 Lakesfield.

We find it very difficult to drill in our battalion drill shed, as, although it is returned in the Adjutant General's report as finished, it is still unfinished. The contractor found it necessary to the support of the roof to put in a number of posts, which, I am bound to say, are not very ornamental however useful they may be. The authorities cannot be aware that the shed is in such a condition, or they would, I am sure, with their usual attention to the wants of the volunteers, take steps to remedy it. It is impossible to perform any battalion movements, and the posts are very much in the way even in company drill. Skirmishing, however, can be done to advantage, cover being easily obtained. The arms are still kept in private armories. Headed by the band the three town companies marched out last week, under command of Lieut. Col. Poole, and yesterday evening again under the command of Major Kennedy.

The new Militia Bill as it is at present, does not give general satisfaction to the officers and men of our battalion, but I will not trouble you at present with my views on the question. I will merely say that we do not think the Bill favorable to volunteers. It is proposed in the Bill that volunteers shall serve for three years, whereas men who are not willing to serve, and who will be obliged to serve for two years, and may leave at any time by giving six months' notice. The proper principle I think is to compel all to serve for the full term, pay the officers and men well for the time lost in attending drill; exact strict obedience to orders, and make it so that the officers will not be, as they are at present, under the necessity of spending money and giving their time, for which they receive no compensation, in keeping up their companies and battalions.

MERITED TESTIMONIAL.

ST. MARY'S, May 25, 1863.

DEAR REVIEW.—The following address will explain itself, as will it, I trust, through your columns, do credit to the spirit of our gallant boys of No. 3, with whom Assistant Adjutant Lydon is a prime favorite, as indeed he deservedly is in the whole battalion.

The sword presented is a very handsome one, the presentation taking place on Thursday evening, immediately after drill. In the present circumstances of our country, it is pleasing to meet both the merit and spirit that has provoked the gift:

ADDRESS TO LIEUT. AND ASST. ADJUTANT LYDON.

SIR.—We have met here to-night for the purpose of presenting you with a sword and belt, the spontaneous offering of No. 3 Company, as a small tribute of respect for yourself personally as a gentleman, and our appreciation of your valuable services to the battalion generally, and this company in particular. As our Drill Instructor I congratulate the Battalion in securing the services of a man, who I may say, has been a soldier, and who is so capable of imparting military instruction with thorough discipline; and one who has served his Queen and country for many years in one of the most distinguished corps in Her Majesty's service, viz., the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles.

I have great pleasure in presenting you this sword and belt, and I know that I express the sentiments of every member of this company, when I state that I wish you may long live to wear it as an honor to yourself and a benefit to your adopted country.

Signed on behalf of the company,
JOHN McDONELL, Captain,
No. 3 Company, 28th Battalion.
St. Mary's, 21st May, 1863.

OTTAWA, May 27, 1863.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—As the incongruity of some of the dresses and appointments of the Volunteer officers on Monday were the subject of general remark. Permit me to suggest to the proper authorities, through the columns of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, that a copy of the Queen's Dress Regulations would be highly to be attended with great and lasting benefit to the force.

Yours,
SPECTATOR.

RIFLE MATCH.—The return match between three officers and twenty-five men of No. 4 Company, Oneida, and an equal number of officers and men of No. 5 Company, Hulls-ville—both of 37th battalion—came off on the range of the former company, at Balls-ville, on Saturday, 16th ult. It was agreed that both companies should shoot for an oyster supper, at the expense of the losing party; and after a keen competition and some excellent scoring at two hundred and four hundred yards, resulted in a victory of 85, out of an aggregate of 1243 points, in favor of No. 5.—The day was everything that could be desired, with a bright sun, and a slight breeze blowing across the range. After the day's contest, both companies, to the number of sixty men, marched to the "Hamilton and Dover House," where they partook of an excellent supper, prepared in Mr. McDonald's usual style; and after a number of toasts, songs and speeches suitable to the occasion, they separated, highly pleased with the day's proceedings, and particularly with the evening's entertainment.

The following are the scores of the respective Companies:—

Total points, No. 5.....	664
" " No. 4.....	579
Majority.....	85
—Grand River Sachem.	

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be written on one side of the paper only.

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

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

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

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

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 1, 1868.

On the first page of the present issue will
be found a translation of a French poem by
Benjamin Sulte, one of the most pleasing
and patriotic of French Canadian writers.
The translation, which is an excellent render-
ing of the original, is by a lady of great
literary ability and acquirements, whose
writings have become deservedly popular in
Canada. It gives us the greatest pleasure
to publish translations of this kind, for the
two great sections of our people have been
too long unacquainted with each others
literature. The Canadians of French origin
have a glorious historical record, and while
their loyalty to the British Crown has been
too well proved to require comment from
us, their fond attachment to the heroic tradi-
tions of their early history is one of the
finest traits in the character of a people al-
ways noted for their love of country and un-
swerving adherence to the principles of their
forefathers.

The Wimbledon meeting commences this
year on Monday, July 13th, the camp being
open for occupation on the Saturday pre-
vious.

MILITARY CRITICS.

As the world is to a great extent made up
of pretensions it is not at all astonishing
that critics should be abundant, nor does
it seem at all necessary to possess much
knowledge of a subject to constitute ability
for criticising. In former times the great
mass of mankind were content to be direct-
ed by a few great minds; in the present age
such is not the case, for every one who has
learned to read sets himself up as a genius,
even though he cannot get his wife to ac-
knowledge it. This will account for the
many extraordinary and startling theories
daily launched upon the world, and which
are to be accounted for on grounds equally
logical as the renowned aphorism of the
American showman's reasons for the milk
in the cocoanut. The great advances made
in military science, during the last quarter
of this century, combined with the wonder-
ful progress in all the arts of life, have
raised a class which was once content to
learn by book and instruct by rote, to be
critics of the book and improvers of the
rote. In fact, each must write a book and
insist upon his small fat of infallibility.
Had Job lived in the present day, he would,
instead of exclaiming, "O, that mine enemy
had written a book," have said, "O, that my
friend had *not* written a book." But this
same proneness to criticise, so notable in
the present generation, is one of the best
evidences of the intellectual vitality of the
age, and though the flood may be great it
would be strange if it did not, like other
floods, bear something valuable on its sur-
face.

The British newspaper and periodical
press has of late years taken a profound in-
terest in military matters, and has doubtless
by the manifestation of that interest done
much good not only to the individual
soldier but to the service at large. As the
rank and file of the British army is indebted
to Lord Herbert of Lea, for its present
moral and intellectual advancement, so is
the service at large indebted to the British
Press for the destruction of time-honor-
ed abuses. Lord Ranelagh won no little
notoriety and abuse for his now famous
declaration that "the Volunteer Force of
Great Britain was no better than a sham.
This was sufficiently startling at the time it
was made, to cause a heated overflow of
indignant ink, but is altogether out-done by
a writer in *Fraser's Magazine*, who declares,
in an article on Military Organization, that
the whole British army is little better than
a sham. The contemptible opinions advan-
ced by the Goldwin Smith school are by
this writer carried to that extreme which
fixes upon them the immovable seal of con-
demnation. It seems extraordinary to us
how any man possessing true British
instincts and having a knowledge of the
glorious history of his country, could con-
ceive or counsel the idea of dismembering

the British Empire, for such, stripped of its
superficial sophistry, is the naked principle
advanced. No human institutions are per-
fect, but there are certain acknowledged
principles upon which all institutions of
national importance must be founded, and
it is at all times unsafe to remove old land
marks. To keep up with the requirements
of the age, sweeping and radical changes
are not only unnecessary but dangerous.
Abuses can be rectified and improvements
introduced to suit the requirements of the
nation as they arise. The writer in *Fraser*
condemns the English Volunteers, or rather
ignores them altogether, as of no practical
use. He has, however, hit upon one fact,
which, as an indication of the spirit of the
age is not without peculiar force and signifi-
cance, which is that citizens engaged in the
pursuits of industry are averse to military
service, deeming it a waste of time, which
could be better and more profitably employ-
ed, therefore is it necessary to have recourse
to the ballot or draft for the purpose of
maintaining a defensive force of citizen
soldiers.

In Canada the working of our Volunteer
system for the last two years, shows plainly
enough that the duty of military service
which every citizen owes to the country in
which he enjoys the protection of its laws
must be made compulsory; for it is often
observable that those who possess the
greatest stakes in the community, stand the
furthest aloof when the Volunteers most
require support and encouragement, and
it is from that class which is indeed the least
able to afford the time and the means that
volunteering has received the greatest
assistance. Under the provisions of the
Militia Law which will come into force on
the first of October next, those who have
heretofore regarded the Volunteers with
indifference will find themselves necessitat-
ed to give that support to the defensive
measures of the Government which they
have hitherto withheld, and those whose
patriotism can only be reached through the
tender point of self interest must be affect-
ed where they are most vulnerable. Pover-
ty may be an excuse for crime, but wealth
can be no excuse for apathy. And they
who have not the spirit to defend their
liberties deserve to be the bondsmen
of the first Fenian ragamuffin who takes a
fancy to them or their chattels. The writer
in *Fraser* who exposes the faults in the pre-
sent British military system is not without
his plans for the re-organization of the army,
and we wish for the credit of Englishmen
that he had shown more knowledge of his
subject, and a higher appreciation of the
duties of the nation. Ignoring the Volun-
teers, he recommends the raising of the
Militia to three hundred thousand strong
by the ballot, calling them out to drill
occasionally for three weeks at a time, and,
strangely enough, after condemning the
Volunteers, he believes that every encour-

agement should be given to the Yeomanry cavalry, which, any one at all acquainted with the British Militia must know possesses all the worst defects which have been pointed out in the Volunteers. He also counsels the institution of a great special Indian army, and would call home all the regular troops from the colonies, only leaving garrisons in Gibraltar, Malta, and Borinuda. The regular army, thus concentrated in the British Isles, he would re-cast into stronger battalions with a much smaller relative staff of officers. The superabundant officers thus cast out of employment, this curious critic believes, would be glad to be released from their profession, find other employment, or, he fondly imagines, would be sufficiently patriotic to sacrifice themselves for their country. He urges that these victims should be taken from the Cavalry and Infantry only, as he thinks the present Engineer and Artillery Forces almost perfect. Soldiers of the rank and file, he says, should be enlisted for a term of twelve years, six of which are to be spent with the Regiment, and six on leave at a reduced rate of pay. We cannot conceive how this system would be an improvement on the present. As the evils which it is designed to remedy would be merely placed in a new phase with the not very pleasant addition of complications which could only result in disaster.

RESIGNATION OF COL. MACDOUGALL.

It was with unfeigned regret that we learned the determination of the Adjutant General of Militia to resign his appointment, as from our knowledge of the manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of his responsible position leads us to think that his loss will not be easily supplied. Col. Macdougall's great experience and knowledge of his profession eminently qualified him for the post of Adjutant General, and we regret his departure, more especially at the present time, when the reorganization of the defensive forces of the Dominion require at the head of the Militia a person of high personal character and great professional experience. With the reasons which have induced Col. Macdougall to resign we have nothing to do, but as these reasons have been commented upon to some extent by the Press of the Dominion, we cannot pass them over in silence. The idea has been very industriously sent abroad that the Adjutant General has been induced to take this step through continued misunderstanding with the Minister of Militia, this we have good reason to believe is altogether incorrect, the real reasons being that as the House of Commons has seen fit to set the salaries of the Deputy Adjutant Generals at a figure which, in the estimation of Col. Macdougall, is altogether inadequate to secure the services of persons qualified to fill these positions, and which is tantamount to leaving him unsupported by an efficient staff, he saw no other path

open to him but to resign his appointment. Colonel Macdougall has achieved considerable fame as a writer upon military subjects, some of his works having been translated into the French, were highly regarded by professional authorities on the continent of Europe, and in his departure the Canadian militia will experience no slight loss. It is a great pity that for a few paltry hundreds of dollars we should lose the services of such a man. By his unvarying urbanity and attention Colonel Macdougall has won the good opinion of all whose business brought them in contact with him, and we deeply regret that he has been compelled to resign, and more especially for the reasons we have stated.

THE FENIANS AGAIN.

We are indebted to the New York *World* of the 22nd of May for another Fenian sensation in the way of a projected invasion of Canada. For some time past rumors to this effect have been rife, and our Government, which receives its information direct from the Fenian headquarters in the United States, has not been idle in preparing a reception for General O'Neil and his followers. If we are to believe the *World*, the invasion is to take place before July, all the plans have been decided upon, and although something might occur to change them, there is no doubt the invasion will take place early in the summer. As the Fenian leaders have always taken great pains to publish their intentions, even when assassination was their object, they have been regarded with not undeserved contempt. The present enterprise is no exception to the rule they have adopted, and consequently we are favored with the whole plan of the coming campaign by the obliging *World*, which is as follows:

"Montreal will be attacked by fifteen thousand veteran soldiers, who have fought in our civil war on both sides; and Montreal will not be hard to take, owing to its unprotected state. There are about eleven thousand regular troops in the Dominion at present, and it will be impossible to put more than seven thousand of these in the field for concentration. The British officers who command these troops are experienced gentlemen, and for the pride of their race will fight hard; but the Fenians believe they are so tied down by red tape that it will be impossible for them to do anything out of the routine manner. The Fenians assert that a thousand miles of frontier cannot be guarded by eight or ten thousand regular troops, and that militia cannot be depended upon to stand an arduous campaign, such as the Fenians intend to make. The organization and equipment of the Fenians this time will be fully as good as that of their adversaries, with the exception of the pipe-claying business, in which all the world is excelled by the British soldier. A second column of five thousand men will penetrate Welland, Lincoln, and Wentworth counties in Canada West from Buffalo and Niagara, to operate against Hamilton and Toronto, while three thousand men will cross from Detroit, land at Sandwich, and advancing

along the line of the Chatham, Woodstock and Hamilton road, will cut the rails, destroy the telegraph, and gathering subsistence for the third body of ten thousand men which will meet them at an intermediate point to be selected hereafter. If thirty three thousand men are not enough, one hundred and three thousand men can be levied from the ranks of the Brotherhood, to deal with Englishmen as Englishmen have dealt with such brave fellows as Allen, Gould and Larkin."

Canadians cannot be sufficiently thankful to our New York contemporary for the foregoing information, and will, we hope, know how to appreciate the tone in which it is given. Two years ago this very day we had a visit from General O'Neil, who has been building up a fortune and notoriety on the strength of his miserable *fiasco*; but we can assure him that another visit of the same kind will be very apt to add his own name to the list of martyrs who are *Partant pour la Patrie* in more sense than one. There could be no better time than the present for a Fenian invasion, that is if they intend to do any more than rob a farmer and kill a policeman, for which exploits it is hardly necessary to march thirty three thousand men into Canada. It is perfectly easy to understand the motives which influence these veterans of the American war; if the New York *World* had said thirty three thousand of the lowest and most degraded of the Irish inhabitants of such cities as New York and Chicago, it would have come nearer the truth. With the veterans of negro murderings and street fights we are fully prepared to deal, whether they come as single assassins or in battalions of rogues, but of one thing they may be certain—Our Volunteers will endeavor not to trouble the Assize Courts with the presence of Fenians taken in the act of invading our soil. Experience has taught the folly of extending mercy to such reprobates, and they may consequently rest assured of receiving their deserts immediately upon their arrival in Canada. The following from the article referred to in the *World*, is refreshingly amusing:

"General O'Neil has three qualities which are necessary for a successful soldier. First of all, he knows how to obey. Secondly he keeps his own counsel. Thirdly, he is a devoted Fenian fanatic of the tribe of Cromwell and Stonewall Jackson, better than all, he is capable of selecting his subordinates. The troops are to be armed with the revolving rifle, of a new and deadly pattern. The uniform is as follows. Heavy green cloth jacket, with a yellow trimming; light blue pants (U. S. infantry pattern,) overcoat, United States regulation, and dark blue *kepi* cap.—Each uniform costs seven dollars to the hostile Fenian who may purchase it. The Artillery is now on the border ready for use. The force to operate against Canada is thirty-six regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, and eight batteries of artillery. In a few days we shall be able to give more startling revelations of this gigantic movement, which has been organized so secretly and noiselessly for the last twelve months in our midst, without a whisper of indication of its ultimate purport."

HAYTI.

"Lord of himself, that heritage of woe," may well be said of the unfortunate Haytian. Ever since the negroes of Hayti expelled the Spaniards, and organized themselves into a Republic, the island has been the theatre of endless revolutions, war, bloodshed, rapine, plunder, and every conceivable misery, which man can inflict on his fellow. The old Spanish rulers were bad enough, but they at least maintained a steady form of government. If they held despotic sway over the black population, and hold their lives cheaply, they contrived to restrain them from open lawlessness and violence. The soil was cultivated, commerce prospered, and foreigners felt their lives and property secure. But, once left to themselves, the negroes gave loose to the fierce passions and blood-thirsty spirit which seems to characterize their entire race. When they had succeeded in driving the white population from the island, they at once proceeded to organize a Republican form of Government. From that period till the present day it has been constantly changed and subverted, as different parties got into power, and each change was written in blood, commerce fell off, the negroes naturally indolent, cultivated little more of the soil than was sufficient to support the population. Towns which were rapidly rising into importance under the Spanish rule, are now little better than ruins. The island itself is unsurpassed for its fertile soil and sublimous climate. Nature designed it for another Garden of Eden—the negroes have made it a "Hell on earth." During the last few years a number of foreigners attracted by the great natural beauties and commercial advantages of the island, have braved the unsettled government and treacherous blacks, and settled on the island. Through their industry and energy, commerce was slowly reviving, and Hayti promised to become at no distant day, one of the most important islands in the West Indies. Within the last few weeks, however, the negroes, jealous of the growing power, and increasing number of the whites, have commenced to persecute them. Many have been robbed of their property and cruelly beaten. Others have fled from the island. The few British and American residents who have remained have sought protection from their respective countries. By our latest advices, Great Britain has sent two war vessels, and United States one gunboat, to demand redress for their grievances, and pledges for the future protection of the rights of foreigners residing on the island. A refusal to comply with these demands will be followed by a bombardment of Port-au-Prince. The British have landed troops on the island for the protection of foreigners, and these who had fled the country were beginning to return. Let us hope that this is a new era which is about to dawn on the unfortunate island of Hayti.

MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE,

Brockville, 25th May, 1868.

The annual inspection of the undermentioned Volunteer companies will take place as follows, viz:

Aultville Infantry, Capt. Adams, Tuesday, 2nd June, at 1:30 p.m.

Dickenson's Landing Infantry, Capt. Wood, the same day at 4 p.m.

Lancaster Infantry, Capt. McLennan, Wednesday, 3rd June, at 9 a.m.

Williamstown Infantry, Capt. McGillivray, the same day at 2 p.m.

Cornwall, No. 1 Infantry, Major Bergin, No. 2 Infantry, Capt. McIntyre, and No. 2 Rifles, Capt. D. A. McDonald, Thursday, 4th June at 5 p.m.

Iroquois Garrison Artillery, Capt. McDonell, Friday, 5th June, at 1:30 p.m.

The whole to parade in full marching order.

By order,

W. H. JACKSON, Lt. Col.
B. M., M.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The letter from our Peterboro' correspondent which appears this week was mislaid in the office, which will account for its non-appearance earlier.

"SERGEANT," Tamworth, O.—There is no allowance of clothing for Sergeant Majors of Volunteers and Militia. They are supplied with the same uniform as the rank and file, and must purchase all extra ornaments and accoutrements. Swords and other equipments for Staff Sergeants are generally purchased by Battalions for their own use. Staff Sergeants can, however, procure these articles for the mselves at their own expense from the Militia Department.

"X. O."—You may rest perfectly assured that we will not reveal your name. Apply to the Adjutant General.

"ENSIGN."—You were wrong: your proper position was on the left of the line.

At last we are to have a good dramatic company in the capital, the people of which have never-yet failed to support worthy talent. Mr. Miles, the Lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, has gone to great expense to make this popular place of amusement more comfortable to the public by thoroughly refitting, ventilating and otherwise improving the house; and we feel sure his efforts will be appreciated, and that he will receive that cordial support, which he well deserves from the people of Ottawa.

The Queen's Birthday was celebrated throughout the Dominion with unbounded enthusiasm. The Volunteers, as usual, turning out in full force to do honor to the occasion.

The Ottawa Times states that the Carleton Battalion of Militia was inspected by ADJUTANT GENERAL FALLS. Who is he?

TURNER, who is one of the principal evidences against Wholan, was assaulted at a dance recently in this city by three men named Patrick Looney, John Gleeson and Robert Hillyard. The case came up before his Worship the Mayor and Mr. O'Gara, Police Magistrate, last Thursday. After considerable evidence had been advanced on both sides Mr. O'Gara then addressed the prisoner, saying "that after considering the evidence the Magistrates could arrive at no other conclusion than that Hillyard had intentionally assaulted the complainant, though what motive he had in so doing was not shewn. Turner was a stranger to him, and there was only one conceivable matter that could have incited him to the act. They would therefore fine Hillyard \$20, and order him to be imprisoned for one week in gaol, and if the fine were not paid a further term of one month in gaol.

"In regard to Gleason the case was not so clear. It might have been that coming up and finding the scuffle going on, he had simply desired to see Turner disarmed, but in trying to effect this he had gone further than there was occasion for. The Bench could not entirely free him from the charge of assault, and therefore fined him \$5, and they had taken as favorable a view of the matter as the evidence would warrant.

"The charge against Looney they did not consider established, and ordered him to be discharged."

There can be no doubt whatever of the motives which prompted the assault, and we are only sorry a greater penalty could not be inflicted on the prisoners as a warning to that desperate class which they represent.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May contains so many articles of interest, that we feel bound to call the attention of our readers to it with more than usual earnestness. For some time past we have read each number as it appeared with just a shade of disappointment, and quietly laid it aside; but the May number has made such an impression upon us that we shall not be disposed to part company with it readily, even though we are impatient for its successor. If we may draw an augury of the future, we should say that the Magazine is about to recover all the freshness of its early days. We hope that our anticipations will be realized, and that the promise of the present number will be fulfilled by those that are to follow. A glance even at a part of the contents will be sufficient to show that there is attraction for every reader.

Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street N. Y.

The melancholy death of Col. Alex. R. Dunn, in Abyssinia, was commemorated on the 20th March, by the holding of a funeral encampment by the Knights Templars of Kurrachee in the Punjaub. The impressive ceremony was opened with the usual dirge,

hymns and prayers of the Order, under the authority of the Provincial Grand Commander of Bombay. The Sindian newspaper, 4th April, says that before the conclusion of the service, Sir Knight E. J. Martinnant, Eminent Commander, delivered an earnest eulogy upon the deceased soldier and brother, who had been so untimely cut off at the age of 32 on the 26th of January last. The speaker lamented in him the loss of a sincere Christian, a good Mason, and an estimable, kindly man. The gallant deceased was a member of the Mount Moriah Encampment, and for three years held the high office of Prelate in Ascalon Encampment, Poonah, and would have held the same post in Kurrachee but for his military engagement to Africa. The Eminent Commander, before concluding, expressed his belief that when the numerous friends and relatives of the late Sir Knight Dunn, in Canada, hear that they (the Brethren in India) had, that evening, piously assembled to hold that funeral in honor of the cherished memory of the deceased, they would, one and all, be gratified. After the funeral service, each Sir Knight was presented with a memorial card, with an inscription to the pious memory of Col. Dunn. The Grand Honors were then paid, and the encampment closed with solemn prayer.

RIFLE MATCH.—At six o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 25th ult, a Rifle match came off at the Victoria Ranges, for a prize given by Mr. Eckerson, Photographer, James Street, to be competed for by six men of the Independent Infantry Companies. The prize is a well executed photograph of the six parties taking part in match. The morning was all that could be desired for good shooting, and the scores were unusually large. The contest was keen and exciting, Mr. J. Adam winning the prize with a score of 91 points, the ranges being 500, 600, 700, 800 and 1,000 yards, 5 shots at each. Below we give the total score at each:—

Names.	500	600	700	800	1000	T'l
J. Adam.....	18	17	20	19	17	91
Ald. Murison.....	19	20	17	19	15	90
J. Mason.....	17	18	16	18	18	87
Ald. Farmer.....	18	16	17	16	19	86
Ald. O'Reilly.....	16	17	18	16	19	86
B. Grey.....	17	15	15	14	18	79

—Hamilton Spectator.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY IN OSHAWA.—The celebration of Her Majesty's Birth Day, if not very demonstrative, was very general. The usual noisy demonstrations ushered in the daylight. The Band was out at a very early hour and serenaded the principal citizens. At nine, the two companies of volunteers, with Major Warren, of the Staff, assembled at the Drill Shed, and headed by the Band, marched to the flats for target practice. This was continued until twelve, when the feu de joie was fired under the command of Major Warren. The officers of the companies then sent for refreshments, a lunch was partaken of, after which the target practice was resumed. The companies looked well, being composed of young active fellows. As this was the first time that many of them had ever fired a rifle, the firing was by no means bad.—Vindicator.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 29th May, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The Royal Guides "Governor General's Body Guard," Quebec.

The resignation of Captain Wm. J. Ramsay is hereby accepted,

1st "Prince of Wales Regiment of Rifles," Montreal.

The resignation of Captain T. David is hereby accepted.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Volunteer Rifles," Montreal.

The resignation of Quarter Master T. D. King is hereby accepted.

6th Battalion "The Hochelagga Light Infantry"

The resignation of Ensign A. W. Hood, is hereby accepted.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

With reference to the General Order of the 1st instant, Captain J. F. Gibson, whose resignation was therein accepted, is now permitted to retain his rank on retirement.

And the following will be the order of precedence of the Subaltern Officers gazetted to this Battalion by the same General Order:

- Lieutenant Alfred H. White,
- " Wm. Jo. Barrett,
- Ensign Andrew C. Stuart,
- " Thomas G. Hunter,
- " Erskine G. Scott.

9th Battalion "Volliguers de Quebec." No. 8 Company.

To be Ensign, (temporary):
Louis Lapointe, Gentleman, M.S., vice Gauvreau, promoted.

20th "Halton" Battalion of Infantry. No. 1 Company, Oakville.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Ranson B. Albertson, M.S., vice D. Johnson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Sergeant Donald C. Shane, M.S., vice Albertson, promoted.
No. 6 Company, Milton.

The resignation of Ensign J. D. Matheson, is hereby accepted.

No. 8 Company, Nassagivega.
To be Captain, acting till further orders.

Lieutenant Michael Lyons, vice J. McNair, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Ensign James Colquhon, vice Lyons, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Sergeant George A. Stark, vice Colquhon, promoted.

38th "Brant" Battalion of Infantry. No. 3 Company, Brantford.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Sergeant Robert Russell, vice D. Spence, appointed Adjutant.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles. No. 2 Company, Gananoque.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Thomas Fleming, Gentleman, M.S., vice Legge, promoted.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry. To be Major:

Captain Thomas Butters, from No. 6 Company. No. 6 Company, Clifton.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Wm. Stiff, vice Butters, promoted.

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

55th "Megantic" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major, (temporary):
Brock Carter, Esquire, M.S., late of H.M.'s 18th Foot.

No. 2. The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, viz:

A Company at Reid's Mills, County of Megantic.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
W. Thompson, Esq.

A Company at St. Julie, County of Megantic.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
J. B. Goudreau, Esq.

To be respectively No. 6 and 7 Companies of the 55th Megantic Battalion of Infantry.

A Company at Winslow, County of Compton.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
D. McIves, Esquire.

A Company at Eaton, County of Compton.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
H. H. Bailey, Esquire.

To be respectively Nos. 9 and 10 Companies of the 55th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

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

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

D'ARCY MCGEE ON THE FENIANS.

The Dublin *Nation* published the following letter from the late Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee to the Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, &c., &c.:-

"House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada
"April 4th, 1868.

"MY LORD,—During the Irish debate in the Imperial Parliament, on the 10th day of last month, the report of which has just reached us, you did me the high honor to refer to my public position in this country, and to point your testimony to the loyalty of the Irish inhabitants of Canada, by the use of my humble name.

"I am, my lord, deeply sensible of the very handsome manner in which you then spoke of myself personally, and of the just tribute you paid to the class of colonists to which I have the honor to belong; and I trust your lordship will not feel that I take an ill way of showing my gratitude by inflicting on you this letter.

"It has forced itself on my mind that I owe it to your lordship, as an eminent Irishman in the Imperial service, as well as to dear old Ireland, and in some degree to Canada also, to explain in a few sentences the sense in which alone I could receive the high personal compliment you have paid me, with unmixed satisfaction.

"Our countrymen, my lord, in the Dominion of Canada, with their descendants, are a full third of the four millions of her Majesty's North American subjects. In religion they are nearly half and half, Protestant and Catholic. Though few can be called wealthy, the majority of both creeds are proprietors in town or country. In the city I represent (Montreal) their aggregate property, acquired mostly in this generation, is valued at many millions of dollars. In the rural parts there are literally thousands of them, who possess their holdings in fee, and unincumbered. The best specimens of both classes are among the most meritorious members of Canadian society. Property has made them conservative in the truest sense—conservative of character, and zealous to uphold the law. The generous national temperament, shrivelled and cankered by hopeless penury at home, has renewed its youth with us, and keeps putting forth fruits of public and private good, to the great satisfaction of every lover of this country. Without having acquired the feverish thirst for riches, the love of empty show, or the ill-understood democratic notions of so many of the Irish in the neighboring republic, our settlers here will be admitted by all who know equally well both sides of the boundary line to be as warmly interested in the good repute and good government of their beloved fatherland as any set of men can be.

"As a general rule—an almost unexceptional rule—both classes, in town and country, while ardently and unmistakably Irish, are, at the same time, as loyal to British American institutions, as thoroughly content with the government under which they live—the Imperial connection included—as any other portion of our population of whatever faith or origin. Being one of the members of the Parliament and Government of this country for some years past, I have felt it to be my first duty to strengthen and extend this patriotic spirit, for their own good and the good of our adopted country; and in doing so I felt bound necessarily to resist and combat the invidious and incessant efforts to the contrary of the secret Irish societies established during the civil

war at New York. When those societies have given you so much trouble even on your side of the Atlantic, your lordship may imagine what efforts they must have put forth in these British Provinces, one-third Irish, and within one day's reach of their headquarters.

"Our countrymen in Canada my lord, do not so much regard the American leaders as enemies of England, but rather its enemies of Canada and enemies of Ireland. We see in them not so much regulators of Irish wrongs, as impediments to Ireland's reconstruction. Those of us who are Catholics, living in and by our holy faith, add to this political hostility towards Fenianism, a rooted horror of all secret societies, so frequently condemned and anathematised by the Church. Knowing, moreover, what manner of men the American organisers are—seeing the wanton misery they have caused their dupes 'at home'—and the dishonor they have brought on the Irish name everywhere—the very sound of Fenianism is detested with us, save and except by a few characterless desperadoes among the floating population of our principal cities.

"But I cannot conceal from your lordship that no lay advocacy, and no ecclesiastical influence, could have kept our countrymen here loyal and at peace, if this country were governed as Ireland has been during the sixty-eight years of her legislative union with Great Britain. Everything our emigrants find in Canada is very unlike everything they left behind them in Ireland. We have here no Established Church, no system of tenancy at will, no Poor Laws, nor any need for them. We have instead, complete religious equality among all our churches, a general acquisition of property as the reward of well directed industry, the fullest local control of our own resources and revenues; our collegiate and primary education; our public works; our militia, marine, and courts of justice. Therefore, it is, my lord, we are loyal to the Queen in Canada, and well content, as well we may be, with the government of this country.

"It is not for me, at this distance from Ireland, and in the absence of recent Irish experience, to make the application of this example, or so much of it as can be applied, to the very different condition of Ireland. I but state the facts of the Irish position in these Provinces, for your lordship's meditation as an Imperial adviser of the Crown, as I have already had the honor to do more fully, last year, while in London, to your illustrious late leader, the Earl of Derby, and in 1865, when in Dublin, to Lord Kimberley—then Lord Lieutenant.

"I must not, however, assume that the passing notice with which your lordship honored me in the late debate, can justify further intrusion on your valuable time, but I felt, on all the grounds above stated, a strong prompting to explain frankly to your lordship the true secret of Irish-Canadian loyalty. We are loyal because our equal, civil, social, and religious rights are respected by this Government, in theory and in practice. Were it otherwise, we would be otherwise—I have the honor to be, your lordship's obliged and obedient servant,

"THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE,

"One of the Members for the city of Montreal in the Canadian Parliament.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, &c., &c., Chief Secretary for Ireland, Dublin."

England derives a revenue of \$360,000 for licenses of dogs.

DEATH OF A HERO.—A veteran of Trafalgar, Commander John Pollard, R.N., died on the 23d instant, after a long and severe illness, at his residence in Greenwich Hospital. Deceased was born on the 27th July, 1787, and entered the navy on the 1st of November, 1797, as first class volunteer on board the *Havick*, 16, in which sloop, after having chased a large convoy and three armed vessels under the batteries of St. Malo, and been for some time warmly engaged with the enemy, he was wrecked on the 9th of November, 1800, in St. Aubin's Bay, Jersey. He afterwards, served in the *Victory*, 100, bearing the flag of Lord Nelson. On the return of the fleet from its pursuit of the combined fleets to the West Indies, Mr. Pollard was afforded, as signal midshipman, an opportunity of participating in the action off Cape Trafalgar. On that occasion, while standing on the poop, he was struck by a splinter on the right arm, and chanced to be the first officer who was there hit. A musket ball next passed through the shell of his spy-glass and a second one shattered the watch in his pocket. Some time after the *Victory* had been in action with the French 74 gun ship *Redoubtable*, the officers and men around him beginning to fall fast, the attention of Mr. Pollard was arrested by a number of riflemen crouching in the tops of the *Redoubtable*, and directing a destructive fire on the poop and quarter deck of the *Victory*. He immediately seized a musket, and, being supplied by the signal quarter-master with ammunition left by the Marines (who from being picked off so fearfully were ordered by Nelson himself from the poop to the starboard gangway, continued firing at the men in the enemy's tops till not one was to be seen. In the act of handing the last parcel of ball cartridges the quarter-master was killed on the spot, leaving Mr. Pollard when the action terminated the only officer alive of those who had been originally stationed on the poop, and thus originated the belief that it was he who gave the fatal blow to the man who shot Lord Nelson, and this fact was shortly after the action confirmed by his Captain, Sir Thomas Hardy, who sent for him into the ward room, and in the presence of the officers congratulated him upon having avenged the death of their immortal chief. On leaving the *Victory* the following month he served successively in the *Queen*, 98, *Dreadnought*, 98, and *Hibernia*, 110, bearing the respective flags of Lords Collingwood, Northesk, and St. Vincent, and was made lieutenant November 14, 1806, and continued serving, with only an intermission of sixteen months, until 1814, during which time he saw much war service, and was engaged in many cutting out expeditions, until September of that year, when he had to return home sick. From 1836 to 1850 he served in the Coastguard, and the latter year, as a tardy recognition of his long services both in war and peace, was, as a lieutenant, appointed to Greenwich Hospital.—*Globe*.

INSULTING VOLUNTEERS.—We are informed on good authority, that the volunteers employed in the rolling mills, in this city, are almost daily insulted by such of the Fenian sympathizing portion of their fellow workmen as are employed there when they enter the mills, and that the obnoxious conduct is continually kept up during the hours of work. We feel confident that we have only to call the attention of the proprietors of that extensive establishment to the cir-

cumstance and that the nuisance complained of by our citizen soldiers will be put a stop to at once, and the offenders, if necessary, discharged.—*Toronto Leader.*

A BIG MUSTER.—Capt. Duncan's infantry company is now completing its annual drill, and, we are told by Ensign Cumming, presented twenty six files on Monday last. The gallant captain's zeal and enthusiasm as a volunteer officer are only equalled by his oft-expressed anxiety of letting "the world--or the Fenians—know something of the fighting temper and strength of "the boys." The captain, we are satisfied, labors under no delusion, for we have frequently heard it remarked, that he has in his corps the material for "a fair stand up," "rough and tumble," or any other style an opponent might see fit to adopt. But what about the much needed drill shed? Suppose Capt. D. were to march his company to the council chamber at next meeting?—*Colborne Express.*

CREWS FOR THE GUNBOATS.—Lieut. Parsons, three officers, and fifty seamen join the *Prince Alfred* at Goderich, and Lieut. Hothan, three officers, and forty eight men went to the *Rescue* at Dunville. The boats are in order and are expected to commence cruising immediately.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Tuesday, 12th day of May, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the present session of the Legislature, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following "Regulation:"

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

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Port of Shelburne.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,

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R. W. GRUCE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent, Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allen Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, Esq.

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CANADA.



PASSPORTS FOR NATURALIZED SUBJECTS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Copy

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,

25th April, 1867.

Sir,

With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 5th of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized Foreigners have applied in this Country for Passports without being in possession either of a Passport from the Governor or of any Official Document from the Colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to embarrass this Department and also to cause much private inconvenience to the persons concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce any sufficient evidence of their quality.

I have therefore to suggest that, in every Colony containing naturalized Foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity of such persons providing themselves before leaving the Colony with some official evidence of their identity and description.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

Signed BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS, The Officer administering the Government, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ottawa, 8th May, 1868.

[With reference to the foregoing Circular Despatch.]

NOTICE is hereby given that parties requiring Passports must apply until further notice, to this Department, transmitting at the same time a certificate of identity, accompanied in each case with a description of the applicant, signed by a Justice of the Peace and also the fee of one dollar.

H. L. LANGEVIN,

Secretary.

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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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MONTREAL,

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MONTREAL, April, 1868.

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- 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. P. Esq., (Edt. and Prop. *Ottawa News.*)
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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

27th day of April, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency was pleased to lay before the Council a Memorandum from the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, submitting for approval and adoption a draft of certain Regulations respecting the Bonding and Warehousing of goods subject to duties of Excise.

Whereupon His Excellency in Council was pleased to order, AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Regulations so submitted and hereinafter specified, be, and they are hereby approved, under the provisions of the 88th Section, of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 8, intituled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue."

REGULATIONS.

1. Application for the establishment of a warehouse for excise purposes must be made in writing by the person requiring it, and every such application must fully and minutely describe the premises with their exact locality.

2. On receipt of such an application the collector of Inland Revenue will survey the premises, and if satisfied that they are suitable for the purpose, and that they afford the requisite protection to the revenue, and on their being supplied with suitable locks, he will report the facts to the department, whose authority will be required to use such warehouse as a bonding warehouse for excise purposes.

3. The principal door of ingress and egress of every such warehouse shall be provided with two locks at the expense of the owner of the goods warehoused, one of which shall be selected by the collector or by other competent authority, the key of the last named lock to be kept by the officer, and the key of the former by the owner of the goods; and should there be more doors than one, all such other doors and all windows and other means of egress shall be fastened on the inside in a secure manner to the satisfaction of the surveying officer.

4. When any warehouse has been surveyed and accepted as an excise warehouse it shall be designated by a letter, commencing with A, and so on, in alphabetical sequence for each succeeding warehouse surveyed within that division.

5. Over the principal entrance to every warehouse approved for excise purposes there shall be placed the following designation:



V. R.

EXCISE

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

With the proper letter, the whole being in legible characters in black, not less than three inches in height, painted on a white ground.

6. Goods subject to duties of excise may be warehoused in any customs warehouse within the limits of the Inland Revenue Division in which they have been manufactured or to which they may be removed in bond under these regulations; in every such case they must be received into warehouse by the customs locker on the warrant of the collector of Inland Revenue, countersigned by the collector of customs for the port.

7. With the exception of malt no goods shall be entered for warehouse unless the duties accruing thereon amount, under one bond, to at least one hundred dollars.

8. Every package entered for warehouse must, in addition to all other marks and numbers, be distinctly numbered, in red paint mixed with oil, with the number of the entry and the date at which it was entered. The date will be sufficiently indicated by the number of the half month and the last two numerals of the year in which the entry was made: thus, goods entered on the 20th January, 1868, may be dated 11-68; showing that the entry was made in the fourteenth half month of the current fiscal year.

9. All entries are to be numbered consecutively, and the bonds relating to them will bear corresponding numbers.

10. Collectors of Customs having charge of bonded excise goods will keep a debit and credit account of them; and the warrant of the Collector of Inland Revenue will be the only sufficient discharge for their delivery.

11. If any goods, after having been received into warehouse, and before their actual delivery ex-warehouse, be altered in quantity, quality or strength, except by leakage, unavoidable waste, or accident, they shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of Excise or Customs having a knowledge thereof.

12. In case the quantity of goods bonded in any warehouse shall, at any time, or by any means, fall short or be deficient of the actual quantity which ought to be or remained warehoused, after deducting the quantities entered ex-warehouse, the owner thereof shall be subject and liable to the full duties on the balance of goods with which the warehouse stands debited, after taking an account of the ex-warehouse entries; and the goods remaining shall be subject to the duties on the quantity deficient, and shall and may be sold for payment thereof, by order of the Department; the surplus, if any, to be payable to the person who warehoused such goods, or his assigns.

13. No goods shall be warehoused or ex-warehouse upon any authorized holiday nor before the hour of nine o'clock in the morning or after four o'clock in the afternoon.

14. All entry papers, bonds, notices and other documents herein required shall be made out by the owner of the goods to which they relate or by his duly accredited agent, and all packages shall be marked and numbered as herein required by the owner or agent.

ENTRY OF GOODS FOR WAREHOUSE.

15. Every entry of goods for warehouse must be preceded by a "written notice" from the person desiring to warehouse them, which notice must be given to the collector in the prescribed form, at least one day before the goods are removed to the warehouse, and must set forth fully the quantity and description of the goods.

16. Entry of goods for warehouse must in all cases be made on the forms sanctioned by the department, and every such entry shall contain a full and complete specification of the goods so entered, stating:

- a. The number and description of packages.
- b. Marks and numbers.
- c. Contents of each in lbs., or gallons, and in the case of spirits the contents are to be stated in gallons of the strength of proof.
- d. The duty to which the goods would have been liable had they gone into consumption.

Every cask or barrel of spirits, and every package of tobacco shall be full and whole at the time it is warehoused.

17. Every such entry shall be made in duplicate.

18. The Collector of Inland Revenue will in every case take bonds with each entry as required by sec. 91, 31st Vic., Cap. 8, and on the prescribed form. These bonds must contain a general description of the goods warehoused, and also a reference to the entry papers by number and date. The bond will bear the same number as the entry, and they will be filed together.

ENTRY OF GOODS EX-WAREHOUSE FOR EXPORTATION.

19. Goods subject to duties of Excise shall only be exported in bond from the undermentioned Ports of Entry, viz:

Nova Scotia.....	Hallfax
New Brunswick.....	St. John.
Quebec	Quebec. Montreal.
Ontario	Prescott. Kingston. Toronto. Hamilton. Clifton. Windsor. Sarnia.

And only to British or Foreign Ports of Entry where there are Collector of Customs or other officers of the Government having similar functions.

20. Goods can only be entered for exportation ex-warehouse from a warehouse within the limits of the Port at which they are actually laden on the ship or other vehicles in which they leave the country.

21. As soon as any person owning goods warehoused under these regulations shall be desirous of exporting any quantity of such goods, he shall deliver to the collector of Inland Revenue, in whose charge such goods are, a notice in writing specifying the full particulars thereof as set forth in section 16 of these regulations, and also the name of the ship or vessel, and the name of the master of such ship or vessel, or the line of railway, as the case may be, by which such goods are intended to be exported.

22. All casks, boxes, bales or other packages of goods entered for exportation shall, before leaving the warehouse, be conspicuously marked, branded or stamped, as the case may be, by the collectors of Inland Revenue or other proper officer with the letters EXPN.

23. Entry of goods for exportation ex-warehouse, must be made on the forms sanctioned by the Department, and must contain an exact specification of the goods entered as in the case of entries of goods for warehouse. Vide sec. 10. With every such entry an export bond shall be taken in the prescribed form.

24. Export bonds shall be conditional for the due delivery of the goods bonded at the place designated in the entry within a specified time, which time shall not in any case exceed the time usually necessary for the performance of the voyage or journey by the conveyance adopted, and for returning the vouchers by the next mail, and in no case shall the period allowed for the cancellation of the bond exceed one year, unless special authority has been granted by the Department.

25. The cancellation of an Export Bond shall only be considered complete on the receipt of a duly authenticated certificate from the collector of customs or other government officer having similar authority at the Port of Entry to which the goods were bonded, certifying that the goods described in the Export Entry have been landed and duly entered for consumption or warehoused at the place specified in the entry.

26. The entry for Exportation ex-Warehouse shall in all cases be made in triplicate with the collector of Inland Revenue who shall also take the Export Bond.

27. Two copies of the Entry shall be sent to the Collector of Customs at the Port whence the goods are to leave the Dominion, who, on receipt thereof, shall grant a warrant for the landing of the goods described in the Entry on the Railway or vessel therein mentioned.

28. So soon as the goods have been duly laden the Collector of Customs shall certify the fact on the entry papers, one copy whereof shall be filed at the Custom House and the other shall be returned to the Collector of Inland Revenue.

29. Whether goods are entered for export from a customs warehouse, or from a warehouse used exclusively for excise, the collector of the port will in each case be charged with the responsibility of seeing them placed on board the ship, car or other vehicle in which they are to be exported, and he must make such examination of the goods as may be necessary for determining whether they correspond with the description contained in the Entry and especially with reference to spirits whether they are of the strength specified.

ENTRY OF GOODS FOR REMOVAL EX-WAREHOUSE IN BOND.

30. Entries of goods for removal, ex-warehouse, are to be made in triplicate, with detailed specifications, as in export entries.

31. Goods can only be entered for removal ex-warehouse to another warehouse within the limits of a warehousing Port of Entry or to a Bonding Warehouse previously authorized in another Inland Revenue Division.

32. Bonds, in the form prescribed by the Department, must in every case, be taken for the due delivery of the goods at the place of destination.

33. When the goods entered for removal are bonded in a customs warehouse, the locker having charge of them will only deliver them for removal on receipt of a warrant signed by the Collector of Inland Revenue and countersigned by the Collector of Customs, which warrant must contain: an exact transcript or abstract of the specification of the goods in the entry, and the locker is required to identify every package and check it by the warrant.

34. Collectors of Inland Revenue on receiving the copies of the entry as above, sec. 31, will at once notify the Collector of Customs of the anticipated arrival of the goods specified, giving him one copy of the entry; and on the arrival of the goods the Collector of Customs will examine them and ascertain whether they correspond with the Entry.

35. As soon as they have arrived and are identified, the Collector of Customs will certify that fact on the entry paper and return it to the Collector of Inland Revenue. The goods are then to be rebonded by the owner in the division into which they are removed. Thereafter they are to be dealt with in the same manner as if they had been manufactured in that Division.

ENTRY OF GOODS EX-WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION.

36. Entry of goods ex-warehouse for consumption will be made in duplicate on the prescribed form; and every such entry must contain a full specification of the goods, as in an export or removal entry.

37. On receipt of the duty accruing on the goods so entered, the Collector of Inland Revenue will make out a warrant for the delivery of the goods, which, if the goods are in a customs warehouse, must be countersigned by the Collector of Customs, and must contain a transcript of the specification in the entry, and the locker in charge of the warehouse must identify every package with the description contained in the warrant before delivering it.

MALT.

Malt warehoused under the Act above cited may be removed in bond from one Inland Revenue Division to another, or from one warehouse to another, and may be exported in bond without payment of duty. But every such removal or export shall be under the same restrictions and conditions as to entry and bonds as are in force in respect of other goods liable to duties of excise, except that bags or other packages containing malt are not required to be marked or numbered, and except further that any duly licensed malster carrying on business, when entering malt manufactured by himself for warehouse, may do so on giving a general bond in a form to be prescribed by the Department of Inland Revenue, for the payment of the duty on the malt so bonded; which bond shall be for such a sum as the collector or officer, taking it computes will be equal to double the amount of duty that will accrue on the largest quantity of malt that will be warehoused under such bond at any one time, and if from any unexpected cause the quantity of malt shall at any time be in excess of the quantity so computed, further bonds shall be taken for such additional quantity.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA. Monday, 27th April, 1868. PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present session of the Legislature, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs,"—His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the ports named in lists sanctioned by subsequent order of His Excellency in Council passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Ports be included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, viz:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

- The Port of Elgin, Edwardsburgh. The Port of Napanee.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk of Privy Council.



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:

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

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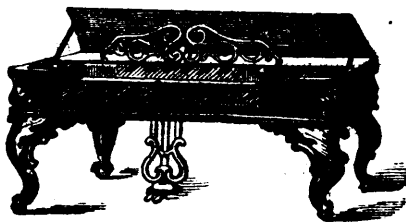


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