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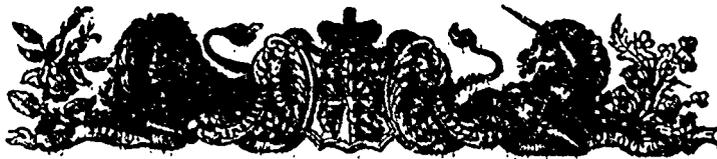
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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

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No. 30.

### "THE REVIEW."

#### GOOD BYE.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

"Good Bye!"—The whisper softly fell  
Thro' darkness of the night;  
It struck upon my soul a knell—  
Upon my heart a blight.  
And, as I sped upon my way,  
'The night wind seemed to sigh,  
And, sadly whispering, to say  
Again to me Good Bye,

Good Bye.—

A mocking spirit seemed to say  
Again to me Good Bye.

Within my chamber, still and lone,  
I laid me down and slept,  
While fancy of that saddest tone  
Strange recollection kept.  
Thro' over wild distorted dream,  
As distant murmurs die,  
The low, sad whisper still would seem  
To say to me Good Bye,

Good Bye.—

That low, sad whisper still would seem  
To say to me Good Bye.

Next morn before the joyous breeze  
My ship had left the shore,  
And, like to one who sadly sees  
What he may view no more,  
I looked upon the fading strand  
Slow less'ning to my eye,  
When, with the wind from off the land,  
The whisper came—Good Bye,

Good Bye.—

Borne by the wind from off the land  
The whisper came Good Bye.

Then years went by, and often through  
The storm of war I past;  
One of the unrecorded few  
Whom Death refused to blast:  
But in the maddest moment, when  
Stark horror leaped on high,  
That mocking voice would speak again,  
And still again, Good Bye,

Good Bye.—

That mocking voice would speak again,  
And still again, Good Bye.

Once more I trod my native land;  
I sought each familiar place,  
And strove again, with trembling hand,  
Lost beauty to retrace.  
Until one night upon a grave  
I sank and prayed to die,  
When from the mould that faint voice gave  
To me a last Good Bye,

Good Bye.—

Silent at last, within the grave,  
Forever more, Good Bye.

Ottawa, July, 1868.

### MR. KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.

The new volumes of Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," which have just issued, cover a period of momentous interest in the history of the war, and abound in statements, criticisms, and theories destined to be as hotly disputed as were the political portions of the previous volumes. The relations between the allies are a constant theme. Mr. Kinglake is impressed with the belief that the tender exigencies of the bond which united the two mighty States repeatedly forbade them the full use of their strength. A tacit compact required that their armies should act together in any great operation; and it changing from time to time, from the fortune of war, that one Power was in a condition to assault, and the other was not, it resulted as a natural consequence that the temporary importance of the one carried with it the abstention of both. "What benumbed the allies," says Mr Kinglake, "was the alliance. Experience gave little warrant to the fancy of those who had imagined that the concord of England and France would enable them to act in the field with the power of two mighty nations, and the decisiveness of one. "In that sense the alliance scarce ever joined together the two armies. It coupled, but did not unite them." After the battle of the Alma there were, according to Mr. Kinglake, four "lost occasions," which would have given Sebastopol to the allies. After the victory of the Alma, Lord Raglan urged Marshal St. Arnaud to press on and at once attack the northern forts without giving the enemy time to recover from the blow which had felled him. The French General replied that his troops were tired and it could not be done, and afterwards that the Russians had thrown up strong earthworks. If the Marshal had followed the counsel of Lord Raglan and Sir Edmund Lyons, the allies, Mr Kinglake insists, would have occupied the north side of Sebastopol without encountering resistance, and, having done this, they could have proceeded at once to execute the main purpose of the invasion, by destroying the Black Sea fleet, and the naval establishments. Nor was even this all; there is reason to believe, the author says, that by adding to their operations the mere occupation of a point on the road to Backtchi-Serai, the allies would have se-

cured the surrender of the south of Sebastopol, and have brought the campaign to an end. The theory that best explains the counsels of the French headquarters at this time seems to Mr. Kinglake to be one which traces them to the bodily condition of Marshal St. Arnaud. The avoidance of the Star Fort—the second of the four lost occasions—is attributed by General de Todleben to the same cause. The third occasion was at the close of September, when a proposal to assault Sebastopol was submitted by Lord Raglan to General Canrobert. The French General refused to concur, and his lordship, Mr. Kinglake allows, was overborne by a great weight of legitimate authority. Sir John Burgoyne and the allied engineers generally not only adhered to same conclusion as the French General, but went so far as to think that the opposite counsel was of too wild a sort to be even for one moment tenable. On the third day from that when the French definitely rejected the proposal General Airey wrote to Lord Hardinge, giving what he judged to be the probable consequences of the decision just taken. "My own opinion," he wrote, "is that we are here for the winter, maintaining only a strong position until we can be reinforced." General Todleben, who directed the labors of the garrison, has declared that the place at this time could not have been held against such an attack as the allies had the power to make. The omission of the allies to push on their advantage, after the great explosion of the Redan, constitutes the fourth of the "lost occasions." The failure of the French at the same period at the Flagstaff Bastion led General Canrobert to decide that the assault must wait until his troops, with spirit restored and with batteries multiplied, should be able to reduce the Bastion to the same condition as the Redan. If the whole allied army, Mr. Kinglake argues, had been one people obeying one chief, the confidence and warlike impulse engendered by disabling the Redan would have been carried by swift contagion to the men on the crest of mound Rodolph, and the opportunity for the assault would not have been missed.—*London Express.*

We take following extract from Mr. Kinglake's vivid account of the famous

#### CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE AT BALAKLAVA.

Lord Cardigan had so good a stature that, although somewhat long in the fork, he yet sat rather tall in the saddle, and notwithstanding his fifty seven years, he had a figure which retained the slenderness of youth. His countenance, highly bred and of aquiline cast, had not been without such humble

share as a mere brother might be expected to have of that beauty which once made famous the ancient name of Brudenell. Far from disclosing the real faults of his character, the features of the man rather tended to confirm the first popular impression that was created by the tidings of the Light Cavalry charge, and to indicate a nature which might have in it something of chivalrous, nay even Quixotic exaltation. His blue, frank-looking, genial eyes revealed none of the narrowness of disposition which I have thought myself obliged to ascribe to him. As might be supposed, he had an excellent cavalry seat, and was erect—but also stiff in the saddle. He wore the uniform of his old regiment, the 11th Hussars; but instead of dangling loose from the shoulders, his pelisse—richly burthened in front with gold lace—was worn closely put on like a coat, and did not at all break or mitigate the rigid outline of his figure. The charger he rode was a thorough-bred chesnut, with marks of a kind visible from afar, which in controversy it may be well to remember. On the near side before, as well as on the near side behind, the horse had one white leg.

Although the part of the enemy's line which Lord Cardigan meant to attack lay as yet very distant before him, it was evident, from the position of the flanking batteries betwixt which he must pass, that his brigade would not long be in motion without incurring a heavy fire; and, upon the whole, he seems to have considered that almost from the first his advance was in the nature of a charge.

Followed immediately by his first line, and, at a greater distance, by the other regiments of his brigade, Lord Cardigan moved forward at a trot, taking strictly the direction in which his troops before moving had fronted, and making straight down the valley towards the battery which crossed it at the distance of about a mile and a quarter.

Before Lord Cardigan had ridden a hundred paces in advance, he encountered a sight that filled him with anger. Right before him he saw Captain Nolan audaciously riding across his front from left to right; but not content with a trespass which alone would have been shocking enough to Lord Cardigan's orderly mind, Captain Nolan, turning round in his saddle, was shouting and waving his sword as though he would address the brigade. We now know that when Nolan thus strangely deported himself, he was riding in a direction which might well give significance to his shouts and his gestures; for instead of choosing a line of advance like that pursued by Lord Cardigan, he rode crossing the front of the brigade, and bearing away to the right front of our advancing squadrons, as though he would go on to the spot on the Causeway Heights where the Odessa regiment stood posted. Regarded in connection with this significant fact, the anxious entreaties which he sought to express by voice and by signs would apparently mean something like this—"You are going quite wrong! You are madly going down this North Valley between flanking fires, where you won't have an enemy in your front for the next mile. This—the way you see me going—this is the direction to take for doing what Lord Raglan has ordered. Bring up the left shoulder, and incline your right as you see me doing. This is the way to get at the enemy!"

Failing, however, to surmise that Nolan's object might be that of averting mistake and supply a much-needed guidance, Lord Cardigan, at the time, only saw in the appeal of the aide-de-camp a ridiculous and unseemly attempt to excite the brigade—nay, even

to hurry it forward. Considering, however, that Nolan must have been acting with a full knowledge of the enemy's position, as well as of Lord Raglan's true meaning, and that at the time of his appealing thus eagerly to our Light Cavalry by gesture and voice, he was not only on the right front of our line, but was actually bearing away diagonally in the very direction of the Causeway Heights, there is plainly more room for surmising that the aide-de-camp's anxiety had been roused by seeing our squadrons advance without having changed their front, and that what he now sought was to undo the mistake of Lord Lucan, to send our troops from the path which led down the fatal North Valley, and make them incline to their right—make them so incline to their right as to strike the true point of attack which Lord Raglan had twice over assigned.

But a Russian shell bursting on the right front of Lord Cardigan now threw out a fragment which met Nolan full on the chest, and tore a way into his heart. The sword dropped from his hand; but the arm with which he was waving it the moment before still remained high uplifted in the air, and the grip of the practised horseman remaining as yet unrelaxed still held him firm in his saddle. Missing the perfect hand of his master, and finding the accustomed governance now succeeded by dangling reins, the horse all at once wheeled about, and began to gallop back upon the front of the advancing brigade. Then from what had been Nolan—and his form was still erect in the saddle, his sword-arm still high in the air—there burst forth a cry so strange and appalling that the hearer who rode the nearest to him has always called it "unearthly." And in truth, I imagine, the sound resulted from no human will, but rather from those spasmodic forces which may act upon the bodily frame when life, as a power, has ceased. The firm-seated rider, with arm uplifted and stiff, could hardly be ranked with the living. The shriek men heard rending the air was scarce other than the shriek of a corpse. This dead horseman rode on till he had passed through the interval of the 13th Light Dragoons. Then at last he dropped out of the saddle.

An officer of the Guards, who set down at the time in his journal what he had learnt of this part of the battle, went on to say lightly in passing, that the blame of the error would be laid upon Captain Nolan, because the captain was dead. Whether based on sound reason or not, the prophecy was amply fulfilled. None, so far as I know, have yet questioned that, when wrought into anger by the reception given to Lord Raglan's order, the aide-de-camp was guilty of a high military offence—the offence of openly taunting a general officer in front of his troops; and the limit of the evil thus done will never be measured, for no man can reckon and say how much an insulting apostrophe may have tended to disturb the judgment of the Lieutenant General upon whom at that moment the fate of our cavalry was depending; but when this has been freely acknowledged, it is hard to see any other or heavier share of the blame than can justly be charged against Nolan's memory. The notion of his not understanding the order he brought, the notion of his mistaking a mile and a quarter of unoccupied valley for those occupied heights which our cavalry was to try to recover, the notion of his seeking to annul Lord Raglan's order in regard to the captured guns, the notion of his intending (by a taunt and an outpointed hand) to send our troops down the North Valley—all these are too grossly improbable to be worthy of acceptance; and unless error

lurks in fair inference, he was in the very act of striving to bend the advance of our squadrons, and bring them to the true point of attack, when death came and ended his yearnings for the glory of the cavalry arm.

At first, as was natural, the enemy's gunners and riflemen were so far taken by surprise as to be hardly in readiness to seize the opportunity which Lord Cardigan was presenting to them; and, indeed, for some time, the very extravagance of the operation masked its character from the intelligence of the enemy, preventing him from seeing at once that it must result from some stupendous mistake.

Soon the fated advance of the Light Brigade had proceeded so far as to begin to disclose its strange purposes—the purpose of making straight for the far distant battery which crossed the foot of the valley, by passing for a mile between two Russian forces, and this at such ugly distance from each as to allow of our squadrons going down under a doubly flanking fire of round shot, grape and rifle balls, without the opportunity of yet doing any harm to their assailants. Then, from the slopes of the Causeway Heights on the one side, and the Fedioukine Hills on the other, the Russian artillery brought its power to bear right and left, with an efficiency every moment increasing; and large numbers of riflemen on the slopes of the Causeway Heights who had been placed where they were in order to cover the retreat of the Russian battalions, found means to take part in the work of destroying our horsemen. Whilst Lord Cardigan and his squadrons rode thus under heavy cross-fire, the visible object they had straight before them was the white bank of smoke, from time to time pierced by issues of flame, which marks the site of a battery in action; for in truth the very goal that had been chosen for our devoted squadrons—a goal rarely before assigned to cavalry—was the front of a battery—the front of that twelve gun battery, with the main body of the Russian cavalry in rear of it, which crossed the lower end of the valley; and so faithful, so resolute, was Lord Cardigan in executing this part of what he understood to be his appointed task, that he chose out one of the guns which he judged to be about the centre of the battery, rode straight to its fire, and made this, from first to last, his sole guiding star.

Pressing always deeper and deeper into this pen of fire, the devoted brigade, with Lord Cardigan still at its head, continued to move down the valley. The fire the brigade was incurring had not yet come to be of that crushing sort which mows down half a troop in one instant, and for some time a steady pace was maintained. As often as a horse was killed, or disabled, or deprived of the rider, his fall or his plunge, or his uncontrolled pressure, had commonly the effect of enforcing upon the neighboring chargers more or less of lateral movement, and in this way there was occasioned a slight distension of the rank in which the casualty had occurred; but, in the next instant, when the troopers had ridden clear of the disturbing cause, they closed up, and rode on in a line as even as before, though reduced by the loss just sustained. The movement occasioned by each casualty was so constantly recurring, and so constantly followed by the same process—the process of re-closing the ranks, that, to distant observers the alternate distension and contraction of the line seemed to have the precision and sameness which belong to mechanic contrivance. Of these distant observers there was one—and that too a soldier—who so felt to the heart the true import of what he saw that, in a paroxysm of admiration and grief, he burst

into tears. In well maintained order, but growing less every instant, our squadrons still moved down the valley.

Their pace for some time was firmly governed. When horsemen, too valorous to be sinking of flight, are brought into straits of this kind, their tendency is to be galloping swiftly forward, each man at the greatest pace he can exact from his own charger, thus destroying, of course, the formation of the line; but Lord Cardigan's love of strict uniform order was a propensity having all the force of a passion; and as long as it seemed possible to exert authority by voice or by gesture, the leader of this singular onset was firm in repressing the fault.

Thus when Captain White, of the 12th Lancers (who commanded the squadron of direction), became "anxious," as he frankly expressed it, "to get out of such a murderous fire, and into the guns, as being the best of the two evils," and endeavoring, with that view, to "force the pace," pressed forward as much as to be almost alongside the chief's bridle-arm, Lord Cardigan checked this impatience by laying his sword across the Captain's breast, telling him at the same time not to try to force the pace, and not to be riding before the leader of the brigade. Otherwise than for this, Lord Cardigan, from the first to the last of the onset, did not speak nor make sign. Riding straight and erect, he never once turned in his saddle with the object of getting a glance at the state of the squadrons which followed him; and to this rigid abstinence—giving proof, as such abstinence did, of an unbending resolve—it was apparently owing that the brigade never fell into doubt concerning its true path of duty, never wavered (as the best squadrons will, if the leader, for even an instant, appears to be uncertain of purpose), and was guiltless of even inclining to any fault except that of failing to keep down the pace.

So far as concerned the first line, this task was now becoming more and more difficult. The troopers here and there could no longer be restrained from darting forward in front of the officers; and the moment this licence obtained, the ceremonial advance of the line was soon changed to an ungoverned onset. The racing spirit broke out—some striving to out-ride their comrades, some determined not to be passed.

But although he rode singly, and although, as we have seen, he rigidly abstained from any retrograde glance. Lord Cardigan, of course, might infer, from the tramp of the regiments close following, and from what, without turning in his saddle, he could easily see of their flanks, that the momentum now gathered and gathering was too strong to be moderated by a commander, and rightly, perhaps, avoiding the effort to govern it by voice or by gesture, he either became impatient himself, and drew the troops on more and more by first increasing his own speed, or else yielded, under necessity, to the impatience of the now shattered squadrons, and closely adjusted his pace to the flow of the torrent behind him. In one way or in the other, a right distance was always maintained between the leader and his first line. As before, when advancing at a trot, so now, whilst flinging themselves impetuously into the jaws of an army, these two regiments of the first line still had in their front the same rigid hussar for their guide, still kept their eyes fastened on the crimson red overalls and the white near hind-leg of the chesnut which showed them the straight, honest way—the way down to the mouths of the guns.

Lord Cardigan insists that he was not the

originator of the high speed which they reached in this part of the onset; whilst some, on the other hand, say that the squadrons never ceased from their duty of studiously watching the leader, and that the swiftness of Lord Cardigan was the cause which hurried forward the line. The truth, perhaps, is intermediate; for it seems not unlikely that the rapid pace of the leader and the eagerness of the squadrons behind him were causes which acted and reacted alternately the one on the other; but with whomsoever originating, and whether dictated by a sound warlike judgment or by a mere human instinct, the desire to move more and more swiftly was not unwarranted. Even at the cost of sacrificing military order for the moment, it was seemingly wise after all, in the straits to which our squadrons had been brought, to let every man close upon the battery with all the speed he could gather.

Alone, in a sense, though close followed, and with no regimental labour on his hands, Lord Cardigan had more leisure for thought than the chief part of those he was leading; and for that reason simply, if not for any other, there is an interest in hearing him say how it fared with him mentally at the time of undergoing this trial. He has not been reluctant to disclose the tenor of the ideas which possessed themselves of his mind whilst he thus led his troops down the valley. From moment to moment he was an expectant of death; and it seems that death by some cannon-ball dividing his body was the manner of coming to an end which his fancy most constantly harbored; but there is a waywardness in the human mind which often prevents it from laying a full stress on any one thought, however momentous; and despite the black prospect of what the next moment might bring, Lord Cardigan—not knowing that his anger was with the dead—still dwelt, as he rode, on the incident which had marked the commencement of the advance—still raged, and raged against Nolan for having ridden in front of him, for having called out to his troops. By thus affording distraction to one who supposed himself doomed, hot anger for once, it would seem, did the work of faith and philosophy.

Lord Cardigan and his first line had come down to within about eighty yards of the mouths of the guns, when the battery delivered a fire from so many of its pieces at once as to constitute almost a salvo. Numbers and numbers of saddles were emptied, and along its whole length the line of the 13th Light Dragoons and 17th Lancers was subjected to the rending perturbation that must needs be created in a body of cavalry by every man who falls slain or wounded, by the sinking and the plunging of every horse that is killed or disabled, and again by the wild piteous intrusion of the riderless charger appalled by his sudden freedom coming thus in the midst of a battle, and knowing not wither to rush, unless he can rejoin his old troop, and wedge himself into its ranks.

The survivors of the first line who remained undisabled were feeble by this time, in numbers scarce more than fifty or sixty; and the object they rode at was a line of twelve guns close supported by the main body of the Russian cavalry, whilst on their right flank as well as on their left, there stood a whole mile's length of hostile array, comprising horse, foot, and artillery. But by gift of innate war-like passion—the gift it would seem of high Heaven to chosen races of men—the mere half of a hundred, carried straight by a resolute leader, were borne on against the strength of the thousands. The few, in their pride, claimed dominion; rushing clear of the havoc just wrought, and with

Cardigan still untouched at their head, they drove thundering into the smoke which enfolded both the front of the battery and the masses of horsemen behind it.

In some respects the advance was even more trying to the supports than to the first line; for although the supports were destined to suffer much less than our first line from the twelve Cossack guns in their front, yet, passing as they did between batteries numbers of riflemen and musketeers, where the gunners and the marksmen were now fully on the alert, they incurred heavy loss all the time from the double flank fire thro' which they were moving; and yet did not (as did ultimately the first line) come under such stress of battle as to be warranted in cutting short their probation by a vehement and uncontrolled rush. Throughout their whole course down the valley the officers and the men of the 11th Hussars, the 4th Light Dragoons, and the 8th Hussars, never judged themselves to be absolved from the hard task of maintaining their formation, and patiently enduring to see their ranks torn, without having means for the time of even trying to harm their destroyers. These three regiments, moreover, were subjected to another kind of trial from which the first line was exempt; for men not only had (as had had the first line) to see numbers torn out of their ranks, and then close up and pass on, but were also compelled to be witnesses of the havoc that battle had been making with their comrades in front. The ground they had to pass over was thickly strewn with men and horses lying prostrate in death, or from wounds altogether disabling; but these were less painful to see than the maimed officers or soldiers, still able to walk or to crawl, and the charger moving horribly with three of his limbs, whilst dragging the wreck of the fourth, or convulsively labouring to rise from the ground by the fore-legs when the quarters had been shattered by round shot.

(To be Continued.)

BUFFALO, 22nd July.—A mysterious Congress of Fenian Senators from every section of the Union assembled here this morning. The meeting unknown to the rank and file of the organization, and speculation is rife as to the object. Senators Fitzgerald of Cincinnati, Cunningham of Syracuse, Harlton of New Jersey, Finnegan of Michigan, Gallagher, of the city, and other prominent Senators are present. Gen. John O'Neil, President of the Fenian organization, arrived last night. Gen. Spear, Commander-in-chief, is expected to night. This Session of the Congress is holding with closed doors and armed sentinels. Further particulars will be furnished when procured.

DRILL SHED.—We understand negotiations are almost completed for the Drill Shed site, and probably the work will be commenced during the present month. The site is fronting on St. Andrew's Street near Tower Street, and will cost the corporation nothing. It would, perhaps, have been more satisfactory had the location been nearer the centre of the Village; but, all things considered, the site is a very good one, in fact the best that could be procured, and we think the Council will act wisely in accepting it, if they intend doing anything at all this summer. The Drill Shed will be about 100 feet long by 50 wide, built of stone, and altogether of such a description as to be a credit to Fergus.—*News Record.*

## THE PETERBORO' BATTALION.

The 57th Battalion of Volunteers completed their eight days' drill on Tuesday fortnight, and returned to their homes. The intense heat of the weather during their period of duty proved very trying to both officers and men, but this drawback was cheerfully borne, and the prescribed duties performed with commendable zeal and regularity.

## PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

After sundry exercises in battalion drill had been witnessed, the ceremony of presenting colors to the battalion took place. This graceful and appropriate act originated with the ladies of Peterboro', a few of whom busied themselves during a part of last week in providing the necessary funds, and ordering the banners from Toronto, where they were manufactured by Mr. James Adams, at a cost of about \$200. The banners consisted of a beautiful silk flag, over the entire of which the bars of the Union Jack are extended, and which is known as "The Queen's Color." The other, the larger battalion flag has not yet arrived, and a temporary one was substituted for the time being. As the time for the presentation arrived, the volunteers were drawn up so as to form three sides of a large hollow square. In the middle of the fourth side, and at some distance from the men, were Lieut. Col. Jarvis, surrounded by the principal officers, and the Committee of Ladies with the banners. A very large crowd of our citizens, male and female, hemmed the volunteers in on all sides, and pressed closely outside the lines adjacent to the prominent personages in order to witness the ceremony.

After the prayer, usual on such occasions, read by the Rev. V. Clementi, the colors were consecrated, and an address from the Ladies who presented them was read by J. Carnegie, M.P.P.

The colors were handed to the proper officers, the band playing "God Save the Queen;" and Lieut. Col. Poole returned thanks on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion. The corps was then inspected by Lieut. Col. Jarvis, who expressed himself highly satisfied with its proficiency. Before leaving the ground three hearty cheers were given for the ladies of Peterboro', and three for Lieut. Col. Jarvis.

## PRESENTATION TO MAJOR KENNEDY.

On Tuesday, (14th) on the final muster of the battalion, Mayor Scott, on behalf of the citizens of Peterboro', presented a valuable horse and trappings to Major Kennedy, as a mark of appreciation of his long and zealous services in connection with the volunteer force. The presentation took place in the presence of a goodly number of our citizens, and was accompanied by the following address:

To Major John Kennedy, 57th Battalion.

Sir,—It becomes my pleasant duty to inform you that your fellow citizens, appreci-

ating your long service in the Volunteer cause, and appreciating your worth as a good fellow subject, and your loyalty to your Queen and Country, have thought fit as a mark of their esteem for you, to present you with a horse for use upon military duty.

We are all conscious of the many sacrifices which you have made in this respect and of your valuable services in giving practical effect to the patriotism of your fellow-citizens, and I feel glad of the opportunity now presented of thus giving you this tangible token of public respect and esteem.

I have the honor then, in the name of the citizens of Peterboro', to present to you this charger with its trappings, hoping that you may never be called upon to use it in the battle-field, but knowing full well that when your country calls, you and your citizen soldiers will not be slow to uphold the honor of your Queen and Country.

To which Major Kennedy made the following reply:

MR. MAYOR,—Through you I beg to tender to the citizens of Peterboro' my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have this day done me in presenting to me this magnificent charger and its equipment.

You allude to my long service in the Volunteer cause. I have never felt it any hardship to serve my country because I have always felt that my greatest services were not sufficient to pay for the honor and privilege of living under the glorious old flag of Britain.

I accept this presentation the more readily since I feel that by it is intended an honor not to myself only but to the volunteers of the Peterboro' Battalion. On their behalf then, as well as my own, I thank you, and I assure you that when duty calls, it will be found, the Peterboro' Battalion will "every man do his duty."

This valuable gift must be highly gratifying to Major Kennedy, whose long service in the Force justly merited such a public recognition.—*Peterboro' Review.*

## THE ASHBURNHAM VOLUNTEERS.

This company having completed their drill with the 57th Battalion, were entertained at a breakfast in their drill shed, Ashburnham, on Tuesday morning last. The men having done justice to the good things provided, determined to make a present to Mrs. Rogers, wife of Major Rogers, for her kindness and thoughtfulness toward them on this as on many former occasions. The Company having been called to order, Serg't Brown came forward and read the following address

"TO MRS. ROGERS.

MADAM,—The non-commissioned officers and men of the Ashburnham Company being desirous of marking their appreciation of the interest you have always taken in them have requested me to present you with this small gift."

"You have always been ready to make us comfortable when called out on duty, and the thought that you would greet us when assembled has always been an incentive to us to muster with alacrity when called on; and we assure you that when we cease to be members of this Company, we shall always esteem you as a true friend to the Volunteers in general and of ourselves in particular.

"We hope that God may grant you long

to live and that you may be happy and prosperous in all things."

Major Rogers replied on behalf of Mrs. Rogers thanking them for their kind feelings, and assuring them that both Mrs. Rogers and himself would always feel pride in doing all in their power to help them.

The present consisted of an elegant porcelain lamp highly ornamented, value at least \$15; and the selection of such a gift reflects great credit on those choosing it. After three hearty cheers for Mrs. Rogers the Company were dismissed.—*Peterboro' Review.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER.—A Sergeant of the Listowel Infantry company named James Swanton, died yesterday at the hotel of Mr. Worth, where he was billeted during the Battalion drill. The deceased went on parade on Monday, in apparent good health but had to fall out of the ranks, complaining of the heat. Nothing further was heard of the matter till yesterday morning when he complained of being unwell. Towards noon he became worse, and was unable to join his comrades on their way home. Asst. Surgeon Jackson and Dr. Smith were called but too late to save the unfortunate man's life, and he died before his company reached the station. The deceased leaves a wife and five children in Listowel. The news of his death was conveyed to the station just as the cars were leaving and his late companions in arms were very much affected. A guard of the Stratford Infantry was placed over the room in which he lay, awaiting the result of the inquest. As we went to press Coroner Hyde and jury were holding an inquest. The remains were sent to Mitchell last evening, and were escorted to the station by the two Stratford companies.—*Stratford Herald.*

THE CANADIAN PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES have at last tasted blood. On the 3rd of June a detachment under Alfred Prendergast, of Quebec, fell in with a band of brigands near Velletri, and killed three of their number. The corpses were brought to Velletri and exposed on the market-place as a warning. We regret to learn that P. U. Duprat, notary, one of the Zouaves, is lying dangerously ill, and that his recovery is doubtful. He has acted as correspondent to our contemporary *La Minerve*, since the departure of the first detachment.

29TH WATERLOO BATTALION.—This fine corps has received Government orders to proceed to Headquarters, Berlin, and put in their sixteen days drill for 1868-9. The town of Galt having nobly come forward and offered free rations and quarters to the whole of the officers and men during their week's stay, Col. Goodman has ordered the muster there instead of Berlin. Galt deserves all praise for its liberality. Major A. G. McMillan, of Elora, the Senior Major of the Battalion, left here yesterday for Galt. Drill commences to day and ends on the 25th inst., with an inspection and review.—*Elora Times.*

THE NOVA SCOTIA QUESTION.—We believe that a strong apprehension does exist that Canada will swamp Nova Scotia, or take advantage of her comparative weakness. She dare not do so, even if she were able. If Nova Scotia is to remain in the Union—or even if New Brunswick is to continue to form

a constituent part of it, it must be by a policy of justice and good faith all round, by having Provincial interests and wants largely in the hands of those members of the government belonging to the Province, with provincial supporters of the government of the day, and the representatives of the province, who best understand its wants and desires. In the first part of the first session, the Canadian Government perhaps erred somewhat in this matter, and though they soon saw their error, and wisely adopted a better and more conciliatory course, they created an alarm which was taken full advantage of, and was not without effects which have not yet quite passed away. But Union feeling is still the feeling of the great bulk of the reflecting and intelligent portion of the people of this province, and by a judicious and generous, yet firm course of policy, it will gradually but surely continue to gain ground, and with a return of material prosperity, with active operations begun, to unite us commercially with every part of this vast continent, the struggle between loyalty and republicanism will neither be very long nor very doubtful. The Duke of Buckingham appeals to that loyalty for which Nova Scotia has always been distinguished, to give the Imperial policy of Union a fair trial—not to condemn it till it has failed and surely the request is not a very extravagant one to make at the hands of a patriotic and loyal people.—*Halifax Express.*

**RIFLE MATCH.**—The proposed rifle match between the Lancaster and Williamstown Companies came off on Saturday the 11th inst. It was held on the farm adjacent to the premises of Mr. Malcolm McMartin, River Raisin, where a most suitable range can be had for from 100 to 1000 yards. The match was taken part in by seven of the officers and men of each company, making fourteen competitors in all. The firing began shortly after two o'clock p.m., and was completed at seven, resulting in victory to the Williamstown Company, who gave the challenge. The afternoon was favorable, with the exception of a side breeze, which continued until evening, and which in the case of inexperienced marksmen and long ranges might have the effect of lowering the score. But notwithstanding the very receipt organization of the companies, and the other sundry hindrances the score is by no means bad, which can be seen by the figures below:

WILLIAMSTOWN.		200.	400.	500.	600.	T'l.
Capt. McGillivray	.....	16	16	05	02	39
Sgt. J. A. Burton	.....	11	14	09	00	34
Sgt. D. McCrimmon	.....	14	07	00	07	28
Private A. Rousseau	.....	14	12	08	08	42
" J. Currey	.....	12	13	08	04	37
" John McRae	.....	16	16	12	08	52
" A. Cattanach	.....	14	07	10	05	36
						268
LANCASTER.		11	12	11	11	45
Capt. McLennan	.....	11	12	11	11	45
Lieut. McNaughton	.....	09	08	08	05	30
Sergt. McMillan	.....	10	14	00	05	29
Private H. McPhee	.....	13	08	02	00	23
" James Ross	.....	14	11	12	03	40
" D. McMillan	.....	14	13	02	04	33
" Wm. McLeod	.....	08	14	10	02	34
						234

Majority for Williamstown, 34 points.  
—*Freeholder.*

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

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

BATTALION DRILL.

**Formation of the Battalion.**—The colour company, as a rule is the company of direction. As soon as it is placed on the determined line, the other companies will form on it to the right and left, on the principles of successive formations, hereafter explained. Battalion markers are retained as in our system previous to 1859. Ranks are opened at four paces. When the line advances it marches by the centre, and the captains are in front of the centre of their companies. They will take care to prevent the men getting in front of the line of captains, and will preserve the alignment. The colour is in front of the centre in line with the captains. Directions are given for wheeling a whole battalion to the right or left. It will pass obstacles by advancing or retiring in fours from either flank of companies as with us.

A column in fours forms line to its front as follows: If line is to be formed to the right, the leading company front forms company, and is halted; the captains of the other companies will disengage to the right, and lead their companies diagonally towards the left of their future position in line, changing direction to the left when at company distance in rear of the line, so as to approach perpendicularly to it, and front forming company in succession. Line can be formed in a similar manner facing to the rear, except that the captains will not halt their companies until they have marched three paces past the alignment, when the companies will be wheeled by fours to the right or left about, thus completing the formation in succession.

A line breaks into open column by wheeling by companies forward instead of backwards as in our system. The position of the field officers in column is much the same as with us. Line is formed on the front company from open column of companies according to our system, and to the right or left by simply wheeling the companies in the desired direction, without regard to inversion.

There is no peculiarity in the formation of close or quarter distance column, from line, beyond that the company upon which column is formed, if a flank company will march nine paces to the front. Quarter distance or close column can be formed at right angles to the line by forming fours to the right, the right company wheeling to the right, halting and fronting, and the remaining companies doing the like in succession as they reach quarter or close distance. This is effected in our system to the right or left by retiring by fours from the right, or wheeling by companies to the right,

and in each case closing to quarter distance on the leading company. The right (or left) half turn of the files of the rear companies of a wheeling quarter distance column, first introduced by the Archduke Charles into the Austrian *reglement* in the year 1805 is now for the first time adopted in the American drill. Double column of companies (called divisions) appears to be the usual formation of the column.

Our old form of deployment is retained, the company of formation being moved up to the front of the column. In this respect our new mode of deployment is much less complex. There is nothing new in any of the double column movements, nor in opening or closing single or double column. Changes of front are also effected in accordance with our system, except that the change is always *forward* arising from the fact of the front rank being always kept in front.

**Squares.**—Are invariably to be formed from double column of companies at half distance. The battalion having been brought into this formation, square is formed by the right and left wheel of the inner companies the rear division closing, halting and wheeling about by fours. There appears to be no provision for the formation of four deep square. A square from line can be formed obliquely to the alignment by all the companies forming fours right and wheeling the eighth of a circle by divisions. This done the right division is halted, and column at half distance formed upon it, proceeding thereafter as above indicated. Square on the centre from line is formed by advancing the centre division, the remaining (except the flank) companies will *Form fours inwards*, and follow in column of fours in rear of the right and left flanks respectively of the centre division, the two flank companies marching in fours towards the centre of the battalion. When the inner companies are perpendicular to the leading (two centre) companies the battalion will be halted, upon which these companies will form line to the right and left, and the flank companies will be halted and face about. Squares are reduced on the same principles.

Single rank from double and *vice versa* is effected as in company drill.

The battalion being in line and threatened by cavalry the command will be given to *Rally by divisions* when the right company of each division will face to the left, and the left to the right, and will close in quick time on the centre, forming a circle to the rear in two ranks, the front rank in front.

**Brigade Movements.**—~~in~~ these there is little to call for remark; the evolutions of all armies in large bodies being effected in every instance, upon certain leading principles, the details only varying with different nationalities and systems. A brigade, according to Upton's system, will consist of four or more even number of battalions, so that a second line can be formed in each

brigade. Very extensive instructions are given for the handling of a brigade or division.

Whenever from delays in front, it becomes necessary for the rear of a route column to close up, Brigadiers will form column of battalions. General Sherman in his "march to the sea" adopted this plan whenever a halt on the conclusion of a day's march took place. The leading battalion wheeled to the right or left into the woods and bivouacked in line. Each regiment forming in the same way behind the battalion in front as they came up. This enabled the General, when the march was resumed, to direct the various regiments to alternate daily in leading the brigade. In like manner brigades can alternate in divisions, and divisions in corps.

(Concluded.)

### BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I have just this moment returned from the installation of His Excellency W. P. Howland, C. B., as Lieut. Governor of the Province of Ontario. The inauguration ceremony was performed in the Legislative Assembly Chamber in the presence of a goodly number of notables and a few ladies. He was sworn in by Chief Justice Draper, C. B.; Lieut. Col. Bernard, delivering the patent from the Dominion Government, signed by Lord Monck, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Hector Langevin, C. B., Secretary of State.

The 29th Regiment furnished a guard of honor and the customary salute was fired by the Field Battery.

On the conclusion of the ceremony the Premier of the Dominion Government, and the Premier of Ontario, tendered him their congratulations with a hearty shake hands, an example followed by his many friends.

Ensign Curtis, His Excellency's Private Secretary, who was gazetted to the 10th Royals last Saturday, will perform the duties of A. D. C.

The abrupt dismissal, as it were, of Major General Stisted, who has been performing for the past year the duties of Lt. Governor, seems to me at least very extraordinary. No mention made of his services; no address, and finally no timely notice given of the proposed change—(I'm told he was officially informed only 3 days ago)—is certainly very discourteous and not in accordance with the *politesse* of our sister Province of Quebec.

The Toronto Rowing Club have published a prize list of \$450, with the intention of adding thereto. Several crack oarsmen from Montreal and Kingston will be present. A couple of Toronto aquatics are practising for the Montreal regatta on the 25th.

Cricket has been the order of the day in Toronto for the past month. The last on the list being the Royal Artillery vs. 29th Regt., the former beating by two runs, and the

Philadelphia (U.S.) club against our Toronto club, whom they thrashed handsomely in one innings with 27 runs to spare. It is to be hoped the Toronto club will survive and retrieve their lost prestige. The Philadelphians, who played in a most gentlemanly manner, will beat many a British club at their favorite game.

The City Council last Monday, on motion of Alderman Boulton seconded by Alderman Bell, voted 50 cents per day to City Volunteers, having the care of families, while on active service.

The match between the Victoria Club of Hamilton and the Toronto Rifle Club will take place on the range of the former on August 8th,—ten men a side, any rifle, 5 shots at 300, 500, 600 and 700 yards.

The Toronto Rifle Club have determined not to pay \$40 for the purpose of being affiliated with the Dominion Association at present. It is curious that the Dominion Association should be created for the support of rifle shooting, more especially by means of the local associations and still they ask them for \$40, which is really the converse of the proposition. To be sure so many memberships are secured but *cui bono* as perhaps not 5 of the forty may have an opportunity of competing in a members match. They are in favor of every one going in on his own hook. Possibly this \$2000 (if the figures are correct) "Association Prize" may convert them to a different policy. The riflemen here look upon the Dominion Match as a "big thing," and are making due preparation for a huge haul; not at all unlikely so far as Ontario and Toronto in particular is concerned.

### FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

W. H. Brehaut, Esq., paymaster of volunteers, is now, comparatively speaking, taking a rest from his arduous and excessive duties of the past month or so. During the whole time, undeterred by the excessive heat that drove man and beast under shelter, Mr. Brehaut has been most assiduous in his duties as paymaster, visiting the several counties of Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Megantic, Missisquoi, &c., paying off numerous camps, &c., and he reports the country battalions in a very forward and effective state, the men of good physique, stalwart, of good appearance, and composed of the true metal, taking great pains and delight in their drill, attentive to the commands of their officers, whom they treated with the courtesy and respect due to them in their military capacity, and in their conduct and attention to drill the men of the Eastern Townships, Mr. Brehaut considers are quite a pattern to our city corps. The system of payment to the volunteers in cash gave great satisfaction, and is decidedly better than the old method of paying by checks, an unnecessary source of trouble and vexation

to the men, and which provoked much angry feeling and dissatisfaction. Under the present system they can use their money on the spot, settle accounts at once, &c. The men expressed themselves much pleased with the prompt and effective manner their claims have been settled, and a great deal of good feeling was freely expressed. Mr. Brehaut's task must have, under the circumstances especially, been a very trying one, and that brings me to ask, is it for duties such as his position entails, that the government deem \$50 per month sufficient compensation, and at the same time exact \$10,000 security? Verily there is a smell of economy (?) in this, but it is generally the case with our patriotic and well meaning government. Economy (?) must be the rule and a valuable servant is remunerated at a scale inferior to the salary of a second rate clerk, while newly fledged deputies, assistant deputies, or acting deputies to some deputy assistant adjutant, whose only duties are but to don fine clothes, sit in their saddles once a week and keep quiet, are remunerated to the extent of \$1,000 or \$1,200. Mr. Brehaut's position is anything but a sinecure, he has solid work to perform, and his efficiency and capabilities are acknowledged by all; furthermore he is courteous and gentlemanly, and can be approached by every one, no ceremonious, "pooh! poohs," and stiff civility. Our worthy police magistrate is the last man to boast of the performance of his duties, or higgled about the same pittance he draws, but what I state are facts too well known, and too much discussed, to need his confirmation. Take for instance a brigade major, I will not say they have nothing to do, and what does he receive? In the first place his salary is fixed at the same rate \$50 per month, but that is not all he gets for he draws allowance, for a horse, and is allowed \$8 for every company in his district, swelling up his salary to generally \$1,000 or \$1,200; a very visible increase; now a paymaster has no such perquisites, \$50 per month is all he receives. What culpable extravagance!

It has been stated in a local paper here, that it is the intention of the government at an early date, in view of the crippled state of the city companies, to merge them all into two or three regiments. I don't think the government would do such an unwise thing—it would be a most unpopular measure, and would be sure to end in disastrous results to the volunteer organization; besides the services of a great number of valuable officers would be lost to the country. I cannot but acknowledge several of the corps are in a very crippled state, but would the consolidating of them make matters better, or increase their number? I should say certainly not. The volunteer force is an expense to the country, not a great one; but is it not a necessary one? and if so is it not politic to make volunteering popular? What is wanted is encourage-

ment, and strict laws; the morale of the volunteer force is too loose, a man as a volunteer should be held amenable to military law, and its requirements should be exacted with rigour. It has been too much the habit of regarding volunteering as a first rate joke, jolly fun, &c., &c., now that idea should be done away with. The officers should have more control over their men, and the officers themselves should be picked from those who are thoroughly competent for the position. These and other matters satisfactorily arranged would do much to increase the zeal and interest in the force, and add to its popularity. I believe, however, it is the intention of the government to have new rolls made out on the 1st October, when all volunteers will be required to enlist for three years.

The heated term still continues, though in a milder form, and the country in the neighborhood is in a most deplorable state for want of rain, and which if we don't soon have, will cause much suffering and misery in the fall. The deaths from sunstroke here for the past fortnight have averaged eight and ten a day, and one day as many as fifteen deaths were chronicled. The heat which has prevailed is admitted to be in excess of anything before experienced in this country. This day, Thursday, is much cooler, though the thermometer stands at 85° in the shade.

There has been very little stir among the volunteers the past week, a few company drills and a march out comprising about all their movement. It is rumored that one regiment, owing to gross insubordination and disobedience, will be disbanded.

On Tuesday morning, at five o'clock, the two field batteries of the garrison, under command of Col. Taylor, were reviewed at Logan's Farm by Col. Kennedy, R.A. Each gun was supplied with 20 rounds of ammunition.

Phillips, the staff clerk of the garrison, who has been in custody for forging a check, and fleeing the country, has been leniently dealt with, being released, and his appointment cancelled.

Col. Peacock is in command of the garrison now, during the absence of Major General Bisset, who is on a tour of inspection in the country.

The Grand Trunk Brigade have been called upon to pay for their uniforms and arms. The sum to be collected is stated at \$4,000, to be divided over all the companies in the brigade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHITBY, July 21st, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—I have to thank your correspondent LAMBDA for the courteous and kindly manner with which he has remarked upon some parts of my recent communications in your pages. He must not understand me

to advocate General Upton's drill in preference to our own. My desire was simply to place before your readers the changes of recent introduction into the American system, and to compare them with those recently made or in contemplation in our own.

As to diminishing the intervals between skirmishers I quite agree with your correspondent that it can be done according to our system. Indeed I have often practised it myself, but my meaning was that it is at most permitted by implication only.

Your correspondent's remarks on the relative advantages of double and single lines of skirmishers are forcibly put, I think however there are many circumstances where a single line of skirmishers would prove sufficient, such as covering changes of front or other movements of a Battalion in the face of an enemy. A single line (particularly since the introduction of breech loaders) would perhaps be sufficient behind breastworks or in situations where it is desirable to keep up the appearance of a large force or extensive front.

As to skirmishers fixing bayonets, I may add, that at Camp Thorald Colonel Walsey more than once directed the skirmish line to fix bayonets and charge through the woods. This was always a feature in the Field days.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Yours very truly,

GEO. H. DARTNELL,

Captain, 34th V. M.

BATTALION DRILL AT BOWMANVILLE.

The Bowmanville Statesman gives a lengthy and graphic report of the doings of the 45th Battalion, which lately mustered in that town for drill. We give a few extracts which we know will interest our readers, and regret that space will not admit a longer account:

"As the companies were drawn up in open order waiting for Col. Jarvis, the inspecting officer, we take the liberty of making an inspection on our own account. No. 1 Bowmanville is the light company of the battalion. It contains many good sized men, however, which renders the deficiency in height in some of the centre files less noticeable to the unpracticed eye. They have been carefully drilled by the adjutant, and company officers and should do well. No. 6, Lindsay is the next light company, but has a nearer approach to the stature of other companies. The tidiness and spruceness of this company was a theme of remark. Though farthest from home they have made many friends here by these qualities and their excellent conduct. They are a credit to the town of Lindsay and to Captain Hudspeth. For steadiness, stature, and soldier-like appearance, good conduct and general utility, good judges would, next to Lindsay, be strongly tempted to place Omemee, No. 5, while others looked more to size, would say that Cartwright, No. 3, was entitled to that position. We are disposed to think that the matter is a difficult one and so leave it for an examination of the Clarke companies, Orono, No. 2, and Newcastle, No. 4, and here we have two companies of which no regiment need be ashamed—No. 2 being a finely sized company, and always clean and tidy on

parade. No. 4, also a splendid company, well drilled, well officered, and no discredit to the left wing, which is made up of the Newcastle, Omemee and Lindsay companies. After the inspection of the battalion, Colonel Jarvis, in addressing the men, said that he was highly pleased with all the movements that had been gone through with: and that the 45th was the best drilled battalion in his district. He had already inspected four or five of them and could speak confidently: that he did not speak this to flatter but was sincere in what he said. As to the Lindsay company, he might say, that when he inspected it last year, it was one of the best drilled companies in the Province; and he hoped that it and the Omemee company would be permanently attached to the 45th. He hoped that he would have many such meetings, and when we meet again, in all likelihood we should meet with other battalions, and if it so happened that the 45th should be brigaded with regulars he would not be afraid but that they would acquit themselves creditably, with honor to the officers, and to the West Riding of Durham and Victoria."

THE WATERLOO VOLUNTEERS.

The 29th Battalion assembled at Galt on the 17th instant, as follows:—No. 1 company (New Hamburg) 41 men, 3 officers; No. 2, (Galt) 48 men and 3 officers; No. 3 (Crosshill) 37 men, 3 officers; No. 4 (Berlin) 38 men, 3 officers; No. 5, (Ayr) 45 men, 3 officers. The battalion is under the command of Lieut. Col. Goodman, of New Hamburg, 2 majors, adjutant and assistant adjutant, surgeon and assistant surgeon. Through the liberality of the ladies of Galt the battalion, (with the exception of the New Hamburg company, who were supplied by the loyal ladies of New Hamburg,) have been supplied with Havelocks. The men present a very fine appearance on parade and acquit themselves very creditably in drill. The officers are well up in their drill, with the exception of those belonging to Nos. 3 and 5 companies. This is the more to be regretted as these, and especially No. 3 company, are as fine a body of men, physically, as any of the Dominion. The battalion drills six hours a day, but on account of the extreme heat of the weather the drill is performed in the coolest part of the day, viz., from 5 till 8 in the morning, and from 5:30 till 8:30 in the evening. Through the liberality of the inhabitants of Galt, the battalion is billeted here free, the expenses to be entirely defrayed by the good people of Galt, which will be no hard matter, as one man has already contributed \$200. The conduct of the Galt people can not be too much commended, and it is to be regretted that the people of the county of Perth do not act in the same liberal manner. Before closing this I must mention that the efficiency of the Battalion is, in a great measure due to the energy and zeal of the Battalion drill Instructor, W. Pickering, formerly a member of the 60th Rifles.—Stratford Herald.

A very beautiful young Cretan lady rejoicing in the euphonest name of Antonousauser Kastanophalo, commands a band of 500 men, and makes a point of killing two Turks daily before taking her dinner.

## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

### OUR AGENT.

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



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1868.

By the kindness of a medical gentleman of this city we have seen a copy of the *Lancet* for the 27th June last, in which there appears an article deserving the careful consideration of all who have the good of the Volunteers, as a reliable military force, at heart. The writer of the article to which we refer comments severely upon the neglect, by the authorities, of supplying adequate medical attendance to the Volunteers on the occasion of the Review at Windsor; and the utter absence of those provisions positively required when a large number of people are brought together, especially in the summer season. The commonest precautions against the incidental casualties of a field day and the necessary arrangements for making the efforts of the medical officers available, seem to have been altogether overlooked. The following are the *Lancet's* remarks:—

"It is an unspeakable disgrace to the authorities who superintend the Volunteer force that, at the review of Saturday last in Windsor Park, thousands of honest, hard-working men, who willingly encounter any necessary fatigue, trouble, and expense in their country's service, should have been exposed to treatment which would have been barely excusable in an expedition into an

enemy's country, but which is simply disgraceful as occurring in a royal park within twenty miles of this metropolis. We do not care upon what details to illustrate the shameful incapacity which characterised the arrangements, but need only refer to one or two broad facts. About 27,000 men were assembled—not suddenly, but after days, nay weeks, of preparation; yet of these the majority were starved throughout the whole of a day which, from the heat of the weather and the fatigue of the operations, was one of exceptional severity. These poor fellows could not get food, and, worse than this, a very large number could not get even water until some good Samaritans at Datchet, Virginia Water and other places, helped them, late at night, to this simple restorative. Worn out with exposure to the sun, men were falling out of the ranks in all directions, and the medical officers were busy in doing what they could for the sufferers. But their powers of help were very limited. Not a word of information had been conveyed to them as to the location of any hospital accommodation or ambulance, and they were left to administer what assistance they could with a flask of brandy or a word of encouragement. The day will come, we are sure, when it will not be believed that at the present time the medical officers of volunteers (the only officers who have really any serious responsibility) are totally ignored by the authorities. They have no organization, no chiefs, no orders, no appliances. For years past they have been protesting against the anomalous position which they are forced, utterly against their will, to occupy. It is only quite lately that they again made an effort at the meeting of the National Rifle Association to remedy this evil, but of course unsuccessfully. The blunders of the review at Windsor are simply examples of the same incompetence which killed thousands of our men in the Crimea, which has over and over again decimated regiments with cholera in India by marches taken at improper times and without proper preparations, and which only the other day outraged public feeling by sending a cavalry regiment from Hounslow without food or care for the men. It is lamentable that, in a civilised country in a state of peace, with ample time for preparation, a citizen army of 27,000 men cannot take a walk in Windsor Park without suffering the miseries of famine and thirst, experiencing hours of delay in transport, and finding that there is a reckless disregard on the part of the authorities for the decent accommodation of those who, under such circumstances, necessarily break down. Somewhere between the War Office and the commanding officers of regiments there lies a weight of responsibility for the unnecessary suffering of Saturday last, to which we fear the public generally is not alive. Volunteers will do anything rather than complain of privation; but we are in a position to say, from all we have learnt, that their treatment at the late review was an instance of disgraceful mismanagement, and, in the name of the medical officers we protest against the utter want of system which entails such disorder, and which threatens to ruin the reputation and sap the vitality of the force."

Volunteers even more than a regular force require to be provided with provisions of water, food and medical treatment when brought into the field even for only a few hours, and common humanity requires that men who voluntarily sacrifice their time, business and personal comfort in behalf of

the nation should have the necessities of their health looked after by those into whose hands they commit themselves; for it is impossible that they, in the capacity of soldiers, can make provision against the accidents, incident to their assumed position. A great outcry has been raised in England against the Volunteers who took part in the Windsor Review for having broken through all rules of discipline, and, after the display was over, making a grand stampede for their homes; but, if what the *Lancet* says be correct, we can hardly wonder at such a conclusion to the day. It is exceedingly hard, as we know from experience, to maintain discipline among tired, hungry and thirsty men. Although the English Volunteers have in this instance laid themselves open to severe reprehension, we think those who should and did not make proper arrangements for their relief are the real parties at fault and to blame for the disgraceful scene.

The establishment of a good and efficient Commissariat and Medical Staff for Volunteers should be, as it deserves, a primary consideration; and we have copied the foregoing remarks from the *Lancet*, as giving a remarkable instance of the danger arising from neglect of these primary considerations to an army in the field; especially when that army is composed of volunteers to whom habits of restraint and discipline are comparatively strange.

Should this country unfortunately be involved in war it is to the volunteers that the government and people must look for defence and protection. This force is invaluable, containing the best elements of the manhood of the nation, should be carefully attended to; for there is nothing which sooner destroys the morale of any military force as a deficient Medical and Commissariat Staff. At the passage of the new Militia Act, which is to come into force on the 1st of next October, Dr. Grant, M.P., in an able speech in the House of Commons, pointed out how necessary it was for the Canadian Militia to be supplied with proper medical appliances, and, at his suggestion, the Minister of Militia interpolated a clause for the due establishment of this branch of the service. By recent General Orders steps have been taken to secure the services of efficient medical officers for each battalion; so that, as far as can at present be done, the authorities have not been backward in this respect.

In a former number of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* we gave our readers an excellent paper from the pen of Dr. VanCortlandt, of Ottawa, in which many valuable suggestions, the fruit of much experience, were offered to the Medical members of the Force.

This is a subject of such paramount importance that no pains should be spared to place it upon the best possible footing of efficiency. We have all read, and some of us have experienced, the miseries of campaigning with insufficient supplies. We can

perhaps offer no better comment upon this subject than that given of late by several battalions which were called out to drill in camps and otherwise without the slightest provision having been made for proper attendance in this respect; and it may be fresh in the recollection of our readers the amount of unnecessary suffering caused thereby. We hope the experience so gained will be properly applied in future, and that Canadian Volunteers may never have to endure what has so unjustly been borne by their English comrades.

This week we publish the Prize List of the DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION for their first meeting to be held at Montreal next September, and would direct the attention of Clubs and Associations to the benefits to be derived by affiliation. We would also bespeak the support and assistance of the people throughout all parts of the Dominion to aid and encourage the Council by every means in their power to make this effort at establishing what has been so much advocated and desired, an association which will be sufficiently powerful and extensive to offer such inducements in prizes as to create a high spirit of emulation among the marksmen of the Provinces. Canadians have always been remarkable for their expertness in handling the rifle, in fact our young men are in a manner born to it, as the splendid scoring made at every Volunteer match amply demonstrates. To encourage and foster this natural ability is the duty of Government and people, and we are gratified to find the fact fully acknowledged. The Dominion Rifle Association since its inauguration has evidently been conducted with energy and a due sense of its importance and we have no doubt but its first meeting will be such as to establish it permanently as an institution of the country.

The Wimbledon competition is also to take place in September, and we will be better enabled to judge the relative merits of English and Canadian marksmen than ever before, and to judge from the scores made last year at the different matches, held in various parts of the Dominion, we are not at all afraid but Canadian riflemen will equal if they do not eclipse their old country brethren. The Council has shown great discrimination in the manner in which they have arranged the distribution of prizes, it having often been objected that at most of the tournaments, a few crack shots carried off the greater number of prizes, thus giving but little encouragement to the less expert to go to the expense of travelling a long distance, and enduring numberless inconveniences for the questionable pleasure of coming within a point or two of winning. The Council of the D. R. A. have however wisely provided against this, and every one who is reasonably expert in the use of the rifle has a fair chance of winning a prize.

The Wimbledon rules for 1867 have been

adopted, so far as they are applicable to the prizes offered for competition, and will be printed and issued as speedily as possible. The prizes offered in the List published on another page are based upon the Government grant of \$5,000 on account of the Dominion Association. Such additional prizes will be offered for competition and announced from time to time, previous to the match, as the Council may feel justified in offering by the receipt of subscriptions. It is also the intention to have Pool Targets, and sighting shots at 10 cents each.

Associations intending to affiliate must look at RULE IV and send in their subscriptions and lists of members not later than the 15th of August. Ordinary subscribers will be accepted up to the 15th September.

It is a source of great regret that the loyal old province of Nova Scotia should be brought into disrepute through the ill-considered action of a few turbulent demagogues, who, to serve their own paltry ambition, would run the risk of rendering their fellow colonists disloyal to their country, themselves and the lofty precedent established by their fathers who forsook their homes and sacrificed their fortunes rather than prove recreant to their principles. Who, when the wave of rebellion became too strong for them to combat, resolutely set their faces towards the wilderness, and amid the inhospitable forests of the North went to work to create new homes for themselves and their children.

The lesson taught by these brave old Lists cannot be forgotten by their children, and we firmly believe that, after the forced excitement of this foolish cry of repeal has passed away, they will freely acknowledge their mistake and honestly accept the glorious destiny which has been carved out for them in all honesty and wisdom.

As people in the heat of political excitement are very apt to act without considering the danger of precipitancy, an unfortunate few among the disunionists have hinted at annexation as a cure for the evils of which they complain; but have these people considered that their province is the very key stone of British power on this continent, and that it is the very last portion of the Empire in America that England would resign, which could only be when she had ceased to hold the supremacy of the seas? If after a fair trial confederation will be found an impracticability, so far as Nova Scotia is concerned, the British and Canadian parliaments may see the wisdom of discontinuing the connection; but under no circumstances will that province ever be permitted to change its allegiance without a struggle, and we are well convinced that the people of the United States, despite the mouthings of some quasi-politicians, have no desire whatever to become involved in a war with Great Britain. We therefore strongly deprecate the foolishness of those who would tamper

with the loyalty of the sister province and would warn them of the danger of the course they are pursuing. All that is now required, after the decisive answer given by the British parliament to the repeal delegation, is to honestly accept the position and endeavor, like true patriots, to smooth down the acerbities of factional politics and fairly work in the cause of British connection and Canadian independence. If up to the present time there is cause for complaint the Canadian people and parliament are too just and liberal to seek to perpetuate the wrong, and we are morally certain that it only requires calmness and fair representation on the part of the people of Nova Scotia to destroy forever the evils of which they complain. The honor of England and the independence of Canada with British connection are at stake and of course paramount.

The National Rifle Association of England have this year offered a series of prizes to be competed for by non-commissioned officers and men of the Regular Army, and a general order has been issued by H. R. H. the Commander in Chief to officers commanding regiments and battalions giving directions how competitors from the army may take advantage of the liberality of the Association.

The Dominion Rifle Association also offers prizes to the amount of \$205 to be competed for by non-commissioned officers and men of Her Majesty's regular forces stationed in Canada.

The case of Sergeant Swanton, of the Listowel Infantry Company, who died at Stratford a short time ago while performing the annual drill with his Battalion, is one of those instances in which the Government is bound to look after those who were dependant upon him for support, and we hope there will be no delay in making some provision for the widow and orphans of the unfortunate Volunteer. It matters little whether a man falls by the hands of an enemy in open war, or by the casualties of service in time of peace; the country is bound as much in one instance as another to take care of those who may be left helpless by the loss of their bread-winner.

We would direct the attention of the Officers of the Force to the advertisement of Mr. N. McEACHREN, MILITARY TAILOR, Toronto, on our last page. We have often observed at parades, and even inspections, many additions and subtractions of uniforms innocently displayed by officers, and which gave them an appearance more unique than agreeable to the eye of a soldier. The absurdity of this has often been remarked, and officers should not leave themselves open to criticism on the score of dress. If they were to purchase their uniforms from a Tailor like Mr. McEachren they would then be certain of not only having a good fit, good material, but the correct regulation dress of their

rank. Mr. McEachren has secured the services of a first class Cutter from the Army, and as he is doing a heavy business in this line, which he has established by attention to business and superiority of his goods, we confidently recommend him to the patronage of the Force.

The Committee of Management of the METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION are busy making arrangements for their forthcoming match, to be held at this city on the 25th of next month. The Metropolitan R. A. have affiliated with the Dominion R. A. and persons joining on or before 15th proximo, stand a chance of having their name selected amongst the forty to be sent to the Secretary of the Dominion R. A. We have been informed that the Rideau range will, in all probability, be increased to 1000 yards, and this will offer an excellent opportunity to intending Dominion competitors to come and obtain excellent practice and have their rifles properly sighted, &c. It is also the intention of the Metropolitans to have "pool targets," while all needful arrangements, in the way of refreshment stands, will be erected upon the grounds. The Prize List will be probably published by the end of next week. And it is likely that, as on former occasions, the Railway and Steamboat Companies will pass volunteers in uniform attending the match to and from Ottawa at one fare, which will give a great many an opportunity of seeing the sights, political and otherwise, at the capital. Among the matches is one in which twenty from the Metropolitan district challenge any twenty in all Canada, and none such latter twenty are to be comprised within the city of Ottawa or the bordering counties of Carleton, Russell and Ottawa. The arrangements for this match are not yet fully completed, but as soon as they are we will announce it. Battalion and Company matches for ten and five men each will also form a feature in the list. There can be no doubt but the Metropolitans intend to have a grand affair, and we anticipate a large attendance here on the 25th proximo.

The picnic given by the non-commissioned officers of No. 2 Ottawa Rifles was a most pleasant and successful affair, the proceeds of which we are informed have added a nice sum to the band fund.

#### REMITTANCES.

During the week ending July 25th, we have received on subscriptions as follows.—

ARVA.—Capt. T. E., \$2.  
BRAMPTON.—Capt. & Adj. A. N., \$2.  
MANOTIC.—Capt. D., \$2.  
TORONTO.—Adj. W., \$1; Capt. McL, \$2.  
OTTAWA.—T. F. N., \$1; Capt. F., \$1, Sergt. J. B., \$1.  
QUEBEC.—Lieut. W. W. W., \$2.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

M. BOWELL, Belloville.—Your communication has been received and will be published in our next issue.

CAPT. P., Montreal.—By reference to our mail book we find that the paper has been regularly sent to you with those for our other Montreal subscribers, from whom we have heard no complaints for irregularity. It is very annoying, but we will endeavor to find out who are to blame in the matter. A confusion of names may have caused the irregularity.

CAPT. K., Peterboro'.—Many thanks for your report, which we regret came too late, as we had inserted one previously received.

C. T. G., Oshawa.—See advertisement on page 13 of the present issue. The D. R. A. has not yet published their regulations, but we suppose the size of the targets will be the same as adopted in the regular service regulations.

"ADVENTURER," Montreal.—Yes, if you wish to make a fool of yourself we know of no better means. We would recommend a long look before taking such a leap.

"LEARNER," London.—To face about was the simple and proper thing to do. To countermarch, under the circumstances, was only to loose time and add to the confusion.

The immense fires which have prevailed of late in the country adjacent to the capital have caused an enormous amount of damage and suffering among the farmers. In many stances crops, fences, barns and houses have been destroyed. For the last few days the smoke has hung in a dense cloud over the city so dense sometimes as to painfully affect the eyes of the inhabitants.

We have received from Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., of New York, their illustrated catalogue of Printing Machines, Presses, &c., showing designs of all sizes and descriptions, and for every conceivable style of printing. The price of each and the manner of putting up and working is given in full with all needful directions. We have much pleasure in recommending this old and well established firm to the trade in Canada.

COLORS FOR THE 28TH BATTALION.—The Stratford Herald says, we observe with pleasure that the members of the Stratford Dramatic Association have determined to present the 28th (Perth) Battalion of Volunteers with a set of colors. It is something strange that, while in nearly every county in the Province the ladies are making a move in the matter of presenting colors, the fair sex in this loyal county have remained passive. The Dramatic Association were to give an entertainment last evening in aid of the above objects.

#### CANADA.



#### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

HEAD. QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER.

#### VOLUNTEER MILITIA

Ottawa Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (temporary).

Battery Sergeant Major A. George Malford, M.S., vice Cluff, promoted.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

To be Ensigns, acting till further orders: Thomas Herbert Marsh, Gentleman, vice McKenzie, left the limits.

17th Battalion of Infantry, Levis.

No. 1 Company, Point Levis.

To be Ensign, (temporary):

Arthur Caron, Gentleman, M.S., vice E. Verrault, promoted.

No. 2 Company, Levis.

To be Captain (temporary):

Paymaster Leon Hamel, M.S., vice J. Nadeau, who is allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Paymaster, (temporary):

Arthur Verrault, Esquire, M.S., vice Hamel, promoted.

39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 3 Company, Port Rowan.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Christopher Wood, Gentleman, M.S., vice Newkirk, left the limits.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.

The Infantry Companies at Omamee and Lindsay will be attached to this Battalion until further orders, to be the 5th and 6th Companies respectively.

50th Battalion "Huntingdon Borderers."

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Cameron should have been gazetted to this Battalion and not the 51st, as was stated in the General Order of the 17th instant.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Captain, and Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor (temporary): Lieutenant Walter Sutherland Smith, M.S., from the 3rd Victoria Volunteer Rifles, Montreal.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry Battalion of Infantry."

The Head Quarters of No. 6 Company Dickenson's Landing are hereby changed to "Lunenburg."

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

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

### THE VOLUNTEER CAMP AT L'ORIGINAL.

L'ORIGINAL, 9th July, 1868.

The 18th Batt., or Prescott Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. Higginson, and the Thurso Infantry company, Capt. Edwards, attached, marched into camp here this afternoon, about 400 strong.

The battalion paraded at 7 p. m., on the ground adjoining the camp, which is situated about half a mile east of L'Original, on the bank of the Ottawa river. Each company has a separate hut, well got up, with tables down the centre and berths on each side, arm-racks, &c., being constructed.

The men are in fair spirits and are well cared for, the officers being anxious to provide everything for the comfort of the men.

The battalion paraded this evening at 7 p. m., for the inspection of the medical officer in charge, when the orders relating to the duties of the camp were read, and the conditions of service, &c. The regiment presented a splendid appearance.

L'ORIGINAL, 16th July, 1868.

Your correspondent having arrived here yesterday from Montreal took occasion to visit the camp of the 18th battalion "Prescott Infantry," and the "Thurso" company, the whole being under the command of Major Shields. The force is composed of nine companies, mustering about 400 men. The staff and regimental officers are as follows, viz:

#### STAFF.

Major John Shields, Commanding; Major A. J. Grant, Paymaster W. C. Wells, Quartermaster J. Butterfield, Surgeon W. Harkins, M. D.; Assist. Surgeon Dr. McLaren.

No. 1 company, Captain C. T. Higginson, Lieutenant J. T. Higginson, Ensign E. F. Dartnell.

No. 2 company, Captain G. W. Johnson, Lieutenant Vankleek, Ensign McPhee.

No. 3 company, Captain John Milan, Lieutenant S. M. Johnson, Ensign John Pattee.

No. 4 company, Captain Ogden, Lieutenant Grant, and Ensign Leroy.

No. 5 company, Captain McIntosh, Lieutenant Peter McIntosh, and Ensign Lighthall.

No. 6 company, Captain A. Urquhart, and Lieutenant W. Higginson.

No. 7 company, Captain E. A. Johnson, Lieutenant R. H. Manston, and Ensign K. Marston.

No. 8 company, Captain McLean, Lieutenant A. S. MacLennon and Ensign J. L. Wooley.

"Thurso" company, Captain Edwards.

Lt. Col. Hanson, Brigade Major of the District, was also present.

#### THE CAMP.

The camp is situated a short distance east of the village of L'Original, on the bank of the Ottawa river. The Volunteers are under board huts, one for each company large enough to accommodate 55 men, all ranged

in columns near the river, where there is a splendid beach for bathing. The huts are fitted up with every regard to the comfort of the men. On each side are berths, there being a table down the centre with a bench on each side, the whole having the appearance as if the force was to be out for a six months' campaign. The officers are under canvass tents, placed in camp order. The parade ground adjoins the camp, being a large field kindly placed at the disposal of the Volunteers by Mr. John O'Brien, of L'Original, and is well adapted for the purpose. The force drills regularly from 4½ to 6½ a. m. Squad and company drill, under direction of the Sergeant Majors 9 to 11 a. m. Battalion drill, under the Adjutant, and from 6 to 8, under the commanding officer. The daily routine of camp life, guard mounting, &c., &c., is strictly carried out, and although the weather has been extremely hot comparatively few cases of sickness have occurred. The Medical officers in charge are continually in camp ready to administer to any brought before them. Only one case of severe illness has taken place—a private of No. 5 company, attributed to the effects of the extreme heat and bathing rather freely. He was promptly attended by Dr. Harkin, and soon recovered. I find the Volunteers in the best of spirits, and anxious to take advantage of the time at their disposal in acquiring a knowledge of their military duties. A marked improvement in battalion drill has taken place since the arrival of corps in camp.

#### CHURCH PARADE.

On Sunday last, the force attended Divine Service, the several denominations marching to their respective churches, preceded by a piper and drums.

The Roman Catholic service being at 10 o'clock a. m., the Presbyterians at 11 a. m., and the Episcopalians at 6½ o'clock p. m., on which occasion special sermons were preached by the Rev. Mr. Brunet, Priest, of L'Original, the Rev. G. D. Fergusson, of the Kirk, and the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Hawksbury. I shall be able in a future letter, to send you a digest of these discourses, as an indication of the great interest taken in the volunteer movement by the clergy as well as the inhabitants of this part of the country. The result of the present arrangement of assembling the rural corps in camp must be satisfactory to the Government, and will demonstrate to the country that the volunteer organization, especially in the country districts, still maintains its efficiency, and that this force can be relied on in case of any emergency arising.

#### THE REVIEW.

Understanding that an inspection of the force was to take place by the District staff officers yesterday, I made a point of being present. About 6 o'clock p. m., the 18th Battalion and Thurso, company under command of Major Shields, was drawn up in line in review order. Lt. Col. Macpherson, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, accompanied by Brigade Major Hanson, rode on the ground, and was received with a general salute. The line then broke into open column and marched past in quick time, also in quarter distance column. The regiment having been formed in open column, the inspecting officer dismounted, and inspected minutely each company separately. The inspection of both men, arms, accoutrements and clothing, &c., having been completed, line was again formed, and the regiment put through the manual exercise under command of Major A. J. Grant, and the platoon

exercise, under command of the Adjutant Capt. G. W. Johnson. Afterwards a variety of Battalion movements were performed under command of Major Shields, such as forming column, wheeling into line, deploying, changing front in line right and left thrown forward, retiring by fours from the right of companies, forming squares, advancing in line by wings, and in direct and oblique echelon of companies, forming company squares, &c., &c. Several companies then advanced as skirmishers and supports, when a field day commenced. The firing was kept up with great spirit, line having been formed, fired and advanced by wings. Line halted and commenced independent firing, after which the whole charged. The supposed enemy having been completely routed, the line retired, formed a hollow square, when the District Staff Officer took occasion to address the Volunteers in complimentary terms, upon the proficiency displayed in the various movements performed, considering the short time the companies had been together in camp. He could not say otherwise than that he was highly satisfied with the results of the eight days drill in camp, a marked improvement having taken place in drill and general appearance of the men, their steadiness under arms, and soldierlike bearing, being strongly manifested. It was a matter of satisfaction to notice that during the period of service in camp—short as it was, both officers and men showed a praiseworthy desire to improve themselves in their various military duties, and certainly the parade that day fully justified the favorable opinion expressed by him, as to the progress made by the corps while in camp which would render his duty pleasing, in making a report to the Adjutant General of Militia. In concluding his address, Colonel Macpherson expressed a hope that this would not be the last drill for the year; but that as opportunity offered, the captains of companies would assemble their corps, for drill at their own Headquarters during the year, and keep up the efficiency which they have now obtained, and with regard to the valuable arms in their possession, the "Snider Rifle," he cautioned the officer commanding, as to the necessity of their being properly cleaned and cared for. He had no doubt, however, that each man would feel a pride in keeping his own rifle in perfect order. The corps then marched off to quarters in camp.

#### LAST DAY IN CAMP.

The camp breaks up to-day at noon. A battalion drill of two hours took place this forenoon, under the commanding officer, when various battalion and light infantry movements were executed with steadiness. The District Paymaster, Captain W. H. Brehaut, having arrived in camp with the "Sinews of War," the captains of companies received the annual drill pay for both years, 1867 and '68, and 1868-69, which enables the volunteers to be paid before leaving for their homes. These prompt measures on the part of the District Paymaster, has given the utmost satisfaction; and I believe the same results have been experienced in other localities where camps have been formed. The Quartermaster, Mr. Butterfield, was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and gave much satisfaction to the volunteers. Through his management, the cost of rationing the force while in camp, averaged only about nineteen cents per man per day. I may mention in conclusion, having learned from an official source, that the conduct of the men while in camp was highly creditable to the 18th Battalion, not a complaint of any kind having been reported.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The harbour of Sebastopol will soon be completely free from the obstacles caused by vessels sunk there during the Crimean war.

The force of animals employed in the Abyssinian expedition included 45 elephants, 7417 camels, 12,920 mules and ponies, 7,033 bullocks and 827 donkeys.

The re-organisation of the Austrian army is going on rapidly. A large number of Chassepot rifles are being made in Franco for the use of the Austrian Troops.

Sir Robert Napier, now Lord Napier will shortly visit his father-in-law, General Scott, at Welshpool, and the inhabitants have resolved to give the gallant gentleman a public reception.

It may interest our readers to know that the box which brought Mr. Kinglake's manuscript of his history down to the Messrs. Blackwood's is the identical box in which the Duke of Wellington sent home his despatches from Waterloo.—*London paper.*

The spoils recently sent home from Magdala by Sir Robert Napier will almost immediately be exhibited to the public by Her Majesty's command, at the Kensington Museum. The most important of these are the robe, crown, and slippers of King Théodore.

Lieutenants Nolan and Chapman of the Royal Artillery, the officers specially attached to the Steel Mountain Battery in Abyssinia, and who arrived at Woolwich a few days ago, give some very interesting details of the effects of the fire from these little guns, which is said to have been most destructive, particularly with the Boxer shrapnell shell.

A splendid antelope belonging to the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, presently stationed at Edinburgh Castle, was accidentally killed recently by falling over the rocks at the Argyll Battery, Edinburgh. The animal, which was a great favorite with the men, was purchased at Secunderbad in 1859, and trained to walk in front of the Regiment when on parade.

**SENSIBLE.**—The Secretary of the Admiralty has made a little reform which means a great deal of comfort for a great many men. The white duck trousers that used to adorn the legs and distress the temper of the military have been abolished long ago—in the army; but up to the present day they have been worn by the Marines. At length that service is to be relieved from them too. For white duck, blue serge is to be substituted; a change which will bring more comfort and less rheumatism.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

**THE PRUSSIAN NAVY.**—The *Spencer Gazette* says that recent artillery experiments have convinced the Prussian Government that no armour plating, however thick, is capable of resisting shot and shell, very few ironclads will be built for the future navy of Prussia. Wooden vessels of great speed and heavily armed are to have the preference. The navy question is now the topic of the day in Prussia. Some remarks on the subject recently made in the Reichstag by General

Moltke have excited much attention. General Moltke said that while every one must wish that the enormous sums now spent for military purposes were devoted to works of peace, there seemed no hope of realising that desire except by the organisation of a state in Europe strong enough to make its neighbours keep the peace. The initiative of that movement should proceed from Germany, and that could only be accomplished by a united Germany. "Our neighbours know very well, even those who pretend to know nothing about it," said the speaker, in conclusion, "that we do not want to attack them, but they ought also to know that we do not want to let them attack us. We therefore need an army and a fleet, and, confiding in the patriotism of this august assembly I hope you will pass the bill proposed by the Government." The bill was passed.

**STOPPING A CANNON BALL.**—A boy named Jones, 13 years of age, lately met with a serious accident at Bagilt. The Chester Artillery Corps have their practice ground near the Dee Bank Works, where they have two 30-pounders stationed, and it has been the custom of officers to give 6d for each ball found upon the sands and returned. One day a squad were firing, when the injured boy and two others went on the sands in search of balls. When his friends had two each, and Jones but one, he told the others that he "owned the next." Just then a ball came bounding along the sands, and the silly boy placed his legs together with the intention of stopping its progress. The ball passed between his legs, taking with it the calf of one leg entirely. He was at once conveyed home, and medical assistance called in, but it was found necessary to amputate the leg a little below the knee.

**ARMSTRONG GUN AND ITS RIVALS.**—The committee appointed for selecting the best gun for a German navy has commenced its operations with some experiments in which the powers of the Armstrong gun were compared with those of the guns of various other manufacturers. A great many shots were fired at ranges of 1,200 and 1,400 paces, which is the same as 960, 1,120 yards respectively; and in all cases the Armstrong has completely beaten its competitors. The Armstrong projectile passed through all the targets at which it was fired: whereas the largest cast steel guns of Mr. Kurpp did not attain the result in any one instance. Some further experiments are to be made in a few weeks with a different kind of powder, from which better results are expected.

**MARRIAGE IN THE ARMY.**—There is probably no more difficult subject to deal with satisfactorily than that of marriage in the army. There are the moral, medical, and financial points of view. As far as the first is concerned, we presume that there can be but little doubt that early marriage imposes a decided barrier to habits of immorality; and that, on the other hand, the celibate lives which a large portion of our soldiers have to lead entail much that is evil, moral and physically. The moralist will urge that, however much the nation may be justified in enlisting men for long periods of service, it has no right to bar the road against marriage, since such a restriction opens the door to profligacy and disease. And there is much to be said from the medical and physiological point of view on the same side; still, there is likewise a great deal to be urged on the other. A soldier, when he marries, too often

exposes his wife and children to penury, disease and grave discomfort. When a regiment embarks for active service, women and children have to be left behind. To go no further than the late campaign in Abyssinia, the women and children of the English regiments proceeding from Bombay had to be left behind, and, we have been told with grievous results as regards the unfortunate women and children. The financier and the taxpayer would scarcely consent to supply the necessary funds for lodging all the married soldier's families properly, and for their transport to different stations. As it is, with the very limited number of married people in a regiment, these matters are not attended to in the way they should be; but if a large proportion of the men composing a corps were married the expense would be enormous. Among many other reasons, we perceive in this matter of marriage a very strong one in favour of short periods of service. By this means we would have a large number of young men pass through the service, which would have the effect of popularising it, and of affording at the same time a strong military reserve on which the nation might fall back; and, secondly, the men would be enabled to marry after they leave the army at the same age people do in civil life; and in order to fit them for their duties as citizens, soldiers should have an opportunity of learning some trade in the army, by being employed as far as practicable, in supplying its wants: repairing the barracks, &c.—*Lancet.*

**Mrs. RYVES'S CLAIM TO THE ENGLISH THRONE.**—The claim of Mrs. Ryves to be "Princess of Cumberland" appears to have been finally disposed of. It came before the House of Lords on the 22nd ult., on appeal from the Divorce Court. Mrs. Ryves, the plaintiff, who is over seventy years of age, claimed to be the lawful heir to the Crown of England, as being lineal descendant of the Duke of Cumberland, the son of George II. The appellant has established her legitimacy as the daughter of Olive Serres, but complains of that part of the decree issued by the court below which decided that her mother was not the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Cumberland. Her case was, that immediately after the death of George III. her mother assumed the honor, title, and dignity of a princess of the blood royal, and that, the certificate of her birth having been authenticated, she was acknowledged by Geo. IV. in counsel as "the only legitimate daughter of his late uncle, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland." But just as Mr. Bell, the princess's counsel was on the point of selecting for her a residence suitable to her rank, he was spirited away by the Duke of York, who was personally afraid of her coming forward with papers affecting himself or his family, and had therefore determined that no assistance should be given to her by either the king or the ministry. The case was barely opened when the Attorney General urged that as no bill of exceptions had been tendered, nor a motion for a new trial made, the appeal could not lie. The objection was fatal, and their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

**AN AMUSING INCIDENT.**—Kinglake, in his "History of the Crimean War" thus describes an amusing interruption to the flight of the Turks who deserted their post at the redoubts on the second line of defence:—There came out from the camp of the Highland regiment, a stalwart and angry wife with an uplifted stick in her hand;

and then, if ever in history, the fortunes of Islam waned low beneath the manifest ascendancy of the cross, for the blows of this Christian woman fell thick on the backs of the faithful. She believed, it seems, that, being guilty of running away, the Turks meant to pillage her camp; and the blows she delivered were not mere expressions of scorn, but actual and fierce punishment. In one instance she laid hold of a strong-looking, burly Turk, and held him fast until she had beaten him for some time, and seemingly with great fury. She also applied much invective. Notwithstanding all graver claims upon their attention the men of the ninety-third were able to witness this incident. It mightily pleased and amused them. It amuses men still to remember that the Osmanlis, flying from danger and yearning after blissful repose, should have chosen a line of retreat where this pitiless dame mounted guard.

**A QUESTIONABLE ADMIRER OF THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY.**—M. Henri Rochefort, the editor of a new journal which has appeared in Paris, entitled the *Sauterne*, avows himself a Bonapartist in terms which will hardly please the Government. As some Legitimists prefer Louis XVIII., others Louis XVI., others Charles X., he claims his right to choose his own particular Bonaparte, and selects Napoleon II. as his "ideal sovereign." "No one," he says, "will deny that he occupied the throne, since his successor is called Napoleon III." Then he exclaims, "What a reign my friends, what a reign! Not war tax; no useless wars with the decimes which follow: none of those distant expeditions where 600,000,000 are expended to recover 15¢, no devouring civil list; no ministers, each one grasping five or six functions at 100,000f. each; there is the monarch, such as I understand him. Oh, yes! Napoleon II., I love and admire thee unreservedly." Who can doubt that M. Rochefort is a Bonapartist?

**GALLANTRY OF A MARINE.**

During the summer of 1838, the peace of our North American provinces by Canadian insurgents and American sympathizers. Among other places attacked was the town of Prescott, in Canada West, which was defended by a few men of the 53rd Regiment, thirty of the Royal Marines, and such of the Glengarry militia as had time to collect. The American forces, after landing, had taken up a position in which they were protected by the walls of an orchard, from behind which they kept up a galling fire upon the advancing marines, while the latter pushed on, firing as objects presented themselves. In this position of affairs, lance-corporal James Hunn, who was on the right of the British line, ran forward and jumped over the wall which covered the American sharpshooters, but found himself on their extreme left, and almost in contact with six or seven of them, who were separated from the main body by another wall running perpendicularly to that which covered their front. These men were either loading or in the act of firing at the advancing marines, when Hunn leapt the wall, and were so intent upon their occupation that they did not notice him until he was upon them, so that he was able to close with them, and was seen by his commanding officers to bayonet three, one after another, before they had time to load their pieces and fire. A fourth man, whose piece was loaded, turned and fired: his ball struck the swell of Hunn's musket,

where it was grasped by the left hand, which it passed through, destroying the second finger, while at the same time the musket was driven so violently against his stomach as for a moment to suspend his breath. Recovering himself, however, he fired effectively at his adversary, now in full retreat; but his disabled hand prevented his again loading, and he was most unwillingly compelled to give up any further share in the glory of the day, after having thus disposed of four of the enemy.

Hunn was, in consequence of his intrepidity on this occasion, promoted to the rank of sergeant, without passing through the intermediate grade of corporal. He died a year or two after, a victim to yellow fever, while serving in the *Arab* on the coast of Africa.—*Cassell's Family Paper.*

**PRINCE ARTHUR.**

The recent appointment of Prince Arthur to a commission in the corps of Royal Engineers, after a course of instruction at the Royal Military Academy extending over a year and a half must afford pleasure to all who are interested in military science. The superior standard of education required from the officers of the scientific corps has not been hitherto compensated with corresponding advantages. Promotion has been very slow: and the higher commands of the army have seldom or never been opened to officers of Artillery and Engineers. But as Prince Arthur is now being trained in the scientific branches of the profession, in order to fit him for his future duties in the highest command in the army, it is to be hoped that this rule is no longer to be kept in force. Prince Arthur commenced his career at the Royal Engineers establishment at Chatham on Tuesday last; and it is understood that he will remain there till November, when he will join the Royal Artillery at Woolwich. It is rumored that when the Prince joins that regiment, two or more batteries will be attached to the Household Brigade, and become Artillery of the Guard. This will be another improvement for the scientific corps, and will remove a strange anomaly; for there is no other European nation in which the cavalry and infantry are represented in the Household troops, where the artillery alone is excluded.—*Athenaeum.*

**FIELD EXERCISE.**

A General Order having been issued for the purpose of making an alteration in the Field Exercise, Volunteers should insert in their copies the following paragraph in page 251 of "The Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry":—

"Should it be required to form column on a central company, all the remaining companies moving in rear, the caution will be OPEN (QUARTER DISTANCE, OR CLOSE) COLUMN IN REAR OF NO. — The companies on the right of the company of formation will move into column next in rear of it, the highest numbered company in front and so on in succession: the companies on the left will move into column as in the ordinary formation on the right flank company. Officers, &c., will take post as in column right in front."

Supports will in future come to "The Slope" as they step off; returning to "The Order" when they halt. The necessary correction should be made in paragraph X., page 356.



**DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

**LIST OF PRIZES.**

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

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

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

1st prize .....	\$250
2nd do .....	100
3rd, 5 prizes at \$20 each .....	100
10 prizes of \$10 do .....	100
10 do of \$5 do .....	50
	<b>\$600</b>

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

5 highest scores .....	\$20 each.
10 second highest do .....	10 "
10 third do do .....	5 "

2nd stage at 600 and 1,000 yds.: To be shot for by the 10 highest scores in the first stage.

Highest score .....	\$250
2nd do do .....	100

Entrance fee to match \$1.

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

**DOMINION OF CANADA PRIZE.**—Open to all certified and efficient members of regularly embodied corps of Volunteer Militia, or Militia and members of the Staff who are also members of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

"EFFICIENCY."—To be understood as having been a member of the corps previous to the 1st July, 1868, to have performed the number of days' drill required by the law of the Province in which his corps is organized.

"Certificate" to be signed by the officer commanding the corps to which the comers belong.

1st prize .....	\$50.
30 " of \$20 .....	600
30 " of \$10 .....	300
	<b>\$1,400</b>

To be competed for in two stages. First Stage—5 rounds each, at 300, 400 and 600 yards. The thirty men making the highest scores to receive each \$20 and a badge of 1st class. The next thirty highest to receive each ten dollars, and a badge of 2nd class.

Second Stage—5 rounds each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the 60 winners of prizes in the 1st stage. The competitor making the highest score to receive \$500 and a special badge.

To be shot for in both stages with the Government Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance 60 cents.

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

First prize to the highest aggregate score, a piece of plate worth .....	\$800
To the highest individual score .....	50
To the second highest individual score .....	20
To the third highest individual score .....	20
	<b>\$900</b>

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

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

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

1st Prize .....	\$200
2nd " .....	100
10 Prizes of \$15 .....	150
	<b>\$350</b>

Ranges 400 and 600 yards; five rounds at each range. Entrance \$1.

**AFFILIATED ASSOCIATION PRIZE.**—To be competed for by members of affiliated associations who are also members of the Dominion R. A.

1st Prize	.....	\$200
Highest individual score	.....	50
10 second highest \$15 each	.....	150
10 next highest \$5 each	.....	50

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

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

To highest aggregate score	.....	\$100
(in plate or money)	.....	
Highest individual score	.....	50
Next ten highest individual scores 10 dollars each	.....	100
Do do do	.....	5 dollars each 50

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

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

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

Individual possession of prize of 250 dollars (which will be given in plate or in money) to be decided upon by three shots each at 500 yards. Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match. Selection certified by Lieut. Colonel commanding the Battalion. Ranges 300 and 500 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance fee three dollars per Battalion.

**THE MILITARY PRIZE.**—Open to non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. Regular forces stationed in Canada:

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

Ranges 300, 400 and 600 yards. 3 shots at each range. Government Enfields or converted Snider Enfield rifles are to be used. Entrance fee 25 cts.

Additional Prizes will be announced from time to time, previous to the Match, as the Council may feel authorized to offer by the receipt of Contributions.

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges. Two Fighting Shots will be allowed at Ten Cents per Shot.

The Council have determined to adopt the Wimbledon Regulations of 1867, as far as applicable, to the Prizes now offered for competition.

These Regulations will be printed and issued as speedily as possible.

Rifle Associations, whether Regimental or otherwise, are referred to No. 4 of the Dominion Rifle Association Rules. Associations intending to affiliate must comply with that Rule before the 15th August.

Subscribers under Rule 2 will be accepted up to 15th September.

C. STUART, Captain,  
Secretary.

Ottawa, July 16th 1868.

**A POSITIVE REMEDY.**

**MORTIMER'S CHOLERA MIXTURE,**  
A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

GEO. MORTIMER,  
Chemist and Druggist,  
Sussex Street,  
291f

Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.

**JAGGER & LEDYARD.**

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German Shell and Heavy Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c., wholesale. No. 90 Young street, Toronto.  
W. N. JAGGER. H. S. LEDZARD.

**METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

Tuesday, 25th August, and following days, on the

**RIDEAU RIFLE RANGE, OTTAWA.**

MILITARY AND ALL COMERS MATCHES

(Full particulars shortly.)



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 26th day of June, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders of His Excellency in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the under-mentioned Port shall be, and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

The Port of Londonderry

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:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time.

Prescott, April 29th 1868. 14-1f

WM. B. AIRD,

COMMISSION Agent and Broker. Office—No. 3 Sussex street, next door to S. Howell's, Ottawa, C.W.

**RIFLE CUPS**

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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

GEO. H. PERRY,

CIVIL ENGINEER, Union buildings, corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 1-y



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

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulation:

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

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Port of Maitland.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Port of Richmond.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

**TO PRINTERS.**

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

BED AND PLATEN POWER PRESSES,

FOR

Newspaper, Book, Job and Card Printing.

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

RAILWAY

**NEWSPAPER PRESS!**

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

The Press occupies 5 1/2 x 10 feet, and can be worked in a room 7 feet high. Weight boxed \$300 pounds. Their single

LARGE CYLINDER HAND PRINTING MACHINE

OR

**COUNTRY PRESS,**

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATES IN DETAIL FURNISHED.

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

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

Publishers of Newspapers are at liberty to publish this advertisement displayed as above three times in their paper, with this note, and not without, any time previous to January 1st, 1869, but not later, provided they purchase type or material of our manufacture for four times the amount of their bill, which will be allowed in settlement of ours, on receipt of a copy of their paper containing the advertisement.  
June 29, 1868. 26-31b.

TO PUBLISHERS.

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

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

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

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

The Canadian Press,  
Box 335,  
MONTREAL,

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

GEORGE MOSS & CO.,  
Advertising Agents.

Box 335,  
MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.

REFERENCES.

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

\*GEORGE MOSS & CO.,  
"Gazette" Buildings, No. 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.  
Are our Agents for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that city, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at our lowest rates.

WILLIAM McKAY,

DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glasses, Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Painter. GLASS STAINING—This is the only Glass Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of the three in British America. As to style of work, reference is made to the stained glass work in the Parliament Buildings, executed at this establishment. First class artists only employed. Orders from any part of Canada or the United States, for church and other designs, will receive prompt attention, Mosgrove's Block, Rideau street, Ottawa.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO,  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, .....Nine Million Dollars.

PROVINCIAL INS. COMP'Y OF CANADA.

Head Office, .....Toronto.  
Sic DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

R. MALCOM,

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

BRASS CASTINGS

AND BRASS FINISHING,

And all articles required by Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY  
H. N. TABB & CO.

83 Craig Street, - - - - - Montreal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

Hunter Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers.  
Ottawa.

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

Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,  
Printers and Publishers.

Ottawa, Oct. 12

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

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

REVERE HOUSE,

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

J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,

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

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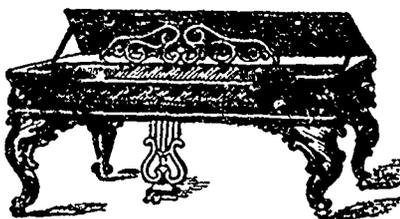
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