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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

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No. 45.

THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS.

When the thirteen colonies of North America cast off their allegiance to the British Crown in 1776, and erected themselves into the United States, it was not without much opposition from many gallant and loyal subjects of King George. Men who loved the British flag, and cherished the name of Briton as an honorable birthright, had no sympathy with their fellow countrymen in their attempt to dismember the empire, of which they formed so important a part. For this reason they were called United Empire Loyalists, a term synonymous with gallant daring, patient endurance of suffering, and often, unfortunately, with unrewarded loyalty to King and country. Driven from their homes by the Whig, or rebel party, these faithful men, with their families found refuge in the colonies which had been recently taken from the French. They were among the earliest settlers of New Brunswick and Upper Canada, and were found also in considerable numbers swelling the populations of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Lower Canada. The perilous adventures and noble daring of one of the most prominent United Empire Loyalists is thus given by the American writer, Sabine:—

‘James Moody, of New Jersey, at the beginning of the war of Independence, with a wife and three children, was settled on a large, fertile, and well cultivated farm of his own, and was contented and happy. He took no part in politics and simply wished to live and die a British subject. Molested however, incessantly by the Whigs, and shot at three several times on Sunday, while quietly walking on his own grounds, he resolved to fly to the Royal army; and in April, 1777, accompanied by seventy-three of his neighbors, he reached Colonel Barton’s corps at Bergen. His very name soon became a terror. The cry that “Moody is out!” or that “Moody is in the country!” was uttered in intense fear in parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania for years. His first service was at the head of about one hundred men, when he marched seventy miles to annoy his former friends. He was attacked, and of his whole party eight only escaped to the British lines. Of the prisoners taken by the Whigs, more than thirty were sentenced to death—two were execu-

ted; the rest saved their lives by enlisting in the Continental army, but except a few who died all who were thus spared deserted. He was next employed to penetrate the country and obtain information as to the strength and position of a Whig corps, and was commended for his skill and perseverance. In June, 1779, he captured a Whig colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, a major, two captains, and several others of inferior rank, and destroyed a considerable magazine of powder and arms. On his return, with such public stores as he could transport, he was assailed by a force double his own, which, after a spirited fight of forty minutes, he dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

Next, he went out with a party of seven men and secured the persons of eighteen Whig officers of militia, and committee men. This feat raised a new alarm, and he was hunted in caves and forests night and day. He eluded his pursuers, but, while retracing his steps to New York, he fell into the hands of Gen. Wayne, much to the joy of his captors and the Whigs of New Jersey. “Moody is in the toils at last,” was the word far and near. He was first sent to a place called “The Slat,” thence to Stony Point, thence to West Point, thence to Esopus, and thence, back to West Point. Arnold, who was plotting to surrender the latter post, treated him with absolute barbarity; for, by his order, he was placed in a dungeon excavated in a rock, the bottom of which was ankle deep in water, mud and filth. In this dismal hole the wretched prisoner was fettered hand and foot; compelled to sleep on a door raised on four stones above the disgusting mixture, and proffered food at which he revolted, and which was brought to him in a wooden bowl that was never washed, and that was encrusted with dough, dirt and grease. The iron upon his wrists were ragged on the inner side, and caused sores which gave him great pain, while his legs became irritated and swollen. He implored Arnold for relief, declaring that he preferred death to sufferings so intense. Some day after his second petition to be treated as a prisoner of war, an officer came to his prison and asked,—“Are you Moody, whose name is a terror to every good man?” When answered, the officer pointed to a gallows near by and said,—“A swing upon that you have long merited.” Moody replied, that he hoped to live to see him and a thousand other villains like him, hanged for being rebels.” The letters were examined but not removed. The case was at last reported to Washington, who ordered the irons

to be taken off, and the serving of wholesome provisions, with leave to purchase milk and vegetables. Soon, too, the prisoner was transferred to the chief’s own camp, when the adjutant-general, the noble Scammell, examined his limbs, and, shocked at their condition, gave instant directions for humane treatment. Before our partisan had fully recovered, he was told that he was to be tried for the murder of the Whig captain and of another officer who fell in the affair which I have mentioned; and also for enlisting men, which, too, was a capital offence. He was informed besides, that, he was so obnoxious, and likely to be so mischievous, that the Whigs were determined to get rid of him at any rate, and that his fate was sealed. From this moment he resolved to escape or perish in the effort. On a dark and rainy night, he accordingly contrived to break the bolt off his handcuffs without notice, when he sprang past the sentinel, knocked down and seized the gun of the next, avoided four others who were stationed at the place of his confinement, and obtained his liberty, though the cry was raised by hundreds—“Moody has escaped from the Provost!” and though he was pursued in every direction.

We hear little of our partisan and spy until March, 1781, when Oliver De Lancy the younger, who had succeeded Andre as Adjutant-General, requested him to undertake to intercept Washington’s despatches. Moody, ever ready, departed the very next night, and travelled more than twenty-five miles by the dawn of day; when, as detection was sure to lead to a speedy death on the gallows, he and his followers retreated to a swamp. On the second night his guide refused to proceed, and Moody, in his anger, cocked his gun to shoot him, but spared him for the sake of his family.—The enterprise was, however, at an end, and those who were engaged in it made the best of their way to New York. De Lancy was much disappointed; and Moody in no-wise discouraged, set out again, determined upon success. He reached the Haverstraw Mountains in darkness, and was there informed that the post had already passed. To get ahead of the rider was the only course; and Moody and his little band, heedless of severe suffering from the inclemency of the weather and from a pelting snow-storm, pushed on, and on the fifth day they obtained their prize, which, after hazardous and distressing night marches, they placed in the possession of their employer.

Moody himself, bore fatigue, hunger, and cold without apparent injury; but the hard-

ships of this adventure were fatal to the health of most of the party. Soon after this feat, Moody, who had served quite a year as a volunteer without pay, and nearly three years as an ensign, was promoted to a lieutenantancy.

In a month or two, Do Lancy complained of the want of intelligence, and the now lieutenant, with four men, accordingly left camp to seize another "Rebel Mail." On the second night they met a party of Whigs who enclosed them on three sides, and who had so well executed a plan of ambush as to leave no hope of escape, except leaping from a high cliff or rocks. To surrender or perish was the only alternative. Moody chose the latter; and bidding his men to follow, sprang over the precipice. Strangely enough no one was hurt. But he soon saw another band of Whigs crossing a swamp; and satisfied that his enemies acted upon information sent from the British lines, he resolved to retreat. Eluding his pursuers, he reached the Hudson River, and thought his perils over. When within four miles of the city, seventy Whigs emerged from a house a hundred yards distant, and marched directly towards him. His guide, who insisted that they were Loyalists, went to meet them, and was greeted with a shot. The main body made for Moody, who, without any means of escape, scrambled up a steep hill; but, long before he reached the summit, his foes were in full chase, and when only one hundred and fifty yards off "gave him one general discharge." "The bullets flew like a storm of hail all round him; his clothes were shot through in several places; one ball went through his hat and another grazed his arm." He turned withal, slackening his pace, aimed at one who pursued, and killed him on the spot. Though the firing was continued he escaped unharmed, and in due time reported himself at head-quarters. Still bent on success, and giving himself no time for rest, Moody, accompanied by four trusty followers, left New York the very night of his arrival there; and as before he moved in darkness only, until he was ready to pounce upon the coveted "Rebel Mail." He incurred perils which I have not time to relate. After waylaying the rider five days, he bore off all the despatches that were sent to Whigs in the field and elsewhere, in consequence of interviews between Washington and Count Rochambeau in Connecticut.

After numberless stirring adventures, Lieutenant Moody visited England in 1781, for the sake of his health, which had been greatly shattered; he afterwards settled in Nova Scotia, and died at Weymouth in 1809.

THE TRAINING OF SOLDIERS.

During the last few years there has been a great and a gradual change in the opinions of civilized mankind regarding war. Time was when the greatest philosopher and statesman of his age could write, "But above all for empire and greatness, it importeth most that a nation do profess arms as their principal honor, study, and occupation." Now it is generally admitted by all men whose intellect gives them the right to act as leaders of mental progress that war is a curse in itself, and only to be entered upon under the pressure of dire necessity, for the preservation either of existence or of that honor without which national existence would lose much of its value. Both the men and the

money required for war are taken from the stock of productive power and ranged on the side of destruction. Some recompense to the continued necessity for armies may, however, be found in the consideration that military teaching trains large masses of men in habits of self-command and discipline.

In such countries as Russia, Austria, and even Italy, a large section of the population could hardly be reached by the schoolmaster, were not the way prepared for him by the drill-sergeant. Even in Great Britain the Army is, in great part, composed of a class who would probably not be useful members of community were they not directed by men possessing more than ordinary power, and specially trained for the purpose. But if the State takes upon itself to place special restrictions upon the liberty of any portion of the units composing it, and lays down stringent rules for their conduct and education, there is the more reason for vigilant care that the training given be of a character fitted to improve the minds and bodies of the men whose self guidance has been so restricted. Soldiers should rise, not fall, in the social scale. To a certain extent this principle is observed in the British Army the old theory that unreasoning obedience is to be the first and chief lesson taught to the soldier has been long exploded. Army schools have vastly increased in number, and most of the principal barracks have their libraries and recreation-rooms. In spite of these improvements much remains yet to be done. There is still a strong tendency to regard the man who has voluntarily resigned a portion of his liberty as a puppet to be dressed handsomely and made to dance when his officer pulls the strings. The effect of such training acts most injuriously upon the rank and file; but it reacts also upon the commanders. As soldiers advance in intelligence their officers must also advance if they would not lose their influence, and see obedience give place to grumbling acquiescence. In time of war men of all ranks learn their work thoroughly by actual practice in the duties of campaigning. In peace the tendency is always to sacrifice real efficiency to prettiness, to substitute pomp and glitter for professional perfection. Because Frederick the Great won battles with the battalions which his father had trained to a stiff severity of bearing, we are apt to magnify the corporal and forget the general. The crowds which stand gazing near the flagstaff during an English review marvel at the wonderful regularity of step, the accuracy of manoeuvre, and generally at the discipline by which tens of thousands are made to obey the commands of a single individual. Where all seems so perfect, what doubt can there be that the seeming betokens the reality of perfection? Who could outmanoeuvre the general whose orders are given with such knowledge and obeyed with such punctuality and precision? What enemy could break that solid British line? And when the unintermittent roll of the Sniders is heard and the canopy of smoke is seen to be broken by flashes so numerous as to appear almost like a sheet of flame, what more natural than to believe that an enemy must wither away before so deadly a fire?

These appearances are in a great measure deceptive. The elaborate manoeuvres cost too much time to be executed on a field of battle. There is great reason to believe that the moment when Chlum might have been retaken and the defeat of Sadowa averted was lost by the pedantic notions of an Austrian general who insisted on moving his

corps by regulation, instead of driving the nearest battalions straight at the place. One of the best artillery commanders in the Peninsular War being asked what manoeuvres he found most useful, replied, "Manoeuvres? I got in front of them and pointed out the place where they are to go." The perfect line which starts bravely to storm a position is sadly torn to pieces and filled with gaps before it arrives there. Those gallant marksmen we see at Aldershot or the Curragh need not stand up like targets in reckless contempt of safety. Their aim would be steadier if they were lying down and the recumbent position is as favorable as any other for loading since breech loaders came into use. Nor is a line of men lying down less ready for a charge when required. The motion of bodies and limbs in unison with martial music is very perfect as a show and tells of much labor on the part of the drill sergeant; but troops don't "March past," in war. The rapid fire of the Artillery is imposing, but the effect on men's minds would be less if they knew that the gunners were taking no aim.

These impressive displays are but the glitter of the blade, and tell nothing of its temper or keenness. But of all the impractical, useless—nay, injurious positions in which British soldiers are placed, perhaps the worst is that of garrison artillerymen when they are set to drill as battalions of infantry, and imitate with their carbines and swords the action of infantry soldiers. The artilleryman is, on the average, of greater stature than the Linesman. He receives higher pay, his proper duties are more complicated, and require greater intelligence. He is ill-armed for infantry work, and too expensive to be so employed. He feels himself at a disadvantage, and in an entirely false position. The better he marches past, the more time must have been abstracted from his proper training to enable him to do so. As artillery science advances, the engines with which he has to deal become more numerous and complicated. A year's course of study at Shoeburyness is not thought too much for officers who are to be thoroughly instructed in the practical work of their profession, though they have already undergone a long training at a Military College, and have passed several years with their regiment at home or abroad. It is very improbable that garrison gunners can acquire and retain the knowledge requisite for them if they are forced to learn battalion manoeuvres also. A little company drill may be of use to enable them to march without confusion and appear in proper order on their regimental parade-ground, but all infantry manoeuvres beyond that are worse than useless. The real unit of Artillery is the battery, not the battalion. If artillerymen are required to show themselves by passing a reviewing officer, they could do so in close or open column of batteries without the slightest reference to the battalion. The practices of marching past in slow time has, we hope, yielded to the adverse pressure of all instructed soldiers. France, Prussia, and Austria have got rid of marching past altogether, except on some special occasion, such as a grand review, when an Imperial or Royal master desires to inspect his army and observe its condition. All the military powers in Europe are setting themselves to train their generals and develop activity and individual intelligence among their subordinate officers and men. We sincerely hope that the British Constitutional Army will not be so backward in following the general movement as to become a laughing-stock to the foreign officers who so frequently come among us.—*London Times*;

The Sorosis has put forth the following explanatory of the Constitution and objects of the Society:

"The objects of Sorosis is not the development of a speciality; nor is it devoted to any sect, party or class. It is not frantic about woman's wrongs, nor loudly clamorous for woman's rights. It does not expect to found hospitals, endow colleges, institute temperance societies, or organise moral reform associations. While it honors the noble men and women engaged in these various beneficent activities, sympathises with their aims, and heartily wishes them success, it conceives that its own province is distinct and separate from them all; that it fills a hitherto unoccupied field; has objects to accomplish second in importance to none; work to do that will demand the best energies of all who are engaged in it. * *

It feels that the most imperative need of the present time is true womanhood; that in every department of social life are wanted intelligent, truth-loving, and earnest women, women who are brave enough to do their own thinking, and to abide by their convictions; noble enough to rise superior to petty aims and mere personal ambition, and to be loyal to one another; patient enough to endure the disabilities of their position till more matured powers and stronger convictions shall enable them to command, instead of humbly petitioning for redress—women too dignified to scold about their wrongs, however keenly they may feel them; too magnanimous to waste time in mere complaining; too wise to demand at once what can only be attained by the slow process of growth, and too firm to be driven from a single position which they conceive to be right. Sorosis seeks, therefore, to bring together the thinking women of the country, and unite them in an organisation whose object shall be the development of such womanhood; whose meetings shall be a school for the formation of character; whose members shall be loyal, helpful, and devoted to one another—an organisation which may ultimately become a lever of moral and spiritual power to move the world in the interests of woman and humanity. * *

Again, it is asked, "Are women of ever" grade admitted, or is it merely a literary organisation?" As before stated, Sorosis consists of, and is devoted to no speciality. It invites the co-operation of all earnest, thoughtful, women: of all who wish to improve themselves, and live larger and nobler lives; of all who love the truth, believe in progress, and reverence the human soul.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "To young gentlemen beginning life the story of Lord Albert Clinton, as revealed in the Court of Bankruptcy, may be recommended as an exhibition of those things which they ought most to avoid. Lord Albert has devoted his life thus far to the work of showing how soon a foolish young man may bring himself to ruin. The bankrupt told the Court that he "had done nothing for years beyond getting into debt." He had £900 a year when his father died, and £10,000 under the marriage settlement. He has now succeeded in reducing his income to £400 a year; he has spent the £10,000, and he owes £30,000 besides. The present age of this intelligent scion of a noble house is 23. He has "seen life"—so much so that he lately passed five weeks in intimate observation of existence in Whitecross street. How proud his family must be of this excellent young man!"

AN ENGLISH HERO AT THE BATTLE OF ALCOLEA.—There is an episode connected with the battle of Alcolea which ought not to remain unknown. Among the English engineers in the employment of the Andalusian Railway Company there is a man who first came out in the capacity of an engine driver but who, owing to his intelligence and good conduct, was subsequently promoted to the head management and superintendence of the locomotive department. His name is John Routledge. He is two or three inches above six feet in height, athletic in frame, and with a proportionately great soul within him. He was stationed at Cordova, and could not resist an Englishman's curiosity to look on the scene of strife and death. Prompted by his humane instincts, he no sooner saw men dropping here and there in the foremost ranks, and writhing on the ground between life and death, then he rushed forward from his safe shelter, and plunging into the thickest of the *melee*, began his work as an ambulance man, lifting up the wounded in his stalwart arms, and conveying them, with the care of a nurse carrying an infant, to the stretchers that were waiting to receive them in the rear. Again and again with activity to which charity seemed to lend wings, and with as great an intrepidity as if faith had given him a charmed life,—again and again did the tall Englishman, unarmed and in plain clothes, plunge into the fight, calm and collected in the midst of all the fury and anguish about him yet warming up in his task, and redoubling his efforts as success attended them, with the utmost impartiality bestowing his attention alike upon friend and foe, and by his example firing the zeal and steadying the nerve of the ambulance corps, of which he voluntarily constituted himself the forlorn hope. He was thus under fire during the whole action; and when the day was won, Marshal Serrano, who was also lavish of his person, and often met the Englishmen as this latter went backward and forward on his generous errand—Marshal Serrano, himself a brave man, and of lofty, chivalrous impulses, went up to him, and, embracing him, decorated him with the order of Isabella. Routledge's task was however, only beginning. Throughout the night, in the midst of the confusion unavoidable in an army more or less disorganized at the close of a general engagement, he was at his place at the head of the locomotive department, and fitted out and hurried on train after train, till all the wounded that could bear the journey were safely housed in the hospitals of Cordova.

The local papers note the death, on Tuesday last, near St. Catherine's, of Mr. Secord, at the age of 93 years. Mr. Secord figured prominently in one of the local scenes in the war of 1812, having walked about twenty miles in the darkness through the dense forests and Indian bands to inform Captain Fitzgibbon, stationed near the Beaver Dams, in the Niagara district, of the encampment near his house of a considerable body of American soldiers. Acting upon this information, Captain Fitzgibbon succeeded in surprising and capturing them. At the visit of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Secord was introduced to him, and subsequently the Queen, upon representation, sent him a special mark of favour for his intrepidity.

Mr. James McCarroll, formerly "Terry Finnegan of Stanley street," is said to have abandoned the editorship of the Fenian paper in Buffalo.

Some description of the rifle butts at the camp of Lannemezan is given by the *Moniteur de l'Armée*. The butts stand at one end of a vast cutting from 350 to 380 yards long, nearly seven feet deep, and enough to afford space for eighteen targets, divided each from the other by a distance of twenty-two yards. A whole brigade shoots every day, except on Tuesdays and Friday, when the more important manoeuvres of the army take place. The troops are exercised in shooting at ranges of 219, 437, 656, 872 and 1,03 yards. Volley firing is much practised. Some regiments have in this way, at 547 yards, put on the target each minute seventy balls for every hundred men firing. "The markers, hidden in their mantlets, were much impressed." Although circular targets have been for many years used at the Normal School of Shooting, those at Lannemezan are rectangular. The "bull's-eye," "centre," and "outer," are formed by dividing each of the four sides into five parts, and drawing parallel lines through the points of division. These lines divide the target into twenty-five squares. The middle square is the "bull's-eye," which counts for three points; the eight surrounding squares are the "centre," and a hit there counts for two; a hit on any of the remaining sixteen exterior squares gives an "outer," which counts as one point.

CHATHAM FORTIFICATIONS.—The estimate of the expense for erecting the fortifications for the sea defences of Chatham is £355,000 which includes the works now in progress at the Isle of Grain, Garrison Point, Hoo Fort, and Darnet Fort. Of this amount the sum of £256,059 has been expended up to the date of the last return, leaving a sum of nearly £100,000 to be spent to complete the structures. The estimated sum for the completion of the works in progress for the defence of the Thames is £426,000, including for the works at Coal House Fort £164,000, at Cliffe Fort £121,000, at Shornmead £118,000, at Slough Battery £23,000. In the estimates framed for the completion of the whole of the fortifications round the coast—on which £3,367,108 had been expended up to the date of the Parliamentary return—a sum of £475,000 will be required for providing and fixing iron shields. The total amount ordered by Parliament to be expended on the fortifications to which the committee are directing their investigations is £5,950,000.—*Times*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Hamilton is to be discontinued as a military station. The left wing of the 29th, now stationed there, will relieve the 69th regiment in London, on the 10th of November. The 69th go to Montreal. The wing of the 78th, now at Quebec, are to leave that city on the 16th prox., also for Montreal. It is said that a battery of artillery will be moved from Montreal to Quebec about the 12th prox., and that the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade will also be removed to the same city.

A story is told of a soldier who, about 150 years ago was frozen in Siberia. The last expression he made was, "It is ex——." He then froze as stiff as marble. In the summer of 1868 some French physicians found him after having laid frozen for 150 years. They gradually thawed him, and upon animation being restored he concluded his sentence with "ceedingly cold."

RIFLE MATCHES.

BELL'S CORNERS RIFLE MATCH.

The annual prize meeting of the Bell's Corner's Company of the 43rd Battalion, for the present year, commenced on Thursday last, and was finished on the following day, the whole passing off in a manner most creditable to the corps. The weather was by no means favorable for good shooting, as a strong wind was blowing across the range on both days. Still, in spite of this great disadvantage, the scores made in several of these matches would be considered fine ones in the most favorable weather. Firing commenced on Thursday morning for the

CHALLENGE CUP MATCH.

Cup presented by Lieut. Col. Powell—value \$20.

Open only to members of No 1 Company. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range; Hythe position.

The number of entries for this match was large and the firing, in general, capital. The prize was carried off by Sergt. Doudiet for the magnificent score of 35 points, out of a possible 40. This splendid shooting was pretty closely followed by some other members of the Company, as the following will show

Capt. Corbett.....	13
Lieut Macdougall.....	14
Ens. Stuart.....	28
Col. Sergt. Shore.....	17
Sergt Bishop.....	19
“ Corbet.....	18
“ Doudiet.....	35
Corp Abbott.....	18
Bugler Harmer.....	30
Sergt Booth.....	26
Pvte. Butler.....	15
“ S. Courtney.....	24
“ W. Shore.....	21
“ W. Spearman.....	13
“ R. Stuart.....	27
“ W. Wilson.....	21
“ R. Warren.....	16
“ W. McCoy.....	15
“ J. Wilson.....	14
“ T. Evans.....	13
“ J. Butler.....	20

For the second match, open only to members of No. 1 Company; ranges 300 and 500 yards; five shots at each, the following prizes were offered:

1st, \$10; 2nd, \$8; 3rd, Pair Wellington Boots, presented by I. Pratt; 4th, \$3; 5th, \$2; 6th, \$1.

In this match also some very good shooting was made, especially by Sergt. Booth, whose score of 33 out of a possible 40 well deserved the first prize which it carried off. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards. The following are the highest scores:

Capt. Corbett.....	14
Ens. Stuart.....	26
Sergt. Corbett.....	26
“ Doudiet.....	21
“ Booth.....	33
Corporal Abbott.....	14
Bugler Harmer.....	27
Pvt. R. Stuart.....	22
“ Wm. Wilson.....	23
Capt. Corbett.....	14
Sergt. Shore.....	14
Lieut. Macdougall.....	8
Sergt. Bishop.....	16
Corp. Abbott.....	19
Pvte. R. Butler.....	12

Pvte. J. Butler.....	11
“ Mathers.....	12
“ S. Courtney.....	14
“ W. Shore.....	15
“ Spearman.....	14
“ R. Warren.....	15
“ J. Wilson.....	15
“ McCoy.....	12

After deciding the ties, this left the prizes to the following competitors.—1st, Corp. Abbott; 2nd, Sergt. Bishop; 3rd, Pvt. R. Wilson; 6th, Pvt. Spearman; 7th, Sergt. Shore; 8th, Pvt. Courtney; 9th Corporal Corbett.

4TH, BATTALION COMPANY, MATCH.

1st, prize, \$20; 2nd, special prize by R. Lyon, M. P. P., to the second best company team.

Open to six members of any Company in the 43rd Battalion. Ranges 200 and 400 yards. Five rounds at each range. Hythe position.

This match is specially worthy of mention and an inspection of its scores will show shooting which it would be difficult to surpass under any circumstances or in any place. Without further comment we leave the figures to speak for themselves.

BELL'S CORNERS.

Ens. Stuart.....	32
Sergt. Doudiet.....	36
Sergt. Corbett.....	27
Bugler Harmer.....	29
Pvt. R. Stuart.....	34
Sergt. Booth.....	35
Total.....	193

HUNTLEY.

Lieut. Hueston.....	30
Ensign Nesbitt.....	34
Sergt. Hueston.....	26
Pvt. Boyd.....	30
“ S. Alexander.....	29
“ J. Alexander.....	25
Total.....	174

GOULBOURNE.

Sergt. Roc.....	22
“ Brownlee.....	25
“ Doherty.....	22
Pvte. A. Roo.....	29
“ Weir.....	29
“ R. Hannah.....	29
Total.....	156

The result of the match was the victory of the Bell's Corners' Company, whose average score was over centres, as they scored 193 points out of a possible 240.

For the

OFFICERS MATCH.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards; 3 shots at each range; any position.

Open to staff and officers of the 43rd battalion.

The following prizes, five in number were offered:—

- 1st—Special prize, by Sergt. Doudiet, No. 1 Co.
- 2nd—Revolver, presented by T. Isaac, Esq.
- 3rd—Churn, presented by T. Birkett, Esq.
- 4th—Half-dozen Champagne, presented by J. Burrows, Esq.
- 5th—One set Horse Shoes (racing) presented by C. Burnside, Esq.

The shooting in this match was not up to that in most of the others, still some good scores were made, as the following figures will show:—Ranges 200 and 400 yards.

En. Stuart.....	20
Lt. Hueston.....	12
Capt. Corbett.....	17
Lt. Macdougall.....	16
Total.....	65

Lt. Falls.....	16
En. Nesbitt.....	13
Capt. Garvin.....	11
En. Tubman.....	11

The prizes, after firing off the ties, fell to 1st, En. Stuart; 2nd, En. Nesbitt; 3rd, Capt. Corbett; 4th Lt. Macdougall, 5th Lt. Falls.

THE ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

Ranges 200, 400, and 600 yards, 3 shots at each, Snider Rifles; any position, was the last match contested, and finished the day's proceedings.

The prizes offered for it were:

1st, \$10, presented by the Hon. James Skend, 2nd, 8, 3rd, 5. 4th, Special Lt. Hill, Esq., 5th, Pair of Pants; 6th Pair of Salts, which were won as follows;

- 1st, Ensign Stuart.
- 2nd, Sergeant Booth.
- 3rd, Corporal McDonald, O. G. A.
- 4th, Private Johnson.
- 5th, Sergeant Corbett.
- 6th, Ens. Nesbitt.

The following are the scores:

	200 yds	400 yds	600 yds	Tl
Sgt. Booth.....	233	444	443	31
En. Stuart.....	342	434	444	32
En. R. Stuart.....	003	333	442	22
Capt. Garvin.....	020	420	223	15
Srgt. Doudiet.....	030	344	333	23
Capt. Corbett.....	200	343	342	21
Lt. Falls.....	004	322	244	22
Sergt. Cuzner.....	020	442	422	20
Corporal McDonald, O. G. A.,	342	343	343	28
En. Nesbitt.....	304	424	332	25
Lt. Hueston.....	202	420	433	20
J. Alexander.....	004	203	323	11
Sgt. Hueston.....	300	204	420	15
Pvt. Boyd.....	044	330	222	20
Pvt. Johnson.....	033	344	343	27
Sgt. Corbett.....	324	332	433	27
Corp. Abbott.....	200	034	323	27
Pvt. W. Wier.....	000	033	343	16
Lt. Macdougall.....	340	023	434	22
Pvt. Alexander.....	023	203	423	19
do Patton.....	003	003	244	16
do Roe.....	023	454	232	24
do Acres.....	322	242	423	24
do Wilson.....	400	022	324	11

The men of Carleton deserve the greatest praise for the way in which they have organized and carried out the meeting. They have shown also such skill in the use of their weapons as will entitle them to rank high in the esteem of all who appreciate the patriotic sacrifice of time and trouble which such perfection entails on the citizen soldiery of Canada.—Ottawa Citizen.

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLES.—On Saturday last a return match between the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment took place at the Hudson Rife Range, which resulted again in favor of the non-coms. who beat their superiors by five points. The day was a most unpleasant one for the work as a heavy rain was falling during nearly the whole of the afternoon.

The following is the score:—

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

	200 yds	300 yds	400 yds	Tl
Major Anderson.....	13	6	12	31
Capt. Langton.....	13	6	13	32
Capt. White.....	11	14	12	37
Lieut. Bosse.....	12	8	2	22
Ensign Rowan.....	12	12	9	33
Total.....				156

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergt. Harvey,	10	11	13	34
do, DeBoucherville,	12	10	10	32
do Benjamin,	13	10	12	35
Corporal Morgan,	12	10	14	36
L. Corp. Deslauries,	7	4	11	22

Total, 159

The competition for the prize, a Silver Cako Basket, then took place at the 500 yards range, between the winners, which fell to Corporal Morgan, for a score of 16 points, out of a possible 20.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir.—Between the period when the old Militia law expired and the new Act comes into active operation ample time will be afforded to test the opinion held by the Volunteers of its provisions—about this there can, by possibility, be but one idea. The Act is a good one, and eminently adapted to the interests of the country, therefore suitable to the existing organization, and if any dissatisfaction may be felt it will be not at the terms of the law, but at regulations and General Orders likely to override its provisions.

What authority exists for these is a question which will doubtless exercise the minds of many persons who wish to see the organization of the Military force of the Province placed on the footing contemplated by the New Militia Bill; but it is certain that one very grave departure from the express provisions of the law is now sought to be enforced as a condition of the new enrolment and may give rise to grave complications.

The VII Section contains the following provisions: "No member of a Volunteer Militia corps enrolled or re-enrolled under this Act shall be permitted to retire therefrom in time of peace without giving to his commanding officer *six months* notice of his intention."

The new enlistment Rolls issued to officers commanding companies of Volunteer Militia are headed as follows:

(Applicable to Corps organized prior to 1st October, 1868, and which require to be re-organized within three months thereafter.)

SERVICE ROLL, of the (blank company.)

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, declare that we have taken the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign, and that we voluntarily agree to serve in the (blank company) of the Volunteer Militia force for a full period of three years—and renouncing the privilege of being permitted to quit the corps during that period, after six months' or any other notice: subject to discharge only if leaving the Dominion, or if physically disabled, under the conditions of service for the government of the Volunteer Militia Force of Canada, as set forth in the Militia Laws existing, and in the Regulations prescribed or hereafter to be prescribed for the same; it being understood, however, that such of us as were members of said corps prior to the 1st Oct., 1868, and re-enrol within three months thereafter, to complete three years, including our previous continuous service, may be permitted to quit the corps, should we desire to do so, at the expiration of the respective periods for which we re-enrol.

Now the question naturally arises as to what object such a glaring attempt at superseding the provisions of the Act is designed to accomplish? It certainly cannot be intended to attract Volunteers, as it will have a directly contrary tendency; nor could any penalty be enforced for the deliberate disregard by the Volunteers individually or collectively of the terms of an enlistment under such conditions, contrasts contrary to the sense and spirit of law, are not binding, and this innovation, to call it by no harsher term, deliberately destroys one of the principal inducements to Volunteers—that of leaving their corps whenever they are dissatisfied. It must be thoroughly understood by the Military Authorities of Canada that the people cannot be subjected to unnecessary restrictions without serious loss to the public interests; there is no surplus population nor are there dangerous classes to deal with; on the contrary, the Canadian soldier will submit to just so much military discipline, and no more, as will enable him to act with his neighbors in defence of their common rights and individual property. At home or in the field he will be led by those with whom he is immediately socially connected, and therefore it is necessary that he should have the liberty of a choice of the man or men to whose skill and judgment he commits his life—such leaders will not willingly accept compulsory service, so that the provisions of the regulations are not only absurd but positively mischievous, by irritating and rendering the men dissatisfied and destroying the confidence which should exist between themselves and their officers. This evil moreover will effect its own cure, simply because the restriction is not worth the paper on which it is printed; but it will have a tendency to bring the authority of the Adjutant General's Department into contempt. One of the deficiencies of the Militia Act is that it did not define the powers to be exercised by the head of that Department which was the more necessary as it is provided that he "shall be a person educated to the military profession and who has attained the rank of Field Officer in Her Majesty's regular army"—thereby ensuring without doubt a high standard of professional attainment, but by no means securing the equally desirable qualification of knowing precisely the material from which a military organization should be completed, and how far the social condition of the people could bear the restraints and discipline of a Regular Army.

The problem which Sir G. E. Cartier's bill has to solve is that of an "Armed Nation" versus "A National Army," and its provisions if not marred by regulations and General Orders are amply sufficient for such a purpose. But the interest of the country demands that it should be developed to its fullest extent without in any manner altering the habits or characteristics of the people. A Regular Army is not a necessity for Canada, and many years must elapse before

her surplus population is so great as to warrant their absorption in such a manner; before that period arrives the necessity for such a force will have passed away, because all its purposes will be served, by a well trained militia. The process of reorganizing the militia will be both tedious and difficult, more especially so if the claims of those best acquainted with local interests are set aside for the presumed advantages to be derived from employing retired officers of the regular army in prominent positions on the General Staff.

Those gentlemen who have raised Volunteer corps and maintained them at their own expense for many years and who have taken the trouble to qualify themselves at the Military Schools for their positions, will be treated very unjustly if their claims are set aside for those of retired Subalterns in the regular army who have always received pay for their services and who never passed an examination of any kind; it is in this direction that the difficulties will be encountered, and it will require both skill and firmness to overcome them. The Volunteer Force of Canada boasts as fine and well trained a lot of officers in proportion to its numbers as any army in the world; these men are the natural leaders of their countrymen and neighbours, and it would be an act of the most outrageous injustice to pass them over for the doubtful prestige or knowledge of parties who are strangers to the country, ignorant of its social conditions, and with more than a probable feeling of contempt for its people. Unfortunately the composition of the Volunteer Force is judged by the city corps, but the agriculturists—the true bone and sinew of the country and the true representatives of what the military force of Canada must be, and it is their interests which should be chiefly considered.

The necessity for defining the duties and position of the Adjutant General arises from the fact that no matter how great the experience of the individual filling that high post may be, no British officer ever yet had experience in organizing a force of seven hundred thousand men under such conditions as the Canadian Militia present, and it is absolutely necessary to prevent favoritism, intrigue and dissatisfaction that no irresponsible office be created. The Canadian Army, embracing the whole people, must not have their rights of promotion or otherwise at the mercy of any individual under pretence of discipline, and therefore it is necessary to define those rights legally as well as theoretically; at present no redress can be obtained for any act of injustice perpetrated in the Adjutant General's department, because it is covered by the extensive idea that it is necessary to discipline; the plea may be very good, but it will not do with such a force as the Canadian Militia, when it operates against the individual, social standing, influence and position.

In the interests of the country then it will not be out of place to direct public attention

to this matter, and place before the proper authorities an evil which, if not remedied, will render all their efforts at efficient military organization useless, for it must be remembered that the enforcement of the provisions of the Militia Bill rests with the people themselves, and that once their suspicions are aroused or their rights tampered with it will be very difficult indeed to make the organization a success.

I remain, Sir,
Your ob'dt serv't,

MILITIAMAN.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—I have to thank your able correspondent the writer of "Notes and Queries" for an explanation of the non-ammunition of the Garrison Artillery as given by the Speaker of the Commons. Whatever may be the reason, I can only express the hope that in future there may be a gradually increasing improvement in the Force and its management, as before October, when the new Militia Act came into force, things were about as bad as they well could be—in some sections of the country at least.

"Veteran's" suggestions are important. There is no doubt that the pouches at present used are much more clumsy than, with metallic waterproof cartridges there is any necessity for—if indeed pouches are necessary at all. I know by actual trial that ammunition in the pockets feels much lighter than when in the pouch. I have thought for sometime that pockets might advantageously be introduced—say toward the front of the tunic below the belt, and if any pouch were required, would not a modified form of the slung pouch be probably the best? I am inclined to agree with the writer of "Notes and Queries" regarding the permanently attached bayonet unless, indeed, "Veteran's" idea is a slight *couteau de chasse* such as may sometimes be seen on a hunting rifle. And why might it not be something like this? Surely the size and weight of the present bayonet, is needless. This is not with any intention of disparaging the short rifle, which with a lighter sword would be infinitely superior to the long—in fact it is so at present. I have heard of a bayonet being bent in being forced through a man's body, (pleasant thoughts) but if such were the case, independently of the disinclination of steel to remain permanently bent, would not such force be sufficient to bend the extremity of the barrel to which the bayonet is attached, and thus render the rifle useless as a shooting weapon? It is certain that the Red Book strictly enjoins that no weight be carried on the rifle and that care be taken to prevent a fall by which it may be damaged at the muzzle where the barrel is thinnest and easily bent. This would seem to be rather against the present method of attaching the bayonet, but I am inclined to think that the existing arrangement is as good as any, and certainly as your

correspondent says, it is the least cumbersome of the present accoutrements.

The withdrawal from the Dominion of the whole Regular Force, which it is reported will be done at no distant date, and which few doubt will be the case sooner or later will necessarily lead to the formation of a Canadian Army, or the nucleus of one, to which I have long looked forward. That the service would be popular—that Young Canada would answer to the call for a National Army with enthusiasm is certain, but whether the country could well support such an organization, however small, is another question. There are several countries in Europe, however, of about our population or less, which support armies three or four times the size which would be necessary here.

In conclusion can you or any of your correspondents kindly inform me whether Lord Elcho's and Col. Macdonald's systems of simplified drill can be obtained in this country? and, if so, where? Also can copies of Col. Brunel's Regimental Order relating to the same be had?

I think there can be little essential difference between any system of simplified drill, the theory being to perform every movement in the easiest and quickest manner the demonstration should be practically the same in every case. Essex.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday His Honor the Lieut. Governor came down in State to open the 2nd Session of the Ontario Legislature. The opening was heralded by a Salute from the Royal Artillery. The Guard of honor were selected from the 29th Regiment and the 13th Hussars and Governor General's body guard for Ontario formed the Escort. Altogether the ceremonies were rather more imposing than at the last opening by General Stisted.

By desire of Mrs. Howland the floor of the House was reserved for the members, staff and ladies in *full dress*, and thanks to the fine weather a goodly number of our fair representatives favored us with their presence. His Honor was in full dress uniform as Her Majesty's representative and wore the distinguishing ribbon as a C. B.

Judging from the hesitating manner the Speech was read, one would imagine he had but than seen it for the first time. Altogether His Honor does not seem quite at home on such occasions. After the ceremony Mrs. Howland's numerous friends came forward to congratulate her, and the many beautiful ladies surrounded by the handsome and flashing Staff in our cozy and brilliant Legislative hall formed a picture not to be excelled in Ontario. When entering his carriage three cheers were given for His Excellency which evidently pleased him and received a graceful acknowledgment.

Although rather dissatisfied I hear that

the members of the various Volunteer Battalions are gradually rejoining for the three years. It is hard for those who have been for years attached to some favorite corps to see it decay. Even under adverse circumstances.

Volunteer officers and others here are pleased to find the idea of a Military Academy started. As well described by your correspondent *Cadet*, the Military Schools at the best are very imperfect means of acquiring knowledge. I have attended the Military Schools and never yet had an opportunity of learning the really useful portions of drill and internal economy as thoroughly as I desired. Who ever remembers all the cramming about Courts Martial, &c., &c. What we want taught in the Schools is to a great extent the Adjutant General's blue book and the Elcho drill. Quite a number of Cadets are making the tour of the three Schools Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry. The instruction gained however will be very superficial and most of it lost and not a little public money absorbed by such a course. Give us an Academy by all means where each will have an opportunity of graduating according to merit.

The Artillery School cadets were out practising at the New Fort yesterday with cannon at 1400 yards. The practise was excellent and on the seventh shot Mr. O'Hara of the city all but demolished the target. Capt. Pickering R. A., acting Adjutant of the School had charge of the squad.

Twenty five cases of clothing for the Royal Artillery and several boxes of medicines for the Hussars arrived by steamer the other day.

I see the Committee on public building have been aroused by representations from the Major General commanding the district respecting the imperfect state of the roof &c., of the Crystal Palace and have recommended the expenditure of \$900 to repair the same.

These gallant Hussars who stand A. I. on the Army List for sword exercise deserve special attention. Last year the second Regiment of Life Guards were the most expert swordsmen. Private Boulton of the 13th wears the gold cross swords and crown as the best swordsman in the troop.

The Queen's Own "march out" to night and on Friday hold their annual Concert in aid of the Band and service fund of the Regiment. As usual the Music Hall will be crowded with their patrons. Last night No. 5 Co, of this regiment had a supper at the "Terrapin." There were present His worship the Major, and Col. Gillmore as guests of their deservedly popular Captain Geo. J. Whitney. The party broke up early after a very pleasant evening.

As the New Brunswickers have received pecuniary aid from the local Government could you not stir up our Provincial Association to petition Parliament now sitting for a handsome donation from their over-

ing Exchequer. As our Premier was the father of the present Military School system he surely would not say nay.

Any one wanting a good second hand small bore target rifle, Grainger, Marston, &c., would do well to write to the Secretary of the Toronto Rifle Club as several of the members are providing themselves with first class English rifles and would be willing to sell out at considerable reduction. Mild again with beautiful clear moonlight nights.

UNIVERSITY RIFLES, No. 9 Co., Q. O. R. OF TORONTO.—The Annual Match of this company came off on Saturday, Oct. 24th, at the Don Range. The day was fine though cold and rather dim with a light wind down the Range. The prizes were arranged in four classes, and the following were the scores of the winners.

First class.—One prize.—Open to all members of the company having made 40 points in the 2nd class, and to honory members who were on active service in June 1866. Ranges 200, 300, 400, 500 yards; 5 shots at each. Winner, Ensign Delamero, 62 points.—An ormolu clock, presented by T. Moss, Esq.

Second class.—Four prizes.—Open to all non-commissioned officers and privates. Ranges 200, 300, 400 yards; 5 shots at each. Winners, (1) Corporal Mason, 46 points—a vase presented by Dr. D. Wilson; (2) Sergt. White, 41 points—a goblet presented by Captain Cherriman; (3) Sergeant Goodwillie, 33 points—a jug presented by Major Croft; (4) Sergeant Kingsford, 38 points—a bronze statuette presented by Lieutenant Ellis.

Third class.—Four prizes.—Open to members never having won a prize. Ranges 200, 300 yards; 5 shots at each. The winning scores were Sergeant Kingsford, 27 points; Privates Reesor, W. M. Richards, Ledyard, each 23 points; Privates Crickmore, Langton, A. Richards, each 22 points. Sergeant Kingsford having taken a prize in the 2nd class, the four prizemen in this class were found to be (1) Private Reesor—a Binocular Field Glass, presented by A. Crookes, Esq.; (2) Private W. M. Richards—a writing desk, presented by Captain Cherriman; (3) Private Ledyard—an inkstand, presented by Ensign Delamero; (4) Private Crickmore—an inkstand, presented by Rev. Dr. McCaul.

Fourth class.—Four prizes.—Open to members never having fired at any practice. Range 200 yards; 5 shots kneeling, 5 shots standing. Winners, (1) Private Mulock, 30 points—a dressing case, presented by Capt. Cherriman; (2) Private Killaly, 28 points—Harper's Gazette, presented by Dr. Chewett; (4) Private Stewart, 28 points—a lamp presented by J. H. Morris, Esq.; (4) Private Bickle, 25 points—a cup presented by Capt. Cherriman.

The winners had their choice of prizes in the order of winning. The Blake cup, presented by Edward Blake, Esq., to be won

three times, is held for the year by Ensign Delamero for the highest score in the match, and the Statuette, presented by Thomas Hodgins, Esq., to be awarded to the highest total score in two matches, which was held last year by Captain Cherriman, was again won by him with a total score of 106. The shooting was with the Snider Enfield, and the scores were fairly good, considering that the company had had no previous practice. Ensign Delamero's score of 62 has not been equalled in any match of the company.—Communicated.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Captain Muir's Troop of No. 1 Volunteer Cavalry, have testified to their patriotism and loyalty by re-enlisting to a man, under the new Militia Act for three years. The gallant Captain is a man of deeds, as well as words, and made a good job at once by administering without delay, the oath of allegiance and causing his men to re-enrol their names. This troop has taken the lead in re-enlisting under the provisions of the new Militia Bill, and all honor to them for it. The men are full of energy and pluck, the right sort to make good Cavalry; good bone and sinew, thoroughly disciplined and well trained.

A friendly contest took place last week at Point St. Charles, between the men of Company No. 3, 2nd Battalion Grand Trunk Rifles.

The Prizes consisted of 3 Silver Cups presented by their officers—Captain McHood, Lieutenant Menish, and Ensign Ellicott, and were won by Privates Metcalf, Devin, and Corporal Vallee.

A number of small prizes were then competed for, being won by Sergeant Stewart, and Privates H. Black, J. Moss, J. Jordan and S. Lane. The weather though raw and chilly was fine, and the shooting on an average was very fair.

On Saturday a match was shot, between picked men of the Royals and 60th Rifles, being won by the latter by 41 points. The weather was unfavorable, a high wind blowing all the time, consequently the average on either side was very low. The Royals are however not at all satisfied with the result and the match will be resumed in a short time.

A gallant Captain of the Prince of Wales, a stalwart, jolly and popular fellow has immortalized himself in his very laudable action in ejecting two officers of the *sans culottes*, who insulted a lady in St. Patrick's Hall at the time a Bazaar was being held there.

The conduct of our plucky Captain is decidedly approved of. These regulars are becoming very irregular of late, and I regret to say that there is a lack of harmony at present between them and the Civilians; this is to be regretted as there are many fine genial fellows among the military it is a

pity they should be disgraced by a few unmitigated puppies.

The School of Gunnery was opened for instruction on the 20th ult., when the following gentlemen were admitted as candidates for first class certificates. Lieut. Colonel Robert Lovelace, V. Cavalry; Captain Dunbar, Brown, unattached; Lieut. Le Jeune James McNico, John Porteous, James Antrabus, William Taylor, John Allen, J. E. Mathows, John Ross, George Tabb—all of Montreal; Captain John Fletcher, of Brockville, and Ensign McDonnell, of Gleggarry. Colonel William C. B., of the Royal Artillery, is the Commandant; Quartermaster Sergeant McKenzie is the Instructor of the Brigade; Quartermaster Sergeant McCallum, of the "Grey" Battery, is the assistant Instructor. The hours of attendance are from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Fourteen candidates are only admitted for the course, and the number of days for the completion of the same is limited to 56.

It is reported though I know not on what authority that a new Cavalry Company is to be raised, to be composed only of gentlemen of independent means. It is also proposed to form a Cavalry School of instruction.

Before the departure of the 16th Regiment, the Cadets of the Military School presented the late commandant Col. Peacock with an address, testifying their regret at losing his valuable services, and thanking both him and his brother officers for their attention &c. The Colonel seemed much gratified by their expressions of esteem, and replied at some length, giving them good advice &c.

On Friday evening the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment left for Quebec en route to England. They were headed to the wharf by the Bands of the Highlanders and 60th Rifles. A large number of spectators assembled to witness their departure. The farewell scene was very affecting, numbers of females sobbing audibly over the departure of the brave "Corps." The authorities with a consideration of feeling and humanity deserving of great praise, allowed all the married women of the regiment to accompany their husbands to England. A great number of the men exchanged into the Canadian Rifles reducing the regiment to 400 men, officers included. The 16th in full marching order muster over 900.

Mr. Ziegler, Bandmaster of the Grand Trunk Brigade has resigned and has since left for England. It is understood some recent bereavement has compelled him to this step.

Major Tandy of the Grand Trunk Brigade was the recipient of a testimonial last week from the members of the G. T. Fire Brigade whose chief he was. Mr. Tandy leaves to assume the charge of the Kingston Locomotive Works.

Halloween was duly celebrated by the
(Continued on page 11.)

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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 we may reach us in time for publication.

WANTED,

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

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OTTAWA.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1868.

We beg to inform our friends in New Brunswick that Mr. ROGER HUNTER of St. John is appointed Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW for that Province, and will receive subscriptions and transact other business connected with the paper. The extensive

circulation of the Review throughout all parts of British America, gives the members of the Force the best medium of intercommunication, and being the acknowledged organ of the Dominion Forces we are happy to offer our friends in the East a means of becoming better acquainted with their brethren of the West.

"MODERN CAVALRY: ITS ORGANISATION, ARMAMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN WAR: BY LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T. DENISON, JR., Commanding the Governor General's Body Guard, Upper Canada." London: Thos. Bosworth. Toronto: Adam Stevenson & Co. Ottawa: John Durie & Son.

It was with considerable satisfaction that we perused the above work from the pen of an officer long identified with the Force in Canada in connection with that arm upon which he so ably treats.

For a great many years past Cavalry from being the most important portion of all armies has gradually fallen behind the other branches of the service, until, as was openly remarked in the Crimea, it was considered "more ornamental than useful," which remark, by the way, was conceived one of the causes which led to that most extraordinary charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. The gallant author of the work before us enters upon the consideration of his subject with that keenness of relish which distinguishes the thorough soldier, possessed of a deep love for his theme, fully impressed with its importance, and strongly desirous of increasing its worth and efficiency. The great improvement in modern arms, as has often been remarked, is leading to a complete revolution in Army evolutions, and, as we have many able advocates of the new system as applied to Infantry, the Cavalry has found an equally able advocate in the author of the present work, who very wisely takes his data and adduces his arguments from facts established during the late wars in America and Germany, when for the first time breech-loading and repeating rifles were extensively used. In advocating a change in the organisation and equipment of Cavalry Colonel Denison applies the teachings of those wars, and with great clearness and force of argument shows how this arm may be raised to something like its former position in the armies of the world. Referring to this he says:—"While the greatest improvements have been effected in the arms and equipment of the Artillery and Infantry, Cavalry has been allowed to retrocede.

Cavalry in most countries are now armed with almost the same weapons as when Alexander the Great used them against the Persians. They are armed with lances and swords as they were when Richard Cœur de Lion, with his English chivalry defied the Saracen host at Jaffa, or when Seidlitz and Ziethen at the head of the Prussian Cavalry astonished the world by their deeds of arms at Zorndorf, Luthen, and Rosbach."

In the first chapter of the work, which

treats of "characteristics of Cavalry," our author draws a lively picture of what a Cavalryman should be, and exemplifies the sketch by pleasing anecdotes of celebrated officers, and maintains the maxim, dear to every trooper's heart, that Cavalry should never surrender; in illustration of which he cites several instances which occurred during the late war in the United States, in which Cavalry successfully made their way good when the rest of the garrison were compelled to surrender. He also seems to favor the idea that a Cavalry charge is irresistible when "pushed home," a point insisted upon by the unfortunate hero of Balaclava—Capt. Nolan.

In the matter of Cavalry organisation Col. Denison, with singular perspicuity of language, urges the advanced ideas partially illustrated by the exigencies of campaigning during the late wars, and is eminently successful in adapting the theory thus established to the advantage of Cavalry in the field. As what was understood as Light Infantry is gradually superceding the comparatively slow movements of heavy battalions, so also mounted Riflemen are, in a great measure, superseding the heavy dragoons of former days. The Earl of Peterborough whose exploits in Spain were once a theme for wonder, on a certain occasion transformed a whole regiment of Infantry into Cavalry—which was the first body of mounted Infantry known. The incident is recounted in Glegg's biography of British Military Commanders in which the author shows that by this move the Earl was enabled to continue for a long time a system of warfare unparalleled in modern history. We cite this circumstance as supporting Colonel Denison's theory as applied to mounted rifles. Indeed our author shows himself throughout the book to be strongly imbued with the dashing Peterborough spirit, and attacks what he considers incorrect with the *elan* of a true *sabreur*.

In support of the principles he advocates he adduces a great many proofs from the best authorities, although he does not make much difficulty of contradicting such as he finds opposed to the experience of recent warfare. The quotations he makes which are most worthy of attention are those culled from the observations of officers engaged in the late war in the South, and all these go to prove the extraordinary value of mounted riflemen, especially in a country like America, where it has been frequently found necessary to make Cavalry fight on foot. The possession of arms of of precision has given as great an advantage to Cavalry for purposes of attack as it has to Infantry for defence against Cavalry, and, with the advantage of rapid movement, a mounted force, such as Colonel Denison describes, would soon become the most formidable arm of the service. With a thorough appreciation of the great change effected by modern improvements in arms, the author of "Modern Cavalry," in a chapter devoted to

the consideration of cavalry arms, declares in favor of the revolver which he shows pretty conclusively to be superior to the sword in hand to hand encounters. Light Cavalry he believes should be armed with carbines, pistols and swords, but heavy cavalry should not have carbines. Of this latter arm he favors the Spencer for mounted men, after which he ranks the Sharp and Snider. Of the pistol he says:—"The revolver is apparently the most deadly arm that has ever yet been invented, and experience has shown that in practice this is most certainly the case. The sword, lance, carbine, long rifle or cannon do not have the same murderous effect, the reasons for this are numerous. In the first place it is only used at short range, when men are mingled together in close fighting, and most of the shots tell. Then it is not a weapon that is aimed by two sights requiring care and steadiness in the adjustment.—Again, in close fighting, the revolver's bullet cannot be warded off like a sword or lance thrust. If it strikes the wound is severe. It does not require the speed or weight of the horse to give it impetus as does the lance, or the perfect training of the charger which is necessary for an effective use of the sabre when mounted. Again it reaches further than sword or lance, and men armed with these weapons might easily be shot down before having an opportunity of getting near enough to use them."

In support of these views a number of instances are cited all going to prove the superiority of the revolver. He is fully aware of how distasteful this idea is to the greater number of Cavalry men, but as he says:—"I was a warm supporter of the sabre, and used to think nothing could withstand it. But the Confederate war for independence, and the information it has given us, has shaken my views considerably, as well as the constant and numerous conversations I have had with scores of Cavalry officers, who have fought through the war, and who base their opinions upon their own observation and experience."

Our author's ideas of dress for Cavalrymen are certainly those of every sensible man: to be plain, neat and serviceable should be the object, although a little finery is as necessary to a soldier as a lady. A quotation from Sir Charles J. Napier gives an amusing description of a Hussar's old clothes bag which we says:—"Contains jackets, breeches of all dimensions, drawers, snuff boxes, stockings, pink boots, yellow boots, *eau de Cologne*, Windsor soap, brandy, satin waistcoats, kid gloves, dancing spurs, tooth brushes," and a lot of other equally useful articles. A British regiment of the present day wears a uniform similar to that of a certain class of gentlemen in Hungary. It would be just as sensible for the Emperor of Russia to put a regiment of his Artillery in the dress of the Scotch Highlanders. The dress recommendd by Col. Denison is

certainly a vast improvement, and were it adopted in the British Army would win for its author the thanks of many a trooper who walks about a thing of astonishment to himself and everybody else.

In his remarks upon "The horse and his equipment" Col. Denison falls foul of an American Colonel Brackett, who in a history of the United States Cavalry impertinently remarks:—"The English as a general thing are wretched riders, and it is no wonder that they are almost universally whipped whenever they go into battle." Our Author wonders where Col. Brackett received his *historical* education; we doubt, from a perusal of the quotation, that he ever received *any* education. Col. Denison here draws a comparison between the English Gentleman and the Yankee, the former with his hunters and racers and the latter with his trotters and sulkies, cleverly put, and highly amusing without being untruthful.

In drill the non-pivot system of Colonel Jenyns of the 13th Hussars is recommended and as that system is added in the appendix of this work we are enabled to judge of its merits which seem to be eminently adapted to the principles advocated by Colonel Denison.

Before the breaking out of the Southern war the officers who won the greatest distinction as Cavalrymen in the Confederate army seem to have had but very slight knowledge of cavalry drill, and were consequently thrown very much upon their own ingenuity and resources; in this case they naturally adopted a system of tactics which, although singular and novel was nevertheless well adapted to the exigencies of the service in which they were employed. The following is a description of General Morgan's force. "If the reader will only image a regiment drawn up in single rank, the flank companies skirmishing, sometimes on horseback, and then thrown out as skirmishers on foot and so deployed as to cover the whole front of the regiment, the rest of the men dismounted (one out of each set of four, and the Corporals remaining to hold the horses) and deployed, as circumstances required and the command indicated, to the front of either flank, or the rear of the line of horses the files two yards apart, and then imagine this line moved forward at a double quick, or oftener a half run, he will have an idea of Morgan's style of fighting."

There are many other extracts from this valuable work which we would like to give, but want of space compels us to limit them for the present. The work is illustrated with several excellent plates, plans and diagrams, and fully bears out the character we had formed of it previously. There is all through it the evidences of much thought and reading, and the author has copiously availed himself of all sources of information upon his chosen subject. The ideas he advances are in our opinion those which must ere very long prevail, as they are calculated to greatly

increase the efficiency of the Cavalry. Army organisation, drill and equipment are undergoing a revolution and we are glad to see from the hands of a Canadian officer, a work which evidences so much professional knowledge joined to that spirit which has always been considered a trait of the Cavalry officer. To the members of the Force we cordially recommend this work as its perusal is certain to give enlarged ideas of service, and an intimate knowledge of an arm of which the Volunteers of Canada know little or nothing. The letters, contained in the appendices, from distinguished Cavalry officers in the Confederate service are a valuable addition to the work which is the best of the kind ever issued on this continent.

A short time ago a correspondent in Quebec sent us an account of a dispute between Captain Elmhirst of the 53rd Regt. and Mr. W. Lemesurier of that city, but, as we did not wish to interfere in what appeared to be a personal quarrel, we did not publish the communication. Since then however the whole affair has been made public through the local papers and an unfortunate scandal that should have been concealed made a theme for public criticism.

The following is Mr. Lemesurier's account of the affair as published by him in the *Chronicle*:—

On the night of the 21st October, 1868, I was one of the guests at a ball given by a gentleman in Quebec; Captain Elmhirst was also present. I had no acquaintance with him, and certainly he had no cause of quarrel with me. During a dance I perceived that he constantly jostled me; but I had no suspicion that he did so intentionally. After a while I heard him say, when near me, "Now for a charge," when he rushed violently against me, throwing me and the lady with whom I was dancing against the grate. It appeared so improbable that this conduct was intended, that I still thought it was an accident, when later in the evening I was told that he had boasted that he had intentionally jostled me, saying to my informant, "I will teach that young Canadian manners."

When the party was about breaking up, I went up to him in the dressing-room and asked him what he meant by his behaviour towards me, and said that I had heard that he had boasted of having intentionally insulted me. He replied, "It is not the case, I did not do so," I replied, "I am quite satisfied with your denial, and do not wish to say anything more about it." I then turned to leave the room, when he called after me, saying, "I retract what I said, I did mean it." I then addressed him angrily and said that I would have satisfaction for his behaviour. He then said in a jeering tone, "Oh! I shall be delighted to see you to-morrow; it will give me extreme pleasure. (This he repeated several times.) Oh dear! What a damned funny fellow you are; you quite frighten me." I then left the room at the request of the gentleman of the house, in order to avoid any further altercation there.

In the morning, reflecting on the insult which had been offered to me, I determined to meet Captain Elmhirst, demand an apology, and chastise him if he refused it.

I took a light cane in my hand (the fragments of which I have still in my possession, and which many of my friends have seen), and waited in Lewis street until I met him; he was dressed in his military-coat. I was not aware that he was on duty; he did not say that he was; and he was alone. I asked him if he was prepared to apologise to me for his conduct of last night; he answered that he did not know what I meant. I said, "You know perfectly what I mean." He said, "I only spoke of it to two persons, a particular friend of mine and to a lady; give me your authority." I said, "That is not to the purpose, will you apologise to me?" He said, "Oh! I really do not know; call on me at the Club in an hour." I said, "I am not going to dance attendance on you; give me an answer at once. Will you apologise?" "No, I won't, most decidedly not." I then struck him with the cane, which broke at once, and I threw away what remained of it in my hand. He then struck me in the face with his fist, and an encounter followed which lasted five or six minutes, until he called upon the guard to arrest me. This finished the affair, and he went away pretty severely punished.

In the evening of that day, two of the officers of the 53rd, acting on behalf of Captain Elmhirst, called on the Judge of the Sessions and on the Recorder, and endeavored to obtain a warrant for my imprisonment that night; finding that the law did not authorize this proceeding, and having ascertained that the punishment for an assault was not sufficiently severe to meet their views, they abandoned *this* means of redress."

With the foregoing are a number of letters from officers of the Regiment demanding satisfaction from Mr. Lemeaurier for the insult presumed to be offered to the Regiment by his having struck Captain Elmhirst while in uniform. These letters plainly hint at a hostile meeting over the border; of the propriety or justice of settling these disputes by the duel we will say nothing—perhaps it is as good a way as any—but the spirit of the age is against it. Personally we would prefer it to the vulgarity of a street row. Duels of late years have not been very desperate affairs; and if we are to judge Captain Elmhirst by his conduct in the dispute we do not think it would be fatal in his case. However we need not mention a duel as that means of settling the difficulty was not proposed until after application had been made by the officers of the Regiment to have Mr. Lemeaurier arrested.

Judging the affair by what has been made public by the parties concerned, we are led to believe that while both parties are to blame the great fault lies with Captain Elmhirst, while the other gentleman should not have used his cane to an officer in uniform on duty. No greater insult than this could be offered and we are not astonished that the matter should be hotly taken up by the officers of the Regiment. It is to be regretted that a recounter of this kind could not be avoided, but when hot-headed young men presume upon imaginary advantages of position, nothing is more likely than that the consequences will be unpleasant.

The true gentleman will be careful to avoid giving offence, and if he should do so unintentionally he will be the first to apologise for in so doing there is nothing derogatory. We are sorry that the good feeling which prevails between the officers of Her Majesty's Army stationed in this country and the civilians should be interrupted, especially in a garrison like Quebec, where both should study to preserve the *entente cordiale*. A little less superciliousness on the one part, and less proneness to take offence on the other would in this instance have prevented a very painful occurrence, and we hope the lesson will not be thrown away upon either. British officers have always been remarkable for their gentlemanly and honorable bearing and we are grieved that so unseemly a dispute should place any of their number in a false position.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

"C. P.," Quebec.—Mr. McEachren of Toronto, supplies the best uniforms. Possibly he can procure you second hand articles if it is such you require. This correspondent says:—"I am sorry to say that the late order, changing the manual exercise, is not received by the officers or men of our Battalion very favorably." We agree with them; the manual requires a complete revision. The exercise for the short rifle is altogether unfit for the longer weapon.

CAPT. W., Sault Ste. Marie.—See another column: thanks. Numbers sent as requested.

"BOMBARDIER," Prescott.—We believe it has been in contemplation to form into one Artillery District the country lying between Kingston and the Province line. If such turn out to be the case the Prescott Batteries will come under the command of Colonel Forrest the remaining officers taking rank by seniority.

"ESSEX."—Lord Elcho's drill memorandum was published in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW on the 15th of June last, Vol. II. No. 24. Col. Macdonald's system was published in the *Volunteer Service Gazette* (England) in the early part of the year 1867. We understand he has kindly offered to send a copy of it to any volunteer officer applying for the same. His address is Edinburgh, Scotland. We have no doubt Col. Brunel will let you have a copy of his drill on application.

"A CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS," St. Johns, Que.—This correspondent says:—"A great number of Volunteer Captains want to know if, under the provisions of the new Act, they should enrol their companies and are unable to complete the required number, will the ballot be enforced to supply the deficiency

or will they be disbanded and a draft made for the whole company." The XXI clause of the new Act says:—"Commanding officers of all corps of Volunteer Militia shall be responsible that their corps respectively are kept up to the full strength; and in the event of failure of any corps to maintain such compliment of men for each respectively as Her Majesty may consider necessary for its efficiency, or of any corps becoming inefficient, Her Majesty may disband any corps of Volunteer Militia if considered necessary to do so."

"ENQUIRER," Simcoe.—Colonel Denison's work on "Modern Cavalry" can be procured from Messrs. Adam Stephenson & Co; Toronto.

"R. K.," Toronto.—The British system of skirmishing has undergone many changes during the last fourteen years; that at present practised is faulty in many respects. You are right—skirmishing is best taught and learned on broken and uneven ground. Level Parades are a humbug except for holiday and show purposes. Level and open ground is seldom or never the scene of actual battle in modern warfare.

"A. L.," Toronto.—The required number sent last week. Address changed.

"RECRUIT," Montreal.—You have lost your bet. There never was such a thing in the British army as "numbering from the left."

BOOK NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Leonard Scott, Publishing Company, New York. The current No. of the above valuable periodical has come to hand, and is as usual replete with interest and amusement. "Cornelius O'Dowd" is as pithy as ever. "Clever Women" is excellent, but the doggerel about "Irish Greivance" must have slipt in by a side wind. The near approach of the elections may account for this.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—John Dougall & Son, Montreal. This Canadian publication is rapidly rising in public favor. The present number contains a well executed portrait of the Rev. Morley Punshon, and several well written original and selected articles.

STATUTES OF ONTARIO.—We have to express our thanks for a copy of the above Statues.

OUR OLD CANADIAN HOME.—Song and Chorus Composed by E. P. Woodlawn. Published by A. & S. Nordheimier, Toronto. The Music is pretty and the words appropriate.

"When our fathers crossed the Ocean deep,
In the perilous days of yore,
They proudly planted Albion's flag
On our own Canadian shore.

And deeds that are hallowed in story
On that flag will ever remain,
And whenever it's unfurled for battle
T'will lead us to glory again."

As we anticipated General Grant has been elected to fill the Presidential chair during the next term of four years. All along we felt sure the Republicans would carry the elections, though it would have been a much closer fight if the Democrats had made a better choice of representatives. There can be no doubt but Grant's Government will be a strong one and command the respect of the nation at large. We hope under his administration the evils which have so long afflicted our neighbors will be overcome and peace and good will established among the now discontented factions of the great Republic.

As the Government of Ontario are congratulating themselves upon a large surplus of cash with which it appears they do not know what to do, we would, taking the hint given by our Toronto correspondent, advise the Ontario Rifle Association to endeavor to obtain a grant in aid of their funds. The members possess considerable influence and with the well known favor entertained by the Leader of the Local Assembly for every thing appertaining to the Volunteer movement, we have no doubt an application in this behalf would be favorably entertained. There is no way in which a little of the surplus million could be better expended, and we hope to see the idea taken up and acted upon without delay. In the present stagnation of the movement, owing to the change of the Militia law, the Force requires some encouragement, and that is best given by assisting the Rifle Associations in their endeavors to keep alive a manly and military spirit amongst the people. Let our friends in Toronto stir themselves now while the House is in session, and we feel pretty sure they will be successful.

DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER.—On the 27th ult., at his father's residence, Fitzroy, O., Sergt. Edward Pigott. The deceased was one of the first volunteers in the 42nd Brockville Batt., of which he had been a member for the last six years. On the occasion of the Fenian raid in June '66 he left his employment at Riviere du Moine and joined his company on their way to the front. He was greatly liked by his companions in arms and is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. He was buried with military honors at Fitzroy Harbor, and the funeral was largely attended; Captain O'Neil of Packenham, with a detachment of his company were present. Deceased was an active member of No. 4, Captain Fraser's company, which loses in him a sound patriot and an excellent soldier. Sergeant Pigott was the son of an old soldier who served for many years in different parts of the world.

The 18th Battalion, Kingston, possesses a fine Band under the direction of Mr. Hindmarsh who deserves great credit for the proficiency it has attained.

(Continued from page 7)

Caledonian Society, at which celebration of course the Pipers "Piped" their discordant music (?) to the delight of the Teutons of course but to other ears the Bagpipes are certainly a heavy infliction.

On Tuesday evening the Headquarters and remaining companies of the 16th Regt., embarked on board the Quebec boat *en route* for Halifax. The men wore their great coats and were played down to the wharf by the Bands of the 78th Highlanders, and 60th Rifles; hearty and lusty cheers being exchanged at their departure. They numbered about 350 men including officers.

Thomas R. Johnson accountant and estate agent, a highly educated and talented young man, of good family and connections, has been arrested on a charge of forgery on the complaint of Justice Aylwin, for having falsified a notarial deed.

The postal authorities are making a good thing out of American silver now taking American quarters at only 23cts. equivalent to 8 per cent. the small silver as usual submits to a share of 10 per cent. When are we to have a silver currency of our own in sufficient quantity for business requirements.

FROM SAULT STE. MARIE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Volunteer Infantry Company of this place was inspected on the 21st ult., by Lt. Col. R. Denison. The inspecting officer highly complimented them on their soldier-like bearing, excellent proficiency in drill, and the good order of their arms, accoutrements and clothing.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 7th inst., as follows:—

KINGSTON, O.—Lt. & Adj. F., \$2.
INVERARY, O.—Lt. W., \$2.

VOLUNTEER SUPPER.—Captain Crozier, No. 5 company, 15th Battalion, entertained his officers and men, and a number of guests at an oyster supper, at the Railway House, on Monday evening, Nov. 2nd.—The chair was occupied by Capt. Crozier, on his right were Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Dr. Burdett, Major Bowell and Capt. Wills, and on the left Dr. Lister, Capt. Simpson, 16th Batt. The vice chair by Lieut. Lister, supported on the right by N. B. Falkiner, Esq., and David Robertson, Esq., and on the left by Capt. Hambly, etc. There were about sixty present. After the excellent supper, provided by Mr. Borridale, the usual loyal toasts were given from the Chair, and Vice chair, and responded to by speech, song, and band. The conviviality of the evening was kept up until about 12 o'clock, every one being remarkably well pleased. Capt. Crozier's company is the first, we understand, in the 15th Battalion that was filled under the new Militia Law, and we congratulate him upon having a full company of

good men. The band of the 15th, which was present, is improving rapidly under its teacher, and play remarkably well. We hope they will persevere until they are equal to any in the Province.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

GRAND TRUNK RIFLES.—The two companies, Nos. 7 and 8, of the 3rd Battalion of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, stationed at Belleville, were inspected on Thursday last Oct. 29th, by Lieut.-Col. Gallwey, Brigade Major. Parade was formed, by Capt. Nunn, at 10 a. m., in marching order, each company showing nearly its full strength. The men looked remarkably well with their water bottles and haversacks on, and their great coats strapped to their backs. Col. Gallwey was received with a general salute, and afterwards proceeded to examine the arms very minutely. No evolutions were performed. The inspecting officer expressed himself highly gratified with the state of the rifles and accoutrements, and stated that the object of his visit was not so much to inspect the men as the arms. He said that Col. Brydges had desired him to tell them that he hoped to have the pleasure of seeing them before the snow was on the ground. The parade was then handed over to Capt. Murphy, and a march to town took place. The stalwart appearance of the men rather surprised our towns-people, some of whom thought they were regulars, coming, at last, to take up their quarters here. On their return to the station, refreshments were served to the men, and the officers entertained Col. Gallwey to lunch.—*Intelligencer.*

On Tuesday evening a detachment from the 100th Regiment arrived here from Montreal by train to join the R. C. Rifle Regiment. The 100th being under orders for Ireland, any soldiers who made a desire for it were transferred to the R. C. Rifles, by which means they remain in Canada, which to very many of them is their home.—*Kingston Whig.*

Mr. H. Racey of Brantford, has in his possession an old relic of bygone ages. It is the sword which George III. presented to Captain Joseph Brant, the celebrated Chief of the Six Nation Indians, and is quite a curiosity. The hilt and sheath are a little worn, but the blade is in a good state of preservation.

ANNUAL DINNER.—The officers of the 37th Battalion, Haldimand Rifles, held their Annual Dinner at York, when, we are glad to learn, there was a good attendance—including Colonel Villiers and Major Schofield. Everything passed off in the best style, giving general satisfaction. The new Militia Bill was discussed, and although many of its sections were condemned, yet all the officers present agreed to enroll under it, and advise their men to do likewise, which we believe they pretty generally will do. They also decided to have a Rifle Match next spring, and appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements. Well done, gallant 37th.—*Sachem.*

We understand that the War Office authorities have appointed J. Macgregor Grant, Esq., Royal Engineer Department, to the Survey for the Nova Scotia District. This is the first appointment of the kind that has been made in the colony.—*Hx. Colonist.*

HOW GENERAL PRIM ENTERED SPAIN.

A Gibraltar correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

I have learnt that General Prim left Southampton in a steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and reached Gibraltar on the morning of the 7th. He was disguised as a valet, and travelled in the suite of a Swedish count. He was accompanied by another *emigre*, who was his fellow-servant. During the voyage the pseudo-valet remained in the back-ground, but other passengers have since recollected that, when off their guard, master and man appeared to be on strange terms of intimacy. On embarking at Southampton the Count complained in strong terms of the second class accommodation, and insisted on his valet being furnished with a cabin in the saloon. A steamer awaited the arrival of the mail from Southampton, to which General Prim and his friends were transhipped at once without going on shore. Had he landed, great risk would have been incurred, as he is well known in this fortress. The same evening, the vessel in which the conspirators were embarked proceeded to Cadiz. I believe they were anxiously expected, and that same night were taken round to all the men-of-war lying in Cadiz Bay, in order to announce by their actual presence the good news of their arrival. By some means or other rumours of the expected visit of Prim had got abroad at Cadiz on the 17th, and that evening threatening demonstrations were made by the populace. These were suppressed by the authorities, the streets were cleared, and next morning the military governor took over the Government, proclaiming the town in a state of siege. Cadiz was very restless throughout that morning, but about noon the action taken by the fleet put an end to all uncertainty. The ships lying in Cadiz Bay were the ironclads *Villa de Madrid*, the *Saragoza*, and *Tetuan*, the war steamers *Isabella II.*, *Vulcano*, and *Ferrol*, and the gunboats *Edetana* and *Ligera*. About 1 p. m. the whole of these, under the command of Capt. Topete (Brigadier-Commanding the Squadron), formed across the bay and closed the port. This act was followed by a salute of twenty-one guns fired by all the men-of-war the crews manning yards and cheering vociferously. The excitement on shore naturally grew apace. Soon news arrived that Cadiz had been cut off from Seville by the destruction of the railway bridge at San Fernando. The telegraphic communication was also interrupted. Heavy rain fell during the afternoon, and the streets were deserted, but during the night the insurgents carried out their purpose. A large party of citizens collected in the cotton factories of Balon, whence a deputation, headed by Senors Sanchez, Mira, Bolonos, Haurie, and Guerra, proceeded to the barracks of San Roque and Santa Elena, where the regiment "Cantabria" was quartered. The soldiers were called upon to pronounce, and responded unanimously. From that moment Cadiz was in the hands of the revolutionists. Generals Prim and Topete landed at about six a. m. on the 19th, and took formal possession of Cadiz in the name of the revolution. Both Prim and Topete had addressed manifestoes to the public before the rising was effected. These were followed by a proclamation signed by General Prim appointing a Provisional Government.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The disasters which have befallen the cause of Queen Isabella naturally find more sympathy in the French journals according to the intensity of their political bias. Thus the *Moniteur* endeavours to disparage Serrano's victory and to modify the situation as far as known facts will permit. The semi-official *Constitutionnel* is quite alive to the reality of the position of Isabella and her Government. It recognises the fact of the Queen taking refuge in France, and having arrived at Hentage on her way to Pau. That journal adds in a plaintive tone—"No one will be taken by surprise at this news. When the example of disobedience and want of discipline is given by those who are entrusted with power, when the representatives and national defenders of the monarchical principle become negligent of duty, and suffer the dignity of the throne to be assailed, there is no longer any hope that on the day when the monarchy is in danger the props of the dynasty will remain firm. But let us be under no delusion as to the actual character of the insurrection. It is before a military and aristocratic rebellion that Queen Isabella has fallen, and not in consequence of a national rising. The people had little or nothing to do with the events of the last eight days. They left everything to the generals and the heads of parties, and made no decisive movement one way or the other. The first act is played. Who will be bold enough to predict the nature of the denouement?" In the meantime the *Siecle* and others of the Liberal journals make no secret of their satisfaction at the issue of this short and decisive struggle. Upon the whole, the feeling prevailing in Paris is one of congratulation at the triumph of the revolution, but there is evidently great uncertainty as to the course which events will hereafter take, and a certain admixture of fear and doubt on this head obviously tends to check the degree of exhilaration which would otherwise be felt at the overthrow of a corrupt Government and political system. A Liberal journal, whose sympathies for the insurgents have been emphatic and undisguised, concludes a short review of late events thus:—"Well, the revolution triumphs. From this day the Spanish people hold their destinies in their own hands. In this solemn hour, which will be blessed in the memory of nations for the joy which has been given to everybody, we have no advice to offer to the conquerors. They have been energetic and moderate in the struggle. They will know how to exercise the same qualities in victory."

Several French men of war have been dispatched to the coast to assist any French subjects who may require it, but with the distinct understanding that their commanders are by no means to interfere with the progress of events.

CAPTAIN MONCRIEFF'S INVENTION.

The London *Times* says:—We published yesterday the account of a second series of experiments on what, to all appearance, is the most important artillery invention of modern times. It may be briefly described as a device for rendering the heaviest guns absolutely invisible and unapproachable, except at the actual instant of firing; and

even then nothing is to be seen but the gun itself, the men who work it and the whole machinery remaining completely protected. Like all great inventions, it is supremely simple in principle, though the highest mechanical skill must have been called into play in developing it. To take a homely illustration, let the reader imagine a child's rocking-horse with a toy rifleman mounted on the tail; let him suppose that the rockers are weighted in front, so that the natural position of the horse is with its head down and its heels in the air. The rifleman on its tail will then be raised above the body of the horse, and may be supposed to be peering above a parapet or hillock in order to fire his rifle. Let it be supposed that the force of the recoil is communicated to the horse; it rolls back on its rockers into a level position, the seat of the rifleman is lowered, and he again becomes concealed behind the ground in front of him. In this position he is fixed by a catch until his rifle is again loaded. The catch is then set free, and he rolls up again to fire another shot, and again to recoil into safety. The rifleman in this illustration corresponds to the 7-inch or 12-inch Woolwich gun; the rockers of the rocking-horse are the "elevators" mentioned in the descriptions we have published. In this simple conception lies the substance of the invention, and the reader, we think, will have no difficulty in following us in the deductions we proceed to draw.

The first effect of this discovery is that any gun may be placed anywhere, so as to be absolutely impregnable to horizontal firing. Hitherto, if a gun was to be brought into action it has been necessary to provide for it a platform at least on level with the surface of the ground. The gun and the gunners must, therefore, either be wholly unprotected, in which case the gun is said to be mounted *en barbette*, or a wall of some sort must be built up in front to protect them, and a hole pierced in the wall for the gun to fire through. In practice it has been found excessively difficult to provide a wall of sufficient strength to afford complete protection. The hole in the wall or the *embrasure*, is always a weak point. At the best, it affords a convenient mark for the enemy's aim, and, being of necessity funnel-shaped, it not only admits his projectiles, but actually assists their entry. But by Captain Moncreiff's invention the gun and gunners are placed below ground. The gun rolls up above the mouth of a pit to deliver its charge, and then sinks again. One lookout man, whose head it would always be easy to conceal, is sufficient to give information to the men in the pit, and to direct the whole movement of the gun: There is, therefore, no need of a wall, for there remains nothing to protect, nothing for the enemy to fire at, nothing even for him to see. His projectiles will either fly safe over the head of the pit, or pitch harmlessly into the ground around it. The reader must next be reminded that we are at present spending incalculable sums in providing the protective walls to which we refer, and into rendering our *embrasures* as safe as possible. The various iron shields which have been so ingeniously constructed and so successfully destroyed are simply devices for this purpose, and be it understood that the Millwall shield, which has beaten the Gibraltar, is offered by the contractor at the modest cost of a thousand pounds for every gun protected. Now, Captain Moncreiff has, in all probability, rendered us absolutely independent of these elaborate and costly constructions so far as regards land fortifications.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Cologne Gazette* gives the following particulars, "according to the most trustworthy accounts," relative to the extent to which the various armies of Europe are now provided with breech-loaders: In the North German army the infantry of the line and the guard are all armed with needle-guns, of which there is also a sufficient supply for the reserve and for the garrisons. The arming of the whole of the landwehr with converted needle guns was also decided upon last June. Of the South German troops those of Hesse, Baden and Wurtemberg are all armed with the needle-gun, while Bavaria only began a few months ago to supply the Werner gun to her army. Austria had armed 300,000 men with the converted Wanzel last July. The whole of the French army may be regarded as being supplied with the Chassepot since last spring. In Belgium the Albini gun is to be in the hands of every soldier of the line by the 1st of October. In Italy thirty-two battalions of bersaglieri were armed last July with a rifle similar to the Prussian needle-gun, with slight modifications. The English army has, since the beginning of the year, carried the Snider. The arming of the Danish army with the Remington rifle is also complete; and Russia makes the greatest efforts to hasten the supply to her troops of Carlen needle-guns. Of the other States, Holland, Sweden, Roumania and Servia have only just introduced breech-loaders into their respective armies, while in Turkey, Spain and Portugal the soldiers still carry the old musket.

THE BATTLE OF ALCOLEA.

By the arrival of the wounded from the armies of Andalusia we have received better information as to the conflict at Alcolea, and most of the papers contain some particulars of the battle. The accounts are not in all respects entirely similar, but all seem to agree that the loss inflicted upon the royal forces by the artillery and breech-loaders of the troops of Serrano was something terrible. Its severity was increased by the circumstance that the royal force at first fell into a trap which had been prepared for them. At least so I gather from the conflicting accounts which have come under my notice. When the troops under the command of General Novaliches made the attack the vanguard of Serrano's army, acting under instructions, retired before them, and commenced what looked like a retreat.—The royal forces, animated by the apparent discomfiture of their adversaries, pressed on towards the positions which they already regarded as their own. Serrano's artillery was, however, so placed as to command the bridge; and while the royal forces were engaged in crossing it his batteries poured upon them a most destructive fire, which was well supported by the infantry regiments. The royal forces thrice advanced to the attack, and were thrice driven back by the superiority of the artillery and musketry fire of their antagonists. It was, I believe, while directing and animating the third and last assault that General Novaliches was wounded; and his wound was so serious as at once to render impossible the continuance of his direction of the engagement. Nearly the whole of his chin was shot

away, and there have been repeated reports as to his death. These reports have as yet no foundation; but he is at present lying at Pinto in a very precarious condition.—The wounding of Novaliches and the desertion of several regiments of the royal army (of which I have already informed you) assured the victory of the revolutionary forces; and had General Serrano pressed on he might of course, have annihilated that portion of the Queen's army which remained faithful. Such a step was unnecessary and would perhaps have been unjustifiable. At all events it was not the one which commended itself to the Duke de la Torre.—When he learned that Novaliches was wounded, and saw how completely his adversaries were at his mercy, he generously suspended the combat, and only busied himself in the removal of the dead and the relief of the wounded.

FALLEN MONARCHIES.—Arbitrary government may have brief snatches of supreme satisfaction, but in the long run it does not answer. Power resting on the broad basis of constitutional government escapes the shocks which hurl down the fabric of despotism. A liberal contemporary at Paris reminds us that Queen Isabella is the last of a long train of sovereigns who, within half a century, have, through disregard of the true source of stability, fallen from power, or have lost a considerable portion of their territories. Napoleon was finally deposed in June, 1815, his brothers Jerome and Joseph, and Murat, King of Naples, having fallen before. The Bourbon monarchy of Spain, hardly in its seat, lost its American colonies, and Ferdinand VII. was only maintained by the French expedition of 1823. Iturbide, the Emperor of Mexico, disappeared in 1824. In 1830 Greece was lost to Turkey, and the same year saw the fall of the Dey of Algiers and Charles X. The King of Holland lost half his States, now the kingdom of Belgium, and the Duke of Brunswick was driven from his principality by his irritated subjects. Three years later Don Miguel, King of Portugal, was compelled to yield the crown to Donna Maria, daughter of Don Pedro, who was left with the Brazils. In 1848 Europe was covered with the wrecks of monarchies or dynasties. Louis Philippe was a refugee, the Emperor of Austria abdicated to save his throne, Pius IX. fled from Rome, and for a moment Hungary was lost to Austria. In 1855 the Czar Nicholas, checked on the road to Constantinople, died of chagrin and wounded self-love. In 1859 the Duke of Modena, the Duchess of Parma, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany were struck out of the list of reigning princes; and a few months afterwards Francis II. left Naples at one side as Garibaldi entered it at the other. In 1862 King Otho was expelled from Greece by a bloodless insurrection. In 1866 Austria passed through a terrible trial, and the empire was only saved by the abandonment of Venice. The same year witnessed the upsetting by Prussia of the throne of Hanover, Nassau, Brunswick, and Electoral Hesse, none of which were rooted in the affections of the people; while in the distant country of Mexico the unfortunate Maximilian came to a mournful end. During all this time the *Siecle* reminds us constitutional monarchies were safe, and England, Sweden, Belgium, and Portugal were untouched by the waves of revolution. The popular governments have certainly the best of the review. —*Express*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Post* says the candidates for seats in the new Parliament comprise 116 naval officers.

We understand that Her Majesty has directed the name of Major-General Mackirdy to be placed on the list of general officers receiving rewards for distinguished and meritorious services.

A young girl, possessing a beautiful head of hair, cut it off and sent it to Cardinal Antonelli, the proceeds to be devoted "To buying a Pontifical Zouave," *i. e.*, inducing a man to enlist in the Pope's army.

RIFLES FOR KINGSTON.—On the 27th ult., 2,000 Snider rifles were despatched to Kingston. It is reported that two military districts are to be malagamated—which would remove one Major General and staff from command.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.—We understand the detachment of the Rifle Brigade, at present stationed here, is under orders for Quebec. We presume this is in consequence of the decision to reduce the force in the colonies. The 8th of next month is the date fixed for their departure.—*Cobourg Star*.

A novel principle is to be applied in naval warfare. Experiments are being made at Antwerp to fortify the river Scheldt by a line of torpedoes to be exploded by an electrical current. The time for exploding them is to be determined by a *cambra obscura*. When the ship arrives over the line of the torpedoes it will cast an inverted image, and the electrical current will then be applied.

ANOTHER ARMOUR-PLATED VESSEL TO BE BUILT ON THE CLYDE.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Messrs Napier, or Glasgow, have taken the contract to build the armour-plated ship *Hotspur*, for the Admiralty. She is to be covered with plates of 11 inches thick and the total weight is to be 1000 tons. The price at which Messrs. Napier have agreed to build the ship is £40 per ton dead weight, or about £45 10s. builder's measurement.

The following story was told about the Turkish troubles, just before the outbreak of the Crimean war. A Russian General arrived at Constantinople, to have an interview with the Turkish Pasha. Entering the presence, he found the Pasha seated on a divan arrayed in the habit of a Turk; but the two had no sooner cast eyes upon each other, than the following dialogue ensued.—Russian General—What! is that you, Sandy Macpherson? Turkish Pasha—Eh! Jock Macdonald, who'd hae thoct o' meeting you here.

There is joy in the artillery department at Berlin. After having so long yielded the palm to Armstrong, Krupp, it is asserted, has at length defeated his rival. Early this summer a competitive trial of the two guns was held in the artillery ground at Tegel, near Berlin, when the native product came off second best. Great consternation prevailed at the time, and the King, the Princes and Princesses who had come to witness the triumph of the Prussian weapon, rode not best pleased home. Since then an improvement, the nature of which has not inspired has been introduced, and, it seems, most successfully. At the trial, which has just come off, Krupp's 72-pounder smashed the nine-inch plates—said to be the strongest in use—at each round. What, then, must his guns of more formidable calibre accomplish if re-modelled on the new pattern?

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Ottawa, 6th November, 1868.

HEAD QUARTERS,

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, viz:

An Infantry Company at Fox River, County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
A. C. Dupuis, Esquire.

Captain Gilbert E. Michaud, of the Port Joli Infantry Company, having held a First Class Military School Certificate at the time of his appointment, is now confirmed temporarily in his rank from that date.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
D. A. G. Militia.

THE PARIS CREW.—A telegram from St. John's, N. B., dated Oct. 27th, says: "The Paris Crew arrived this evening from Springfield, and had a most enthusiastic reception. The city was nearly covered with flags, and almost the entire population turned out to witness their arrival. Every window along the line of route was filled with ladies, and for a time business was almost entirely suspended. The volunteer artillery turned out in uniform and fired a salute as the steamer came up to the wharf. The subscription lists for the \$2,000 testimonial was filled yesterday."



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 1st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given and conferred by the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 8, intitled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue,"

His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in addition to the Ports mentioned in the 19th clause of the Order in Council of 27th April, 1868, as the Ports from which goods subject to duties of Excise shall be exported in Bond, the following Ports shall be, and they are hereby constituted Ports for the above mentioned purpose, viz:

The Port of Pictou—Nova Scotia.

The Port of Miramichi—New Brunswick

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.



Intercolonial Railway.

T O C O N T R A C T O R S .

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

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

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

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

SANDFORD FLEMING
Chief Engineer.

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



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

23rd day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 10th section of the Act passed during the late Session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 44, intitled: "An Act to amend the Act of the present Session, intitled: "An Act imposing duties of Customs with the tariff of duties payable under it," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to approve of the following additional Regulations respecting Drawbacks claimed on the exportation of goods under the said 10th section of the Act above referred to, viz:—

REGULATIONS.

1st. Goods having been entered for duty and having passed into the hands of the Importer, in cases where said goods are found not to be the goods ordered, notice of such fact may be given to the Collector of Customs at the Port of Entry, within one month of the date of such entry, accompanied by a request for leave to return the said goods to the place and party where and from whom the same were purchased, and that the duties paid thereon be refunded; whereupon the Collector having verified the statement of the Importer, and having ascertained that the package to be exported is a whole package, and that its contents are identically the same as originally entered for duty, shall report the same to the Department, and the Minister of Customs shall thereupon issue an order to the Collector to refund the duties upon due proof of exportation; Provided that if such goods are not actually exported within one month from the date of such order it shall be void and of no effect.

2nd. Whereas cases frequently arise for which no general order or regulation is provided, in which goods upon which duty has been paid require to be exported, and injury or hardship may be endured by Importers, to the disadvantage of the general commercial interests of the Dominion, unless some means of redress be provided.—It is therefore ordered that in all such special cases, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Customs to consider the grounds and examine the merits of each application, and make such order thereupon subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the relief of the parties, and consistent with the interest and security of the revenue.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

23rd day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Cap. 6, of the Act 31st Vic. Sec. 10, sub-sec. 5, that "the Governor in Council may make such regulations as may be considered advisable for the appointment of Suffrance Wharves and Warehouses at which goods arriving by vessels in transit to other Ports or confined to certain days of departure, may be landed and afterwards stored before entry;" And whereas it is expedient that the accommodation so contemplated should be afforded in all cases where the same may be found necessary,—His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority of the said recited Act has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that on application to the Minister of Customs by the owner or master of any Packet Steamer, or other vessel being a regular trader, specifying the name and tonnage of the said steamer or other vessel, the general time of her arrival and departure, and the ports between which she is accustomed to sail, and designating the wharf at which she is accustomed to land and the building in which it is proposed to store her cargo, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Customs to declare the said wharf and building to be a suffrance wharf and warehouse for the purposes of the Act, and to authorize the Collector of the port to grant a warrant of license, for a specified time, to the Master of such steamer or other vessel to land his cargo, store the same at the wharf and in the building so declared to be a suffrance wharf and warehouse, without previous entry, the said Master having previously executed a bond to the Crown in such penal sum as the said Master of Customs may consider equitable, but not less than one thousand dollars, providing that the said Master will not fail to leave in the hands of the Landing Officer or other Officer of Customs appointed for the purpose, a report of the contents of his vessel for each voyage, and that he will in all respects conform to the requirements of the Act in such case, and will use his utmost diligence to prevent any infraction thereof by any persons arriving at such port in his vessel.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

The Merchants' Protective Union

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway [Box 2,566,] New-York.
August 19th 1868.

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Aug. 12, 1868.

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(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.

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Prescott, April 29th 1868. 14-1f

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

Hunter Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers.

Ottawa.

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

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

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Ottawa, Oct. 12

43-1f

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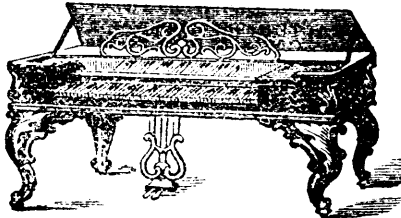
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