

The 15th Battalion, the camp of which is situated nearest town, was first visited. On his arrival, the inspecting officer was received with the customary general salute, after which the Battalion was put through a number of review evolutions, and inspected in a thorough and searching manner, the splendid band of the Battalion meanwhile performing a number of airs. After this duty was satisfactorily performed, the Inspector proceeded to the camp of the 49th Battalion, which, after thorough inspection, was put through the manual.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, by which time the inspection was completed, the 15th came up, and the two Battalions proceeded to a field on the farm of S. Gilbert, Esq., where they were exercised in skirmishing order, which was well executed, considering the short time which the men have been in camp. After these movements had been completed, both Battalions were formed in close column and Colonel Robertson-Koss delivered the following address:

*Col. Campbell, Col. Brown, Officers and Men of the 15th and 49th Battalions:*

I have great pleasure in meeting you here on the present occasion, and I have also great pleasure in having it in my power to report favorably to the Department concerning the manner in which the drill has been performed. I will also report to the Department in favor of procuring better clothing and accoutrements. The regulations at present governing these articles are not satisfactory, but I hope that when we meet together next year, the men will be supplied with a better turn out in all respects.

I would impress on the officers and men the great importance of keeping the arms clean and in an efficient condition. A great difficulty is that the men have the arms in their hands for but a few days in the year. The rest of the time they remain in the armories, where they are liable to rust. Each man should take special care of his own arms, however. I have only to mention this, I feel sure, to have it attended to. A soldier's arms should be like his honor, bright and un tarnished; and the men of these fine Battalions would not like a stain on their honor, therefore they will take care of their arms. Not less important than the possession of good arms is to know how to use them. For this I recommend constant target practices as the most available means. Lately the Department has granted sums of money—small sums, I may say—to be distributed as prizes for the highest aggregate score at target practice. Two of the prizes are for each Battalion. Fighting nowadays, is determined by rapid and good shooting.

I would also impress on commanding officers the desirability of not harassing their men while in camp with the old cumbersome movements which were considered so necessary in the days of our fathers, such as marching past in slow time, and so forth. If a Battalion knows how to advance and retreat steadily besides a few brigade movements, it is quite sufficient. These movements are not difficult to learn, and can be acquired in a few days. There is no difficulty in knowing how to fight; it only requires a little common sense. And, if called upon to turn out to fight, you will not be without comrades in arms to back you up. We have 75 infantry and rifle companies, 10 field batteries, all of the most efficient description, and a number of excellent batteries. The whole foot up to not less than 45,000 men. At the time of the Fenian scare in May, 10,000 troops were called out, and 13,000 offered within forty-eight hours.

General shooting has increased immensely

within the year past, and we now number in the ranks of the Volunteer Battalions some as excellent shots as are to be found in the world.

Next year, I hope we shall have a large general camp for the district, when I hope to have the honor of taking command for a few days, and then we can go through the movements and drill systematically. I will not trespass any further on your time at present, but will propose three hearty cheers for the Queen.

The cheers called for were heartily given, also three for the Adjutant General, and the Battalions returned to camp, the bands leading and playing alternately. The Officers and the Adjutant General subsequently messed together.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

#### FROM FORT GARRY.

The special of the Toronto *Telegraph* telegraphs the following:

FORT GARRY, VIA ST. CLOUD, MINN., Sept. 6.—Things are all quiet here and no word of Riell. It is generally supposed he has gone to Pembina, as the mail carriers met him at Berofshing river on Wednesday night.

The first brigade of the 69th Rifles leave here on Monday, the 29th inst.

There is no word of Lt. Governor Archibald's arrival.

The loyalists have made no demonstration here at all, and many look rather shaky.

Nos. 5 and 6 Companies of the Ontario Volunteers have just arrived. Amongst the officers are Major Wainwright, Paymaster Morrie, Quartermaster Armstrong, Rev. Mr. Patterson, Captains S. McDonald and Herchmer. The officers and men are all well.

A large number of Indians are about.

We just learn by telegraph that the English ironclad steamship *Captain* (said to be the best in the English navy) has been lost off Cape Finistro with all on board, numbering 500 souls. Captain Cowper Coles, Lord Northbrook, and a son of Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, were on board and went down in her.

It will be seen by a reference to the Advertisement of Mr. N. McEachren, Military Tailor, Toronto, on our last page, that he has been obliged (no doubt from the increased cost of the material in England occasioned by the war now waging between France and Prussia) to increase the price of Blue Serge Jackets from \$7 to \$8, and Artillery Forage Caps from \$7 to \$8.

#### CANAL THROUGH CANADIAN TERRITORY.

The Collingwood *Bulletin*, in its last issue, gives an account of the escape of two Canadian prisoners from the steamer *Chicora* during her passage down the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, who claimed the protection of the stars and stripes. They succeeded in creating considerable sympathy with the Americans while a well known magistrate espoused their cause and made a demand upon the officials at the Sault for the prisoner's property, which had been entrusted to the constable by the committing magistrate Mr. Van Norman at Thunder Bay. The American magistrate having failed to intimidate the Canadian authorities, returned in a towering rage, threatening to "tie up" the *Chicora* on her next trip. This same individual had figured very conspicuously in the former canal troubles and though he did

not carry out his threat of tying up the steamer, the incident shows the necessity of a canal through our own territory. The prisoners were charged with larceny, and sent to the nearest gaol to await their trial at the first court of competent jurisdiction. We wish the Americans at the Sault joy of their new friends. The *Bulletin* thus speaks of the necessity of a canal on the Canadian side, and we cordially endorse its sentiments:

Let our government at once enter upon the work of securing communication between our great lakes independent of a foreign power and above foreign control. Our peace and security as a nation join with the growing trade of the Nor'-West in demanding this thoroughfare for our vessels, in peacoor in war, whether carrying military stores or ordinary merchandise.

ANNEXATION AS VIEWED BY A YANKEE.—A correspondent of the *Witness* writing from a Western State, argues as follows against annexation:

"You Canadians will commit a big blunder if you go for annexation to the States; for, 1st, you have a better and cheaper government, smaller taxation, your rights and liberties (to individuals I mean) are much better protected. 2nd, Although you don't go ahead so fast, it appears to me your farmers take better care of what they make, save it, and take much more enjoyment than we do; and there is more love of 'Old Homestead,' and desire to settle their children around them. We have no love of locality and little of kindred. 3rd, As to our driving you into annexation by withholding reciprocity, I am astonished any one should be gulled by such a transparent fallacy. It is your interest to give free trade, for you only punish your own citizens if you put a tax on what they wish to purchase abroad. On the other hand, the States punish their own citizens much more than they do you by their protective policy. You have plenty of territory. Why should not this be offered in 160 acre lots to settlers, and come up sides with the States, or even outside them? I believe Canada and the States will flourish better separate, and be a benefit to each other in maintaining a good natured emulation.

TARGET PRACTICE.—We are in receipt of a communication from "Cylindro conoidal" giving us the following result of the practice of the musketry staff 69th regiment, (five men) at the Beauport Camp:

	Average.
1st period 20 rounds.....	60.40
Per centage 1st class.....	100.00
Volley firing.....	30.40
Figure of Merit.....	190.00

All five became marksmen. The highest score made in 2nd and 1st classes (40 rounds fired,) was 104 points. We are delighted to chronicle such skilled handling of the Martini Henry, and trust that the gallant 69th will maintain their averages at the coming rifle match, but we assure them that meeting the marksmen of the Quebec Volunteers, they have no mean opponents.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

#### REMITTANCES

Receipts on subscription to the *VOLUNTEER* REVIEW up to Saturday the 10th inst.:—  
STELLA.—Capt. R. Patterson, \$2.  
GAMING.—(Per Agent)—Major Jones, \$4,  
INVERARY.—Lieut. Wolf, \$2.