

and with the remainder of the baggage, started on their way home, covered by the troops from an imaginary attack made along their front. This would have been an important field day had none but regular troops taken part in it, but when we remember that out of the 13,000 men engaged no less than ten regiments, or between 7000 and 8000 were Militia, many of whom had never carried a soldier's pack on their backs or pitched a tent in their lives, it becomes doubly interesting as the first real venture on the experiments which are the objects of the manoeuvres, one of the most vitally important of which is to determine whether it be possible to work up at short notice material which is comparatively raw with that already thoroughly manufactured into soldiers. The result so far is highly favourable. The flying column out to-day comprised all the Militia in camp, batteries of Horse and Field Artillery, Cavalry, Guards, and Infantry regiments, detachments of the Central Corps—in fact, it was a compact little army of defence, and only wanted a few crack companies of volunteers to make it complete. All the infantry carried their packs, and also, except those Militia regiments who had no bottles, their water for drinking, though, had they known how much was coming down from the skies, they might perhaps have left these behind. The start of the Militia regiments was left entirely to themselves, with the notification that the advanced guards were expected to be on the ground at 8-30 a. m. The whole force was divided into three columns, and arrived punctually by three routes. The right column was commanded by Major-General Maxwell, C. B.; the centre by Major-General Lysons, C. B.; and the left by Major-General Carey, C. B. Sir Hope Grant commander in chief.

(To be continued.)

RIFLE MATCHES.

AT ST. GEORGE, N. B.

The Competition for the silver cake basket given by Capt McGee, of No. 9 Battery, to his corps, was fired for on Monday, Oct. 9th, and won by Gunner Jesse Milliken. Ranges 200, 300, and 400 yards. We subjoin a list of the scores from forty points upwards. Gunner Jesse Milliken, 46 points; Capt. McGee, 43; Gunner W. S. Clinch and Sergt. Guy Clinch, 40 points each. Also the competition of Capt McGee's Battery for the Government prize and badge, and Major Jago's prize of \$5.00, took place the same day and resulted in Gunner Milliken winning the first and Gunner Clinch the second prizes. We also subjoin a list of the scores from 50 points upwards. Ranges 200, 400, and 600 yards. Capt. McGee, 49; Gunner Milliken, 49; Clinch 46; A. J. McGee, 43; Sergt Clinch 42, and Gunner Mooney 40 points. In both of these competitions Capt McGee fired for practice, without laying claim to either of the above mentioned prizes. The rest of the competitors made good shooting.—*St. Croix Courier.*

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 21st, inst.

POPULAR POINT, MANITOBA.—Capt. Geo. Newcomb, \$2.

(Per Agent.)

NEAFORD, ONT.—Late Lieut J. A. Caswell, \$5.

LOUGHBOROUGH, ONT.—Major Jas. Wood, \$2.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Lt-Col. Harwood, D.A.G., \$2.

There was a ludicrous embassament in Peru some time ago. A Russian war steamer arriving at Callao saluted the Peruvian fleet which was anchored in the bay. To the chagrin of the Russian commander the compliment was received in silence. After waiting for some time to see if the omission would be repaired, he demanded an explanation. This promptly came in the statement that "the Peruvian navy had been disarmed by order of the President." In a word, there was not a gun left on board the fleet. The object of the President in thus stripping the ships of their armament was not set forth.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

England has responded to the cry for aid from America; a large meeting was held in London and £10,000 sterling subscribed in a few minutes.

The health of Her Majesty continues to improve.

Mr. Gladstone has been holding forth to the people of Aberdeen on the Home rule question in Ireland which he stigmatizes as an attempt to dismember the empire, to which he says he is bitterly opposed, but as he is as changeable as a weather-cock no reliance can be placed on his utterances.

The crew of the *Megeera* have reached Australia in safety.

Affairs progress rapidly in France; public loans are taken up at once showing that the prosperity of the country is untouched.

A meeting of the German and Austrian Kaisers is reported to come off again shortly; it would seem that the Russian is the disquieting element at present and it is probable that a fight may be in the perspective.

The events of the day in the United States are, the Chicago fire, the New York frauds and the opening of the European Railroad. The fires have scarcely been extinguished before the process of re-construction has commenced, business begins to revive and all other matters are arranging themselves.

The people of New York are fully determined to push the investigation into the frauds under which they have suffered so severely.

General Grant and the Governor General of the Dominion, Lord Lisgar, have met at Bangor, for the purpose of celebrating the opening of the European and North American Railway, which event came off with great demonstration on the 18th.

Some excitement has been occasioned in Gloucester and Massachusetts generally by the escape of the *E. A. Horton* schooner, which had been captured by a Dominion cruiser and was detained at Guysboro', awaiting adjudication; she was stolen from her moorings by her officers and crew and was said to be pursued by an armed vessel, this called forth the request for intervention to prevent her recapture which has been solved by the arrival of the vessel at Gloucester, and this was the cause of an ovation for what at best is nothing better than a breach of law. The Dominion Government will doubtless reclaim the vessel and the

skipper had better keep clear of British ports for the next seven years if he don't want to spend a term in a British penitentiary.

The only subjects agitating the Dominion are the Fenian raid on Manitoba and the despatch of a reinforcement to our garrison there. The prompt action of Lieut.-Governor Archibald and the loyal response of the people removed all fear of danger. The equally prompt action of our militia authorities showed how it was intended to meet the contingency if the necessity should unhappily have required extreme measures.

The harvests have been gathered in and we have had the first snow of the season on the 18th.

Many distinguished Englishmen have visited the Dominion lately, amongst whom are the Right Rev. Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of Litchfield and Mr. Gurney, Recorder of London.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—You will see by the contents of this letter that the trouble of Manitoba is not at an end, and far from it; I am of opinion that it will be not only a great trouble but a great expense of money to the Dominion. My opinion does not amount to anything; I will only relate to you a fact which occurred on the 5th inst.; at or about five o'clock, a.m., a detachment of Fenians, well armed with breech loaders and plenty of ammunition, under command of Generals O'Neil, Curley and Donnelly, himself having been wounded in the raid of 1870, and lastly Mr. Donoghue, for guide, took possession of the English Fort, that is the Hudson's Bay Company's post near Pembina; they made prisoners of Mr. Watt Officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, Mr. Webster, formerly Pay-Sergeant of the 2nd Batt., Quebec Rifles, and lastly a Mr. Couture, formerly Color-Sergeant of the 2nd Batt., Quebec Rifles. They had already taken possession of the fort and were taking clothing and provisions when all at once the United States troops came down on them; they fled in all directions leaving two carts full of arms and cartridges. The United States troops pursued them, fired some shots but none were wounded; the United States troops succeeded in capturing 14 of them including Mr. Donoghue, Generals O'Neil, Curly and Donnelly. They were taken by the United States authorities; I don't know what will be the result of their trial; should you like a description of their proceedings write to me and I will be glad to let you know. Insert this in your valuable paper if you think it worth while. I have forgot to state that 60 rifles were taken, some revolvers, General O'Neil's sword and 8000 rounds of ammunition. You may rely upon this for the true state of facts.

Yours, &c.

Ex. C.S.,

No. 5 Co., 2nd Batt., Que.
Pembina, D.T., Oct. 8th, 1871.