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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. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1869.

No. 25.

LEFT ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

What, was it a dream?—am I all alone
In the dreary night and the drizzling rain?
Hist!—ah, it was only the river's moan;
They have left me alone with the mingled stain.

Yes, now I remember it all too well!
We met from the battling ranks apart;
Together our weapons flashed and felt,
And mine was sheathed in his quivering heart.

In the cypress gloom where the deed was done,
It was all too dark to see his face;
But I heard his death groans, one by one,
And he holds me still in his cold embrace.

He spoke but once, and I could not hear
The words he said for the cannon's roar;
But my heart grew cold with a deadly fear—
O God! I had heard that voice before!

Had heard it before at my mother's knee,
When we lisped the words of our evening prayer,
My brother! would I have died for thee—
This burden is more than my soul can bear.

I pressed my lips to his death cold cheek,
And begged him to shew me, by word or sign,
That he knew and forgave me, he could not speak,
But he nestled his poor cold face to mine

The blood flowed fast from my wounded side,
And then for a while forgot my pain,
And over the lakelet we seemed to glide.
In our little boat two boys again.

And then, in my dream, we stood alone
On a forest path where the shadows fell;
And I heard again the tremulous tone,
And the tender words of his last farewell.

But that parting was years, long years ago.
He wandered away to a foreign land;
And our dear old mother will never know
That he died to-night by his mother's hand.

The soldiers who buried the dead away,
Disturbed not the clasp of the last embrace,
But laid them to sleep till the Judgment day,
Heart folded to heart and face to face.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER V.

Some difficulties arose about quartering the troops on their arrival, the Council proposing that they should be sent to Castle William, where barracks were already erected, instead of being quartered in the town where there was none. But as the troops were required to repress the violence of mob rule in Boston some empty houses were fitted up for their reception, and their presence having a salutary effect on the peace of the town, the Commissioners and officers of the customs returned from Castle William

and business began to be carried on as usual.

It is very remarkable, perhaps more so in the course of events which finally led to the separation of those Colonies from Great Britain than in the history of any revolution in ancient or modern times, that the conduct of the representatives of the British Crown was characterized, as an universal rule, by vacillation and imbecility, while the open treason of the Legislative Councils shows that the whole framework of Colonial politics was rotten to the core.

In the Province of New York the Assembly, having made submission and complied with the terms of the Mutiny Act, was restored to the exercise of their Legislative functions; but in this as in all the other Colonies the spirit of discontent had evoked the genius of innovation and the disregard of constitutional law or measures became the general rule. Associations were entered into for the purpose of destroying the trade of Britain by restricting importations, and after considerable difficulty in adjusting what should be taken and what excluded, owing to the diversity of needs of the different Colonies, it was settled by these illegal societies that the non-importation regulations should have effect from the 1st of January, 1769.

The speech from the Throne on the meeting of Parliament noticed the disorders of the Province of Massachusetts and recommended that they should be taken into serious consideration. Accordingly this became a subject of serious debate early in the session, and finally a series of resolutions were passed, by which they were recited with every circumstance of aggression and marked with every epithet of disapprobation which could define the displeasure of the British Parliament. An address from both Houses of Parliament was presented to His Majesty approving of the course already taken, and declaring their readiness to concur in such measures as might be thought necessary for maintaining the authority of Great Britain. It was also recommended that the leaders and authors of the disturbances should be brought to exemplary

punishment; and the Governor of Massachusetts to be instructed to transmit to England full information of all treasonable acts committed within the Province during the preceding year, together with the names of the offenders, to revive the execution of the Statute of 35 Hen. VIII. for trying within the realm of England parties guilty of treasons committed beyond the seas, and if necessary to issue a special commission thereon. The conduct of the opposition in the debates on this address was reprehensible. They endeavored to excuse the conduct of the Boston rioters and to create a party in the Parliament and country favorable to these unconstitutional claims and rebellious acts of the Colonists, and in this undertaking they succeeded. The administration themselves, by their opposition to the Stamp Act, had laid the foundation of all the subsequent evils, and the parties in the British Parliament illustrated the evils unprincipled politicians, by their senseless and petty ambitions, could inflict on the best interests of their country.

These debates encouraged the malcontents to persist in their refractory course when they found that the insults offered to the Parliament of Great Britain met with such able defenders in both houses of that Parliament.

The revival of the almost obsolete statute of 35 Hen. VIII. for the trial of treasons committed beyond the seas, although apparently a harsh measure, was in reality one best qualified to restrain excesses such as those perpetrated by the Boston rebels, but its execution should have been in prompt and vigorous hands, aided by a military force which could not be resisted, and the examples made should have been selected from those whose position, influence and education made them the plotters and contrivers of all resistance which had hitherto been experienced, instead of this a weak and vacillating administration divided the responsibility of enforcing respect for authority with feeble and imbecile Colonial Governors. As a matter of course the usual consequences followed, the law was not vindicated and impunity begat contempt.

The Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts entered into resolutions of a directly opposite tendency, accusing the British Parliament of injustice, tyranny and oppression, and violation of the rights of freedom, they also voted charges against their Governor for misconduct and petitioned for his removal, and these documents were transmitted to their agent to be laid before the Privy Council. In some of the other Provinces the resolutions of the Houses of Assembly were of such an acrimonious and disrespectful nature that it became necessary to dissolve them, but this only had the effect of leavening the mass of the people with a larger proportion of treason.

From this time the non-importation associations met with very little obstruction. Those who opposed them were overawed by violence, and the people, as if charmed with the exercise of irresponsible power, surrendered themselves without control to the illegal jurisdiction exercised by self constituted committees. Thus in every town there was a committee whose business it was to examine cargoes imported from Great Britain and report to the associations whether the engagements entered into were faithfully observed. Meetings were regularly held to receive those reports. Votes of censure were passed on delinquents and their names published in the newspapers for the purpose of directing the hatred of the mob against them. In some instances goods imported from Great Britain contrary to the regulations were stored to prevent their being sold, in others they were re-shipped to prevent their destruction.

The effect produced on the commerce of Great Britain was sufficiently apparent. It was found that the merchandise exported into the American Colonies in 1769 was less by £744,000 sterling than what had been exported in the previous year. The revenue arising from duties payable in those Colonies was also yearly decreasing, being

In 1767.....	£110,000	Sterling.
" 1768.....	70,000	"
" 1769.....	30,000	"

and as the proscription was only against the produce or manufacture of Great Britain, a brisk contraband trade in similar commodities sprang into existence. It was thus when the rebellion of those Colonies was consummated they had secured the sympathies of Europe, and England had to deal not only with the treason of her own children but the actual hostilities of the civilized world.

The Customs Act of 1767 was thus made the principal ground of complaint and the action of the Colonists thereon converted it into a prohibition on British manufactures, and as a bounty to those of foreign countries, and it so alarmed the merchants at home that they presented a petition to Parliament praying for its repeal in consequence of the decline in trade and future serious consequences.

In consequence of these representations the British Chancellor of the Exchequer on

5th March, 1770 moved sundry resolutions in the House of Commons for discontinuing all duties payable in the American Colonies under the Act of Parliament of 1767, the duty on tea alone excepted. In moving those resolutions the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not hesitate to condemn the Act by which these duties had been imposed as a measure that was at least impolitic, simply because being British manufactures the exportation to the Colonies should have been encouraged; and he also stated the duty on tea was retained for the sole purpose of saving the national honor.

In the whole of those proceedings the British administration appears to have entirely ignored or overlooked the true state of the case between themselves and the Colonies. It was not that a duty on any particular importation or exportation had been imposed, but that the Customs regulations had virtually suppressed and interfered with the most profitable trade both the Colonies and Great Britain pursued—that to the West Indies and the Spanish Main. And thus by ruining the traffic of the New England Colonies, interfering with the agricultural development of the Middle and Southern Provinces laid the foundation of that widespread discontent aggravated by distress that provoked the deplorable scenes described. The Colonists themselves, carried away by the heat of political conflict, lost sight of its origin and seized on the most prominent Act of the British Parliament as an excuse for their actions. If at this period any statesman had been wise enough to propose throwing open this trade the Colonies of North America would never have questioned the right of Great Britain to impose taxes to be expended within their own territories, and the advent of a new nationality would have been indefinitely postponed.

The British minister gained nothing by sacrificing the authority of Parliament, and the result fully justified what has been written—that the repeal of the duties imposed were not the real grievances the Colonists had to complain of. The resolutions were carried and a bill prepared on them passed through both Houses of Parliament and received the Royal assent on the 22nd of April.

In the mean time events were occurring in Boston tending to widen the breach between the Mother Country and the Colonies, and by the folly of the Governor affording opportunities for an organized resistance which eventually wrapped them in civil war.

Experience had demonstrated the policy of keeping the turbulent mob of Boston in order by a strong military force, and both justice, policy and humanity would have warranted its being placed under Martial law in 1768, but owing to the vacillation of the ministers the treason of the Provincial Council and the imbecility of the Governor, two regiments out of the four originally occupying the town were withdrawn, and as soon as this was done a plot was laid to drive away

the remainder by force, in which the inhabitants of the surrounding country were to assist. The troops were vilified and lampooned by the press, and the soldiers who were met singly were beaten and abused by the mob, pelted with snow balls on parade, and otherwise ill-treated.

On the evening of 5th March, the day on which the British minister was preparing his ill-considered concessions to Provincial turbulence, a quarrel arose at Boston between some soldiers and townsmen; a fight ensued and the latter being beaten were pursued by their conquerors through the streets. Immediately the bells of the churches rang an alarm, drums beat to arms and the mob assembled in force at the Custom House began to crowd around the sentinel who was posted there not only insulted him but threatened his life. Captain Preston, the officer on duty, proceeded immediately to the main guard, and fearing that the Custom House might be attacked, sent a sergeant's guard to protect the sentinel and secure the Custom House, and for greater precaution followed immediately afterwards and took the command himself. He endeavored to prevail on the people to disperse, but in vain. They became more outrageous, pelting the soldiers with stones and what ever else came to hand; one of the latter being struck by some missile leveled his musket, but Captain Preston, stretching out his arm to prevent the soldier from firing, was struck with a club and the musket was discharged. The attack from the mob became more violent which was answered by an irregular fire, by which four of them were killed and several wounded, on which they fled but rallied immediately in an adjoining street. In the mean time the drums beat to arms and the remainder of the troops turned out, while the whole town was in confusion. A town meeting was called but instead of attempting to restore order they sent a deputation to the Governor requesting him to remove the troops from the town. The Governor called together the Council, that sapient body giving it as their advice that it would be for the benefit of His Majesty's service that the troops should be withdrawn. The commanding officer promised to comply with their advice.

It is a hard matter to decide in this transaction whether the mob, the corporation, the Council or the Governor were the greatest traitors, but the commanding officer was a witless dolt. The mob-leaders having attained their desires withdrew their followers, the troops were sent to Castle William on the following day and Captain Preston surrendered himself and his command for trial.

The most was made of this occurrence by the mob-leaders; the bodies of the rioters slain were buried with imposing ceremonies and every opportunity taken to impress the Colonists with the enormity of the "barbarous and wanton slaughter" perpetrated by the British troops.

In the month of October, Capt. Preston and the soldiers under his command, was tried, and, with the exception of two convicted of manslaughter, honorably acquitted. Judge Lyndex, one of the judges who presided at the trial, complimented Capt. Preston highly in the following words:—"Happy I am that after such strict examination the conduct of the prisoners appears in so fair a light, yet I feel myself, at the same time, deeply affected that this affair turned out to be so much to the disgrace of every person concerned against him, and so much to the shame of the town in general."

By this time the embarrassments arising from the non-importation associations, were so great, that the people gladly availed themselves of the abolition of the duties and during the remainder of the year and the whole of the next year, a full tide of commerce rolled into the Colonies, in all the prohibited articles, tea alone excepted.

It is evident enough that in dealing with the insurrectionary spirit which manifested itself in the Colonies, the immediate representatives of the British Crown did not either understand or perform the duties they owed their sovereign, nor did the British Ministry sustain the honor of the country by vigorous measures of repression; for instance, the town of Boston and the whole Province should have been at once placed under martial law, with a force sufficient to have enforced the action of Government; instead of this the local Governor yielded everything to violence, and the British Ministry endorsed their action by vacillation, thus earning for themselves the contempt of the disaffected.

On the 5th of July, 1771, the Assembly of Massachusetts presented an address to the Governor in which they declared "that they knew of no commissioners of the customs nor any revenue which his Majesty had a right to establish in North America, but that they knew and felt a tribute levied and extorted from them, who, if they were allowed to have property, had also a right to the absolute disposal of it."

As a consequence of the removal of the troops from Boston, the officers of the customs were left without protection, and the mob, not satisfied with preventing the execution of their duties, proceeded in many instances to far greater lengths and inflicted upon their persons the most degrading punishments.

The history of those transactions establishes the fact that the greatest part of society are half educated or ignorant politicians in this instance, an integral portion of the British Empire, in population not one-eighth of the inhabitants of the British Isles, in resources not one-sixteenth as powerful, set up at the instigation of interested and selfish leaders, their pretensions to doubt the power of that Legislature from which their political existence was derived, and to contest the right of the country which had bought the soil on which they were planted by its blood and treasure, to levy a revenue

on them for the purpose of defraying the ordinary cost of their Government and defence.

An eminently constitutional proceeding although practically wrong in application, should never be met by resistance, a constitutional appeal could have set all matters between the Empire and Colonies at rest, but it did not suit the interests and ambition of the politicians of the latter that those difficulties should have such a solution, and on their heads must rest the blood-guiltiness that followed.

THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The Kingston Volunteer Field Battery marched to camp, about six miles from town, for annual practice on Monday forenoon, 7th inst. Upon reaching the ground chosen, a hickory grove on the St. Lawrence River, the guns were got into position, and working parties were detailed—some to level the ground, some to clear the brushwood away, some to put a target on a small island called the Spectacles, some to erect cooking apparatus, some to carry water, others to erect tents, and huts with borrowed lumber. All under competent officers. And in two hours horses were picketed and fed, order came out of Chaos, and all was neatness and regularity. The range with two shots was ascertained to be 1,148 yards from the shore to the island. Men told off for duty, and sontries placed, and the evening gun fired.

Next morning the gun was fired at sunrise, and breakfast soon after was prepared and served out, after which came the business of the day. Detachments told off for the four guns (three 9 pounders and one 24 pounder. Howitzer) and practice commenced. The day was gusty, but most excellent practice was made, every gunner in turn laid his gun. And after 9 rounds per gun, 17 was found to have hit the target. At this length of range for smooth bore guns, the practice did the gunners great credit, and I question if under similar circumstances could be excelled. Afternoon practice was still better, and ended by the target being knocked to pieces. Another was put up, perforated, patched up with lumber, and again used in the same manner. In all, 25 rounds of shot and shell destroyed both targets and pretty nearly the small island on which they were placed.

The last day was made a jubilee day, and the ladies sent in provisions of every kind. The delights of the afternoon was enhanced by dancing. The Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles being kindly sent by Col. Hibbert for the occasion. This terminated the practice, on which occasion, although miserably rainy weather, the utmost good nature prevailed, and the uncomfortable position for want of tents only served to afford amusement to the men. It is but justice to the corps as a country one (being composed nearly all of farmers and their sons, the exceptions, men of character and stamp as citizens) to say that their discipline is excellent; and may be appreciated by them during the afternoon, beating the Service at practice. Afterwards, games were instituted, and on the approach of evening a barn was brushed up, lighted, and dancing was continued until the small hours. A number of ladies and gentlemen were down from town, and all seemed, despite the bad weather, to enjoy themselves.

AN EX-REGULAR.

Kingston, June 12.

RIFLE MATCH.—The 40th Battalion Rifle Match came off at Colborne yesterday. The attendance was not as large as usual, only six companies of the battalion being represented. We have not received the score, but understand the firing was rather below the average. The weather, however, was very unfavourable, being windy during the early part of the day, and rain coming on before the match was concluded. The highest prize was taken by Capt. Webb, of No. 4 Company. Prizes were also taken by Private Delaney of No. 2, Ensign Butler and Sergt. Tomkins of No. 3, Capt. Vars, Sergt. Falmer and Private Kinsman of No. 7, Sergts. Hopkins and Polley and Private Duncan of No. 8, and Sergt. Dolman and Privates Zuffort and Wetherston of No. 9. The Company prize was not fired for, but will probably be competed for at another time to be selected of which due notice will be given.—*Cobourg Star*.

ATTEMPT TO DESERT.—On Fridaylast, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a couple of soldiers belonging to the garrison here, coolly took possession of a boat belonging to Mr. John Sills, who resides about a couple of miles above the town, and put out for the American shore. The owner of the boat saw the operation from his house, and taking his rifle he hurried down to the water's edge and called out to the men to return or he would fire upon them. The threat had the desired effect.—The men returned and surrendered themselves to Mr. Sills, who handed them over to the military authorities. The runaways had not made much headway when overhauled by Mr. Sills, having only a couple of small boards which they tore from the boat house, to use instead of oars. The men, we understand, were the worse of liquor at the time.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce that through the exertions of Lt.-Col. Crawford, M.P., 41st Battalion, clothing and accoutrements have been obtained from the Government for the Band of the Battalion, whose headquarters are at Carleton Place. We hope the Band will be encouraged by the interest taken in them to advance to a still higher degree of perfection. No Volunteer Band we know of has made such progress in so short a space of time: but there is still room for improvement, and we trust they will make "Excelsior" their motto, and continue to practice diligently, so that when the Battalion is called out they may win yet higher laurels for themselves.—*Carleton Place Herald*.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—Through the liberality of the Council of East Oxford, Capt Chambers was enabled, on Monday last, to offer a number of prizes for competition to the men of his command. The day was favourable, and the shooting at the respective ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards was very good, particularly at the shorter distances. The following are the prizemen:—1st, Pte. Case 2nd Pte. Kelly; 3rd, Pte. Garbutt; 4th, Sergt Chambers; 5th, Sergt. Howell; 6th, Pte. Underwood; 7th, Pte. Hall; 8th, Pte. Lampman; 9th, Pte. Pool; 10th, Pte. Waddington.—*Woodstock Times*.

ONE GUN FOR COBOURG.—We understand that Capt. Dumble has been informed by Lt. Col. Powell, Dupty Adjutant General of Militia, that a 32 pounder gun, for the use of the Garrison Battery, in this town is to be forwarded immediately. We have no doubt the intelligence will give great satisfaction to the members of the Battery, and they will be anxious to acquire a knowledge of gun drill as soon as possible.—*Cobourg Star*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The annual match of the Brockville Rifle Association was held on the 8th and 9th instant. The first day was wet and cold, the second was all that the most fastidious marksman could desire. The competitors were not numerous, and but very few were from a distance. Subjoined is the names and scores of the winners:—

1ST.—LOCAL MATCH.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Name, Points. 1st. \$10—Sgt. Wilkinson, G.T.R. 33; 2nd. 8—Lt. Greaves, G.T.R. 32; 3rd. 6—Pte. A. Abbott, 42nd Batt. 32; 4th. 4—Lt. Wells, G.T.R. 31; 5th. 3—Pte. W. Harris, 41st Batt. 31; 6th. 2—Pte. Lanskaill, 42nd. 31; 7th. 1—Capt. Young, G.T.R. 31

2ND.—VOLUNTEERS MATCH.

Range, 300 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each. Snider Rifle.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Name, Points. 1st. \$12—Capt. Cole, 41st Batt. 29; 2nd. 10—Sergt. Cole, 41st Batt. 28; 3rd. 6—Lt. Col. Jackson, B. M. 25; 4th. 4—Pte. A. Abbott, 42nd Batt. 24; 5th. 3—Pte. Z. R. Rowe, G.T.R. 24; 6th. 2—Capt. Young, G.T.R. 24; 7th. 1—Lt. Col. Buell, 42nd Batt. 23

3RD.—BATTALION MARCH.

Range, 400 and 300 yards; 5 shots each. Open 6 to officers and men of any Battalion Hythe position.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Name, Points. 1st. \$15—42nd Batt., Brockville. 141; 2nd. 9—S. T. Rifles. 135; 3rd. 6—41st Batt., Brockville. 114

4TH.—ALL COMERS MATCH.

Range, 300, 400 and 600 yards; 3 rounds each. Any Rifle. Any position.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Name, Points. 1st. \$12—Lt. Col. Jackson, B. M. 32; 2nd. 10—Capt. McClean, P. M. 42nd. 29; 3rd. 7—Capt. Bell, G. T. R. 28; 4th. 4—Sergt. Cole, 41st Batt. 27; 5th. 2—Capt. Young, G. T. R. 27; 6th. 1—R. C. Jamieson. 26

5TH.—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Range, 600, 400 and 200 yards; 2 rounds at 600, and 4 each at 400 and 200. Snider Rifle.

Table with 3 columns: Range, Name, Points. 1st. \$20—Ens. McEwen, 42nd (Almonte) 36; 2nd. 15—Pte. Z. R. Rowe, G. T. R. 33; 3rd. 12—Lt. Col. Jackson, B. M. 31; 4th. 10—R. C. Jamieson. 30; 5th. 8—Lt. Greaves, G. T. R. 30; 6th. 5—Pte. A. McAdoo, G. T. R. 30; 7th. 4—Pte. J. S. Lanskaill, 42nd. 30; 8th. 3—Capt. Bell, G. T. R. 28; 9th. 2—Sergt. Wilkinson, G. T. R. 28; 10th. 1—Lt. Wilkinson, 42nd Batt. 28

6TH.—OFFICERS MATCH.

Range, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards; 2 shots at each.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Name, Points. 1st. \$10—Capt. Bell, G. T. R. 29; 2nd. 8—Lt. Col. Jackson, B. M. 29; 3rd. 6—Lt. Col. Buell, 42nd Batt. 28; 4th. 5—Lt. Greaves, G. T. R. 27; 5th. 4—Capt. Young, G. T. R. 26; 6th. 3—Ens. Cook, 41st Batt. 26; 7th. 2—Ens. McEwen, 42nd (Almonte). 26

7TH.—CONSOLATION MATCH.

Ranges, 200 and 400 yards; 2 shots at 200 and 3 shot at 400.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Name, Points. 1st. \$10—Pte. Lennon, 41st Batt. 15; 2nd. 8—Major McKechnie, G. T. R. 13; 3rd. 6—Pte. Rude, G. T. R. 13; 4th. 4—Pte. Coulter, 42nd. 11; 5th. 3—Sergt. Sparham, 42nd. 10; 6th. 2—Pte. Scott, 42nd. 8; 7th. 2—Pte. Bennett, 41st. 3

At 200 and 300 yards the shooting in all Snider matches was from the shoulder, and at 8-inch bull's eyes, at other ranges any position, except in the Battalion match which was Hythe.

The tent poles and pins, which were manufactured at Lyn, are now being sent to the different parts of the Dominion, and probably before this reaches you, every district in Ontario and Quebec will have been supplied with its proportion: consequently, the Volunteers can depend upon having good camp equipage, should they be ordered out for their thirteen days drill. Weather very wet, cold and disagreeable.

The celebrated Maitland Distillery caught fire last night. Two fire engines were sent down from here (5 miles), and were instrumental in subduing the flames. Damage, so far as at present rumoured, about \$10,000.

FROM QUEBEC.

9TH BATT. RIFLES.

On Tuesday, June, a rifle Tournament took place on the Beauport Flats, Quebec, between the Officers, Non-Commissioned officers and men of the 9th Batt. G. T. R. The weather was most unfavourable, rain coming down throughout the entire match, and the wind gusty. The shooting was very fair considering that the greatest number of competitors had never fired in a match and a large number never fired a single shot.

Subjoined is the score, prizes and names of winners.

BATTALION MATCH.—Distance 200, 300 and 400 yards.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Name, Points. 1st Prize, a revolver presented by Lt.-Col. E. Panet, won by Capt. J. B. Amyot No. 1 Co. 42; 2nd Prize \$3.00. Sergt. Trudel " 8 " 41; 3rd " 2.00. Capt. H. Roy " 2 " 39; 4th " 1.50. Pvt. Godie " 8 " 39; 5th " 1.00. Capt. L. N. Voyer " 4 " 34

COMPANY MATCH.—Distance 200, 400 and 600 yards.

1st Prize, a rifle presented by Lt.-Col.

E. Panet, a sword bayonet presented by Capt. L. N. Voyer, won by No. 8 Company. 260; 2nd Prize, an opera glass presented by Major Vohl, won by Sergt. Trudel No. 8 Company. 28; 3rd Prize, a hunting bag presented by Major Vohl, won by Capt. J. B. Amyot, No. 1 Company. 23

The possession of the Company prize was decided by the highest score made out of three rounds at 500 yards—Sergt. Trudel won it he having made 10 points.

CONSOLATION MATCH.—Distance 200 yards.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Name, Points. 1st Prize, an album presented by Major Gingras, won by Pvt. J. Fortin, No. 8 Co. 15; 2nd Prize \$2.00. J. N. Lafrance 1 " 14; 3rd " 1.00. Sergt. Cloutier 8 " 13

CHAMPION MATCH.—Distance 300, 500 and 600 yards.

Prize.—A silver medal presented by Paymaster Dugal, won by Sergt. Trudel, No. 8 Company. 36

Those trials of skill ought to be encouraged, as their tendency is to make good marksmen and keep up the Volunteer spirit.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN CLARKSBURG.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The advent of the natal day of our gracious Sovereign has always been hailed with joy by the loyal people of Canada. Nor was the celebration of the last indicative of diminished attachment to England, notwithstanding the blustering assertions of our neighbours across the line to the contrary. From Sarnia to Gaspé, in every city, town, and village, evidence was given of devoted allegiance to "the Flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

I propose, Mr. Editor, giving you a brief notice of the manner in which I saw the day celebrated in Clarksburg, a village that ten years ago was but swamp and forest. At daybreak I was aroused from my slumber by the tolling of the village bell, and a loud booming sound as if a park of artillery were in full play, supposing that a Fenian descent on the Thornburg wharf had been attempted or some more important event had transpired, I hastily donned my clothing and repaired to the scene of tumult. I soon, however, discovered the demonstration to be entirely pacific in its nature, the roar like sound being occasioned by a battery of anvils, which the inventive genius of our youths had converted into impromptu cannon to fire a salute in honor of the unfurling, for the first time, of the new ensign over the drill shed. Feeling considerably relieved in knowing that nobody was hurt, I was able calmly to survey the scene before me. At the drill shed the red white and blue, floated defiantly in the moraine

breeze, while in every quarter of the village similar national emblems were displayed. Every kind of explosive weapon seemed to be in demand, from the diminutive pocket pistol to a sturdy Queen Bess, with which was kept up a continual fusillade.

As the day wore on team after team arrived crowded with lively freight, from valley, rock, and mountain, till seven or eight hundred had assembled.

At 10 o'clock the Volunteer company, mustering fifty-three, paraded at the drill shed. They are a fine soldierlike body of men and showed to especial advantage in their new uniforms. It is only three months since they received their clothing and commenced drill regularly, and too much credit cannot be accorded to officers and men for their assiduity and particularly to Capt. Turnbull and Sergeant Wardel for their indefatigable exertions to bring the company to its present state of efficiency. They were then marched to Thornbury where they were met by the Collingwood band which headed them back to Clarksburg. The lovely strains of the band, the fine appearance of the company as it marched down the sloping grounds into the village, the enthusiasm of the crowd that thronged the way, will be long remembered here. Having refreshed themselves with Meaford Sarsaparilla, in front of Franks Hotel, they proceeded to the drill shed and were served with blank cartridge which had just arrived. At 12 o'clock, in pursuance of the General Order, a feu de joie was fired. The band played the National Anthem. Three hearty cheers were given for the Queen and so ended the review.

In the afternoon the usual games of racing, jumping, walking, the springpole over the river &c., were engaged in with the greatest zest; walking the spring pole being particularly so as every now and then some unlucky wight was plumped into six feet of cold water. In the evening the Clarksburg Dramatic Club entertained a large audience in the drill shed with that splendid drama the "Ctloroon." The scenery was excellent and we feel the more pride in it that it was solely the work of local talent, being painted by Mr. A. Clark of this place. It would be invidious of me to say which actors did best. This I will say I have often seen professionals in a metropolitan city do much worse.

The programme ran out here and all returned to their homes evidently satisfied with their day's sport. There is one thing I did not see, Mr. Editor, throughout the whole day, that was either soldiers or civilians so much under the influence of "forty rod" as to deviate in the slightest degree from the perpendicular. Thus was the birthday of our beloved Queen celebrated throughout the length and breadth of our land, showing conclusively, in spite of the sneers of such as Sumner and Chandler, that Canadians will, as they have ever done, support the mother country and bid defiance to her foes.

Yours,

SPECTATOR.

FROM BRAMPTON, O.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The remains of Private Geo. Elliott of No. 3 Company, 36th Battalion, were buried with military honors in the Cemetery, Brampton, on Sunday last, 30th May. This adds one more to the catalogue of victims who have gone to their last resting place, and whose early death is attributed to the Fenian invasion in June, 1866, Private Elliott at that time being quite a boy, only sixteen years of age, could not however remain at home when he saw his companions parading for the front, and he at once enrolled himself as a member of the above company, at that time commanded by Capt. Stork. On reaching Toronto, his company with others was detailed for guard duty on the gaol, which then contained the Fenian prisoners, and while there at his post, exposed to all sorts of weather, by day and night, he received a severe wetting, his clothes being allowed to dry on his back. This brought on a cold which ended in consumption, and after lingering three years, during which time he was unable to do anything, death put an end to his sufferings. At his uncle's, Mr. M. M. Elliott, Brampton, he received the best possible care and attention during his entire sickness, and had also the attendance of Drs. Howell, Richardson and Haggie. He was in receipt of a small pension from Government at the time of his death. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, as his funeral testified being one of the largest in this place.

HALF-YEARLY INSPECTION OF THE 36th BATTALION.—The several Companies of this Battalion underwent their half yearly inspection by Lt.-Col. Dennis, Brigade Major, on Saturday, 29th May, and following days. The musters of the different companies were small, and Col. Dennis gave them to understand that on future inspections of the kind every man would be compelled to attend. The arms and clothing of the different companies were in very good condition. Some of the men, however, are forgetting their drill, and I venture to say that if this summer be allowed to pass over without the usual annual drill, that the county volunteer Battalion will not be in a much better condition than recruits. Most of the companies having drilled none since last June, it cannot, however, be expected that men will recollect five or six days drill forever. Lt.-Col. Dennis continued his inspections northward.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Last Friday the city council publicly presented Major-General Stisted, C. B., with a valedictory address and expressed their high appreciation of the generous and friendly conduct of himself and the other officers of the regular garrison while stationed in this city. In reply the General, on behalf of himself and brother officers, stated that they should ever remember with pleasure their residence in the Queen City, and that personally it would give him the utmost satisfaction to hear of the continued

prosperity of that Province which it was recently his honor to preside over as Lieut.-Governor. There was a large assemblage in the St. Lawrence Hall to witness the presentation as well as at the boat yesterday when this highly esteemed officer took his departure.

A portion of the 29th left yesterday and by Tuesday is expected their places will be entirely filled by the 60th Rifles, now arriving by detachments. Herr Stockol, the bandmaster of the 26th has been favouring the citizens with a couple of monster concerts in the drill shed, assisted by the bands of the 13th Hussars and the Grand Trunk Brigade. There was a large attendance on each occasion.

Having to attend drill on the evening of the presentation of prizes to the Queen's Own, I enclose you the notice by the *Globe*.

"The Horticultural Gardens presented a gay and pleasant aspect last evening. The occasion was the distribution of prizes to the Queen's Own Rifles, and the ceremony was celebrated with becoming eclat. The pavilion and grounds were brilliantly illuminated with powerful reflectors, and these with the large company of the elite of the city present—numbering about two thousand—lent a charming effect to the naturally pleasant locality. The bands of the Queen's Own and 10th Royals alternately discoursed a series of selections, and each seemed to vie with the other in attracting from the listeners the encomiums they both so well merited.

About half past eight, the Lieut.-Governor, accompanied by Col. Durie, A. A. G., Col. Dennison, Col. Brunel, Major Durie, Col. Gilmour, Majors Brown and Otter, Capts. Cherrymann, Arthur, and Campbell, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Sheriff Jarvis and a large number of ladies, ascended the platform and distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, accompanying each prize with a few complimentary remarks:—

During the distribution of the prizes the utmost good humour prevailed amongst the audience, and the peculiarity of the several articles presented drew forth occasional sallies from the more quick witted among the crowd, which elicited rounds of hearty laughter. At the conclusion of the ceremony, His Excellency made a few remarks. He said it afforded him the greatest pleasure and gratification, and not only him but the whole citizens of Toronto, to see the efficiency at which this regiment had arrived as he considered it one of the foremost of the Province. And he trusted that at the great Provincial contest that was to take place in a few days, the Queen's Own would retain their laurels. Three cheers were given for his Excellency, and the crowd dispersed themselves athwart the grounds, where they enjoyed themselves till ten o'clock."

The Ontario Rifle Association are making early arrangements for the complete success of the tournament on the 22nd. The Messrs. Aldwell have added a \$100 piece of plate to the Battalion Match.

Great interest is attached to the trial now going on in Hamilton, Mr. Murison vs the Dominion Rifle Association.

The Garrison have been trying their luck with the Toronto Cricket Club, but came out second best, and the same may be expected of the Toronto Lacrosse Club in their contest with the Six Nation Indians on Saturday. Weather very cool.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION RIFLE MATCHES.

These matches were resumed on Friday morning at Hamilton on the 11th inst. and were brought to a termination on the same day.

The first match on the list was No. 5, for the Lawyer's Cup. The Waterdown (No 5) Company had completed their firing in this match on the previous evening, when they ran up a good score, owing in a great measure to the calm which succeeded a heavy shower of rain. The remaining companies of the Battalion finished their firing on the Friday morning, when a strong breeze was blowing across the range. This will explain the reason for the Waterdown Company being so much ahead of any of the others. It will be noticed that the other companies kept very closely together. We congratulate No 8 on their victory.

These matches all through have been conducted with the utmost success, and the shooting is far ahead of that in any previous tournament. The Battalion will be represented at the ensuing Provincial matches at Toronto, commencing on the 22nd instant, when the members will no doubt give a good account of themselves, and carry off some of the prizes, if they keep up the shooting they have made during the matches just finished.

All those who intend competing at the Toronto matches should send their names to the Adjutant at once.

MATCH NO. 5

LAWYER'S CUP.—Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each. To be competed for by one officer, one sergeant, one corporal and five men of each company. The cup to be held permanently by the company winning it for the third time.

Table with 2 columns: Company Name and Score. Includes No. 1 Company (253), No. 2 Company (241), No. 3 Company (218), No. 4 Company (231), No. 5 Company (247), No. 6 Company (255), No. 8 Company (314).

MATCH NO. 6

For Battalion and Company Cross-guns.—Ranges 300, 500 and 600 yards. Five shots at each range. First Prize Battalion Cross-guns, and the highest score in each Company, the Company Cross-guns.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Sgt. Campbell (35), Corp. Leitch (34), Pt. Street (33), Pt. Shears (32), Pt. Craig (31), Sgt. Ashbury (31), Sgt. Brass (29), Corp. English (28).

The Battalion Cross-guns have therefore been won by Sergeant Campbell, of No 4 Company. The Company Cross-guns as under:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Sergeant Brass (No. 3 Company), Corporal Leitch (5), Private Street (6), Sergeant Ashbury (8), No. 1, Pte. McGann (26), No. 2, B'ddsman Kelly (26), No. 2, Sergt. Acheson (24).

MATCH NO. 7, FOR BUGLERS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Bugler Smith (No. 2), Winton (No. 1), Edwards (No. 8), Grant (No. 5), Passmore (No. 4).

MATCH NO 8, FOR OFFICERS. (Range 400 yards, 5 shots.)

- Ensign Little, No. 6. 20
Ensign Marsh, No. 1. 15
Captain Henry 14
Major O'Reilly, No. 2 13
Captain Glasgow, No. 5 10

CONSOLATION MATCH.

The following are the winners of the prizes as awarded.

(Range 200 yards, 5 shots.)

- Lieut. Stock, No. 5 16
Private Nicolls, No. 1. 15
Private Snowden, No. 1 15
Capt. Gibson, No. 1 15
Captain Askin, No. 5 15
Private Burdett, No. 2. 14
Sergeant Orr, No. 5 14
Major O'Reilly, No. 2 14
Sergeant McArthur, No. 1 14
Corporal Mott, No. 3 14
Private Stock, No. 5 13
Private Potter, No. 1 13
Private Cox, No. 4. 13
Private Cox, No. 3 12
Sergeant Stock, No. 5 12

MONTREAL VS. HAMILTON.

We publish the scores in the late Rifle match between the Montreal Rifle Club and the Hamilton Victoria Club. As previously announced the match was won by the latter, an unfortunate accident occurring to Mr. Barrie's Rifle. The return match will come off on Saturday next, when the Montrealer's hope to regain their lost laurels:

Table comparing Montreal and Hamilton scores at 300, 600, and 900 yards. Montreal names include Capt. Esdaille, Capt. Worsley, Lt. McDougall, R. A. Field, W. T. Gibson, John Barrie.

VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB OF HAMILTON.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 300 yards, 600 yards, 900 yards, Grand total. Includes names like White, Ingram, Cranmer, Henry, Whittworth.

MILITARY.—The steamer Spartan arrived last night, with the right wing of the 29th regiment. They left on the steamer Quebec for Quebec. The Spartan conveys the Artillery to Kingston to-day.

RIFLE.—A challenge is awaited from the Quebec Victorias to the ten Grand Trunkers who lately defeated the 60th riflemen, to fire for a small purse. There are few better squads than the railroaders.

TROOP.—No. 1 Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Muir, underwent the half-yearly inspection by Lieut.-Col. Bacon, on Monday, and did well.—Montreal Evening Star, June 16th.

THE DUNVOGAN VOLUNTEER COMPANY will be inspected on Tuesday next at 1 o'clock by Col. Acherly, Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen.—Cornwall Freeholder.

DOMINION OF CANADA. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES

TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE ANNUAL MATCH TO TAKE PLACE NEAR THE CITY OF HALIFAX, N. S., On 17th AUGUST, 1889, and following days.

ALL COMERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.

Open to all Members of this Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Name and Amount. Includes 1st Prize (\$100), 2nd (6), 3rd (40), 4th (30), 5 Prizes at \$20 (100), 20 (200), 25 (100), \$60.

To be shot for in two Stages, Enfield, or Snider-Enfield Rifle. Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards. 2nd Stage, 700 yards. Rounds—1st Stage, 5 rounds at each range. 2nd Stage, 7 rounds. In the 1st Stage 5 highest scores to receive \$20 each. 2nd second highest " 10 " 20 third " 5 " The 2nd Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest scores in the 1st Stage. Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c. 2nd " \$1.00. Position—Shoulder at 200 yards and any position at the other ranges.

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

Open to all Certified Efficient Members of Embodied Corps of Volunteer Militia or Militia, and to members of the Staff in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, who are also Members of the Association.

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the Corps to which the Competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1889, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of Drills authorised by any General Order in that behalf.] And in Nova Scotia open to all members of Volunteer Corps or Militiamen (and members of the Staff) being members of the Association, who may be certified by the respective Brigade-Majors as being qualified by their services since May 1st, 1867, to compete for prizes offered by the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia. Certificate to be signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the competitor belongs.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Name and Amount. Includes 1st Prize (\$200), 2nd (100), 3rd (50), 30 Prizes at \$20 (600), 30 (300), 30 (150), \$1,100.

To be competed for in two Stages.— 1st Stage.— Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards. The 30 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$20 and a First Class Badge. The next 30 highest to receive \$10 each and a Second Class Badge. The next 30 highest to receive \$5 each. 2nd Stage.— Five shots each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st Stage. Competitors making the highest score to receive \$200 and a Special Badge. The second highest, \$100; and the third highest \$50. Government Snider-Enfield Rifle.

Position—From the shoulder, at 300 yards: any position after.
 Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c.
 2nd " \$1.00.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.

To be shot for by 15 Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association or its duly accredited Agent. Where there is no Association the selection to be certified by the Senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong.

Names of the 15 men per Province, to be given in to the Secretary the day previous to the Match.

Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion Match.

- 1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, in Plate or Money as may be selected by the winning Province as represented by its Association.....\$600
- 2nd Prize to highest individual score..... 50
- 3rd Prize to second highest individual score..... 30
- To the next 20 highest \$5 each.... 100

Gov't Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position.
 Ranges—400, 500, 600 yards.
 Five rounds at each range.
 Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

MACDOUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$200.00

Presented by Mrs. P. L. MacDougall, together with \$175 added by the Association.
 Open to all certified and efficient members of Regularly Embodied Corps, &c., &c., as in Dominion Match.

- 1st. Cash Prize..... \$ 25
- 10 Prizes of \$10 each..... 100
- 10 " " 5 "..... 50

\$175

Competitor making the highest score to hold the Cup according to terms of donor.
 Competitor making the highest score amongst those who paid Entrance Fee, to receive the 1st Cash Prize.

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle and Government ammunition.
 Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Any position.
 Entrance for Cup, free.
 Entrance Fee for competitors wishing to compete for the Money Prizes, 50 cts.

ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Open to all comers of any nation.
 To be fired in two Stages.

- 1st Stage,—
- 30 making highest score, \$10 each. \$300
- 30 " next " 5 each.. 150

- 2nd Stage,—
- To be fired for by the 60 winners in the first Stage.
- 1st Prize..... \$100
- 2nd " 50
- 3rd " 40
- 4th " 15

\$655

Any Rifle coming within Rule 7. Any position.
 Ranges—1st Stage, 300 and 600 yards.
 2nd " 800 and 1,000 yards.
 Five shots at each range.
 Entrance, \$1.00.

TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Aggregate value, 525.

Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militiamen as in the Dominion of Canada Match.
 31 Prizes.

- 1st Prize, a Cup and 10 Sovereigns, presented by His Excellency the Governor General, Sir John Young, K.C.B., &c., &c.,
- 2nd Prize..... \$ 75
- 3rd " 50
- 4th " 25
- 10 Prizes for \$15 each..... 150
- 20 " " 5 "..... 100

\$400

Government Snider-Enfield Rifles.
 Government ammunition.
 Any position.
 Time—For each competition, two minutes.
 Ranges—200 and 400 yards.
 Entrance Fee, 200 yards..... \$ 50
 " " 400 "..... 1.00

Each competitor may enter 3 times at each range.

Details of Time Match.

Each Competitor to come to the firing point with such number of rounds of ammunition as he deems necessary, but with his rifle unloaded.
 He will be allowed one minute to take his position in which he intends to fire.
 He will load by word of command.
 Loading must in all cases be from pouch or pocket.
 Two minutes will be allowed for the word of command "Present," which will not be given until the first loading is completed.

The competitor will go on with the firing in his own time, after the first round, until the word "Time" is called.

If he is about to fire and has not done so when the command is uttered, he must drop his piece, —if he fires after the word "Time" is called, he will be ruled out.

The Registers of the Match to be kept at the Butts, but the score of each competitor is to be signalled and recorded at the Firing-point.

The number of Points made by each competitor to be registered opposite his name or number stating the number of Bulls Eyes, Centres and Outs, as soon as his firing is finished.

The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

NURSERY STAKES.

Open to all comers who have not been winners of First or Second Prizes in the following Matches, viz:—

- "All Comers' Match of 1868."
- "All Comers' International Match of 1868."
- "All Comers' International Match of 1868."

- 1st Prize..... \$100
- 2nd " 50
- 3rd " 25
- 10 Prizes of Ten Dollars..... 100
- 10 Prizes of Five " 50

\$325

Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations.
 Any position.
 Ranges—700 and 900 yards.
 Seven rounds at each range.
 Entrance, \$1.00.

MILITARY MATCH.

Open to Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Her Majesty's Regular Forces and Navy stationed in the Dominion of Canada.

- 1st Prize..... \$30
- 2nd " 20
- 3rd " 15
- 4th " 10
- 15 Prizes of \$5 each..... 75

\$150

Government Snider-Enfield Rifles.
 Ranges—200, 400, and 600 yards.
 Five rounds at each range.
 Entrance, 25 cts.

ROTATION OF MATCHES.

1. All Comers' (Enfield) Match, 1st Stage.
2. Dominion Match, 1st Stage.
3. Provincial Match.
4. MacDougall Challenge Cup.
5. All Comers' International, 1st Stage. Any rifle.
6. All Comers' (Enfield), 2nd Stage.
7. Dominion Match, 2nd Stage.
8. Time Match. (Breech-loaders.)
9. All Comers' International Match, 2nd Stage.
10. Nursery Stakes. Any rifle.
11. Military Match.

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

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.

Rifle Associations, whether Regimental or otherwise, are referred to No. 4 of the Dominion Rifle Association Rules. Associations intending to affiliate must comply with that Rule before the 17th July.

Subscribers under Rule 2 will be accepted up to 17th August.

WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS, 1867,

ADAPTED TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING OF 1868.

- I.—There shall be nine distances, viz:—

200 yards.	500 yards.	800 yards.
300 " "	600 " "	900 " "
400 " "	700 " "	1,000 " "

II.—The size of the targets shall be the same as in 1866, viz:

Size of the Targets.

- At 200 and 300 yards—6 feet by 4 wide; Bull's Eye, 6 inches; Centre, 2 feet.
- At 400, 500 and 600 yards—6 feet square; Bull's Eye, 2 feet; Centre, 4 feet.
- At 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards—6 feet by twelve wide; Bull's Eye, 3 feet; Centre, 6 feet.
- III.—There shall be square bull's eyes and centres at all distances, bull's eyes counting 4, centres 3, outs 2.

IV.—In matches only open to Enfield, or Snider Enfield Rifles, the shooting at 200 and 300 yards, unless otherwise specified, shall be off the shoulder. At distances above 300 yards it shall be in any position.

V.—In Matches open to all comers and any rifles, the shooting shall be in any position. By "any position" is meant any position that a person would be able to take on level ground.

VI.—No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.

VII.—Unless otherwise specified, the Prizes open to All Comers may be shot for with any

description of rifle not exceeding 10lbs in weight, exclusive of ramrods.

VIII.—No magnifying sights shall be allowed.
 IX.—No hair-triggers shall be allowed, nor any with a less pull than 3 lbs.

X.—No front aperture sights, such as solid discs or bushes pierced in the centre, shall be allowed.

XI.—In all shooting for volunteers' Prizes, and in all competitions restricted to rifles of a bona fide Government pattern, the minimum pull of trigger shall be 6 lbs.

XII.—TIES—When the firing takes place at more than one distance, ties shall be decided as follows:—

1. By fewest misses.
2. By fewest outs.
3. By highest score at longest range.
4. If still a tie, by firing 3 shots at the longest distance in the competition.

When the firing takes place at one distance only:

1. By fewest misses.
2. By fewest outs.
3. If still a tie, by firing a single shot.
4. In the "Time Match" by "division."

The hours of firing of ties will be duly announced on the notice board, but competitors not present will lose their places.

XIII.—Ties in Second Stage of any prize will be decided by the aggregate scores made in First Stage; if still a tie, by firing 3 shots at longest range.

XIV.—In the Volunteer Militia and Military Matches, none but Government ammunition (as supplied by the Council on the Ground) at 25 cts per package of 10 rounds, shall be used. Any competitor infringing this rule shall be disqualified from competing for any prizes during the remainder of the meeting.

XV.—Two sighting shots shall be allowed to each competitor at each distance in every competition, on payment of 10 cents per shot. These shots shall be fired in order, when the squad is formed, and at the target about to be used in the competition. No sighting shot shall be allowed after the squad has commenced the competition; nor shall any competitor be allowed to fire two sighting shots consecutively. Any competitor joining the squad when all the sighting shots have been fired will thus be restricted to one sighting shot. Ties shall be allowed two sighting shots, at 1s per shot, and at the target at which the tie is about to be shot off.

XVI.—Sighting shots may be fired in any position.

XVII.—Competitors shall, if required, submit their rifles for inspection before, during, and after a match.

XVIII.—Unless otherwise specified, no competitor shall enter more than once for any prize. No two competitors shall use the same Rifle in the same match.

XIX.—No post entries shall be made for any competition after the firing of such competition has commenced.

XX.—All competitors for open Volunteer or All-Comers' Prizes, who enter their names and pay the entrance fee to the Secretary, by or before six o'clock of the evening previous to the commencement of the match for which he wishes to enter, shall be squadded, and notice shall be given, as long as possible before the competition, of the hour when their squad will shoot. Post entries shall be squadded on the ground, and for all such double entrance fees will be charged.

XXI.—Squadding shall be in the order in which the entries are made.

XXII.—Winners of Money Prizes who have the option of taking their Prizes either in money or in kind shall make known their decision to the Secretary on or before the close of the meeting.

XXIII.—All prizes, pool, and sweepstakes monies, not claimed before the 1st October, shall be forfeited to the Association.

XXIV.—All winners of prizes shall apply to the Chief of the Statistical Department for a Certificate, which shall be countersigned by the Secretary before any prize shall be delivered.

XXV.—Winners of Money Prizes shall, on receiving the amount of such Prizes from the Cashier at the Finance Department, give up their certificates to him.

XXVI.—All Members of Volunteer Corps competing for prizes restricted to Volunteers shall be required to appear in the authorised dress or uniform of their Corps.

XXVII.—Any person firing when the danger flag or disc is shewn at the target or firing point, or discharging his rifle except at the target to which he is told off or into the place provided for the purpose, shall be debarred from all further competitions during the Meeting, and shall forfeit all his entrance fees. Before firing a rifle into the place provided for the purpose, permission must be obtained from the officer in charge.

XXVIII.—Any person snapping off a cap without pointing his rifle into the place provided for the purpose shall be fined two dollars.

XXIX.—All disputed points shall be decided by the umpire appointed by the Council, subject to appeal to the Executive of the Council, whose decision shall be final.

Entries accompanied by Amounts of Subscription and Entrance Fees, to be addressed to the SECRETARY at OTTAWA.

C. STUART, Captain,

Secretary.

Ottawa, June 7, 1869.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the MILITIA or
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Depart-
ment, 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 com-
munications. Correspondents must invariably
send us, confidentially, their name and address.

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

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

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

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coration day. Ontario Rifle Association. Prize
meeting.
SELECTIONS.—Major G. H. Dartnell. Our defensive
forces. A terrible disappointment. A
warning to Militiamen. The sick and wounded
in war. The Crimea and Russia. A hint to
tourists. The new Spanish Captain-General.
A warlike Divine.
REVIEWS, &c.
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1869.

LIEUT. COL. R. LOVELACE having accepted
the agency of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW is
prepared to receive subscriptions and trans-
act other business connected therewith in
Montreal and the Province of Quebec. Col.
Lovelace intends visiting the Eastern Town-
ships at an early date, when we hope our
friends in that section will give him a favor-
able reception.

FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

SECRETARIES OF RIFLE CLUBS and associa-
tions are particularly requested to send us
early as possible announcements of their
forthcoming meetings and prize matches for
publication in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. A

large number of our marksmen who desire
to enter upon the summer campaign look to
us for the necessary information and we hope
gentlemen having the management of meet-
ings will put us in possession of facts rela-
ting thereto as early as possible.

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association
Prize Meeting commences at Bedford Range,
Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Tuesday 17th Aug.

Ontario Rifle Association Prize Meeting
will commence at Toronto on Tuesday 22nd
June.

Stadacona Rifle Association Annual Prize
Meeting, at Beauport Flats near Quebec,
commences July 21st. Capt. Forrest, Secre-
tary.

Frontier Rifle Association Annual Prize
Meeting at Hemmingsford Que., commences
22nd June, Lieut. Col. McEachren Secre-
tary.

From Mr. R. G. Haliburton we have re-
ceived a pamphlet containing his lecture on
the "Men of the North and their place in
History," to which we referred at the time
of its delivery in this city. This lecture, all
through, is a living collection of brilliant,
patriotic and noble thoughts, and its perusal
has given us as much pleasure as we expe-
rienced when we first heard it from the lips
of the talented author. We hope it may at-
tain an extensive circulation. It should be
read by every Canadian as every word of it
should be known in the homes of the people
of the Dominion.

We have received from Mr. Henry J. Mor-
gan of this city the prospectus of "The
Canadian Annual Register," a work in
which it is proposed to give the political and
parliamentary history of 1867, including a
preliminary sketch of the proceedings in the
B. N. A. Provinces in the three years im-
mediately preceding the Confederation. An
account of the London Colonial Conference
of 1866-7; the debates in the Imperial Par-
liament on the Confederation Act. The for-
mation of the Local Governments. The
General Election and its issues, with names
of candidates. A sketch of the business of
the Dominion Parliament and Local Legis-
latures, with full reports of the principal
speeches; the financial affairs of the Domi-
ion; the Church in Canada; retrospect of
Literature, Art and Science; Journal of
remarkable occurrences; the Public Service;
Universities, &c. Obituary of celebrated
persons; Public documents and State papers
of importance. The volume will contain
350 pages, R. 8vo., bound in cloth, and cost
\$2.00.

It is needless for us to remark upon the
great usefulness of this work, and the name
of the Editor is a sufficient guarantee that it
will be well and carefully prepared. Similar
works are published in England and the
United States, and, if this is encouraged as
it deserves, we doubt not of its success in
Canada.

RARELY does it fall to the lot of a single
generation to be the fathers of an empire.
The magnificent privilege of creating a new
nation which will assume, for good or evil,
a guiding influence upon the lives, the for-
tunes, and the happiness of many millions
of people is but seldom granted in modern
times. The immense stride our country is
taking in all the elements of material pro-
gress indicate the future vastness of the
new power which is springing into existence
upon this continent, and the great influence
which it will undoubtedly exercise upon the
history of the nations. For many years past
there has been a steady development of
what may not be inaptly described as the
Canadian idea, that is Canadian nationality,
we are beginning to lose our imported affec-
tions and the eyes of our people are turning
surely towards the grand future that lies
before our country, when, as has often been
foreshadowed by many eminent men
amongst us, Canada shall spring into the
full possession of all the attributes of na-
tional manhood. Our affection for the
British Crown is abiding: for the liberties
it has secured us and for the protection it
has afforded us we are ever grateful, and we
look forward to the possible time of separa-
tion from it with sorrow, but without mis-
giving, and hope that many, many years
may elapse before that inevitable event ar-
rives. Nevertheless it cannot be denied
that there is a strong and constantly in-
creasing force which is bearing us towards
the completion of that idea which is now
occupying the attention of the Dominion
press—Independence. At the present mo-
ment, however, we are convinced that the
thought is premature; we must labor and
suffer before we can dare to assume so great
a responsibility. As Canadians, without any
prejudices of infancy that might warp our
affections to lands dear to the loves and
glories of our forefathers, we look forward
to the realization of a Canadian Empire in
America with hope, if not enthusiasm; but
while so doing we feel how very far off is the
fulfilment of the dream.

For many years to come there will be re-
quired in America a power which in status
and material force will be competent to cope
with the exuberant and rank vitality of the
republican Babel that flourishes beside us.
A giant, but like all giants, weak in the
knees, and which will surely become the
victim of some adventurous Jack. The his-
tory of the United States has proved that
the hope which in ancient days led to the
erection of a tower which would reach the
heavens, has not been confined to the Im-
perial Anarchs of the world's history: the
meteoric Alexanders and Napoleons who
swept the avenues of life with the besom
of destruction, were destroyers because
the Eternal required them to destroy the
old that the new might enter into brighter
and happier existence. The dead past
buried its dead upon the field of Waterloo.

The Waterloo of America has yet to be fought. But we find that the idea of universal empire can be indulged in by the severe republican as well as by the imperial warrior. A political shuttlecock like Lincoln, a stupid accident like Grant, a sensual apostle of brute force like Butler, a brilliant quib like Sumner or fool like Chandler, all these and the execrable broods which they represent indulge the thought, veiled in their own peculiar vulgarism "The Monroe Doctrine." They aspire to empire over Canadians, the best educated and most thinking people in the world, take them as a mass.

We fully appreciate the forces those men represent and well understand their gigantic influence for evil; but, being out of harmony with the eternal principles of justice they must inevitably succumb sooner or later. But it is a duty and a necessity to combat these and the devouring monster of which they are the many heads. Stern, determined, unflinching resistance will alone shorten their lease of power. That resistance Canada, as she is at present, cannot make independent of Great Britain; but with that power at her back she can erect upon this continent a barrier to mobocratic misrule, which would offer the only hope for its political salvation. Therefore we oppose the present urging of independence. No greater misfortune could happen to Canada than absorption into the States, and were we left to fight our own battles with our overbearing and unprincipled neighbor, our independence would be of short duration, but with Britain, as a part of the empire, we can bid defiance to the black tide seething to the south of us, and retain what is far better than a starving, unfledged nationality, British influence, British institutions, and British Freedom.

While thus strongly advocating the maintenance of the home connection, we strongly deprecate the importation of home prejudices and divisional nationalities. Every man who fixes his home in Canada becomes a Canadian, he may live upon the traditions of the country he has left, but his children will forget or never know them; he may live to the past they will live to the future. Therefore as our country grows our people become more Canadian and will eventually absorb all other nationalities. In Belleville a short time ago a number of leading gentlemen established a society which they called the "Canadian Society," and all loyal inhabitants of Canada, British subjects by birth or naturalization desirous of fostering the prosperity of the Dominion, shall be eligible for membership. This is only one indication of the growing sentiment, and we hope every city and town throughout the Dominion will follow the example and encourage the sentiment which can very appropriately find expression on each recurring first of July. We cannot do better than close these remarks with a quotation from the Peter-

borough, O., *Review* which accurately expresses the views we entertain and which we are certain are held by all who have the true interests of our country at heart.

"Did Her Majesty, when she asked Disraeli to form a Cabinet, take into account the fact that that astute statesman had Jewish blood in his veins, and thus, coming after Lord Derby, Jews and Gentiles alike would be recipients of royal favor? Had Gladstone a covert impression that Bright's Quaker views would do somewhat to consolidate the present Liberal Government of England? Wherein did the Catholic creed modify or influence the part Sir G. E. Cartier took in the recent acquisition of the North West Territory, as compared or contrasted with that of his Protestant fellow delegate—Hon. Wm. McDougall? Or were they chosen because one was French Canadian and a Catholic and the other a Canadian by birth also, but Protestant in faith? Such queries are simply ludicrous and absurd. We hold it is too late in the day to advance either religious creed or national extraction for or against a candidate. In our places of trust and influence we want loyal and honorable men, men of honesty, intelligence and breadth of mind, irrespective of whence they came, whether from the bleak hills of Scotland or the green meadows of the Emerald Isle, or from the rich downs or crowded cities of England, or whether they be natives of any of the provinces which compose our Dominion. It is patriotic Canadians that we want in all our executive positions; men who know their public duties and are willing resolutely to do them. And how an Irish Protestant in the Cabinet can devise measures for any class in the community, because he is such, better than an Italian Catholic or a Scotch Presbyterian we cannot imagine. And yet in high places, these mischievous distinctions are made even to this day. We fancy few Scotch radicals in Canada are greatly disposed towards Sir John A. Macdonald simply because he is a Scotchman, and why should it be hinted that a good, honourable politician can be bettered by having a given pedigree and a given persuasion? "Every man to his trade;" parsons to religious polemics, and teachers to teaching; and honest, patriotic Canadians for the great and noble work of guiding this young Dominion in its upward career to a splendid maturity, no matter whether they bear the shamrock, the thistle or the rose on their crest, and whether they worship Heaven in the Church which recognizes no Reformation, or in any of the branches of the broad Protestant creed. Give us enlightened statesmen at the helm, and no religious bigots or chatters about their Fatherland."

We believe it is in contemplation to reduce the Militia Staff of the Dominion, as it is thought that the present machinery is too expensive for the duties required at the present time. How the reduction is to be effected we have not yet learned, but there are very few volunteer officers of experience who could not point out the proper direction for retrenchment. If the coach has too many wheels by all means take off those which are most cumbrous and least useful. The operation might very advantageously be commenced at the capital. Sir George E. Cartier is thoroughly earnest in his desire to reduce the expenses of the Militia Department within bounds compatible with efficiency, and that he will carry out his inten-

tions every one acquainted with him will believe; however, under existing circumstances, we can only await further developments, hoping that a proper discrimination will be made between officials who are useful, official who are ornamental, and officials who are neither useful nor ornamental; and that those who have really worked for the Force will not be set aside for others whose claims are not so well founded.

The Wolfe-Montcalm monument, at Quebec, has of late fallen into a sad state of dilapidation and threatens to tumble down before long if something is not done to preserve it. Mr. Henry Fry of that city employed a competent person to inspect it who reported as follows:—

"I have examined the monument, and consider it in a very dangerous state. It should be entirely taken down and rebuilt. Some of the stones are broken and would have to be replaced by new ones.

"The monument has originally been built in lime mortar. It should be built in Portland cement; no mortar should be used. If cement be used it would become one solid mass."

To this, in a letter to the *Quebec Chronicle*, Mr. Fry adds.

"It is my intention to take an early opportunity of testing the interest the citizens of Quebec feel in this matter, and if I am entrusted with sufficient funds, I will, (with the permission of the authorities), undertake to see them faithfully expended. Many have already promised me liberal subscriptions."

A land-mark of national history like this should not be allowed to fall into decay, and we hope the patriotic efforts of the gentleman who has taken the matter into hand will be successful.

The Prize Meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association which commences at Toronto to-morrow, 22nd inst., will be the principle event of the season to western marksmen. The gentlemen entrusted with the management of the meeting have exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner to make the affair a complete success, and if the weather is any way favourable there will be a larger and more interesting gathering at Toronto to-morrow than ever before on a similar occasion. Everything connected with this meeting, as far as we can learn, has been arranged upon the most liberal scale. The prize list, which will be seen on another page, is extensive and enticing, and offers excellent inducements to marksmen, while it reflects the highest credit upon the exertions and generosity of those who have taken the matter in hand. The programme of the meeting, forwarded to us by our own correspondent at Toronto, is a neat pamphlet containing all necessary information and a well executed plan of the grounds and ranges: indeed the conductors of the meeting have done everything in their power to make it a success, and we hope their efforts will meet with due encouragement. The Railway companies have agreed

to carry competitors to and from the meeting at one fare, trains will run to and from the grounds during the days of the match, competitors desiring camp accommodation will be supplied with the same on application. Meals can be procured on the ground at 25 cents, competitors must bring their own blankets.

We will publish the scores of winners in our next issue. A number of copies of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, for one year, have been placed at the disposal of the committee as prizes. Lieut. A. L. Russell, secretary of the Toronto Rifle Club, will represent the REVIEW on the occasion.

The good people of Halifax decline having the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association at their city. The Council met last Saturday when it was decided, we understand, to hold the matches at Toronto on the 17th August.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held in this city last week, to investigate certain charges preferred by Capt. Morgan against Lt.-Col. Powell of the 43rd Batt., have not yet been made public; but, from all we have heard, we believe the Colonel has completely vindicated his conduct. This court has excited considerable interest and we expect to be able to give a full report next week.

REMITTANCES.

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 19th inst.

ALMONTE.—Major G., \$2.

CLIFTON.—Capt. T. B., \$2.

OTTAWA.—Capt. W. McK., \$2.

CARADOC.—F. R., \$1.50.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—Let me premise what I have now to say by asking as a favour, that you will not mutilate my letters when you do me the honor of publishing them, your correspondents are responsible for what they write, according to newspaper law, and I am quite prepared to assume my share of the responsibility for anything I have to say upon Militia matters, at any time when called on. My reasons for pre-facing the few remarks I have now to make are, that by an omission in the last part of my last letter, the argument was very naturally weakened. I said "that the Militia laws of the Dominion shall be framed not by an individual lawyer whether French or English, but by a committee or commission &c., &c." Now, my object, Mr. Editor, in writing my last letter, was simply to provoke discussion, and if possible to call the attention of Parliament to the fact that very grave discontent and dissatisfaction exists

in the ranks of what will be very soon the only armed and organized force in the country, and that Militia legislation, to be popular, must be a good deal more comprehensive than it is now. This cannot be the case as long as any man, holding the position of Minister of Militia, by accident, or by the suggestion of party, can himself frame any measure he pleases, and force it through Parliament by the aid of a strong party majority, plenty of those men who last year voted for the final passage of Sir George's Bill, openly expressed their hostility to it, outside of the house as much as inside of it, but when it came to the question whether they would embarrass the Government and still maintain their hostile attitude to the Bill, they quietly swallowed their convictions, and voted for the Bill, what they themselves said would kill the Volunteer Militia.

It is a well known fact that nearly all the Militia officers in Parliament had two or three meetings pending the passage of the Bill, that all who attended those meetings were absolutely opposed to the scheme, that amendments were got ready, that modifications were proposed, that more than one deputation awaited on Sir George to endeavour to change his views, all in vain, the Bill was shoved through, the result is partially known now, it will be seen altogether by and by. I hold, Mr. Editor, and nine-tenths of the Militia of the Dominion will agree with me, that there has never yet been a Militia law elaborated by the brain of any one lawyer that has been or will be found workable or suitable for Canada. We have had three now one after the other holding the position Minister of Militia, Sir John A. Macdonald before Sir George, and Sir E. P. Tache before Sir John, and the Volunteers apart, and God knows they are in a bad enough condition, the Militia of Canada is not one bit more available, or in a better condition for service in the field, than it was during the Trent difficulty in 1861.

'Tis all very well, Mr. Editor, for you to talk about the beauties of the Bill, but go you into the country, talk to the men who have been three, four, and five years in the service, if you can find any such, and then you will see for yourself what analogy there is between this abortion and the system of Prussia. Let me just mention for the sake of my Militia readers, and in as few words as I can, what is the Prussian Law in reference to military duty? In the first place *there is no militia in Prussia*, every man in the country, high and low, rich and poor, has to serve in the regular army, one year in three, according to birth, education or circumstances. If he is a graduate of a university and rich enough to pay all his own expenses, rations and uniform, and passes an examination showing his knowledge of the duties of that branch of the service to which he is attached, he, at the end of the year, is enrolled in the Landwehr. If he cannot pass

the board he has to remain in the line for his three years, just the same as the poor man who has neither money nor education, to give him the chance of leaving at the end of the first year. After their three years service, the men are, as I said above, enrolled in the Landwehr (first levy) where they have to remain liable for duty all the while, but only called on once in two years, when they go through their manœuvres with regiments of the line for two or three weeks. Up to the time the men are forty years of age they are still enrolled in the second levy of the Landwehr liable for duty but very seldom called on. After the men pass forty years they are transferred to the Landsturm, still liable for duty in garrison forts, guarding roads, bridges, &c., &c, but not brought actually into the field. Here are the three classes to which you compare the Militia of Canada, as they are to be under the new Bill. I ask my readers to make the comparison and draw their own conclusions. In Prussia you have a force comprising every able-bodied man in the country, drilled, armed and equipped, always ready for the field, yet not taking him away from his home, duties and responsibilities, except when the needs of his country demands his services. You have him first in the line when he learns all about the drill and duty, you have him next for two years in the Reserve but liable to be called back to the line at a moment's warning, you have him then up to forty in the second levy of the reserve, and finally you have him in what you may call the enrolled pensioner class still able and willing, and knowing how to do his duty for his country. Was this system think you, organized by one man, I might name Schamhorst, York, Blucher and Boyen as the ruling spirits and founders, but it was and is the sound administrative authorities of the different departments which enabled Prussia in seven days after the bloody field of Sadowa to dictate her own terms to Austria.

Now, Sir, we have committees and commissions upon almost every interest except upon what I call here the chief interests of the Dominion. We have Banking Committees, Financial Committees, Printing Committees, Election Committees, Civil Service Commissioners, Railway Commissioners. Let us have also a committee or commission to inquire into this Militia business. Let the country see if all this growling from volunteer officers and others is only for the purpose of annoying and worrying the Minister of Militia, or if the system is really as rotten as I and others think it is. If a committee is appointed I will undertake to prove all I say, and I believe there are scores of Militia officers who will cheerfully give their time and pay their own expenses to Ottawa and home again to have such changes made in this Militia Bill, as will enable them to keep their companies and battalions in some degree of efficiency.

My letter is unreasonably long, Sir, and I cannot trespass too much on your space by replying now to "Flanker," and noticing some of your own comments. I wish to thank you both for the courtesy of your replies, and simply say, in conclusion, I have no personal ends to gain; my sole wish and desire is to see the Militia of all classes effective, and the country in such a position that her defenders will be able to strike one good blow at least in defence of her liberties, they won't be able to do much more, if the Government is only able to secure 65,000 rifles for the armament of the Dominion.

I remain, Sir, your obdt servt.,

L. C.

June 15, 1869.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—In your paper of the 14th instant you give replies to certain queries of "L.C." It will be for L. C., of whose identity I am quite ignorant, to express his satisfaction, or the reverse, with your replies.

You say, "The objection to the Memorial of the Volunteer officers is simply that they had overstepped the strict line which should always be maintained in a country where the same individuals are soldiers or civilians as the exigencies of the case may require. In the former case they should have brought their case not before the Minister of Militia at all but through their representatives in Parliament. Any body of men in this country can procure constitutional redress without resorting to unconstitutional or extra-constitutional acts, and in this direction lay the error and danger of the Memorial." The force of the words "in the former case," as above, I do not clearly see; do you mean to say that as soldiers application for redress should be made to Parliament, as civilians to the Minister of Militia, if not, what do you mean?"

I had hitherto imagined that it was quite constitutional and allowable for any soldier to present his complaints to his commanding officer respectfully, I can see no authority in the Queen's Regulations or in the Articles of War justifying a soldier to appeal to Parliament in the manner you advise.

Readers of your article might imagine that the memorialists sought redress for private grievances; they sought no redress, merely made suggestions calculated in their opinion to benefit the service they belong to. Their memorial was respectfully worded, submitted to, and not disapproved by those standing in authority between the memorialists and the Minister of Militia, and was courteously received by the Minister from the hands of the officer to whom it was entrusted for presentation.

Among the most honoured ornaments of my old home beyond the seas were the flags of a regiment of Irish Volunteers of 1782, and I had imagined I knew something of the causes of their enrollment and subsequent

disbandment; but until you enlightened me, I never heard that the Irish Volunteers "brought their country to the verge of a rebellion" by addressing a memorial on the organization of their force to a Minister of the Crown, having always understood that peace was alone endangered by the Volunteers with arms in their hands having wrung from reluctant England, then a separate nation, the right of free trade.

There is one query of L. C. you have unanswered; he asks—"Will you, Sir, be kind enough to tell the force, for which you profess to be the spokesman viz. the Volunteers." Pray say explicitly in your next paper, are you the spokesman of the Volunteers or of the Government? When we Volunteers see in your paper Government advertisements of such questionable interest to us as those relating to the smuggling of American silver, or to the establishment of Ports of Entry at Big Glace Bay in Nova Scotia and Maganetawan on Lake Superior, we feel there may be expected a *quid pro quo*, and inviolability of L. C. or other initials may be problematical. Pray read in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of May 29th among the answers to correspondents, what the editor thinks of Government advertisements in a paper professing to speak for a class:—"The Officers' Friend."—No, my friend! Not so easily taken in. The article you refer to in a paper which bears the *Government mark* or all its articles is not likely to do more than raise a smile, if it does so much." Satisfy your readers that you are not a Government organ, exclude their advertisements, and depend upon it you will find you will make money by the change of tactics.

Since the passing of the Militia Act of 1868 you have written several articles with reference to its provisions; I now assert that in none have you spoken the sentiments of the Volunteers of Ontario, or of a tithe of them: I believe I might say any individual member of the force, nor will you ever learn what they are in truth so long as those interesting advertisements about Maganetawan stand in your light.

VOLUNTEER.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The last detachment of the 29th Regiment left here yesterday for Quebec, their places being supplied by the 60th Rifles, an exceedingly neat and intelligent looking lot of men. Col. Williams came with them as commandant of the garrison.

Riflemen here are generally satisfied that Mr. Murrison, of Hamilton, has got a verdict in his favour against the Dominion Rifle Association for the 1st prize in the all comers 1000 yard match.

Work is going on briskly at the ranges to have them all in excellent order by the end of the week. There will be six disc marking butts and six sets of targets belonging to

the regulars, making in all twelve ranges. As there will be a strong muster here next week, and the trip to Halifax freely discussed, a little information respecting facilities for transit to be afforded by the Government and the Dominion Association would be acceptable. Free passes from Montreal or Quebec and a government steamer from that port is spoken of. The hours for the military school are 7 to 9 and 4 to 6, and for the School of Gunnery, the present squad are drilling from 7 to 9 and 10 to 12.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The Peterboro Rifle Association held a match on their new range, on Tuesday, the 15th inst, at which light cash prizes were competed for, from eight dollars to one dollar inclusive.

The match was got up so as to enable the officers to select a squad for the Provincial match, it was arranged that the five men winning the five first prizes should go to Toronto for the 22nd inst.

Ranges 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards, five rounds at each range. Thirty-one competitors entered. 25 cents entrance fee.

The wind was high and gusty.

The following all made upwards of forty points.

	200	300	400	500	600	
	ys.	ys.	ys.	ys.	ys.	T'l.
Ens Johnston, No. 1 Co.	16	14	16	9	8	63
Capt. Jas. L. Roger 4	"	11	12	12	14	9 58
Sgt. Leslie 3	"	13	15	10	12	8 58
" McIntyre 2	"	14	6	13	8	15 56
Lt.-Col. Poole	13	8	15	8	11	55
Sgt. Brown, No. 4 Co.	12	13	13	9	4	51
Capt. & Pay-Msr. Dunnet 10	11	13	6	9	49	
Pvt. Samuel English No. 1	13	11	14	9	0	47
Sergt. Irvine " 1	12	11	17	6	0	46
" Campbell " 4	10	9	10	15	2	46
Corp. Montgomery " 1	12	14	12	5	2	45
Lieut. Green " 3	9	14	8	10	5	45
Sgt. E. Green " 1	14	11	14	2	2	43
Pvt. J. H. Chambers " 3	9	13	13	0	8	43

MONTREAL V. CAVALRY.

The semi-annual inspection of the 1st Troop, V. Hussars, was made by Lt.-Col. Bacon, the Brigade Major of the District, on the 14th instant, at the city hall, when the whole of the clothing, saddlery, arms and accoutrements were examined very minutely by that officer, and reported on according to their state of efficiency. The troop mustered strongly and it is to be desired that they may soon be supplied with the requisite articles of clothing they are so much in want of in common with the other volunteer corps of the city. The officers present on the occasion were Capt. Muir, commanding the Troop, Lieut. Featherstone, and Lt.-Col. Lovelace, Officer-Instructor of cavalry movements, &c., &c.

A Paris correspondent mentions that by way of precaution the guard at the Tuilleries has been increased by 500 men, who sleep fully accoutred, and with their loaded Chassepots close at hand. The troops, too, have been kept to their barracks. No fresh disturbances have, however, occurred. It is calculated that 215 public meetings for electoral purposes have been held in Paris during the last fortnight.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES

TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE

ANNUAL MATCH

TO TAKE PLACE IN THE

CITY OF TORONTO,

On Tuesday, 22nd of June and following days.

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution or through Affiliated Associations.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$15. Five Prizes of \$10. Ten Prizes of \$5. Ten Prizes of \$1. Ten Prizes of \$2. In addition to the above, the Hon. D. L. McPherson offers in this match one Prize of \$30 and one Prize of \$20; to those competitors from the Counties of Simcoe, Grey, and Bruce, who may make the highest score in this match. *Description of Rifle*—Snider Enfield, Government Issue. *Ranges*—200, 500, and 600 yards. *Number of rounds at each range*—Five. *Position*—Any. *Entrance Fee*—25 cents.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS' MATCH.

To be competed for by members of Affiliated Associations, who are also members of the Ontario Rifle Association. The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any three members of any one association. The remaining prizes to individual scores.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, Snider Enfield, and \$5 added. Third Prize, Snider Enfield. Two Prizes of \$10. Four Prizes of \$5. Six Prizes of \$1. *Description of Rifle*—Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations. *Ranges*—300 and 500 yds. *Number of rounds at each range*—Five. *Position*—Any. *Entrance Fee*—50 cents each competitor.

MAJOR-GENERAL STISTED'S PRIZE, AND \$50 ADDED BY THE ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Open to all non-commissioned officers and men of Her Majesty's regular army, and to enrolled non-commissioned officers and men of the volunteer force, Ontario.

First Prize, Cup, or value, \$10. Second Prize, \$20. Two Prizes of \$10. Eight Prizes of \$5. Ten Prizes of \$2. *Description of Rifle*—Snider Enfield, Government Issue. *Ranges*—200 and 100 yards. *Number of rounds at each range*—Five. *Position*—Any. *Entrance Fee*—25 cents.

BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by five officers, non-commissioned officers, or men from any battalion or corps of volunteer militia in Ontario.

First Prize, \$75. Second Prize, \$50. Third Prize, \$25. Fourth Prize, \$20. Fifth Prize, \$10. *Description of Rifle*—Snider Enfield, or Spencer carbines, Government Issue. *Ranges*—200, 500, and 600 yds. *Number of rounds at each range*—Five. *Position*—20 yards standing, 500, and 600 yards any position. *Entrance Fee*—\$2 per battalion or corps.

COMPANY MATCH.

To be competed for by five officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any company, troop or battery of volunteer militia in Ontario.

First Prize, \$50. Second Prize, \$40. Third Prize, \$30. Fourth Prize, \$20. Fifth Prize, \$10. *Description of Rifle*—Snider Enfield, or Spencer carbine, Government Issue. *Ranges*—200, 500, and 400 yds. *Number of rounds at each range*—Five. *Position*—20 yards standing, 500 and 400 yards kneeling. *Entrance Fee*—\$1 per company or corps.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH—INCLUDING A PRIZE PRESENTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN YOUNG, K.C.B., BART., GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

Open to all members of the Rifle Association.

First Prize, a Silver Cup, presented by His Excellency the Governor General. Second Prize, a Snider Rifle and \$15. Third Prize, a Snider Enfield and \$10. Fourth Prize, a Snider Enfield and \$5. Fifth Prize, a Snider Enfield. Six Prizes of \$10. Ten Prizes of \$5. Four Prizes of \$1. *Description of Rifle*—Enfield, or Snider Enfield. *Ranges*—300 and 400 yards. *Number of rounds at each range*—Five. *Position*—Any. *Entrance Fee*—50 cts.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZES.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association.

First Prize, a Snider Enfield and 300 rounds Ammunition. Second Prize, a Snider Enfield and 400 round Ammunition. Third Prize, a Snider Enfield and 300 rounds Ammunition. Fourth Prize, a Snider Enfield and 200 rounds Ammunition. Fifth Prize, a Snider Enfield and 100 rounds Ammunition. Five Prizes of \$10. Ten Prizes of \$5. *Description of Rifle*—Snider Enfield. *Ranges*—300 and 500 yards. *Number of rounds at each range*—Five. *Position*—Any. *Entrance Fee*—25 cents.

SMALL BORE MATCH.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution or through Affiliated Associations.

First Prize, \$50. Second Prize, \$40. Third Prize, \$30. Fourth Prize, \$25. Fifth Prize, \$20. Sixth Prize, \$15. Three Prizes of \$10. *Description of Rifle*—Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations. *Ranges*—500, 700 and 900 yards. *Number of rounds at each range*—Five. *Position*—Any. *Entrance Fee*—50 cents.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S PRIZE OF \$50, AND \$120 ADDED BY ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Open to regularly enrolled volunteers in the Province of Ontario only.

First Prize, a Snider Enfield and \$10. Second Prize, a Snider Enfield and \$5. Third Prize, a Snider Enfield. Fourth Prize, a Snider Enfield. Fifth Prize, a Snider Enfield. Five Prizes of \$8. Eight Prizes of \$5. *Description of Rifle*—Snider Enfield, Government Issue. *Ranges*—200, 500 and 600 yards. *Number of rounds at each range*—Five. *Position*—200 yards, standing; 500 and 600 yards, any position. *Entrance Fee*—25 cents.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to any Competitor not winning a prize in preceding matches.

First Prize, Cup, value \$20, presented by J. E. Ellis & Co., Toronto. Second Prize, Cup, value \$20, presented by Wharlu & Co., Toronto. Third Prize, Photograph of winner, value \$20, presented by Notman & Fraser. Fourth Prize, Books, value \$15, presented by W. G. Chewett & Co. Fifth Prize, Telescope, value \$12, presented by C. Potter, Optician. Five Prizes of \$10. Florentine Prize, Officer's Sword, value \$9, presented by N. McEachron, Toronto. Twelfth Prize, Courier's Bag, value \$8, presented by R. Malcolm, Toronto. Ten Prizes of \$5. *Description of Rifle*—Enfield, Snider Enfield, or Spencer Carbines. *Ranges*—200 and 100 yards. *Number of rounds at each range*—Three. *Position*—200 yards, standing; 400 yards, any position. *Entrance Fee*—25 cents.

The Council have determined to adopt the Wimbledon Regulations of 1877, as far as applicable. Pool Targets will be provided. Sighting Shots and Wind Screens allowed. All Competitors must be members of the Ontario Rifle Association, either by direct contribution, through an Affiliated Association. Subscription \$1 per annum. Association or Battalion Subscription \$10 per annum, entitling to twenty memberships. Affiliation or membership fees to be sent to Major ALGER, Treasurer, O. R. A., Toronto. Camp accommodation will be provided for all desiring it. Competitors to bring their own Blankets. Refreshments 25 cents per meal. Competitors paying their Railway fare to the match, will receive a Certificate from the Secretary enabling them to return free. Entries will be received by the Secretary at any time after June 1st.

J. S. DENNIS, Lt.-Col.,

Secretary, Ontario Rifle Association.

Toronto, May 21, 1869.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 11th June, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

RESERVE MILITIA.

No. 1.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE EAST RIDING OF YORK

No 1 Company Division, (Village of Yorkville.)

To be Captain:

Edgar J. Jarvis, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

William Egerton Dobson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Arthur Hancock, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division, (The 1st and 2nd

Concessions from the Bay, East of Yonge street, not included in the city of Toronto or village of Yorkville, of the Township of York.)

To be Captain:

Richard E. Plagler, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Alexander Mudi, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John Taylor, jr., Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division, (The 3rd concession from the Bay, East of Yonge street, and lots No. 1 to 5 inclusive, in the 1st 2nd, 3rd, and 4th concessions east of Young street, of the Township of York.)

To be Captain:

Edwin Snider, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Jacob Lawrence, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Nicholas Maughan, Gentleman.

No 4 Company Division, (Lots No. 6 to 25 inclusive, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions, east of Yonge street of the township of York.)

To be Captain:

John Hogg, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

William Harris, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

William Smith, Gentleman.

No 5 Company Division, (Concessions A and B, and Lots No. 20 to 35 inclusive, in concessions C, D, 1st, 2nd, 3rd 4th and 5th of the township of Scarborough.)

To be Captain:

John P. Wheeler, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Thomas Whiteside, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Mar hal Macklen, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division, (Lots No. 1 to 19 inclusive, in concessions C, D, 1st, 2nd 3rd, 4th and 5th of the township of Scarborough.)

To be Captain:

Frank Helliwell, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Donald G. Stephenson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John Richardson, Gentleman.

No 7 Company Division, (Lots No. 26 to 40 inclusive, in the 1st concession, and Lots No. 1 to 15 inclusive, in the 2nd 3rd, 4th 5th and 6th concessions of the township of Markham.)

To be Captain:

John Law, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

William Milliken, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John Gibson, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division, (Lots No. 41 to 60 inclusive, in the 1st concession, and Lots No. 16 to 35 inclusive, in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the township of Markham.)

To be Captain:
Robert Marsh, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
John Harrington, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Joseph McConnel, Gentleman.

No 9 Company Division, (Lots 1 to 15 inclusive, in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions of the Township of Markham.)

To be Captain:
James Robinson, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
James Speight, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
H. R. Corsan, Gentleman.

No. 10 Company Division, (Lots No. 16 to 35 inclusive, in the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Markham.)

To be Captain:
Newberry Button, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
David Eakin, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Walter Millar, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF MONTREAL WEST.

No. 4 Company Division.

Erratum.—In the General Order of the 17th March last, read, To be Ensign: James Kirby, Gentleman, instead of James Kerby, junior, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF BEAUCE

Captain A. G. Bussièrs from the late 13th Battalion, Non-Service Militia of Quebec, is permitted to retire with the honorary rank of Major.

No. 2

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE EAST RIDING OF DURHAM.

Port Hope Grammar School Drill Association.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Port Hope, under the superintendence of A. Purslow, Esquire, to be composed of the Masters and Pupils of that School, and to be styled the "Port Hope Grammar School Drill Association."

No. 3.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

The following Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia have received Certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military instruction,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names
City of Kingston... Alexander Smith, Gent.
do... Thomas Dunnet do
Frontenac... George Malone, jr do

S. R. of Grenville... Lt. William Bennett.
do Victoria... Ensign James Evans.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Dundas... W. E. Ferguson, Gent.
East R. of Durham. Albert Knowlson, do
West R. of Durham. Thomas J. Tamblin do
do do James P. Lovokin, do
do do George Treleven, do
Essex... John McConnel, do
City of Kingston... William Lennox, do
do... James Davis, do
do... Samuel Cook, do
do... John B. Ireland do
do... J. H. Sommerville, do
do... Jas. A. Rotherford do
do... Thomas Kearns, do
do... W. H. Woodruff, do
do... John Quinn, do
do... Joseph Carsley, do
do... John G. Meagher, do
do... John Ramage, do
do... William McIlroy, do
do... William Pipe, do
Frontenac... Jas. N. Campbell, do
do... Joseph A. Grant, do
do... Charles S. Irvine, do
do... James H. Grant, do
do... Wm. B. Burnett, do

N. Riding of Grey.. John Donaldson, do
Halton... George Wilkinson, do
N. Riding of Norfolk Joseph H. Bailey, do
East Riding of

Northumberland. Alex. W.C. Bruce, do
Peel... Charles J. Pallett, do
N. R. of Perth... Alex. McCulloch, do
E. R. Peterborough William Lang, do
do John A. Stevenson, do
do John Londerville, do
Prince Edward... Thos. McFadden, do
S. R. of Simcoe... Jno. M. Sutherland, do
N. R. of Wellington Thomas Strachan do
East Riding of the
City of Toronto.. John H. Pearson, do
do... F.H.A. Whitcombe, do
City of Toronto... James J. Haslett, do
do... Robert Leatch, do
do... W. C. Mapledoram, do
do... John... Thomas, do
do... Ensign Charles Fallis, do
do... Alex. Darragh, Gent.

West Riding of the

City of Toronto. Wm. J. Jackson, do
do... Robert Taylor, do
do... James S. Brown, do
do... Thomas Squire, do

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
Jolietto... Edouard Chevalier, Gent
Montreal 2d Centre Zotique Hébert, do
Montreal West... Wolfred D.E. Nelson, do
Quebec County... Lieut. Napoléon Dorion.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Beauce... William Chapman, Gent.
City of Ottawa, (Ont.) F. X. Drolet, do
Dorchester... Louis H. Fortier, do
Gaspé... Jos. Ignace Létourneau,

Do... Joseph Thibault, do
Huntingdon... Raphael Marion, do
Do... Wm. G. Cruickshank, do
Do... Jos W. Bourgeault, do
Lotbinière... Chas. Tousignant, do
Montreal West... Francis Reily, do
Do... Thomas Kelly, do
Do... Alphonso Loiselle, do
Do... William J. Waugh, do
Do... Ashburn C. McIndoe, do
Montreal 1st Centre Louis O. Armstrong, do
Do... Roch Labelle, do
Do... David L. Duncan, do
Montreal East... Adjutor Thibodeau, do
Do... Thomas Hassett, do
Do... George H. Vickery, do
Do... John S. Clarke, do
Montmagny... Moise E. Gauthier, do
Do... Théophile Michon, do
Montmorency... Joseph Blouin, do
Portneuf... Elisée J. Richard, do
Prescott (Ont.)... George E. Lumsden do
Quebec Centre... Alfred W. LeBel. do
Do... James Wilkie, do
Quebec West... Henry R. Elliott, do
Do... John B. Stewart, do
Quebec County... Louis Genesse, do
Do... Lieut. Michel Fiset, do
Do... Joseph Tardif, Gent.
Rimouki... Ens. E.A. Chamberland,
Shefford... Orange W. Ellis, Gent.
St. Hyacinthe... Theodore L'Heureux,
Temiscouata... Amable Damont, do
Vaudreuil... Capt. D. P. McNaughten
Do... Jno McNaughten, Gent.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
Charlotte... Captain James Mowatt.
Kent... Wm. Hutchinson, Gent.
Kings... Major Oliver R. Arnold.
do... Capt. John Darling.
do... Wm. J. Brittain.
Queens... Lt. Chas. N. Derrah.
2nd St. John... Ens. Wm. S. Harding.
do... Capt. Robert D. Davis.
do... do John Kerr.
do... James H. Spencer, Gent.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES,

Regimental Divisions. Names.
Cape Breton... Capt. Chas. W. Hill.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Cumberland... Capt Richard Ogilvie.
do... do M. B. Harrison.
Halifax County... Edward Horton, Gent.
Pictou... Capt. John G. Grant.

Erratum.—In the General Order No. 3, of the 14th May last, Active Militia, Province of New Brunswick; read: "C. F. Hanington, Gentleman," instead of "C. F. Harrington, Gentleman."

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General.

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

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 18th June, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

12th "York" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Lloytown.

To be Lieutenant:

Jno. Marshal Wood, Gentleman, M. S., vice Armstrong, deceased.

To be Ensigns:

George Graham, Gentleman, M. S., vice Thompson, resigned.

No 5 Company, Newmarket.

To be Ensign:

Walter Dudley, Gentleman, M. S., vice Spencer, deceased.

15th "Belleville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company.

The resignation of Ensign W. J. Diamond is hereby accepted.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

John Milton Platt Esquire, M. D., vice Foster, left the limits.

No. 3 Company Wellington.

To be Ensign:

Thomas McFadden, Gentleman, M. S., vice Clarke, left the limits.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry

No. 4 Company, Fitzroy.

The resignation of Lieut. John Howe, is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

No 2 Company, Harrowsmith.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Joseph Abrams, Gentleman, vice Hercher, left the limits,

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sidney Davy, Gentleman, vice Lee, deceased.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Stirling.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Robert Potts Fidler, vice Hawley, left the limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Jno. Ackers, vice Fidler, promoted.

No. 5 Company Tyendinaga,

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color-Sergeant James K. McLaren, vice Cole, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ottawa Rifle Company.

To be Captain:

Lieut. Daniel Mowat, vice May, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Charles Hoy, Gentleman, vice Mowat, promoted.

The resignation of Ensign W. McBrown, is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Volunteer Rifles of Montreal."

To be Ensigns:

Edward Black Greenshields, Gentleman, M. S., vice Allan, promoted,

George William Hatton, Gentleman, M. S., vice Clare, left the limits.

Homer Taylor, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Torrance, promoted.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Granby.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Thomas H. Cox, M. S., vice Amyrauld, appointed Quarter-Master.

60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieut. Colonel provisionally:

Major B. Chamberlin.

To be Major:

Captain Chs. S. Rowe, M. S., from No. 2 Company, vice Chamberlin, promoted.

To be Paymaster:

Wm. M. Pattison, Esquire, M. S.

To be Quarter-Master:

Captain Peter Smith, from No. 1 Company.

The formation of the following Corps at Montreal is hereby authorized, to consist of six companies, to be designated "The Mount Royal Rifles:—"

To be Lieut.-Colonel:

Joseph Beaudry, Esquire, M. S.

To be Majors:

Napoleon Labranch, Esquire, M. S.

Michel T. Déguiso, Esquire, M. S.

To be Paymaster:

Charles C. Spenard, Esquire, M. S.

To be Quarter-Master:

Jean B. Emond, Gentleman.

No. 1 Company.

To be Captain:

Alphonse T. Chagnon, Esquire, M. S.

No. 2 Company.

To be Captain:

Louis S. Goyer, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

Moise Trudeau, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign:

H. A. St. Marie, Gentleman, M. S.

No. 3 Company.

To be Captain:

Alphonse Cinqmars, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

Michel Gauvin, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign:

Jos. C. Marchand, Gentleman, M. S.

No 4 Company.

To be Captain:

Silfrid Delisle, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

Joseph Brault, Gentleman, M. S.

No. 5 Company.

To be Captain:

Arthur Renaud, Esquire, Provisionally.

To be Lieutenant:

Cyprien J. Fitzpatrick, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign:

Eugène Paradis, Gentleman, M. S.

No. 6 Company

To be Captain:

Alphonse Denis, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

P. W. Charron, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign:

C. Cadoua, Gentleman, M. S.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The St. John Volunteer Battalion.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas McKenzie.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Rifles.

The formation of an additional Company to be added to this Battalion is hereby authorized.

To be Captain:

Captain William Barron.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant John A. MacKasey.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, to consist of six Companies, to be designated "The Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Infantry:—"

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Lieut.-Colonel Jno. J. Bremner.

To be Major:

Major Jno. Duffus.

To be Adjutant and Drill Instructor:

Captain Chs. C. Macdonald M. S.

To be Quartermaster:

Wm. H. Neal, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon:

Surgeon William B. Slayter, M. D.

To be Captains:

Captain James B. Morrow,

" John R. Murray,

" Robert F. Watt,

" Jno. W. Watt,

" Ed. H. Reeves,

Lieut. Alfred Browne, M. S.

To be Lieutenants:

Lieut. George E. Francklyn,

" Samuel C. Jordan,

" William J. Coleman,

" George W. Hart,

William Hitherington, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Conrad W. Tupper, Gentleman.
By command of His Excellency
the Governor General.
WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
D. A. G. Militia.
Canada.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 15th June, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

RESERVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE EAST RIDING
OF YORK.

No. 7 Company Division.

Erratum.—In Reserve Militia General
Order No. 1 of 11th instant, read: "To be
Captain: John Lane, Esquire," instead of
"John Law."

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF
HALIFAX.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph S. Belcher, of
the late 4th Brigade Halifax Artillery,
H. Belcher, deceased.

By command of his Excellency the
Governor-General.

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

INSPECTION.—Brigade-Major Lieut.-Col.

Dennis visited this Town, for the purpose of
making his half-yearly inspection of the
Companies in this place. The first passing
under his notice were the Grammar School
Drill Association, commanded by Capt.
Bligh. The boys were put through a num-
ber of evolutions which they did in a most
creditable manner and were highly com-
plimented by the Inspecting Officer. After
the boys were dismissed, a rigid inspection
of the clothing, arms and accoutrements of
No. 2 Infantry Co., and the Artillery took
place in their respective armouries, then the
inspection of the Battery. We regret to
say that there was a very poor attendance,
there being only about 23 rank and file
present. The hour being late the men were
not put through any movements. Col Den-
nis complimented the men on their always
neat and clean appearance, expressing a
very strong regret that there were not more
present, and informing the men that he
would be compelled to instruct the com-
manding officer to proceed against every
man that was absent, as the authorities were
determined to have the law enforced and
properly carried out. In accordance with
instructions, the Captain has laid informa-
tion, against some 10 or 12 absentees, who
are to be brought before the Mayor to-mor-
row, the object being not so much to punish
them at present, as to show them that when
ordered out for drill they must attend, other-
wise make themselves liable to all the pen-
alties.—*Collingwood Enterprise.*

The construction of 30 gunboats for the
Spanish Government is being actively pro-
ceeded with in the United States. They are
for service on the coast of Cuba.

THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN—ONCE A
ROMAN CATHOLIC.—The following contains
facts new and little known in reference to
the deceased President Lincoln. It is an
extract from an article of Mr. S. E. Martin in
the *Monde* of Paris, apropos of the death,
of the late Mgr. Lefevre, Bishop of Detroit,
which we translate:—"We come to speak,"
writes M. Martin, "of political events and of
the assassination of President Lincoln, and
we were not a little surprised to hear Mgr.
Lefevre say with sadness, "Ah! poor Lin-
coln!" if he had remembered my advice his
end would not have been so deplorable, why
did he not remain at home on Good Friday,
and why did he not continue to say his
beads? His beads, we answered—but Lin-
coln was not a Catholic? "He was not so
latterly, you say rightly, he had become
an infidel. But in his youth, he was bap-
tized a Catholic by a missionary of Illinois,
and I myself have heard his confession many
times; I frequently celebrated Holy Mass in
the house of his parents; later in life he as-
pired to honors; he married a woman who
belonged to the Presbyterian sect, and he
became connected with the Freemasons.
We felt it our duty, under these circumstan-
ces, to break off all relations with him. We
confess," adds M. Martin, "that we did not
at all expect this revelation, the authenticity
of which we guarantee upon the testimony
of Mgr. Lefevre; and Americans need not
have the least doubt that they have nomi-
nated a Catholic for President. But Lincoln
did as many others have done; he abandon-
ed a religion which he had freely embraced,
after serious examination, and, to arrive at
fortune and position, he became an apostate
and an infidel."

METROPOLITAN

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Members of the above Association are hereby
notified that the Rifle Range will be open
to them for practice on every Monday during the
season, commencing on MONDAY, the 21st
instant.

By order,

W. H. FALLS, Lieut.,
Asst. Secretary.

Ottawa, June 7, 1869.

23-11



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 18th May, 1869.

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 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, in-
titled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His
Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is
herby ordered, that "Byng Inlet," situate at the
River Maganetawan, on the Georgian Bay, in the
Province of Ontario, shall be and the same is
herby declared to be an Out Port of Entry under
the Survey of the Port of Toronto.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, June 7, 1869.

23-31

HOUSE TO LET.

ON Daily Street, next to the Court House. Pos-
session given immediately. Apply at this
Office.
Volunteer Review Office. }
Ottawa, May 31st, 1869. }



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, JUNE 18, 1869.

AUTHORIZED DIS-COUNT ON AMERICAN
INVOICES until further notice, 27 per cent.

J. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 28th May, 1869.

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 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, in-
titled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His
Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is
herby ordered, that the Harbour known as Big
Glace Bay, in Cape Breton, Province of Nova
Scotia, shall be and the same is herby constitu-
ted and declared to be an Out Port of Entry, under
the name of Port of Caledonia, and placed under
the Survey of the Port of Sydney.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, June 7, 1869.

23-31



1869.

1869.

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R. W. SHEPHERD,

June 7, 1869.

23-11

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