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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, SEPTEMBER 20, 1869.

No. 38.

### THE BRAVE AT HOME.

BY THOMAS DUCHANAN READ.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash  
With a smile her pain dissembles,  
The while beneath her drooping lash  
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,  
Though heaven alone records the tear,  
And Fame shall never know her story;  
Her heart had shed a drop as dear  
As e'er bedewed the field of glory!

The wife who girds her husband's sword,  
Mid little ones who weep or wonder,  
And bravely speaks the cheering word,  
What though her heart be rent asunder,  
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear  
The balls of death around him rattle,  
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er  
Was poured upon the field of battle!

The mother who conceals her grief  
While to her breast her son she presses,  
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,  
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,  
With no one but her secret God  
To know the pain that weighs upon her,  
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod  
Received on Freedom's field of honor!

### THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The course of this review has now reached what may properly be called the "Invasion of the United States by Great Britain;" the evacuation of Boston on 19th March, 1776, marking the true termination of British rule.

If the operations of the British armies in America are to be taken as a criterion of the military capabilities of the Empire it is certain that if judged by the rules of warfare the scientific and practical knowledge of English Generals and the war department would rank very low indeed. During those eventful contests--the campaigns of 1754-64, 1764-84 and the war of 1812-14 the military operations in America have been characterized by a total absence of plan, design, or strategical significance. On all those occasions a series of petty raids marked the character of the operations and illustrated the total want of military genius in the generals commanding. Accessible through its large and navigable rivers, vulnerable at all its most vital points, no country in the

world is so thoroughly defenceless as the United States from Maine to Florida, and yet in no theatre of war has so many blunders been made or operations undertaken so totally unconnected and aimless. In the contest of 1754-64 Amherst's single campaign of 1759 was the only one that had a plan and Canada would have been subjugated if it were not for the blundering procrastination and stupidity of Gage. In 1764-84 no plan at all was followed. It is true Carleton attempted to sketch out a design by which, using Canada as a base of operations, and moving on the Hudson by way of Lake Champlain, he would have separated the Northern and Southern States and crushed the rebellion at a blow; without resources and soldiers, he only saved Canada by a mere chance, and as he was not trusted by the War Department nor the ministry his after efforts were confined to the defence of his own Province.

Towards the close of 1775, as has been narrated, the Governor of North Carolina had been obliged to take refuge on board ship, from thence he opened a communication with the Scotch emigrants and a lot of lawless borderers known as Regulators; the then social condition of the Provinces (most of the wild lands being held by great companies in immense patents) being favorable to the production of this class, partly from their aversion to recognize or pay any legal impost for the occupancy of the land partly because those Provinces had been used as a sort of penal settlement for nearly a century. Where considerable difficulty existed in administering law its penalties were easily evaded and its provisions defied and treated with contempt. Those men, detesting the Republican party, agreed to take measures to put them down by force. but Mr. Martin appears to have been one of those incapable Governors which the imbecility of the British cabinet had imposed on the public service, and having first by his timidity compromised the honor of Great Britain at this juncture he succeeded by precipitation in destroying her interests. Such men are generally surrounded by favorites of kindred abilities--one of them a gentleman named

Macdonald, and another named Macleod, were created, the first, a Brigadier-General, the second Lieut.-Colonel, with orders to raise the Royal Standard and summons all loyal men to rally in its support. But commissions will not make the holders thereof soldiers nor repair the blunders of those who have abandoned positions which should have been held while life remained. If Governor Martin, instead of consulting his own personal safety on board ship, had dissolved his unruly Legislative Assembly, raised the Royal Standard and appealed directly to the people he would have crushed the rebellion in the bud and compelled obedience to the laws. The number which rallied around the Royal Standard even at this late period proved how little headway rebellious principles had really obtained and how easily those would have been eradicated by vigorous and efficient measures.

The force to be raised by the Brigadier and Lieut.-Colonel was intended to act in conjunction with a body of troops expected in early spring, but which did not arrive in time for co-operation; and this was another grand mistake made by those who represented England's royalty in the Colonies. They could do nothing without troops. The means of communication were slow, three months being frequently occupied in the transit between England and the Colonies. They had only farmers and mechanics to oppose to people of the same class, but they let them, while waiting for the Royal forces concentrate, embody, and drill while they did nothing, so when their great reinforcements landed they had to encounter men partially drilled and with considerable confidence in themselves. Mr. Martin should have gone on shore, marshalled his levies and led them at once on the capital of his Province.

Instead of doing this he allowed those who had usurped the Government, which he so shamefully abandoned, to embody six regiments and actually to occupy his objective point--Wilmington--with one of them, under the command of a Colonel Moore, who had held that commission in the Provincial Service, but whose knowledge of military affairs was very trifling.

The royalists were when embodied to march down the northern branch of the Cape Fear River to Wilmington and there form a junction with the King's troops and fleet; the occupation of this town would have in a great measure placed all the resources of the Province in their hands and completely overawed their opponents. Owing to the unskillful manipulation of this affair and the energetic action of the usurping executive it was found necessary to precipitate the organization which was to take place at the town of Cross Creek. With the usual blundering of the royalist leaders the whole of this affair was conducted with so little precaution that every movement became known to the usurping executive, and the troops raised at Wilmington, amounting to 800 men, were ordered to intercept their progress. In order to effect this object they marched up the Northwest branch of the Cape Fear River to Rock Fish Creek, which was crossed by a bridge near its junction, about six miles from Cross Creek, and encamped with the Northwest branch of Cape Fear River on their right, an impassable swamp on their left, and Rock Fish Creek with its impassable stream and steep banks in their rear.

In this disadvantageous position they remained for three days, during which time flags of truce were continually passing between them and the royalists at Cross Creek on the most trivial occasions, and it shows not only the total want of military skill but the thorough ignorance of the first principles of the art of war on the part of Brigadier-General Macdonald and Colonel McLeod that they were not cut to pieces the moment they arrived at this ground. But those officers seem to have thought that their whole duty was to get to Wilmington regardless of any force in their rear, provided there was none in front to oppose their progress, and with this view after wasting time in fruitless intercourse with their opponents they crossed to the left bank of the Northwest branch of the Cape Fear River at Cambleton and Gibson's ferries, leaving Colonel Moore's troops in their position on the right bank, thus placing the river between them.

Their intention was to proceed to Wilmington by what was then known as the Black River Road, through a peninsula formed by the river of that name, and the Northwest branch, at that period thinly inhabited, and which ended at the junction of the Northeast and Northwest branches of Cape Fear River, at a place called Negro-head point, within half a mile of Wilmington.

Instead of being a question to be decided by arms it became one of speed, and if another element had not been added it is possible that Brigadier General Macdonald's troops would have outrun Colonel Moore's.

A Colonel Caswell had collected about 500 men at Newburn, and with one 2-pounder gun and two swivels marched to reinforce Colonel Moore. Having a trifle more brains

than either of the other commanders he at once decided that if the Royalists had not been defeated they would march by the Black River Road. He therefore crossed the Northeast branch and marched up the Black River road to a point where a bridge crossed a creek falling into the Northwest branch known as Moore's Creek. Having crossed this stream he effected a junction with Colonel Moore, who had marched back the road by which he had advanced and crossed the Northwest branch at the lower ferries. The position chosen was just as bad as that Colonel Moore occupied at Rock Fish, and as the Royalists advanced to within half a mile of the encampment before they halted and then sent forward a flag of truce to ascertain what the position really was. Colonel Caswell at once divined their object and took measures to render an attack futile. As soon as night came on he lighted up all his fires, withdrew his men over the creek, took the planks off the bridge and greased the sleepers, placing his men about fifty yards from the bank, covering the front of the position with intrenchments. The Royalists marched to attack the position before day, and finding the fires burning concluded their opponents had retreated through fear. Colonel MacLeod, who led the advance, crossed the bridge with some twenty of his Highlanders but was shot down with the whole of his party, eight being killed outright and the remainder wounded. The Royalists on the other side of the creek poured in an irregular fire and immediately dispersed. The "Regulators," being good woodsmen got clear off, but the Highlanders and their General were taken prisoners.

On the 12th February, 1776, an expedition under the command of Lord Cornwallis, consisting of the 15th, 28th, 33rd, 37th, 54th and 57th regiments and seven companies of the 46th regiment sailed from Cork under the convoy of Commodore Sir Peter Parker, and arrived at Cape Fear River on the 3rd of May. At this place they were joined by General Clinton who at once took command of the land forces, and finding he had arrived too late to aid the Royalist organization issued a proclamation inviting the people to return to their allegiance, but the effect is described as being "trifling," which might be applied to the whole expedition and its object, which was to try whether any of the inhabitants would join the British cause, in which case a body of troops was to be left to assist them and the remainder carried to New York to join General Howe in his invasion of the United States—thus illustrating the peculiar strategy employed by the British War Department in the Conquest of the revolted Colonies.

In order to enforce the system of protection afforded to the loyalists General Clinton organised an expedition against Brunswick, a town to the northwest of Cape Fear, where a few soldiers were captured and a large

quantity of provisions carried off, the people of the town having abandoned it at the approach of the troops. As much time had already been wasted in those raids, and as it became necessary to fulfil the Commander in Chief's wishes by repairing to New York, General Clinton wishing to have something more than stolen cattle to show as the fruits of his expedition, determined to occupy Charles town, the trade of which had supplied the opponents of British rule with the funds necessary for warlike purposes.

This town, since so famous in the annals of warfare for its memorable siege and as the chief port of the Southern Confederacy was at that time protected by a fort on Sullivan's Island, and by an army, or the excuse for one, under the United States General Lee.

The fort was built of palmetto logs and mounted 26 guns, (18 and 24 pounders) it was garrisoned by 400 men under Col. Moultrie whose name it afterwards bore.

The squadron anchored off Charleston on the 4th June, and as the larger vessels had to be lightened before crossing the bar, considerable delay ensued. On the 9th General Clinton landed on Long Island and by the 15th all the troops were disembarked. This Island is separated from Sullivan's Island by a narrow channel said to be fordable at low water, and the intention was to have attacked the fort in front with the squadron while the troops assailed it in the rear, on which there was no protection whatever.

The squadron was composed of the Bristol and Experiment, 50 gun ships. Active, Solebay, Syron, and Actaeon, 28 gun ships. Sphinx 20 Guns, Friendship 22 guns. Ranger 8 guns, Thunder (bomb) 8 guns and St. Lawrence, schooner, 6 guns.

On the 28th June the wind being favorable Sir Peter Parker announced his readiness to commence the attack, and at 10h. 45m a. m. the Bristol, Experiment, Actaeon and Solebay anchored in their stations. Owing to want of skill on the part of the pilots the Sphinx, Actaeon and Syron got foul of each other and drove on shore on the middle ground; the Sphinx and Syron got off with the flood but the Actaeon remained fast ashore. The Thunder commenced throwing shells but they fell short and Colonel James of the Artillery endeavoured to remedy the miscalculation of distance by increasing the charge. A few shells fell in the fort in a swamp producing no effect, while the increased recoil broke the mortar beds and the vessel was useless. The ships led by the Active took up their position in seven fathoms of water without molestation. She anchored off the east bastion, the Experiment off the West bastion and curtain, the Solebay off the West bastion and the Bristol off the curtain. A tremendous fire was opened on the ships which they returned without making any visible impression on the works while the vessels were fearfully cut up. At noon the commodore looked for the co-operation of the troops but Gen-

General Clinton found the channel to contain seven feet of water at ebb tide and therefore no aid could be rendered; finally with his own vessel, the Bristol, little better than a wreck having 40 men killed and 71 wounded at 9h. p.m. the commodore made the signal to cease firing and make the best of their way out which all succeeded in doing except the Actæon which was set on fire and destroyed. The squadron lost in this fight 61 killed and 143 wounded. The loss of the defenders was 11 killed and 25 wounded. General Clinton remained on Long Island embarking and disembarking his troops till 21st July, when he finally sailed for New York under convoy of the Solebay frigate the rest of the squadron being obliged to remain behind to refit.

In this ill concerted and worse executed attempt it is apparent that no one on board the British fleet knew anything about Charleston harbour; instead of assailing Fort Moultrie the ships with a flood tide and favourable wind should have sailed past it and run up to Charleston; the United States troops did not number then 1500 men and would have been obliged to evacuate the town while Fort Moultrie taken in the rear must have been abandoned, but this seems to be beyond the capacity of the officers engaged. Moreover it is alleged that the ships could not go close enough to the works, that their fire was ineffectual, but as the same argument will apply to the fire of the fort and as it is known that they did very considerable damage it is evident this excuse has been made to cover General Clinton's stupid blunder which did far more harm to the interests of his country than all the services he ever rendered her.

THE WOLFE AND MONTCALM MONUMENT.

THE CORNER STONE RE-LAID.

The ceremony of re-laying the corner stone of the Wolfe and Montcalm Monument took place yesterday morning, in the Governor's Upper Garden, at half-past ten o'clock. The same stone which is deposited on the eastern corner of the lower tier, facing the entrance wicket, was originally laid with Masonic honors on the 20th November, 1827, in the presence of Earl Dalhousie, then Governor General of Canada. The officiating brother at that interesting ceremony, we learn, was James Thompson, Esq., Overseer of Military Works at Quebec, who had served in the 78th or Fraser's Highlanders at the siege and conquest of Quebec in 1759, and at the time of the laying of the stone was in the 94th year of his age. Mr. Thompson died after reaching the great and exceptional age of 99 years, was father to the present Deputy Commissary General, James Thompson, now at Quebec, and in his 86th year. He was present yesterday and took an active part in the ceremony. The monument is being rebuilt by private subscription, collected principally through the energy of Mr. Henry Fry, who anticipating that it would soon fall to the ground a heap of

ruin and debris, brought the matter before the public through the columns of the press, and his exertions were soon after crowned with success. Without being positively certain about the amount collected, we can confidently say that there still remains a balance required to complete the work, the commencement of which Mr. Fry has ordered upon his own responsibility. The reconstruction of this obelisk will be made with Portland cement, and the workmen, who are skilled in such matters, say it will remain firm for 200 years. The ceremony of replacing the stone, yesterday, was not largely attended, but the majority of those present felt an interest in the work, cheering heartily at its termination. Many were of opinion that the same ceremonies as those used when the original stone was laid would have been adhered to upon this occasion, and the brethren of the Mystic Order called upon to assist. There must have been some good reason for their attendance at the original laying, and the one which appears most probable is, that the Masons were the promoters of this monument, and to them in justice and right the present ceremony ought to have been conceded. We feel sorry to learn, under those circumstances, that their claim to be present has been overlooked. Sir Narcisse Bellerive was punctually present at half past ten, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Chauveaux, and his aide de camp, Major Taschereau. The party was met at the gate by Mr. Fry, who placed the following pieces of coin in the Governor's hand, who re deposited it in the small opening or cavity in the centre of the stone:—George and Dragon sovereign and crown of 1821; half sovereign of 1824; half crown 1826; sixpence 1824; a penny and farthing 1825 and a half-penny 1826; all English money of the Reign of George IV., and found in the stone at the time it was removed. In addition to the above, the following coins were deposited under the stone, *ie.* an English shilling of 1860 and sixpence of 1865, a Canada 20 cent piece of 1858; a 10 cent piece of 1858; a 5 cent piece of 1858, and two 1 cent pieces of 1859. The whole were covered by the original brass plate, bearing the following inscription —

Hunc Lapidem  
Monumentum in Memoriam  
Nro. um Illustrium  
WOLFE ET MONTCALM  
Fundamentum  
Q. C.

Georgius Comis de Dalhousie  
In Septentrionalis Americæ Partibus  
Ad Britannos Partientibus  
Summam Rerum Administraus  
Opus per multos annos prætermissum  
Quid Duci egregis conveniens?  
Auctoritate provens exempto stimulaus  
Munificentia Jovens

Die Novembris X V. A. S. MDCCCXXVII  
Georgio IV. Britanniarum Reg.

A jar was also deposited at back of the foundation stone containing a trace of the plan of the Monument, bearing the following inscription:—

WOLFE and MONTCALM

Monument,

Restored

At a cost of \$1,000, raised by

Public Subscription

in

1869,

In the 34th year of the Reign of

Her Majesty Queen

VICTORIA.

Sir John Young, K. C. B., Governor General  
of the Dominion of Canada.

Sr. Narcisso F. Belloau, Lieut.-Governor of  
the Province of Quebec.  
John Lemesurier, Esq., Mayor.  
Henry Fry, Esq., Treasurer.  
T. J. Rickon, Esq., Architect.  
Messrs. H. & T. Hatch, Contractors.

Copies of the following papers were also placed in the jar:—No. 70k *Argus*, *Centenary Gazette*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Mercury*, *Quebec Gazette*, *L'Evenement*, *Journal* and *Courrier*. After the coin had been dropped into the stone by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor piece by piece, the foreman of the contractors, covered them with the small brass plate bearing the above inscription, pouring molten lead around the brass nails used to keep the plate in position. Another workman next produced the cement, which was evenly laid over the face of the stone, while Mr. Rickon, the architect, handed a towel prepared for the purpose to Sir Narcisse, who quickly passed it over the cement. The large stone was then lowered into its place by a number of workmen, and after the level and plumb had been applied to adjust it, His Excellency again took the implements of the art into his hand, and gave the stone the customary three taps, declaring it laid, at the same wishing the contractors prosperity in their undertaking. Mr. Fry, the Messrs. Hatch, Mr. Thompson and other gentlemen then took up the mallet and went through a similar ceremony. Amongst other gentlemen present yesterday, we noticed the Hon. Solicitor General, J. M. Lemoine, Esq.; J. H. Oakes, Esq.; T. Fournier, Esq., Q. C.; James Dunbar, Esq., and a number of Ladies. The ceremony, although not largely attended, was highly interesting.—*Quebec Chronicle*, 9th inst.

HOW CANADIANS ARE PROTECTED UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

Some of our readers may possibly remember that a Canadian, named Ferguson, formerly a resident of Galt, Ont., was arrested in Cuba, a short time since, by the Spanish authorities, the principal charge against him being that he was a Freemason. He was thrust into a dungeon at Manzanillo, and very cruelly treated by the governor of that place. Forthwith Capt. Hunter, of H. M. S. *Vestal*, was ordered to that place to inquire into the circumstances. After ascertaining that M. Ferguson had not been guilty of any crime, he made a formal demand for his surrender, which was strongly and peevishly refused. He used all the persuasions he could, without avail, and then told the governor that he would have to act 'according to his instructions.' 'What are your instructions?' asked the governor. 'To take Ferguson away peaceably if I can but any how to take him away,' replied Captain Hunter. The governor made a great uproar, and swore that the prisoner should never be released, and it was only on Captain Hunter's assuring him that force would be used, if his demands were not attended to, that the governor finally ordered Mr. Ferguson to be set at liberty, and he was accordingly put on board H. M. S. *Vestal*, with another British subject, who was after the habbub, afraid to remain behind. The vessel then steamed off for Montego Bay, Jamaica, where these two gentlemen were landed, and congratulated on their escape from the cruel Spaniards.

The famous old Waterloo drummer boy at the Hotel des Invalides, in Paris, died there on the 27th July. He lost both his feet at Waterloo, by a spent cannon ball, and lived for over fifty years at the Hotel des Invalides.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## CANADIAN HUNTING.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—The following notes from a diary kept by my friend Lieut.-Colonel Miller, commanding the battalion of Volunteer Militia, having been handed to me for publication in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, I forward herewith, thinking that they may prove of interest to many of your numerous subscribers.

Col. Miller is one of the keenest hunters in the Eastern Township and has been renowned for many years past as a most successful deer killer.

Yours very faithfully,  
R.L.

## MY FIRST CARIBOO HUNT.

Having heard that Cariboo were to be found somewhere north of the St. Francis and that one had actually been killed not many miles from Drummondville, I was not long in making my preparations for visiting that locality, for although I have had some rare sport deer hunting yet I had never even seen a Cariboo. I did not make known my business to any one except a few particular friends, being determined that if I should prove unsuccessful there would be but few to laugh at my disappointment, but my precaution nearly brought me into trouble, for on my arrival at St. Germans, a village about five miles from Drummondville, I fell in with an inquisitive countryman who on receiving evasive answers to his numerous questions, had his suspicions aroused, and drove on before me to Drummondville to warn the authorities of my approach, declaring his belief that I was a Fenian spy! I, however, evaded any unpleasant consequences by driving direct to the residence of Mr. Robt. Brack, in whom I found a most hospitable host and an enthusiastic sportsman. This gentleman agreed to accompany me to the woods and next morning we started early for our hunt. The day appeared rather too warm for snow shoeing and the snow being light would pack under the shoe, making it heavy travelling, whilst the bushes being loaded with snow when the sun became strong enough to melt it, would saturate our clothes and moccasins. Nothing daunted, however, by the unfavourable appearance of the weather, we got our breech loaders, snow shoes, hatchets, packs and two days provisions stowed away in the sleigh and set out on our trip.

Crossing the ice to the north side of the St. Francis river a drive of some miles brought us to a lumber camp, we made enquiry if any cariboo had been heard of in the vicinity, and received the welcome information that one had been seen browsing the night before on the branches of a newly felled tree some distance from the camp and we determined as it was getting too late to commence operations to give the woods between the camp and the river a good search

next day, my companion Mr. Brack was unfortunately unable to remain as he had intended, his presence being required in Drummondville next morning, and it was decided that after supper at the camp he should take the horse and sleigh and drive home that night which he did accordingly, but before starting gave me some good hints about the habits of the animal I was about to pursue. I also found a most agreeable companion in the person of the foreman who had had a good deal of practice in moose hunting, having himself killed upwards of eighty and is yet only in the prime of life. I must here enter my protest against the manner in which the best of game have been wantonly slaughtered when out of the season, and therefore unfit for use. To hunt deer or moose in the month of February is both cruel and unsportsmanlike, indeed the law makes it a criminal case, at this season of the year the females are heavy with young, and being unable to proceed on the hard crust, which breaks through with them at every step, the animals fall an easy prey to the hunter. My anxiety to get a fair shot at a cariboo was sufficient to keep me from sleeping late and I turned out at day break; the morning was all I could have wished, a hard frost having taken place during the night with every appearance of its continuing, so after a hearty breakfast I strapped on my snow shoes, shouldered my pack and loaded my trusty rifle and bidding good bye to my hospitable friends and proceeded on my tramp. I made at once for that part of the forest where the cariboo had been observed browsing on the branches of the felled timber and soon fell in with the tracks which following up, brought me to another clearing where more trees had been cut down, on the tops of which it was evident he had been at work, I found also that he had lain down several times which was all in favour of my coming up with him. I now began to travel more cautiously fearful of losing the chance of a shot; the wind was favourable, blowing towards me, preventing him from scenting the hunter, as their sense of smell is very acute.

I had now travelled perhaps two miles and it was clear the cariboo was still keeping along the lumber works occasionally stopping to tear the moss off the trees as he passed. The track being still frozen I did not expect to come up with him for the next two hours, when I heard suddenly the shout of the lumbermen to their teams, and in a few moments more I saw my first cariboo (and a splendid fellow he was) trotting leisurely along before me from right to left at a distance of about 200 yards.

The cariboo moved along with an ease and grace I had never seen equalled by any other denizen of the forest or indeed by any other animal, either wild or domestic. The moose although of larger bulk, cannot compare with the cariboo or reindeer of Eastern Canada in point of build or ease of move-

ment; he was evidently startled by the shouts of the lumbermen, and had not seen my approach, I therefore stood perfectly still and admired his graceful bearing as he trotted through two and a half feet of snow, at the rate of 2,40, a speed quite too fast for me to try my rifle with so much standing timber between us, so after he had passed out of sight, which he did not take long to do, I followed up his track very cautiously not wishing to put him again on his mettle being quite satisfied with the exhibition of speed I had witnessed. I had not proceeded far when I found by knowledge of woodcraft what it would be impossible for a novice to ascertain, that he had slackened his pace and begun to walk eating the moss as he passed on, I, therefore, moved along very slowly, keeping a sharp look out for a shot in a short time I came within sight of him walking leisurely along and browsing as he went, unconsciously that the eye of the hunter was on him, and that he held in his hand the death dealing Snider rifle. The intervening timber, however, again saved him, and I watched him till he passed out of sight behind a high knoll covered with spruce timber towards which I made with cautious strides in the hope of getting a fair shot at him from behind it, so creeping up till I could just see over the top, I took a careful survey of the ground around, but though I could see the track leading off I could see no cariboo; still gazing in the same direction I fancied I saw something move that looked very much like the top of his horns behind a small knoll. I kept my eye on the object when it again moved fully convincing me that he was lying down, the knoll and snow hiding him completely except the tip of his antlers which had first caught my eye. My mind was now made up, and I determined to await his pleasure to arise and give me a dead shot, so quietly slipping off my pack and snow shoes and placing the latter under me for a seat I took a nip from my hunting flask and began to speculate on the distance I would have to draw trigger which I estimated at about two hundred yards and elevated my sights accordingly. He was in no hurry it appeared to get up, and I was just beginning to feel chilly when at the end of nearly an hour he quietly arose and stretching himself up gave me what I so much coveted, a fair shot at the most vital part of his body; my rifle soon broke the silence of the deep woods, while through the smoke I could see the noble animal bound fully six feet high alighting on his back as he fell, his lungs gave one quiver and all was still, I made my way to him through the snow not waiting to take up pack or snow shoes, and found he was stone dead, my bullet having passed direct through his heart and embedded itself in a tree on the other side of him. I viewed my prize with satisfaction but would have given much to have got him out of the woods as he was, but this was impossible, being alone

and at a considerable distance from the road. I, therefore, in true hunter style, divested him of his fur coat and slung it up in an adjoining tree as also the four quarters to keep them from the wolves, then hanging the head with its magnificent antlers on my rifle and putting on my pack and snow shoes I started for the camp which after some hard travelling I reached in time for dinner, and to the astonishment of the men at my speedy capture and success.

I have had the head properly preserved and it is now suspended above my writing desk as I pen these lines. The hide I have converted into a sleigh robe, and I should have added that your humble servant in company with some lovers of the chase, heartily enjoyed the haunch of venison furnished at the expense of my first cariboo.

R. M.

### "L. C." ON THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Previous to noticing an editorial which appeared in the REVIEW on the 23rd of July, commenting on the last letter of "L. C." let me give a short resume of what I have observed in the last four or five numbers of your paper, touching upon Militia matters generally, and bearing upon the points raised in my last and previous letters.

In those letters I maintained that there was general discontent and dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Volunteer Militia, that the force was almost disorganized; that it could not be kept together under the present system, and that the New Militia Law was mainly responsible for its deplorable condition, when, as you say yourself, "you could no longer shut your eyes to facts" you agreed to all my premises, and in your issue of the 19th of July you squarely endorsed my demand for a Commission or Court of Enquiry. Just seven days after you endeavor to wiggle out of the position taken on the 19th, thus giving plenty of ground to Volunteers and others who were doubtful of your independence to say "the REVIEW is not published in the interest of the Militia, Volunteer or Regular, 'tis simply a government hack, bound to whitewash everything done by the Militia Department, and specially bound to maintain that the New Militia Bill is the very acme of Legislative wisdom." Such were some of the remarks and comments which I heard upon what certainly looked two very inconsistent editorials, but I did not take this view for many reasons, one being that the tone and style of the critique of the 6th is totally different from that of the 19th, the latter is clearly your own honest expression of an honest conviction; the former, the article of the 26th, has all the appearance of having been written by some one strongly interested in the good name of the framer of the New Militia Bill, and clearly a civilian, for had he been a

soldier or Militia man, he never would have used such very silly arguments.

Some very choice articles have appeared in defence of the New Militia Bill, quoth he. Let us take the REVIEW for August as an average of its issues since the passage of the Bill. Beginning with the numbers for the 9th the 16th your correspondent gives a glowing account of the great Volunteer muster at Montreal; the parade being for the purpose of letting the new Adjutant General see a specimen of the force which he commanded. What an available and valuable force it must be when five Volunteer regiments turned out 199 men all told, each regiment not averaging the strength of a single company, or about thirty men more than what would be the proper complement of officers for these five Battalions. "B" gives the reasons for this state of things, which all acknowledge to be true, but he ought to give the whole of them for he knows all about it.

Want of clothing was the excuse for no parade on the Queen's Birthday. Now I know a number of Montreal officers and they tell me that the clothing excuse was simply a lie, there was clothing enough and good enough too, but they had not the money nor can they get them under this famous Bill. The same paper the 16th contains an article from the Quebec Chronicle of the 10th in reference to the Brigade of Garrison Artillery with the following strong endorsement of the Bill:

"We hear the Brigade is very much dissatisfied with the manner in which they have been treated by the Government &c. Now take your paper of the 23rd and here again "B" of Montreal gives his views of matters and things military. Next it contains an article on the annual muster for drill of the Peel Battalion. then a petition from Capt. Vars for and to No. 7 Co., 40th Batt. Next I turn up the number of the 30th containing first a riposte from "Coin" of Quebec well put in and every word true. "they deserve fair play from the Elora Express." A letter from "Civis" in another direction with the following encouraging conclusion, "I am afraid that nothing will save the force, from its inevitable doom brought about by the New Militia Bill." By the way why did you not publish his two enclosures? Now is it not extraordinary that all these men from all parts of the country, flatly denounce the New Militia Bill and hold the Minister of Militia responsible for the destruction of the only armed force in the Dominion, while not one word of approval for either the Bill or its parent have I seen in your paper except in your own editorial columns.

You say "L. C." has accused the Militia officers of the House with tergiversation, neglect of duty, &c., &c., certainly I do, and with great ignorance to boot. What a blessed lot they must be, when out of 33 Militia officers and 14 Volunteer officers not a dozen

had brains enough to see what would be the effect of the New Bill on the organized force. Or let them take the other alternative, if they did force the result how much knowledge of the force and love of the service, how much of that patriotism which some of them are so fond of blowing about, how much manliness, or independence was in the crowd when nearly three fourths voted for the measure? So little faith have I in those men's judgement or knowledge about things pertaining to the force that I would venture to say not half a dozen out of those who voted for the Bill could tell when a company was in line or column, even with the officers all in their places, or what is a private's pay in the year and what has he to do for it, and what he has to provide out of it, or what are the yearly expenses of the company officers for company and regimental purposes, and what a proportion does the Government pay, or simplest of all, what is the difference in the Volunteer Militia between the pay of a Sergeant Major, a duty Sergeant, and a Private when they are all out performing the yearly drill. Yet those men are mostly all Captains and Colonels and Majors in that most valuable branch of the service—the Reserve Militia. They know nothing about Militia matters, they care nothing about the Volunteers but they are waiters on Providence and Sir George Cartier, and bound under all circumstances to support the powers that be; such only have they proved themselves and yet you say I have done these people injustice—pooh! If Sir George was to introduce a Bill into the next Parliament for the sale of Quebec to the Yankees I believe he would command as big a majority of Militia officers for his motion as he had for his Bill, if the stability of the administration depended upon the success of the measure.

We will now proceed to my list and the comments thereon. My wager, published on the 19th of July, was: \$50—That there was not 6000 men, one-third of the quota of Ontario, re-enrolled for three years under the new Bill. \$50—That there was not 9000 men less than half the quota of Ontario, re-enrolled to complete three years under the new Bill. \$50—That there was not 3000 recruits, less than one sixth of the quota, enlisted for three years and added to the force under the new Bill. \$50—That there is not 12,000 effective men in the whole Volunteer force of Ontario.

I left the challenge open for a month; nearly two has passed and no man has taken up the stump. What does this prove, Mr. Editor? simply that those who know the force and how it stands would not be foolish enough to lose their money by taking the wager, and that outside of the force not one of the writers of "those very choice articles in defence of the Bill" not one of those very wide awake members of Parliament, Militia officers included, who prophesied such vast advantage from the Bill, not



even Sir George himself, if he ever condescends to notice the working of his pet scheme by reading the REVIEW, would risk fifty dollars on what has cost the country tens of thousands, and have shown by actual test that this measure passed by such a sweeping majority, possessed even a tithe of the advantages its advocates claimed for it. It stands then upon record that for nearly two months a militiaman offered to prove or lose from 50 to 200 dollars, that the new Militia Bill, passed by such a majority, and supported by such a number of Militia and Volunteer officers, not only did not possess any of the peculiar benefits claimed for it by the Minister of Militia, but that in less than one year after its passage it has proved the ruin and destruction of the Volunteer Militia of Ontario.

You next imply that I have indirectly charged the Volunteer officers of Ontario of falsifying the records of their corps, &c., &c. I have done no such thing, Sir, and you know it. The Militia Report for 1868 (where are the appendixes?) gives only the nominal strength of the Active Militia. The compiler takes very good care not to give the actual strength, if he knows it; nor does he attempt to classify the enrollment of the Active Militia under the proper heads. He does not attempt to show how many men in each Battalion or Company have re-enlisted for three years. How many have re-enrolled to complete their three years. How many have claimed their discharge, and when their time expires. How many recruits joined from the time the new Law came in force in October last up to the time the rolls were sent in. Instead of this being done Ontario is bulked down for a nominal force of 21,816 active militiamen, my wager, Mr. Editor, shows how much faith I have in the Blue Book. Hear this: I know one Battalion that last year mustered over 400 men for its annual drill and which now has not 150. I know another whose Colonel is still in doubt whether a single man of his companies will re-enlist, the time of all being nearly expired. I know another whose Colonel told me a few days ago he could not muster 16 rank and file, per Company, not even if he was to be made a Dept.-Adjt. General like Lt.-Col. Harwood, with nothing to do, with four or five Brigade Majors to help him to do it (*and with very organized Battalion in this district*). Now there are some 40 Battalions in Ontario if the country corps, and 'tis of them I speak, are all in this state, what a splendid condition for active service the force would be in if suddenly called to take the field. I have not accused Volunteer officers of falsifying records, but if the Militia Department has slapped down every man's name which appears on a roll, whether he gave notice to quit in October last, or his time expired in three or six months from January last, and still bears him upon the strength of the force, although he may have been for months

out of the service, that is where the records have been cooked, not by the company or regimental officers.

In summing up my last letter I asked "Does the Bill which you advocate give a bounty to those who join the service or a pension to those who leave it? Has the Volunteer any advantage over the drafted man and, if so, what is it? Does it enable the zealous officer to fill up his ranks from what is called the Reserve when he has exhausted all the available Volunteer material in his neighbourhood? Does it guarantee a decent, that is, an ordinary English education and a reasonable amount of professional knowledge among the officers? Does it hold out any inducement to either officers or men to remain in the Service? &c.; &c." To all these queries you answer, one advantage the Volunteer has over the drafted man under the present law, viz: his right to choose what officer he will serve under, and his right to leave if he is dissatisfied. Dear me, Sir, what a discovery you have made. The Volunteer had this privilege under the old Law as well as the privilege under both laws of not being a Volunteer at all, he had also the privilege of resignation under the old law, which the new Bill endeavours to deprive him of (vide new Service Roll relinquishing the six months notice) but which company officers had openly to recognize in order to get the men to re-enrol at all. It must be a great satisfaction to us all to know as well as a great comfort to the general tax payers to discover that after an expenditure of some sixty or seventy thousand dollars for the enrolment of the Reserve Militia, after the appointment of three or four thousand officers to this valuable force comprising Colonels, Majors, Captains, Subalterns, &c., there is not a blessed thing for them to do only to keep out of the ranks of Volunteers. They are liable to be drafted to the regular Militia, a force which has no existence, but they are debarred by statute from being of any assistance whatsoever to a force already armed and organized. There is neither drill for the officers nor training for the men, they are on your own showing simply paper battalions, the same, only not so good, as the old Sedentary Militia, and furnish neither support or reserve to the Active Militia.

How the existing grievances can be caused by the Militia Law is not easily comprehensible, as no modification of that act could possibly place in the hands of officers, or any other man, the right of drafting at pleasure and calling the force a Volunteer organization.

Now, Mr. Editor, that sentence is what Sam Slick would call *stapdoodle* or food for fools. It is meant merely to cloud the general points at issue and to enable the writer to creep out of a very small hole. Will you turn up the Volunteer memorial which you printed once, (I think it would do no harm if it was kept in your paper for two or three

weeks.) That paper was signed by some sixty commanding and field officers, the names you will likely see by and bye. It was forwarded by Col. Grey of New Brunswick, to the Minister of Militia, Sir George Cartier, who having as you so often said so much anxiety and desire to do justice to the Volunteer Militia and possessing more than the usual allowance of suavity and grace peculiar to a Frenchman, has never exercised the national politeness so far as to acknowledge the receipt of the paper.

The second section of the memorial reads thus:—

"That the efficiency of the Force taking into consideration the elements given by the present Volunteer organization, would be best promoted by constituting the Volunteers the Regular Militia retaining all effective corps as representing the Militia of their respective counties, and applying to them the provisions of the existing Militia Law respecting the contemplated regular and reserve Militia subject to such modifications as the circumstances of each case local or otherwise might require.

The 6th section of the Militia Act shows that the regular Militia shall be composed of men who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or of men balloted to serve, or of men who voluntarily enlist to serve with the balloted men and of men balloted to service.

Change the name only, Mr. Editor, call the Volunteers the regular Militia and if the New Bill was intended to be worth one d— where would be the difficulty of keeping your ranks full. Now mind you, I did not bring up this point except as a last resource. Give the men only fair play that is all that is asked, and there will be no need of a new baptism.

There is no use, I think, in again going into the Military Law of Prussia, or the Militia Laws of Switzerland, of one thing I am very well convinced, that under our present war department, Canada will have no system half so good as the worst of either. But I have trespassed far enough on both your space and good nature, at another time I will notice your proposed treatment of officers, and how your plan of shunting them unceremoniously every three years would be likely to work in the service, Till then

I remain, your obdt  
"L. C."

FROM QUEBEC.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The corner stone of Wolfe and Montcalm monument in the Governor's garden was re-laid on the 8th inst by the Lieutenant Governor Sir N. F. Beileau. There was very little ceremony about the proceedings and owing to the miserable weather, a very small attendance of spectators. In the hollow base of the stone were deposited all the original documents and coins which had remained there since 1827, together with

copies of the local papers, coins of the present day, and a memorandum of the circumstances connected with the taking down and rebuilding of the monument. An interesting feature in the ceremony was the presence of an old gentleman whose father, one of Wolfe's army, was present at the laying of the corner stone of the original monument forty-two years ago.

We have had quite an excitement here in the shape of an *annexation meeting*. It had been advertised for several days in the newspapers and came off at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon on the Durham Terrace, no interference being attempted by the authorities. The hour and place had been so cleverly arranged to take advantage of the presence of the numbers of people who frequent this favourite promenade on Sunday afternoons so that quite a large crowd were present, very few of whom showed any sympathy with the object of the meeting. Indeed if there are any annexationists in Quebec they might well exclaim "save us from our friends," for the promoters of this meeting are certainly not likely people to further the interests of any cause which they undertake to espouse. To all intents and purposes the meeting was a very decided fizzle.

The officers of the 8th Battalion competed on the Beauport range on Saturday afternoon for a silver cup presented by Quarter Master Dumble four years ago. The conditions of the match were that it should be won two years in succession to entitle the winner to keep it. In September, 1866, it was won by Capt. Morgan, in 1867 by Adjutant O'Neill, last year by Capt Barrett. This time Capt. Barrett won it again, making 72 points in 5 rounds each at 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards; Adj. O'Neill being second with 71 points. Capt. Barrett is thus entitled to hold the cup permanently.

The steamer "Napoleon III." left here on Saturday for River du Loup and H. R. II. Prince Arthur embarked on Sunday, and on the following day went up the river Saguenay for a trip. The steamer arrived here at 11.30 this morning and the Prince landed at noon. His reception was most enthusiastic; the streets were crowded with spectators. The 69th Regiment and the rest of the regular garrison together with all the Volunteers turned out and lined the streets through which the procession passed, and which were decorated with flags and arches of evergreens. His Royal Highness after receiving several addresses at the wharf drove in the Lieut.-Governor's carriage to Spencer Wood, which has been fitted up for the occasion. As he drove through the principal streets he was repeatedly cheered by the large crowds who thronged them. The weather was everything that could be desired. The prince could be distinguished at once by his likeness to his brother the Prince of Wales.

A grand ball is to be given in his honor at the Music Hall to-morrow (Thursday) evening by the Lieut.-Governor, and is expected to be the event of the season.

**DOMINION PRIZE MEETING.**

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

After the rain of Tuesday and Wednesday the match was resumed on Thursday at noon with a clear sky and a slight wind.

**ALL COMERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.**

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

1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	60
3rd "	40
4th "	30
5 Prizes at \$20	100
20 "	200
20 "	100
	\$650

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. 20 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.

	Pts.
Pte. McMullen, Q. O. R.	34
Pte. Jackson, G. T. R.	33
Corpl. Burch, Q. O. R.	33
Pte. Clime, G. T. R.	32
Pte. Stein, 45th Batt.	32
Lieut. Falls, 43rd Batt.	32
Lieut. Atkinson, G. T. R.	32
Pte. Leslie, G. T. R.	32
Sergt. Major Dixon, G. T. R.	32
Ensign Wastie, 7th Batt.	31
Gun. Thompson, T. G. A.	31
Lieut. McDougall, 5th Royals	31
Ensign Morrison, Q. O. R.	31
Lieut. Col. Moffat, Brigade Major.	31
Sergt. Cole, 42nd Batt.	31
Captain Hetherington, 10th Royals.	31
Col. Sergt. Norris, 8th Batt.	31
Pte G. Fox, Q. O. R.	31
Pte. Nicholson, Q. O. R.	31
Sergt. Wilkinson G. T. R.	30
Pte. Oronnyatekha, 49th Batt	30
Sergt. Beers, M. G. A.	30
Capt. Cole, 41st Batt.	30
Asst. Surgeon Aikens, 37th Batt.	30
Gunner Hornby, Mont G. A.	30
Corpl. Storrs, 19th Batt.	30
Pte. Leet 54th Batt.	30
Corpl. Hollicay	30
Pte. Sheppard, Q. O. R.	30
Sergt. Adams, 51st Batt.	30
Capt. Cotton, Ottawa, Gar. A.	30
Corpl. Winn, M. G. A.	30
J. Hazelton, Guelph R. A.	30
Pte Jennings, Q. O. R.	30
Col. Sergt. Johnston, 60th R.	30
Pte. H. Leet, 54th Batt.	30
Sergt. Mills, 19th Batt.	30
Corpl. Omand, 13th Batt.	30
Capt. Cherriman, Q. O. R.	30
Capt. Werner, 14th Batt.	30
Pte. Boon, T. F. B.	30
Pte. Adam, 13th	30
Pte. Hay, G. T. R.	29
Capt. Nesbitt, 36th Batt.	29
Sergt. Kett, 37th Batt.	29

The four highest of the 20 those scoring 28 points passed into the 2nd stage.

**2ND STAGE—ALL COMERS.**

Any rifle, any position, 7 shots at 800 and 1000 yards. Entrance \$1.

As I predicted but few of these having small bores passed into the 2nd stage so that those owning good rifles who fluked in had "a sure thing of it." It is quite possible

better scores might have been made by some of the unfortunates although 50 is a very good score indeed.

J. Adam V. C. R. Hamilton	800 ys. 1000 ys. T <sup>1</sup>
G. Disher, St. Catharines R. C.	4443141 3543448—40
Capt. Cole, 42nd Batt.	3433443 4443333—48
Murlson, V. R. C.	3133434 3343333—46
Sergt. A. G. Cole, 42nd Batt.	4444442 3333332—46
Pte. Jennings, Q. O. R.	3314144 2330332—43
Sergt. Beers, M. G. A.	3243333 4234332—42
Lieut. McDougall, 5th Royals	3313431 0223334—41
	3443433 2321024—41

Messrs Adam and Disher used match Rigby's and the Skeleton aperture foresight.

**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 *bono fide* member of the Corps to which the competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1890, 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.

1st Prize	\$200
2nd "	100
3rd "	50
30 Prizes at \$20	600
30 "	10
30 "	5
	\$1,430

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.

	Total.
Sergt. Cole, 42nd Batt.	34
Capt. White, Civ. Ser. Co.	33
Sergt. Wilkinson, G. T. R.	53
Crpt. Davis 37th Batt.	33
Bandsman Fissett, G. T. R.	33
Lieut. Mason, 13th Batt.	32
Pte. Adam, 13th Batt.	32
Capt. Colton, Ottawa G. B.	32
Pte. Bell, G. T. R.	32
Pte. Jackson, G. T. R.	32
Corpl. Cleveland, 54th Batt.	32
Co. pl. Storrs, 19th Batt.	32
Sergt. Mills, 19th Batt.	32
Sergt. Elliott, 7th Batt.	32
Major Stephenson, G. T. R.	32
Lieut. Col. Moffat, B. M.	31
Cop'l Birch, Q. O. R.	31
Pte. R. Hay, G. T. R.	31
Capt. Esdaile, 5th Batt.	31
Lieut. Falls, 43rd Batt.	31
Pte. Cleveland, 51st Batt.	31
Sergt. Turnbull, G. T. R.	31
Co. pl. Hunt, G. T. R.	31
Pte M. Thomas, 54th Batt.	31
Bomb. Arnold, Mont. G. A.	31
Bomb. Denison " "	31
Pvt. Easterbrook, 20th Batt.	31
Pte. Wardel, 10th Batt.	30
Capt. Thompson, 19th Batt.	31
Pte. Wilson, 19th Batt.	31
Col-Sergt Norris, 8th batt.	31
Pte. Oronnyatekha, 49th Batt.	31
Lieut. Gibson, T. G. A.	31
Gr. Thom, T. G. A.	30

(Continued on page 618.)



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### TO CORRESPONDENTS

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ment, should be addressed to the Editor of THE  
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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  
may reach us in time for publication.

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1868.

### NOTICE TO WESTERN SUBSCRIBERS.

G. B. DOUGLAS is no longer agent for the  
VOLUNTEER REVIEW in the Province of On-  
tario. Parties having business to transact,  
will please do so by letter or otherwise with  
the office at Ottawa. Persons having money  
to pay will please remit to us by mail.

—LORD ELCHO proposes an International  
Rifle Match between Great Britain and the  
United States. His [Lordship] may not be  
aware that there are no rifle associations in  
the United States, except among the Ger-  
mans, and that rifle instruction in their  
army is almost unknown. The singular back-  
wardness of our cousins in this respect has  
been noted in these columns, but we hope  
they will not remain long in this condition.

—GENERAL SHERMAN has been appointed  
Secretary of war, in the cabinet of General  
Grant, *ad interim*. It is not yet known who  
will be appointed permanently to the vacant  
office.

—AN account of the proceedings for the  
rebuilding of the Wolfe-Montcalm monument  
at Quebec will be found on another page.  
We join with the *Chronicle* in regretting the  
absence of the Masonic fraternity from the  
laying of the corner stone.

—QUEBEC and Point Levis will no longer  
form a separate military district on and after  
the 30th September. Thereafter all reports  
&c., hitherto transmitted to Major General  
Stisted, will be forwarded to Quebec for  
transmission to headquarters.

—GENERAL STISTED proceeds to England  
after the above date, accompanied by Capt.  
Parsons, A.D.C. Capt. Fryer, A.D.C., will  
also cease to draw staff pay, Lieut. Colonel  
Middleton to act as Deputy Assistant Quar-  
termaster General on the same date.

—THE town of Ingersoll recently voted  
\$60 for the purpose of defraying the ex-  
penses of the Volunteer Company of that  
town during the annual drill. This is a com-  
mendable move and should be imitated in  
every town or village possessing a Volunteer  
Company.

—THE first prize meeting of the Richmond  
Rifle Association will take place at the Rifle  
range of Lord Aylmer, Melbourne Quebec  
on Tuesday 21st inst., (Tomorrow) and fol-  
lowing days. The prize list offered is very  
good and if the weather is at all favorable a  
good time may be expected.

—WE are glad to observe the enrolment  
of Volunteers in the maritime provinces is  
being rapidly proceeded with. The political  
influence which has been brought to bear  
for the purpose of keeping the men from  
joining the ranks has been gradually grow-  
ing weaker, until, as we now find, the people  
are awakening to the realities of the situa-  
tion, and the demagogues who so long  
played upon popular passion are at last  
"played out" themselves.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE MILITIA OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1868.—  
This is the title of a Blue Book of 233 pages  
which we have received and which professes  
to contain an account of the military  
strength of Canada for the year mentioned.  
We are bound to accept the figures set down  
herein as correct, therefore we will proceed  
to a consideration thereof without reference  
to abstract questions as to their validity,  
relying upon the justness of the report. "L.  
C." whose letter will be found elsewhere,  
makes a strong point with regard to the  
manner in which those totals, as printed,  
have been arrived at; but that is not the  
question with which we have to deal. It is  
a question of veracity between him and the  
Militia Department; we will accept the  
account as given by the latter. On

page 3 we find declared:—"The enrolment  
of the Volunteer militia has been very satis-  
factory, and in addition to the old corps  
previously in existence, many new ones  
have been added to the strength in parts of  
the country where no local organization had  
previous existence, the list of the corps of  
Active Militia, with the nominal strength as  
they now stand, will be found in the appen-  
dix and of which the following is a brief ab-  
stract:—"

Cavalry, total in four Provinces.....	1,386
Field Batteries " " " " " " " "	719
Gar. Artillery " " " " " " " "	3,315
Engineers " " " " " " " "	184
Rifles & Infantry " " " " " " " "	31,566

Total..... 37,170

A recapitulation of the above gives for	
Ontario, total of all arms.....	21,816
Quebec " " " " " " " "	12,637
New Brunswick " " " " " " " "	1,789
Nova Scotia " " " " " " " "	928

Totals..... 37,170

It will be observed that this total does  
not come up to the requirements of the  
Militia Act which requires 40,000 men, but  
we are told that, "there seems no doubt that  
the present total authorized number of  
Active Militia, will be raised and maintained  
by voluntary enrolment in the several pro-  
vinces, in proportion as the population of  
each compares with the others. In Ontario  
the quota is already complete, and in the  
other provinces the deficiencies are being  
rapidly filled." With this assertion, judging  
from recent general orders, we see no cause  
to quarrel, and we may felicitate ourselves  
upon possessing so good a force.

We will next proceed to the Reserve  
Militia from a recapitulation of which we  
glean the following result:—

Ontario.....	315,352
Quebec.....	215,216
New Brunswick.....	55,622
Nova Scotia.....	69,376

Giving a total of Reserve Militia for the  
Dominion of 656,066. This, in addition to  
the Volunteer total, may be considered the  
actual fighting strength of the Dominion  
available in case of war.

Under the heading of "Volunteer Militia"  
we find the drill for the year has been con-  
sidered very satisfactory. 2,000 circular  
tents and 10,000 blankets have been added  
to the public stores; the linen tents, poles,  
pins and mallets have been manufactured in  
Canada. The next consideration is one  
which has exercised both officers and men,  
especially of rural Battalions, to a great ex-  
tent, and which we believe is fairly stated  
on page 18 of this report. The great diffi-  
culty will always be to frame regulations to  
suit all sections of the Canadian people in-  
terested in the annual drill of the Volun-  
teers. In view of this we would recom-  
mend a wide latitude to the time in which  
they would be allowed to complete their  
drill.

At the conclusion of the paragraphs under

consideration we are pleased to observe a merited compliment paid to the Volunteers "whose sacrifices in time and money entitle them to the thanks of the country, and to such concessions in the matter of contingent allowances as may be within the reach of Parliamentary appropriation." Rifle Associations are reported to be on the increase, and the Schools of Military Instruction declared to have fully answered the end for which they were established. In the concluding paragraph having relation to the latter subject we are pleased to observe that it is in contemplation to raise the standard of qualification and make preliminary examination necessary before admission of Cadets to the Schools. This is a point upon which we have often insisted and we are glad to see it has at length been taken into serious consideration.

The reports of the various Assistant Adjutants General are favourable to the corps inspected, but it is somewhat remarkable that many corps and Battalions are unmentioned, as for instance in the report of Lt. Col. Casault.

The instructions to medical officers by Dr. Girdwood are given, but we cannot see how they can be regarded in the light of "Report." We believe this gentleman receives an annual stipend. We would like to know what he gets it for, and indeed what use he is to the force at all as it is at present constituted. There is not a medical officer in the Volunteers but could write as good a prescription as the one we find on page 48 of this Blue Book. The position of medical officers in the force is a matter to which we have before drawn attention, and we hope Dr. Grant, as a distinguished representative of the profession, will not neglect this subject at the next meeting of Parliament.

We will now refer briefly to the reports of inspecting officers in Nova Scotia where it seems a strong political influence was brought to bear on the Volunteers. In this respect we are glad to note the words of Lt. Col. Lawrie who says:—"I feel it my duty to place on record that in many instances officers, who are strong political partisans and much opposed to the present constitution, were the first to come forward and offer their services, in obedience to the orders of the Commander in Chief, thus showing themselves animated by a right spirit of discipline."

From Lt. Col. Milson's report we learn that a much larger number of men would have drilled had not such a powerful political interest been brought to bear against the movement. Lt. Col. Sawyer also bears witness to the unpatriotic efforts of the anti-confederates to frustrate the Volunteer movement in Nova Scotia, but it is pleasing to learn that these efforts have been almost unsuccessful.

From the report of Major Smyth, Inspector of Military Schools, we learn:—"the average attendance of Cadets at the Schools

of instruction throughout the year was about 220, and the number of certificates granted during the year amounted to First Class 99, second class 735, total 834. The total number of certificates granted since the establishment of the Schools in 1864 to 31st December 1868 is, in Ontario, First Class 121, Second Class 1761, total 2181. In Quebec, First Class 665, Second Class 1492, total 2157. Altogether in the two Provinces First Class 1086, Second Class 3253, giving a grand total of 4339.

Colonel Jenyns' report of the Cavalry Schools is highly satisfactory, in it he bears evidence to the zeal and attention of the officers and men with whose instruction he was intrusted.

Appendix No. 1 contains a *resumé* of a number of Rifle meetings which took place during the year, but it is somewhat remarkable that the Dominion Rifle meeting at La Prairie finds no place, although the crowning event of the season and one to which the Government granted \$5,000. In the ammunition return (appendix No. 2) there are no rounds set down as purchased by the Dominion Association, a curious fact which we will note *en passant*. The total number of rounds purchased during the year was 134,370, value \$3,161.60. By appendix No. 4 we learn the number of Volunteer Bands in the various Provinces which is 49. Appendix No. 5 refers to clothing issued to the various corps. Nos. 6 and 7 contains a list of the names of candidates for commissions in the Active Militia who have obtained certificates. No. 8 contains the regulations for Military Schools, No. 9 the enrolment of the Reserve Militia for the year 1869, and No 10 regulations for the drill for the year 1869.

This report so far as it goes is reliable, but we would be far better pleased had it included those points alluded by our correspondent "L. C." Of course we all know a Blue Book is a very dry and stupid concern and few will take the trouble to wade through its contents except that victim of predestination, the proofreader; but the question involved in our militia system has an interest sufficiently strong to make even a Blue Book a subject of instructive study. However, we hope those more directly concerned in the accuracy of this volume will refute the charges of "L. C." and prove how little he and the Volunteers know of the machine of which they are so many component parts.

OUR COUNTRY, being in a state of transition, is in no want of political quacks; they are of all hues and descriptions, and are not wanting in persistency. Lately they have taken up the cry of independence, and we regret deeply that they should have some cause and support for what they advance in the action of the Imperial administration and in the tone of leading organs in England. The press of Canada, with the exception of the Quebec *Chronicle*, Montreal

Star and London *Free Press*, is unanimous in condemnation of this cry. Although divided by an ocean we feel that we are British, and it will require not only a strong influence but a great revolution of public sentiment in the Dominion before we can be brought to consider this question as imminent.

Acting upon the indications of the policy of the party at present in power in England certain persons have taken upon themselves the task of inaugurating a new movement, having reference to the relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country. From the columns of the contemporary press we therefore learn that some Colonists in London have prepared a letter for transmission to the various Colonial Governments principally concerned, viz: Australia, North America, and South Africa, which says:—

"The policy announced by the Home Government appears to be this, that (except to the extent of partial protection in case of foreign war with civilized Powers) the mother country recognizes no responsibility for their welfare or safety, nor any obligation to help them, even in circumstances of great danger and pressing need. To the colonies themselves the disclosure of such a policy opens a new view of the relations of the mother country towards them, and each colony will necessarily regard it as bearing on its own interests and future destinies; but all alike are concerned in endeavoring to avert, if possible, so great an evil. But they have no means of acting on or influencing the councils of the Imperial Government. It cannot but be admitted that the interests of the colonists in relation to the mother country are not adequately secured under the present system of administration of colonial affairs. The constitution of the Colonial Office is ill adapted for carrying on friendly intercourse with Colonial Governments, or representing their wants and wishes, while the attention of the British Parliament is absorbed in affairs of immediate concern to the mother country. Various suggestions have been made for remedying the evils pointed out, as, for example, to obtain representation for the colonies in Parliament; to constitute an Imperial Congress, charged with special functions, in which the colonies should take part; to place those colonies in which responsible government has been established, upon the footing of foreign Governments as regards diplomatic intercourse; to place the administration of colonial affairs under the management of a board constituted somewhat upon the model of the Indian Board. To some of these plans objections may be made. Other plans may be suggested. We do not take upon ourselves to discuss them. Our object is, if possible, to make arrangements by which the colonies themselves, through properly authorized representatives, may meet and confer upon them, with the view of urging upon the Imperial Government, with the weight due to their combined opinion, such changes in the present administration of colonial affairs as may appear desirable. To further this object it has been suggested that a conference of colonial representatives, duly authorized by the respective Governments of those colonies in which responsible government has been established, should be held in London. As the Imperial Parliament will meet probably in February next, it is thought the proposed conference may conveniently be held about that time."

If the preamble set down in the above be

indeed the policy of the Home Government we, of course cannot coerce Her Majesty's advisers into retaining us as component parts of the Empire, but we are of the opinion, which we are certain is backed by the majority of the English people, that it is not the wish or desire of the Motherland to cut the Colonies adrift. It is all well enough to talk about separation, but we apprehend it would be a very different thing were the attempt to curtail the colonial proportions of the Empire made, in defiance, not only of the Colonies but of the vast majority of the British people. The folly and danger of this movement cannot be too severely condemned, for we may fairly and squarely put the question: What would Great Britain be without her Colonies? "Alliance" is the term used by Sir John Young. Have we not always been allied to Great Britain? These agitators would have us set up for ourselves. We are willing to wait, and, in waiting neither Britain nor the Colonies have anything to lose.

—We understand that Mr. John E. Pearson, bookbinder, stationer, etc., intends removing from Toronto to Barrie, and from his thorough knowledge of his business and strict attention to the same, we have no doubt of his giving general satisfaction. Mr. Pearson has been known to us for several years and we can confidently recommend him to the patronage of the good people of Barrie.

In answer to our correspondent "Volunteer" who wishes to know "Whether Captains of companies can compel Volunteers to turn out for battalion drill, when they (the Volunteers) have not taken the oath on re-enrolment, and who never had the oath tendered to them?" We may state that clause 19 of the Militia Act declares that "Every militiaman shall sign a service roll in which the conditions of his service shall be stated; and every officer of the militia, on appointment, and every non-commissioned officer and man, on enrolment, shall take the oath." Although the officer who made the roll would be guilty of a serious dereliction of duty by not administering the oath, yet when the men signed the service roll they morally bound themselves to the conditions of service therein set down, as the oath is merely one of allegiance. Under these circumstances the officer can, we believe, compel the men to turn out.

#### REVIEWS, &c.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY, S. L. Peters, Publisher New York. The September number of this popular and excellent musical publication supplies a rich treat. Besides the songs, hymns and instrumental pieces, there are several pages of interesting and choice reading matter, while the low price at which it is fixed places it within the reach of all. We would draw the attention of those

who wish to possess themselves of this valuable publication to the advertisement which will be found elsewhere. The contents of the present number are:—"Jessie." "Down in the valley where the green grass groweth." "At Home thou art remembered still." "The flower of marblehead." "Drum and Fife." "Congenial hearts." "Morning glory Mazurka." "Holy! Holy! is God our Lord." "A mother's group (a row of little faces by the bed)." "Take me home." "Come thou fount of every blessing." "This world is poor from shore to shore." "Oh! where shall rest be found." To lovers of music this number will be a welcome visitor, as it contains selections to suit all tastes.

TABLES OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

We have received the above in the form of a bulky volume. Mr. Bouchette explains the late data of the returns by saying that it is "the unavoidable result of the different systems both in theory and practice followed in the several Provinces in reference to the management of Customs matters and the preparations of Returns. The assimilation of these systems, the adaption of forms to suit the altered circumstances of the country in reference to its Departmental administration, and the delays necessarily created in communicating with ports so remote from the Seat of Government as are those in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have rendered it impossible, notwithstanding the greatest zeal and diligence on the part of the Statistical Clerks of the Department, to prepare the volume now laid before you, earlier." The tables appear to be very accurate and complete, and embrace a large quantity of valuable information respecting the trade of the Dominion. They show that the total value of Imports and Exports for the year amounted to over \$13,000,000. The Customs returns embrace the larger part of the volume, which contains also the returns of the Inland Revenue Department. The total quantity of spirits manufactured appears to have been 4,080,047 gallons, and of malt liquors 7,433,685, yielding a duty of \$2,425,689 89. This is a very large increase upon the returns of the previous year, the greater part of the increase being in Ontario.

#### MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE.

8TH BRIGADE, 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT, }  
Brockville, 9th Sept., 1869. }

#### BRIGADE ORDERS.

By the direction of the Deputy Adjutant General commanding the District, and in accordance with Circular from Head Quarters, dated 25th June, 1869, the under-mentioned Corps of Volunteer Militia, in the 8th Brigade Division, will assemble in camp to perform the annual drill for the year ending on 30th June, 1869-70, in the following order, viz:—

At Bell's Corners, on Monday, 27th instant, the 43rd Carleton Battalion, Lieut-Colonel W. F. Powell.

At Prescott, on Thursday, 23rd inst., the

56th Grenville Battalion, Lieut-Colonel J. D. Jessup.

At Brockville, on Friday, 24th inst., the 41st Battalion Rifles, Lieut-Colonel J. Crawford; and the 42nd Battalion Infantry, Lieut-Colonel J. D. Buell.

At Cornwall, the 59th Stormont and Glenarry Battalion, Lieut-Colonel D. Bergin, Monday 4th October proximo.

At Vankleekhill, on Thursday, the 7th October proximo, the 13th Prescott Battalion, Lieut. Colonel Wm. Higginson.

Six clear days to be spent in camp, during which period drill of six hours each day to be rigidly exacted: such six days to be exclusive of any Sunday that may intervene.

The non-commissioned officers and men who shall have fulfilled the above conditions, will receive \$6.50 each, and the officers will receive \$13 each.

Twenty-five cents in lieu of transport for going, and twenty-five cents for returning, will be allowed for each non-commissioned officer and man of Infantry Corps, which are located at a greater distance than 15 miles from the Battalion Head Quarters; and five cents for every distance of not less than five miles additional, on the certificate of the Commanding Officer of the Battalion. Officers will receive double the above proportion of transport allowance. No allowance to be granted for distances under 15 miles, nor for Officers or men drawing horse allowance.

Rural Companies, not in Battalion, and City Corps, to perform the thirteen days' drill at their several local Head Quarters under the ordinary Regulations, i. e. at whatever time may be most convenient to themselves.

All Mounted Officers of Infantry and all Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Mounted Corps, will receive \$9.75 for one Horse each, provided that such Horse has been actually and necessarily present at parade, during the whole period of drill.

With the view of preventing any inconvenience to the Volunteers, in cases when the District Paymaster may not be at the camp, an advance, not exceeding two thirds of the pay of the Company, will be made to each Captain by the District Paymaster or receiving a Requisition—vide Form on the Acquittance Roll—the balance to be paid on the production of the Acquittance Roll duly completed as above.

Tents and one Blanket for each officer and man, will be furnished by the Department, but all expenses for Rations, or for any other service while in camp, or on the march, must be borne by the Volunteer out of their Drill pay in the usual manner.

Damages and deficiencies of camp equipment will be assessed on each company separately and deducted from the men's pay, in accordance with the circular of the 5th Jan last.

The various Companies will proceed from their headquarters in sufficient time to enable them to reach their respective camps on the morning of the day ordered to assemble.

The corps to be fully equipped for service with knapsacks, or great coats straps, great coats, haversacks, water bottles, and rounds ball, and 10 rounds blank ammunition per man.

Commanding Officers and Captains of Companies will see that the Volunteers of their respective Corps are provided with cooked rations required for the day of proceeding to camp. They will also have to provide their own cooking utensils, together with one spade, and one axe, per company; and one bucket for every ten men, in lieu of which \$6 per company will be allowed.

The Quartermaster of the Battalion will

the direction of the officer commanding, should, preparatory to the assembling of the Corps, make all necessary arrangements for the rationing of the men at the lowest possible rates, the cost being of course defrayed by the men out of their drill pay, and the officer commanding should see that all accounts are paid before the departure of the Corps.

Marching in states by Companies, certified by Commanding Officer and Captain, to be forwarded to the Brigade-Major immediately on the arrival of the several Companies, and the Requisition for the advance of pay, to be sent in at the same time.

The Officer commanding the District trusts that every Officer and man (as far as possible) will be present, and render their hearty co-operation in carrying out the several orders, and perfecting themselves in the drill and discipline, which is so essential to the welfare of the force.

By Order.

W. H. JACKSON,  
Lieut. Colonel, Brigade-Major,  
5th Brigade, 4th Mil. District.

DISTRICT OF REDFORD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The second Annual Match of the Association took place on the 31st of August and the 1st of September, at St. Armand station; the ranges were good, and were kindly granted for the match by J. S. Brigham, Esq., M. D. The weather on the first day was not favorable for good shooting, but on the last day it was all that could be desired. The attendance was not large. A number of the companies in the eastern part of the district were absent, which materially affected the revenue of the Association. Two of the matches were postponed in consequence. The cause of absence is supposed to be that all the companies are going into camp about the middle of the month, and the men could not afford to lose the time required for the match.

Four matches were gone through with, and everything passed off well. The Executive Committee, Lieut.-Colonels Fletcher and Chamberlin, Major Rowe, and Captain Kemp, Smith, and Sixty deserve credit for the able performance of the duties entrusted to them of carrying out the match.

The following is the result of the competition:—

No. 1 trial match, 200 and 300 yards; three shots at each range.

	Pts.
1st prize, Pte Curtis, 60th Batt.....	18
2nd do. Sergt. Pearson, G. A. St Johns..	17
3rd do, Sergt. McNab, * No 4 Co, 21st Bat.	15
4th do, Sergt. Adams, * 51st Batt.....	16
5th do, Ensign Bush, * 60th Batt.....	16
6th do, Pte. Mandigo, * do .....	16
7th do, Pte. Hawley, * do .....	15
8th do, Capt. Fletcher, * No 4 Co, St Johns	15
9th do Sergt. Hawley, * 60th Batt.....	15
10th do Pte Tetrault, * do .....	15

\* Ties.

No. 2 Company match, 200, 400, and 600 yards; three shots at each range.

1st prize No 4 Co, 21st Batt, St Johns, Capt. Fletcher.

	Pts.
Capt. Fletcher.....	25
Pte. Johnson.....	21
Ensign Donaghy.....	19
Sergt. McNabb.....	22
Lieut. Vaughan.....	18
Total.....	105

2nd prize, Capt Jamieson's Co'y, 60th Batt., Claroncville.

	Pts.
Ensign Bush.....	21
Sergt. Hawley.....	28
Corpl. Derrick.....	15
Pte. Curtis.....	17
Pte. Mandigo.....	17

Total..... 98

Third prize, Captain Bockus' company, 60th Battalion.

	Pts.
Captain Bockus.....	18
Corp. Bockus.....	20
Corp. Vaughan.....	18
Pte. Vaughan.....	24
Pte. Bockus.....	13

Total..... 93

Fourth prize, Captain Sixby's Company, 60th Battalion, St. Armand.

	Pts.
Capt. Sixby.....	20
Sergt. McKinney.....	21
Sergt. Tetrault.....	22
Sergt. Curtis.....	12
Pte. Smith.....	14

Total..... 89

Fifth prize, Artillery Company, St. Johns, Major Drum.

Sergt. Pearson.....	30
Gunner Hamilton.....	26
Gunner Faber.....	9
Sergt. Hannah.....	7
Gunner Gillespie.....	9

Total..... 81

No. 3. All comers Match.

	Pts.
1st prize, Sergt. Pearson, G. A. St. Johns	31
2nd do Pte. C. Vaughan, 60th Batt.....	29
3rd do Capt. Fletcher, No 4, 21st St Johns	28
4th do Pte A. Johnson, * do do	24
6th do Lieut Col Fletcher, * B.K. St Johns	24
6th do Corp. Derrick, 60th Batt.....	23
7th do Sergt. McNabb, * No. 4 company, 21st St. Johns.....	20
8th do Sergt. Hawley, * 60th Batt.....	20
9th do Pte. Tetrault, * 60th Batt.....	20
10th do Sergt. McKinney, * 60th Batt.....	20

\* Ties.

No. 4. Pistol Match, 35 and 50 paces, 4 shots at each distance.

	Pts.
1st prize, Capt. Sixby.....	27
2nd do Sergt. Pearson.....	22
3rd do Capt. Fletcher.....	21
4th do Sergt. McNabb.....	20

Montreal Gazette.

INSPECTION.

The 24th Kent Battalion of Volunteer Militia was inspected on the Barrack ground by D. D. A. G. Lieut.-Col. Taylor, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Moffat, Brigade Major, who arrived by train from Windsor at 10.25 a. m., and at once proceeded to the parade ground, where the Battalion was drawn up and received them with the usual salute, the band playing the national anthem. The inspection was then gone on with, the drill being almost the same as the commanding officer's parade, as given in another column, and therefore need not be repeated here. The examination of the arms and accoutrements was very minute, Col. Taylor evidently being a very particular Inspecting Officer.

The inspection over, the Battalion was formed into columns, and addressed by Col. Taylor, as follows:—"Officers and men of the 24th Battalion, it is customary to say a

few words at an inspection of this kind, and I shall do so now.

"I was here a year ago, on a similar occasion, and I refrained then from saying all I might, for fear of hurting the feelings of some of you, but I can now speak with less reserve. I am happy to say that you have improved very much indeed since then, and I am pleased at the progress you have made. The arms and accoutrements I have found, generally, in good order, but in one or two instances I found the rifles in bad order which should not be. Altogether, however, I am very well satisfied with your drill, and I am pleased to see that, in these important parts of it—marching in quick time, doubling and skirmishing, you have learned a great deal. You should take every opportunity to study and practice ball-firing, for which a certain number of rounds of ammunition is served out to each man, (the Col. here gave some excellent advice as to keeping the rifles in order after firing, &c.) The Dominion Rifle Association commence their competition at Toronto next week, and I hope to hear of some of you being present and carrying off some prizes. One of your Captains is a member of the Council, and he ought to see that your Battalion is represented there. I regret to see that the Battalion is not up to its full strength to-day, some of the companies being full and others not, whilst three companies have been disbanded. I shall ask the Adjutant General for permission to bring up the Battalion to its full strength, which, I have no doubt, will be granted."

The Col. then said that, if any man had any complaint to make, he had permission to step forward and make it, but, there being none such, the Captains of companies were called to the front, and several enquiries put to them, suggestions made and information imparted. The Paymaster also was asked as to the cost of rations for each man, and the Surgeon as to the health of the men, Surgeon Askin stating that only one man had been in hospital, and that but for a short time.

The Col. then complimented Lieut.-Col. Smith, his Staff and Officers, and the inspection was over. The band appeared in full uniform, under the leadership of Mr. James Smith, and was highly spoken of by the inspecting officer for their appearance and efficiency—deservedly too. A good number of ladies was present to witness the inspection.

—Chatham Planet.

BREAKING CAMP.

On Monday last the 24th Kent Battalion broke camp, having put in the 13 days' drill. The tents and camp equipage were all delivered over to Capt. Smyth, District Quarter-Master, who took occasion to compliment in high terms the good order and manner in which everything in the shape of Government Quartermaster stores had been used by the men and accounted for by Quarter-Master Sherriff, of the Battalion. Every item tallied exactly. The District Paymaster was equally complimentary to Battalion Paymaster Thompson, who, by untiring industry, had everything possible ready for Capt. Leys upon his arrival. The tents were struck about noon, and all pulled up and in store an hour or so later—and what is more, were all in superb order, so good, indeed, that Capt. Smyth said, that in all his previous experience in the District he had seen nothing to compare with it. The men were promptly paid off on the ground, and to-day nothing remains to show that a few days ago the Chatham Barrack ground was the Quarters of the 24th Battalion Kent Volunteer Infantry.—Planet.

## UNIFORMS.

[From the volunteer Service Gazette].

In the pages of the first of our illustrated paper of last week will be found a representation of the keeping of the Napoleon Centenary at the Hotel des Invalides at Paris. It is suggestive of the past and the present. There stands the actors in most of the great wars, from the time of the First Empire until now; there are survivors of the Peninsular War, of the Russian Campaign in 1814 of Waterloo, of the Crimea, of the Italian War, of Mexico and Algeria; and apparently in uniforms that appertained more to the past than the present. At all events, their costume would be singularly ill-adapted to the requirements of the present day, whatever they might have been of the past, so much so, that it would have required all the genius of the great commander, whose centenary was celebrated, to have made soldiers clothed in them available as the tools he worked with. With his known contempt for the life of his men, even he would have hesitated before launching them against the deadly rifle of the day in habiliments that must have prevented their being able to act with effect. No doubt, his genius in war would have led to an early change, as he was the last man to stand by obsolete and worn-out traditions. His ready emancipation from them indeed, was one of the secrets of his great success; and if his shade be really attendant on the present Empire as our witty contemporary of the week would have us to believe we think it must be astounded at the folly which is adhering in Europe generally to uniforms that, for the sake of display only, sacrifice all utility. What is the use of the sword and the cuirass, the helmet and the jack-boot, in which one of the worthies at Les Invalides figures, against the rifle and the shovel of modern warfare, and yet they are not only retained amongst the Invades, but in some of the crack regiments as well in France as here where practical good sense is generally relied on to work out success both in civil and military affairs. The conditions of Modern warfare require a working dress—a dress that soldiers can lie down in and creep and crawl and conceal himself under the slightest inequality of ground, and with the greatest ease to himself. Ask a deerstalker in Scotland what he would think of a friend from the south starting to kill a stag in a helmet and cuirass jack-boots and a sword. And yet the is a true one with the difference all in the same direction, that the stag is transformed into an enemy with a swift-loading breech-loader, that can reach him at 1,000 yards more. Surely it is time for the authorities to look into the matter, unless they are prepared to give up war altogether.

The requirements of the day can only be met by the lightest possible kit. Everything but ammunition should be carried for the soldier, not by him; and of ammunition beyond sixty rounds there should be a ready supply close in his rear, if battles are to be won. All belts and straps are mere hindrances the use of pipe-clay a mere waste of time, which the first creep along the soil reduces to its native elements. The Volunteers have done much in curtailing the field of the Army clothiers, operations, which were always acting inversely to the true interests of the service. Costly materials, profuse decorations, and absurd cut, were the order of the day; and although economy and a working dress was aimed at by the Volunteer, the force of military notions was

too strong for him, and the present uniforms in the great majority of corps, for there are some exceptions, are too stiff and encumbered to be of real use in the field of battle. The theory serves well enough for mere purposes of display and parade. One thing is certain—the simpler the dress the better. A number of men dressed uniformly will always present an imposing appearance, and the new rifle will neutralize all other distinction. We want no “cohorts gleaming with purple and gold;” for he is the best soldier who is, practically of most avail in disposing his enemy. To do this best, he must be able to take his ground with extreme rapidity, to entrench himself when there and then to make use of his rifle, so that no body of men in close formation, whether mounted or on foot, could possibly reach him without such gaps in their ranks as would make it not worth the experiment. That Englishmen would acquire this as quickly, or more so than their Continental neighbours, we firmly believe; but to enable to do do this, the cut of their uniforms should be adapted to the work they would be called to do. Their shoes should be particularly attended to. Anything superfluous should be discarded; and as we hold that the sword as the distinguishing ornament, for it is now nothing more, of the officer has become a merely useless appendage of dress, it already has done, in the march of progress and civilization, in that of the civilian. That it still should be retained as part of the Court dress, is a wonder, when powder, and long wigs, and buckles have disappeared; still, it is as much in place there as in our military service, and not more so. It can be only a show; but the days of make beliefs are numbered, and the enthusiasm of the military caste, which Sterne seemed to think was centred in the sword, as *par excellence* the emblem of that service, must now be transferred to the rifle, and the sword takes its place amongst the mediæval reliques of the Tower—the halbert and the pike, the mace and the battle axe.

## DEADLY FLOWERS OF MEXICO.

By telegraphic despatches from Cuba it appears that General Lesca has been poisoned. It is uncertain whether the deed was perpetrated by one of the insurgents or by some Spaniard who feared that Lesca was using too much clemency toward the Cuban forces. Certain it is that Lesca has been poisoned, and that his mind has become badly injured. The probability is that he will live but become insane. The decoction by which he has been thrown in this sad plight, it is certain, was the same by which the interesting widow of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian was thrown from the domain of reason into the depths of lunacy. To us, this unfortunate widow has always appeared like Shakespear's Ophelia, who with darkened mind strewed flowers on the stream. This poison which maddens without bringing death to its victim, is derived from a herb that grows in Cuba, South America, and a few places in Mexico. The plant is one of the most wonderful of nature's productions. It resembles the century plant in many of its features. Like the century plant it is a member of the cactus family, still further, it blooms once in many years and at regular intervals. The bud is large and resembles that of the horse chestnut in the peculiar gluten surrounding it. From this the natives derive the poison. The flower is of gigantic size and contains a purple centre, surrounded by blue and white circles. The perfume is

delicious but deadly, and the natives shun to approach it as the sailors of old the songs of the sirens. To inhale is sweet but to remain is death. The sorcerers, or medicine men, take the buds of this singular plant and, first roasting, place them in a pot with sweet oil, over a fire, and dance around with strange ceremonies till the oil and juice of the herb mingle when they cease their strange incantations and pour the decoction, then resembling honey, into shallow plates, from which, after the lapse of a few days it is again taken and kept in miniature jars. The poison when taken in sufficient quantity, first places the brain in a delightful delirium, resembling that produced by fusel oil; this is succeeded, in a few days, by an uncontrollable apathy, which at last culminates in insanity, in which the patient is at times strangely rational then wildly insane, and again rational but greatly exhilarated. The poison is not destroyed by being mingled in victuals before being subjected to heat, but its immediate effects are slightly deadened. They are sure to appear, however, in the lapse of time, and this is the way in which the poison is generally administered. When the victim is of no great influence and it is improbable that he can turn upon his poisoner, the poison is administered in a glass of wine or a cup of cocoa. The poison manifests itself shortly and in the course of a week all the various phases of delirium appear. The sad fate of the Empress Carlotta is known to all, but this description of the poison, from what it is derived, and how it acts may aid in forming a more correct appreciation of the horrible troubles to which she is subject. General Lesca has been poisoned by the same herb, and is now subject to the same freaks of insanity as the Empress Carlotta.—*Albany Argus*.

FEUDALISM IN PRUSSIA.—That feudalism is not yet extinct in Prussia is shown by an extraordinary incident which has just occurred near Hohenstien in the Hartz. The estate of Werna, in this district, has for centuries been in the possession of the Spiegel family, though it was held in the fee of the Count von Stolberg-Stolberg. Last spring the present occupier of the property publicly denied the fealty, and as such denial, according to the old feudal law, would deprive the lord of his rights, Count von Stolberg immediately called upon Herr von Spiegle to give up the estate. The latter refused and made all the necessary preparations for defence. The gate was barred, the labourers on the estate were drilled every day and taught to fire at a target, sentries were posted at various places, and relieved every two hours. A large placard has been posted up at the gate with the inscription—“No Thoroughfare for Robber Knights” (*Verbotener eingang fur alle Raubritter*). It is said that Count Stolberg will shortly arrive with a band of armed men to take forcible possession of the property, and people are curious to know how this mediæval scene in the middle of the 19th century will end.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The New Brunswick papers, speak of the arrival in St. John of over three hundred persons returning from the United States, white they had gone in expectation of bettering their condition. The exodus of the Canadians is not likely to do the Americans so much good as they anticipated, if one may judge from the large numbers coming back.

The Commission for the settlement of the questions connected with the fortresses of South Germany met on the 26th at Munich. It is composed of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden.



EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM UPON  
GOVERNMENT.

A petition, presented by Mr. W. M. Torrens to the House of Commons on the 4th inst., from the Rev. Henry Ward, M. A., vicar of St. Barnabas, King's Square, Middlesex, shows that he and other petitioners sustained losses arising out of the secret expedition to Copenhagen in the year 1807, and the seizure by the British Government of the Danish fleet, and from the subsequent seizure by the Danes of all property on which they could lay their hands, to the value of £500,000. A commission having been appointed, claims under two heads, viz., "book debts" and "goods ashore," were allowed, but the third list, for "ships and goods afloat," was not sanctioned. The matter having been brought under notice of the House by Mr. C. Cresswell, a further commission was appointed in 1840, and reported in favour of claims being paid to the amount of £225,126. Since that date no sum has ever been placed on the estimates for the payment of the claims, although by the confiscation of Danish ships and cargoes £1,300,000 became "Droits of the Admiralty." The petitioner therefore prays that the House will assist him in obtaining payment of the sums due to himself and the other petitioners.

EXTRAORDINARY SELF-IMMOLA-  
TION.

The following statement appears in the Pall Mall "Gazette":—"All the extraordinary proceedings of the many fanatical sects whose rapid increase has excited so much anxiety in Russia are fairly thrown into the shade by a terrible act of self-immolation which is reported from the government of Saratow. A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the empire, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than seventeen hundred persons assembled in some wooden houses, and having barricaded the doors and windows, set the building on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness; but their task is obviously a difficult one. The punishments which the law can inflict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliberately choose a death so horrible as the true road to Heaven."

## ADVICE FROM A COUNTESS.

An English Countess, one who moves in the best circles, has condescended to write a book to instruct those who occupy a lower position in the social scale, how to throw off the bondage of vulgarity and rise to the habitual practice of good manners. She delicately remarks that "it is needless perhaps to hint that the knife must never be carried to the mouth," and thus warns against the negligent relaxation of dressing-gown and slippers. "In the evening though you spend it alone with your family, wear a black suit; and if you have sons learn them to do the same." The smoker is thus admonished: "If you so far forget what is becoming as to smoke in the street, at least never omit to throw away your cigar if you speak to a lady." If you pay a visit, you are to leave your umbrella in the hall, but your riding-whip you should take into the room. When you condole, you simply leave your card, a very sensible arrangement, con-

sidering how mourners are exercised by 'miserable comforters;' when you congratulate you should go in and be hearty. In making a call you are to take the chair which is pointed out to you, and you are not to move from it; above all you are not to go nearer the fire than your hostess allows, which by the way, would be a very uncomfortable rule if the hostess is warm and the guests cold. "Economy in gloves is an insult to society," says the Countess; and her dictum truly sets forth the rigorous etiquette with which society compels her subjects to honor her with clean gloves if not with clean hands. Thackeray, a keen observer, describes Mrs. Hobson Newcome as being elegantly dressed, but "a pair of dirty gloves marred the splendor of her appearance." "Aunt Maria," says Clive, "she's very handsome and she's very finely dressed, only somehow, she's not—she's not the ticket you see." "The dirty gloves" were the "dead flies" which caused "society" to turn up its nose at the rich banker's wife.

## WOMEN AS REPORTERS.

We see it stated that women in New York have largely taken to reporting for newspapers, and the special aptitude of women for such occupation ought long since to have been recognized and utilized. Who so accurate in observation, so faithful in remembering, so skillful in reproducing? At a single glance a woman will take in every article of dress, form, probable cost, and all the minutest particulars. Without making a note she can report the longest conversations, with amplifications, elaborations, and explanations, when needed. She gathers up the floating gossip of a whole village, and condenses it into a half-hour's graceful chat at the tea-table, or puts it all in an eight-paged letter to her bosom friend. Why not in a newspaper? There she has just the delicate spice of innocent malice which makes her newspaper correspondence, and will make her reporting so interesting and inimitable. There is no question that women are adapted to a much broader sphere of usefulness. Their admirable talents are wasted on lap-dogs, novel-writing, and flirtation; they tease their friends and torment their husbands, when they might, as newspaper reporters, leader writers, and politicians give vivacity and grace to journalism, and make politics and society doubly interesting.—*N. Y. Times.*

Marshal Niel's funeral was solemnized with great pomp and a large attendance of troops. Marshal Vaillant, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and M. Rouher were among the pall-bearers. The procession passed along the Rue St. Dominique the Rue Solferino and by the quay to the Esplanade of the Invalides. A half battery of artillery stationed on the quay, fired three salutes during the ceremony—one on the arrival of the body, one at the elevation of the Host, one as the troops marched away. The General commanding the Hotel des Invalides received the body at the great gates. The front and whole interior of the church were draped with black; around, below the flags won in battle, which hang there as trophies, and among which is one taken at Solferino by a regiment of Niel's army corps, were the names of the campaigns in which he distinguished himself: Constantina, 1837; Rome, 1849; Bomarsund, 1854; Sebastopol, 1856; and Solferino, 1859. The church was decorated in the manner prescribed for the greatest ceremonies of this kind. The

Archbishop of Paris officiated. After the ceremony the body was again placed on the funeral car, and the whole body of troops there assembled (and which were commanded by Marshal Canrobert) defiled before it, their muskets under their left arms, a sign of mourning, the general officers and field officers, the colours and standards, all saluting as they passed. The Emperor wished the Marshal's remain to rest in the vaults of the Invalides, but it was Niel's express wish that he should be buried in his own country, at Muret, near Toulouse, on his patrimonial estate of Brioude, where he was born. His coffin left Paris by the Toulouse Railway. The Emperor was represented at the funeral by the prince de la Moskowa and the Duke de Cambaceres; the Empress by the Baron de Pierres. The family of the Marshal, who headed the mourners, were followed by numerous deputations from the army, the magistracy, Senate, Corps Legislatif, Council of State, &c. It is said that 50,000 men were under arms to do honour to the memory of one of the most valient chiefs of the French army.

AN ARISTOCRATIC MARPLOT.—It is said that a dowager countess, now in the eighty-third year of her age, has revealed to a near relation the distressing fact that she concealed from the knowledge of Lady Byron the possession of a letter which the poet entrusted to her to deliver to his wife after his lordship's separation. It is now contended that had this communication been placed in the hands of the unhappy lady when intended, a probable reconciliation would have followed. The dowager countess in question, from a mistaken feeling that the letter was one of recrimination, declined to forward it to its destination, and the true intention of the writer has not transpired until the present period—nigh half a century after his demise. The venerable peeress, who is the author of this mischief, is at present suffering intensely on account of it. It is, of course, too late to make amends for this error of the head in the present day; but it is due to the memory of the late Lord Byron that the letter be published, and we hope that the parties who are in possession of it will see the policy, as well as justice, in immediately putting it into circulation.—*Queen's Messenger.*

SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON.—The *Inverness Courier* says:—"Our distinguished countryman, Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, arrived in Inverness on Tuesday afternoon and proceeded on Wednesday to Braemore, the residence of John Fowler, Esq., C.E., whence, we believe, he is to make several scientific excursions amongst the rock systems of the west coast, which many years ago engaged his attention. Sir Roderick proposes also to visit the gold fields of Kildonan. We may be allowed to correct a slight error into which Professor Macpherson fell on Monday at Edinburgh when speaking of Sir Roderick's early military career. It was under Sir Arthur Wellesley, not Sir John Moore, that our venerable countryman first fought. He carried the colors of the 36th Regiment in 1808 at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, and it was with no little pride that, many years afterwards, Sir Roderick recalled to the memory of the Duke of Wellington that he was the ruddy-cheeked ensign who answered his call at Vimera—"Where are the colors of the 36th?" The regiment had followed the troops of Junot with rather too much impetuosity, and Sir Arthur followed in some anxiety to call them back. Sir Roderick's second year of service was under Sir John Moore."



and of a most delicate and hitherto unthankful nature.

The following are the winners of the individual prizes in this match:—

	Pts.
Sergt. Bailey, Q. O. R.	49
Ensign Wastie, 7th Batt	47
Pte. Oronnyatekha, 49th Batt.	46
Capt. Fletcher, 21st Batt.	45
Gr. M. Thomas, 54th Batt.	43
Gr. Thompson, T. G. A.	43
Gr. Russell, T. G. A.	42
Sergt. Turnbull, G. T. R.	41
Capt. Wall, G. T. R.	41
Capt. Thompson, 19th Batt.	41
Sergt. Kett, 37th Batt.	40
Sergt. Hay, G. T. R.	40
Sergt. Brass, 13th Batt.	40
Sergt. Ferguson, 8th Batt.	39
Pte. Field, 5th Royals.	38
Lieut. Macdougall, 5th Royals.	38
Sergt. Adams, 57th Batt.	38
Capt. Esdaile, 5th Royals.	37
Lieut. Gibson, Toronto G. A.	37
Pte. Metcalf, 51st Batt.	37
Pte. Clime, G. T. R.	37
Pte. Leet, 54th Batt.	36

**BATTALION MATCH.**

To be competed for by ten men from any Battalion, Brigade, Squadron or Field Battery of Volunteer Militia.

Snider Rifle, any position, 5 rounds at 400 and 600 yards. Entrance \$5 per Battalion.

Owing to the large number of men (10) required for a team but 11 Battalions entered with one exception all from Ontario. With five men for a team there were a large number of entries for this match last year.

	400 yds.	600 yds.	T'l
13th Batt Hamilton	167	99	266
37th " Haldimand	165	97	262
2nd " Q. O. R.	161	99	250
2nd " G. Trunk	171	86	257
19th " Lincoln	150	104	254
7th " London	153	96	249
Mont Gar. Artillery	143	96	239
10th Batt. Ryl. Toronto	150	85	235
20th " Halton	144	90	234
34th " Ontario	144	65	209
14th " Kingston	129	71	200

The following is a list of those obtaining prizes for the highest individual scores:

	T'l
Sgt-Maj. Dickson, G. T. R.	34
Qur-Mast Mason, 13th Batt.	33
Capt. McFarland, 37th "	32
Sergt. Flarman "	32
Col-Sgt. Mills, 19th "	32
Capt. Reed, 14th Batt.	31
Sergt. Storrs, 19th "	31
Sergt. Blackbull Mon Art.	31
Capt. Thompson, 19th Batt.	31
Capt. Bell, G. T. R. Batt.	31
Capt. Henry, 13th "	31
Ens. White, 34th "	31
Sergt. Bailie, Q. O. R.	31
Capt. Dawson, 7th "	30
Sergt. Morrow, 20th Batt.	30
Privt Bell "	30
Privt. Jennings, Q. O. R. Batt.	30

**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
5 " " " "	50

\$175

Competitor making the highest score to hold the Cup according to terms of donor.  
Competitor making the highest score amongst

By the scores it will be seen that the shooting at 700 yards was if anything better than at 600, so that we may yet expect the competition extended to the latter range at Wimbledon when the more accurate Snider has been issued to the Volunteers of Great Britain.

**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

\$780

Gov't Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position.

Ranges—400, 500, 600 yards.

Five rounds at each range.

Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

**ONTARIO.**

	T'l.
Sgt. Bailey, Q. O. R.	49
Ens. Wastie, 7th	47
Pte. Oronnyatekha, 49th	46
Gunner Thompson, T. G. A.	43
" Russell, "	42
Capt. Thompson, 19th	41
Sergt. Kett, 37th	40
" Hay, G. T. R.	40
" Brass, 13th	40
Lt. Gibson, T. G. A.	37
Capt. McLean, 42nd	35
Sgt. Barr, 10th	35
Lt. McNab, O. F. B.	32
" Fearman, 37th	31
Pte. Jennings, Q. O. R.	31
Total	589

**QUEBEC.**

Capt. Fletcher, 21st	45
Gr. Mast. Thomas, 54th	43
Sgt. Turnbull, G. T. R.	41
Capt. Wall, do	41
Sergt. Ferguson, 8th	39
Pte. Field, 5th	38
Lt. Macdougall, 5th	38
Sergt. Adams, 57th	38
Capt. Esdaile, 5th	37
Pte. Metcalf, 51st	37
" Clime, G. T. R.	37
" Leet, 54th	36
Sergt. Beers, M. G. A.	36
Capt. Thompson, 51st	34
Corp. Cleveland, 54th	34
Total	573

**SUMMARY.**

	400 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	T'l.
Ontario	230	212	147	589
Quebec	224	213	136	573

Majority for Ontario 16

There were not half a dozen representatives from the lower Provinces so that only Ontario and Quebec were represented. Should the tournament take place at Laprairie next year we may expect again to meet our Blue nose comrades. The Provincial Match was won last year by Quebec. Major Croft must feel quite satisfied with the result of his efforts which have been untiring

(Continued from page 611.)

Ensign White, 34th Batt	30
Capt. Fletcher, 21st Batt	30
Sgt. Maj. McNaughton, C. G. A.	30
Pte. Metcalf 51st. Batt	30
Lieut. Beers, M. G. A.	30
Gr. Thomson, T. G. A.	30
Sergt. Bailey Q. O. R.	30
Ensign Goodman, 19th Batt	30
Pte. Ryan, 37th Batt	30
Asst. Surgeon Aikins, 37th Batt.	30
Capt. Cole, 41st Batt.	30
Pte. Cuthbertson 10th R.	30
Pte. Brown, 47th Batt.	30
Ensign Wastie, 7th Batt.	29
Col. Sergt. Barr, 10th R.	29
Sergt. Cooper, 20th Batt.	29
Pte. Hilton.	29
Sergt. Atkinson, G. T. R.	29
Pte. Clime, G. T. R.	29
Corpl. Wyne, M. G. A.	29
Pte. McKeand, 20th	29
Capt. Bennett, 20th R.	29
Capt. Wilkins, 19th Batt.	29
Sergt. St. John, do	29
Sergt. Wilkinson, 42nd Batt.	29
Sergt. Maj. Tuck, 37th Batt.	29
Sergt. Dixon, 24th Batt.	28
Capt. Dawson, 7th Batt.	28
Pte. J. Flavel, 10th R.	28
Ensign Marsh, 13th Batt.	28
Sergt. Brass, 13th Batt.	28
Sergt. McDougall, 5th Batt.	28
Sergt. Fyfe, 8th Batt.	28
Pte. A. Bell, 20th Batt.	28
Sergt. Adams, 51st Batt.	28
Pte. Steel, G. T. R.	28
Sergt. Hostler, G. T. R.	28
Private Leet, 54th Batt.	28
Sergt. Orr, M. G. A.	28
Lieut. Hooper 30th E. Att.	28
Lieut. Col. Brunel, 10th Batt.	28
Corpl. English, 57th Batt.	28
Corpl. Griffith, 37th Batt.	28
Lieut. Young, 34th Batt.	28
Pte. Fox, Q. O. R.	28
Private Jennings, Q. O. R.	27
Ensign Morrison, Q. O. R.	27
Pte. McEachern, 36th Batt.	27
Lieut. Col. Lewis, 7th Batt.	27
Sergt. Maj. McQuinn, 10th	27
Private Williams, 10 R.	27
Private Stanley, Q. O. R.	27
Capt. Henry 13th Batt.	27
Pte. R. A. Field, 5th Batt.	27
Sergt. Doudiet, 43rd Batt.	27
Major Dixon, G. T. R.	27

During this match there was a stiff wind from the right which necessitated aiming off the target at 300 yards, so that the scores are very fine considering the weather, the few highest particularly so.

**2ND STAGE.**

Open to the 60 highest in the 1st stage. Highest score to receive \$200 and special badge. 2nd \$100; 3rd \$50. Snider Enfield rifles; any position. Entrance \$1.

	600 yds.	700 yds.
1 Sergt. Storrs, 19th	32344	23344-32
2 Pte. J. Clune, 2nd G.T.R	43402	43334-30
3 Surgeon Goodman, 19th	32232	23444-29

The following scored 25 points and over.

Pte. Wardell, 10th	22322	34343-28
Sergt. Cole, 42nd	34333	00344-27
Sgt. Maj. Macnachten, 40th	20323	33443-27
Gunner Thom, T. G. B.	40440	22433-26
Sergt. Wilson, 19th	44303	04440-26
Lieut. Col. Moffat, Staff	20223	33344-26
Qrt-master Thomas, 54th	34303	33304-26
Pte. Oronnyatekha, 49th	24333	30233-26
Gunner Thompson, T.G.B	43022	24242-25

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.

Won by Gunner A. Lord Russell, Toronto Garrison Artillery. 400 yards, 4444—20, 600 yards, 3243—16. Total 36.

The shooting was continued till near seven o'clock and rendered it a difficult matter to score well at the long range. The cup was won last year with a score of 35 points. Mr. Russell made six consecutive Bull's Eyes at the 400 yards range, including his sighting shot. He also wins a sweepstake of \$10.

It is a mistake to keep so many Volunteers shooting for only one prize and that temporary. There should be other money prizes as in the other matches and a special badge to be kept by the winner when he surrenders the cup next year as the chances are, like Cameron with the Queen's Prize, one hundred to one that the same person will not win it twice to say nothing of it being consecutively. The next highest scores were 34 points by Capt. Johnston, 20th, Sergt. Philips, 10th Royals, Surgeon Aiken, 37th, Capt. Bell, G. T. R.

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The Prize to be awarded to the Man who shall obtain the highest figure of merit at the above Range.

Won by Private Dade, G. T. R., Montreal, 800 yards, 2444—18.

The above is an astonishing score for an Enfield rifle at that range, especially as there was a slight wind blowing across the range. It would have been good for even a first class small bore.

Pte. Fields, 5th Royals, scored... 43334—17  
Corp. Birch, Q. O. R. .... 33233—14

And there were several scores of 13 pts. Verily the Government "gas pipe" is looking up. Fancy hitting a mark three feet square four times consecutively at 800 yds. in a wind. Probably the score could not be repeated with a whole year to practice in with an endless supply of ammunition.

I must reserve the remainder of the prize list for next week when I will give a brief resume of the whole meeting. The 10th Royals were inspected last Monday by the Adjutant General, who, after a rigid inspection, pronounced himself much pleased with the regiment as Col. Macdougall had informed him he could not fail to be. The Toronto Rifle Club are preparing for a private club match at the end of the month.

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1869. 1869.

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June 7, 1869. 26-11

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  2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67.
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  4. The formation of the Local Governments.
  5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.
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- II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.
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It is hoped that the undertaking will receive that encouragement which its importance deserves. The annual history which the Editor proposes to publish will be of great value to all interested in the future of our country.

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