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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. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.

No. 37.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

We heartily commend the following article, copied from a late number of *Herapath's Journal*, to the people of Canada, especially that portion of it which more particularly refers to the acquisition of Canada by the United States. By it it will be seen that Canada is not so easily to be conquered as some imagine. If the South could successfully resist unaided the North with all their great appliances of men, means and war material for nearly four years, with no greater number of fighting men than Canada now possesses, surely with the aid of the whole British Empire at our back we would be more than able for the United States. But we believe the day is very far distant indeed when the trial will be made. The late war with the South has too effectually crippled the United States to be in a hurry to rush into another which was sure to bring nothing but disaster to herself.

Such is the heading given, and very appropriately, to a long debate in the House of Lords raised at the instance of the Earl of Carnarvon yesterday week. Although the motion which the noble earl made was ultimately withdrawn, every well-wisher to Canada must feel thankful to him for the expression of opinion from all sides of the House which it called forth. There was but one opinion as to the spirited, able and manly bearing of Canada in the late Fenian attack, and but one opinion as to the intentions of this country in regard to maintaining Canada as an integral part of the British Empire. The Earl of Kimberley said, "I should be surprised to hear anybody say that we could absolve ourselves from the obligation of defending Canada in case it were exposed to the danger of a foreign war," and he further mentioned that "we are about to guarantee a loan to Canada for the purpose of certain fortifications which she intends to erect," that "we have undertaken a guarantee in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, and according to the best information it will be finished in two years, which is very satisfactory." The Duke of Cambridge spoke of the Canadians having "so gallantly defended themselves," of the "miserable (Fenian) raid having brought out their (the Canadian) character in a military point of view greatly to their credit;" and expressed a hope that the result "will be to knit more closely still those ties which bind the people to the mother country." Lord Leveden re-

ferred to the loyalty of the Canadians, and "did not believe any statesman worthy of the name had any idea of abandoning Canada." The Earl of Granville declared that "if any one of our colonies were attacked by a foreign enemy the whole force of the Empire would be raised for its protection: that the Fenian raids had been admirably repelled," &c.

These expressions by persons of so much knowledge and influence are satisfactory on our side.

On the other, or Canadian side, perhaps the state of things is not so satisfactory. In Canada we believe a great soreness is felt at the withdrawal of the troops, a measure to say the best for it which is most ill-timed. If anything could shake the loyalty of the Canadians it would be such a course as this—the withdrawal of the troops at the very moment when Fenianism exists, a time when the presence of troops is most important or re-assuring! And it is the more galling to the Canadians since, as Lord Cairns in the late debate observed, the Fenian raids into Canada were made not because the Fenians are the enemies of Canada, but because they hoped, through Canada, to strike a blow at the mother country. "We should remember," continued Lord Cairns, "that although Canada appeared to be fighting her own battle she was really fighting ours, and therefore we should look upon these efforts which Canada has so successfully made as having been really in defence of the mother country." "The whole danger Canada incurred was incurred (remarked Lord Salisbury on account of the mother country)." And in order to reward or assist Canada to defend herself we withdraw the troops, or a large part of them! "By way of assisting the colony we are to concentrate all our forces in this country," was a sarcastic observation of the Duke of Richmond in the course of the debate referred to, a sarcasm which is but too well pointed.

There is no doubt much to be said in support of the principle of requiring colonies to provide for their own defence, but we can hardly expect them to fight *our* battles.

Regarding the general question of the security of Canada we presume no one thinks that the Fenians will take Canada. We may safely dismiss that view of the case, if any one were goose enough to entertain it. The only party who could possibly have an eye to the acquisition of Canada would be the United States. We may regard this question in two points of view.

1st. *Could* the United States make the conquest?

2nd. *Would* the United States do it if they could?

As to the first question, the power of the United States, it must be remembered that it is no easy matter for one country to subdue another, however inferior in numbers, the weaker country may be, provided its inhabitants are a manly race, determined upon resistance. What sort of people the Canadians are late events have clearly and forcibly told; also what their intentions are—namely, that they do not intend to be absorbed by the United States. It cost the United States four years, a sea of blood, and £600,000,000 sterling of treasure to subdue the rebellion of the South, but it is very doubtful whether they would have been successful had England thrown in her sword with the South. We rejoice to think we did nothing so unjustifiable and wicked. The United States manfully fought for the integrity of their great country, and deserved the success which attended their arms, but it cost them a very host of men, and quite a mountain of dollars. The population of Canada is now fully 4,000,000, and it is estimated that in white population Canada is as strong as was the South when it broke out in rebellion against the United States, and Canada is even stronger for defensive purposes, considering the severity of her climate, and the depth of her winter snows. What chance would the United States have as against Canada assisted by the whole force of Great Britain? It would be difficult enough for the United States to successfully invade Canada single-headed, but when Canada has such a power at her back as England, the greatest maritime power in the world, and it is believed a contest between England and America would be principally at sea, the result is plain—as plain as reason can ascertain it.

So much for the *could* part of the question. The *would* may be readily disposed of *would* the United States deliberately incur the vast expense, make the prodigious preparations requisite, and trample down all right principle, in order to seize upon Canada, with the very great chance, we might say the certainty of not succeeding? We see France and Prussia at war, but they have been preparing for years, France ever since Sadowa. It is a terrible conflict between those the two greatest military powers on earth, for military supremacy. Instead of inciting to war we should think that the experience of France and Prussia will tend the other way, especially in any country pretending to the name of Christianity or desirous of prosperity. Besides, America exhibits no French tendencies for military supremacy. The people of the United States are more like ourselves in the matter of war. They do not go to war for an idea. The vast evil of war is only en-

countered by them, as by us, when war is justifiable. Such was the war with the South. It was absolutely necessary to preserve the United States from dismemberment, just as we should be compelled to war with any country that attempted to destroy the empire; in fact the very same sufficient grounds which drove the United States into a war with the South would necessitate our going to war were Canada invaded, knowing, moreover, that if one, and that the nearest and greatest of our colonies could be violently wrested from us it might not be long before England would lose others, and dwindle down into an inferior power. We do not believe the Americans would ever commit so great an outrage, not to say blunder, as to attempt the invasion of Canada. We believe property is as secure in Canada as it is in India. When, if ever, we lose Canada by force of arms we shall see Consols at 60 or 50. England will be no longer what she is.

But, in conclusion, let us observe that we never heard of any American of position threaten Canadian invasion, while we have heard strong declaimers on their (the Americans') part of any such intention. Acting on Wellington's advice that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war, it may be well for the Canadians to erect fortifications and render all the able-bodied men amongst them accustomed to the use of the sword and the rifle, but to defend themselves against American invasion we doubt not they will never be wanted.

If, however, strengthening their means of defence is any advantage to Canada, have not the Canadians much to thank the Fenians for?

READY FOR WAR.

(From the London Times.)

As to men, we have more soldiers under arms in the United Kingdom than we ever had before in time of peace. As to arms, we not only have 300,000 Sniders in store, but we have in that weapon a rifle as far superior as the Chassepot is superior in the eyes of Frenchmen to the Prussian needle gun. Our artillery is excellent—in fact we have guns enough for 60,000 artillerymen. As for ammunition, we can make 1,500,000 projectiles for breech-loaders in one week, and in a few weeks we could manufacture the whole amount expended by the British army at the siege of Sebastopol. We have, according to Mr. Cardwell, adequate though not excessive stores, it being impolitic to keep in hand enormous quantities of stores, which are likely to spoil, and of which in these times of transition and reconstruction the very pattern may change and so render them useless. It is true that the seventy-five battalions of Infantry at home are weak and that the companies in each regiment are below their proper force; but the policy of the Government has been to keep the *cadres* always in existence, together with their officers and non-commissioned officers, ready for immediate expansion as soon as an emergency arises. The Government, in a word, take credit to themselves for not neglecting to maintain all things which it requires time to provide, while they have relied on the liberality of Parliament and on the unparalleled resources of the country to supply the army with such stores and necessities as do not require time for preparation. It was this conviction which en-

abled Mr. Cardwell to conclude both his speeches by declaring that if we were on the eve of war, we might truly say that England never ventured on a war, finding her resources in men and munition in a better state of preparation than at present.

While the Secretary of War is able to take so cheerful a view of our military resources, Mr. Childers is no less confident as to the efficient condition of our Navy. Whether we are to assume the attitude of a "secure" or of an "armed" neutrality—nay, even if we should be forced actually to take up arms by any contingency arising out of the Franco-Prussian war, we have, he says, at this moment a most efficient navy. We have seven ships in the Channel Fleet and nine in the reserve of that fleet; sixteen in all the coasts of the United Kingdom. Besides these we have a strong fleet in the Mediterranean, which in the course of this month will join the Channel Fleet and manoeuvre with it. The combined fleet would be of itself more than a match for the combined forces of any two nations that could be brought against it. In addition, we have a considerable number of ships in reserve, which will all be commissioned in the present year. It cannot but be satisfactory to the public, and some consolation for the additional burdens this untoward outbreak of war will entail, to learn, while the French navy numbers 27 broadside and four special iron-clads, carrying 283 guns, the English have 40 iron-clads—ten of which are ships of the *Monarch* and *Captain* class—carrying 546 guns, each weighing seven tons and upwards. In a short time these 40 ships will be increased to 48, carrying 602 guns—a naval force which, it is not too much to say, could sweep the seas of all the navies in the world. With regard to stores, the navy, according to Mr. Childers, is well supplied. Our reserves are "in admirable condition," and our Coast-guard consists of men, "altogether fit for service." All that is wanted to render this efficient peace navy still more formidable, and to carry it one step further into a state of "secure neutrality," is the liberality of Parliament. But whether the House be liberal or not, Mr. Childers, as responsible for the present state of the navy, considers that, even as it is, it is "in a most satisfactory state."

WHAT OUR NAVY IS AND WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE.

(From the New York Herald.)

The Secretary of the Navy in his annual report recommends, as a nucleus for a navy, forty iron-clads or monitors, for coast defence; ten first-class armoured vessels, for foreign service; ten first class wooden steamships, each of three thousand tons; twenty second class steam sloops, of two thousand tons each; twenty third class steam-sloops, of one thousand tons, and fifty-five fourth class steam gunboats, averaging six hundred tons. This would make our effective navy one hundred and sixty vessels. One hundred and twenty of these vessels would be employed in foreign squadrons, one-half at a time, or an appropriation could be made annually for sixty vessels of full steam and sail power, the vessels for harbor defence to be laid up and cared for until they are wanted. This would not be a large navy for this country; on the contrary, it would be termed in England and France a small one.

Still, for want of a better it would suffice in these times of heavy taxation, and it would enable the naval authorities to send respectable squadrons abroad, and with the energetic cruising done by our officers we could manage to have our flag shown in places where it has not been seen for many years.

The current Navy Register presents an array of names of vessels, and to the uninitiated it would appear that we had a sufficient number of ships of war to meet the demands of our commerce. On close examination of the list, however, it would appear that many of the ponderous names borne on the register belong to vessels that can render no assistance either in peace or in war. There are at the present time forty one wooden vessels in commission, and four ironclads, making an effective force amount of forty-five vessels of all classes. In addition to these there are eleven vessels on the stocks that can be got ready in a year, seventeen steam vessels capable of being repaired, and fourteen ironclads that can be got ready for harbor defence in two weeks—in all, eighty seven vessels that can be made effective in time of war, although from this total should be deducted five sailing vessels. Of the remaining vessels borne on the register ninety eight are small tugs, fit only for dock yard duty, vessels employed in the transportation of stores, hulks, receiving ships, school ships, practice ships, and experimental vessels which have been proved to be worthless. So we have nearly one hundred vessels unfit for war purposes. This is an exhibit not gratifying to an American heart and it is these defects in our naval organization we wish to see remedied.

It will require something of an outlay to bring the number of vessels up to the standard required by the Secretary of the Navy report; but it must be remembered that this outlay will extend through several years—four or five at least; and even then we cannot hope to have the whole number required unless Congress appropriate from year to year the amount of money asked for. We would recommend that Congress begin the work at once, as it will take some time to collect the timber and shape the iron for our future war ships, so that at least a year will be lost in making preparations. We would also recommend that all the iron ships and all the engines built by contract at some of the private machine shops in this country, and that outside shipbuilders, be invited to offer plans for modelling and building some of the wooden steam vessels. This will inaugurate a zealous competition between our naval contractors and private shipbuilders. It will infuse new life into our dockyards and machine shops, and it will relieve the public mind, which will feel easy when Congress is seen taking some steps to place the navy in an efficient condition. Now, what member of the Senate or House of representatives will commence this work by offering the proper resolution? Who will take the opportunity that is offered to make himself a name with the American people?

The Mitrailuse adopted by the British Government, and now being manufactured for the army, is said to be a far more destructive weapon than that used by the French. At a trial of one of the guns at Shoeburyness recently at a target representing a body of 150 foot soldiers, at 800 yards, the Mitrailuse made 264 hits in four minutes, so that one hundred and fifty soldiers at that distance must have been completely annihilated.

PERTH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The second annual match of the Perth Rifle Association came off at the range in Stratford, on Friday and Saturday last, when between thirty and thirty-five members contended for the prizes. The day was fine and the sport keen and exciting—the Stratford men especially making desperate efforts to keep the county town in the van. St. Marys had eight representatives, who won more than all the rest put together. There were six matches, comprising premiums to the amount of \$120. In the first match—200 and 300 yards, five shots at each range—there were thirty competitors. Private R. Hay carried off the first prize by a score of 32 points out of a possible 40. Mr. D. Junor took off the 2nd prize by 31 points, and Private John Upthegrove the 3rd prize with thirty points. The second match was a time match, 200 yards, in two minutes. Private Upthegrove took the 4th prize with 45 points in 16 rounds. In the third match, ranges 300 and 400 yards, five shots at each range. Private Upthegrove carried off the second prize with 32 points. Private Hay took the third prize with 30 points, and Private Fulcher took the fifth prize with 28 points. In the 4th match, ranges 400 and 500 yards, Private Hay took the fourth prize with 31 points. In the 5th match, 400, 500, and 600 yards, Private Upthegrove took the 1st prize with 49 points; Sergt. Armstrong took the 2nd prize with 46 points; Private Galbraith, the 6th prize with 34 points. Major Stephenson, 7th prize with 33 points. In the 6th, or Consolation Match, 400 and 500 yards, Major Stephenson carried off the 1st prize with 32 points; Bugler Treanor, 2nd prize, with 31 points. Sergeant Treanor, 4th prize, with 27 points. Total prize money thus captured by St. Marys, \$63, out of a possible \$120, on a strange range, against—if not crack, at least cracked-up competitors familiar therewith, and with no practice in St. Marys at 600 yards.

CHALLENGE SUPPER MATCH.

This sprang out of a challenge sent by Stratford to St. Marys some time ago, 200, 400, and 500 yards range, fifteen competitors on each side. Prize—grand oyster supper. The St. Marys' team beat their opponents with 35 points to spare. Mr. McFarlane, M.P., "treated the crowd" on the strength of the victory. A splendid supper was had at Mr. Robertson's hotel. The match was conducted with great fairness, and the Stratford boys treated their visitors with courtesy and friendliness throughout.—*St. Marys Vidette.*

The following is the full account of the scores from the Stratford *Herald*:

1ST MATCH.

Ranges 200 and 300 yards. 5 shots at each range. 19 competitors.

	200	300	T ¹
Pte. G. Hay, G.T.R.	15	17	32
D. Junor.	16	15	31
Pte. Upthegrove.	14	16	30
J. G. Turner.	15	14	29
D. B. Burrill.	13	15	28

2ND MATCH.

Time match at 200 yards. Two minutes allowed to each competitor. 17 competitors.

	B.	C.	O.	T ¹
J. G. Turner, 18 rds	2	12	3	50
D. B. Burrill, 20 rds.	2	8	9	50
A. Patrio, 16 rds.	1	12	3	46
Pte. Upthegrove, G.T.R., 16 rounds	2	9	5	45
Maj. James, 28th, 15 rounds	0	8	7	38

3RD MATCH.

Ranges 300 and 400 yards. 5 shots at each range. 20 competitors.

	300	400	T ¹
Major James, 28th.	14	19	33
Pte. Upthegrove	15	17	22
Pte. Hay.	13	17	30
Lt.-Col. Service.	15	15	30
Pte. Fulcher, G.T.R.	11	18	29
A. Patrio.	12	17	29

4TH MATCH.

400 and 500 yards. 5 shots at each range. 23 competitors.

	400	500	T ¹
Ens. Bethune, G.T.R.	18	19	37
Maj. James, 28th	18	18	36
Lt.-Col. Service.	18	16	34
Pte. Hay, G.T.R.	18	13	31

5TH MATCH.

400, 500 and 600 yards. 5 shots at each range. 19 competitors.

	400	500	600	T ¹
Pte. Upthegrove.	20	16	13	49
Corp. Armstrong.	15	17	14	46
Adj. Scott, 28th.	13	17	8	38
Capt. Stephenson, G.T.R.	12	12	13	37
J. G. Turner.	18	14	5	37
Pte. Galbraith, G.T.R.	15	9	10	34
Maj. Stephenson, do	17	10	6	33

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Ranges 400 and 500 yards. 5 shots at each range. 11 competitors.

	400	500	T ¹
Maj. Stephenson, G.T.R.	17	15	32
Bugler Trainor, G.T.R.	16	15	31
Pte. Thom, 28th.	16	12	28
Sgt. Trainor, G.T.R.	14	13	27

RIFLE MATCH.

The annual rifle match of No. 6 Company Grand Trunk Railway Rifles, came off on Saturday, 3rd inst., at the Royal Engineers' Camp, Point Levi. A strong wind blew across the range or the scores would have been better. The following was the result:

MATCH NO. 1—5 SHOTS—200 YARDS.

Capt. Harder, 1st prize, \$5.	18
Pte. White, 2nd "	17
Sgt. Wilson, 3rd "	16
Corp. Crean, 4th "	16
Pte. Marlow, 5th "	15
Sgt. Wilkinson, 6th "	15

MATCH NO. 2—5 SHOTS—100 YARDS.

Pte. Bryan, 1st prize, \$5.	18
" White, 2nd "	17
Capt. Harder, 3rd "	17
Corp. Crean, 4th "	16
Sgt. Wilson, 5th "	15
Pte. Foley, 6th "	14

MATCH NO. 3—3 SHOTS—300 YARDS.

And 3 shots at 400 yards, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize—Winners in previous matches excluded—	
Pte. Marlow, 1st prize, \$5.	18
" McCarty, 2nd "	17
" Talbot, 3rd "	16
Sgt. Seery, 4th "	16
Pte. Foley, 5th "	15
Sgt. Wilkinson, 6th "	15

MATCH NO. 4—5 SHOTS—500 YARDS.

Capt. Harder, 1st prize, \$5.	15
Sgt. Wilkinson, 2nd "	12
Sgt. Wilson, 3rd "	12
Pte. Foley, 4th "	11
" McCarty, 5th "	11
" Bryan, 6th "	11

CONSOLATION MATCH—5 SHOTS—200 YARDS.

Pte. Rudd, 1st prize	\$5.00
" Mams, 2nd prize	3.00
" Dawson, 3rd prize	2.00
" Dodd, 4th prize	1.50
Ensign Burnett, 5th prize	1.00
Pte. Cloutier, 6th prize	50
" Huppy, 7th prize	50
" Temple, 8th prize	50
" Picard, 9th prize	50
" Brock, 10th prize	50

There were 32 competitors, and out of these 25 took prizes, which gave general satisfaction.

RIFLE MATCH.

The annual match of the Ottawa Rifles came off at the Rideau Range on Thursday, 1st Sept. The following are the scores

VOLUNTEER MATCH.

Capt. Cotton, O.B.G.A.	31
Sgt. Grant	32
Lieut. Walker	32
Gunner Barry	31
Sgt. Maj. Cairns	31
Sgt. Stewart, O.R.	30
McDonald, O.B.G.A.	30
Gunner Walters	30
Cotton	30
Morrison	30

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Capt. Cotton, O.B.G.A.	35
Pte. Pearson, O.R.	31
Sergt. Grant, O.B.G.A.	30
Sgt. Maj. Cairns	30
Lieut. Walker	30
Gun. Walters	29
" Morrison	29
Pte Morgan, 43rd.	28
Gun. Cotton, O.B.G.A.	28
Sgt. Blackmore, C.S.R.	26
Capt. Cotton, O.B.G.A.	26
Gun. Martin	26

COMPANY MATCH—FIRST CLASS MEN.

Pte. Pearson	49
Capt. Mowatt	42
Lieut. Hoy	41
Sergt. Stewart	38
Pte. Watson	32

SECOND CLASS MEN.

Private Waugh	27
do R. Lang	25
do T. Dunn	25
do Beaucaire	23
Sergeant J. R. Stewart	21

THIRD CLASS MEN.

Private Hinds	20
do Frazer	19
Corp. Rourk	19
Lt. Corp. Northwood	18
Private Mills	17

RIFLE TOURNAMENT.—The following amongst other resolutions, was unanimously passed at the committee meeting held at the office of Lieut. Col. Bowen on Saturday last:—That the name of this Association to be changed to the following—"The Stadacona Rifle Association; and that the life members of the late Association of that name, be life members of the present Association."—*Quebec Chronicle.*

A VOICE FROM THE STATES.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

The Montreal *Gazette* publishes a letter written by a sanguine gentleman in Boston to a friend in Montreal. The statements in it are deserving of some consideration, especially by those who persist in taking a doubting view of the future of Canada, in spite of overflowing evidence that the prospect before her is highly satisfactory. In comparison with the position of our friends across the lines, we have constantly maintained the position of Canada to be by far the best. Married men especially enjoy much greater advantages in Canada than in the States, and these after all make the most valuable settlers. One "without encumbrance" may rub along even in circumstances such as the writer describes; but with house rents at an exorbitant figure and every necessary of life required for a family at the fearful prices current among our neighbors, we don't wonder that family men especially should cast regretful looks to the land which they were tempted to leave by the nominally high wages of the South and West. It is no doubt trying to acknowledge that one has been mistaken: but upon the whole it is the best plan to make a clean breast of it and come back, even to one's own district. A few jokes, very likely will be all there is to dread, and better endure these than pinchery and vexation in a foreign land.

There is no likelihood of the New England or any other of the States forcing on a war to annex Canada, so long as our Dominion is an integral part of the British Empire. What might happen, if the Canadians were foolish enough to set up their own flag, with four millions of people and half a continent to govern—is a different story. Fortunate that view of the case need not be discussed—for every new day's experience teaches us more emphatically than its predecessor the wisdom of leaving well alone, and recognizing and improving the great advantages we undoubtedly possess as we are.

It is thus the Bostonian discourses:

"In a former letter I promised to write again about the relation of Canada to the United States. You must excuse me for being slow, as my spare time is very limited. In the previous letter I stated that the purchasing power of wages was so small that workmen were cramped to provide for their families. This was mainly owing to one-sided laws, compelling the labourer to sell his labour in a market under competition with the cheapest labour in the world, and to buy his commodities in markets made artificially high, thereby reversing the principles of profitable trade to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. This state of things is producing great discontent; and among Provincials, a return to the Dominion is looked forward to as their only hope. Men who three or four years ago were strong for annexation, are now ready to take up a musket against it. They are wearied with the toil and disheartened with the prospect. After working for several years for \$20 and \$25 per week they find they can barely make ends meet, actually cannot get a decent supply of clothing, and dare not take a day's

leisure except when they are compelled to. But few care to go home worse off than they left; and they have not sufficient knowledge of the country to guide them in selecting other parts of the Dominion for a home.

"If you could send me a statement of what wages are paid in Montreal to cabinet-makers, carvers, joiners, machinists, dry goods clerks, and what disposition there is to take on new men; also rent of tenements of four or five rooms suitable for a good class of workmen, and the city rate of progress in population, property and taxes, such information would be very acceptable to a large number of work people here.

"The decline in the commerce of New England has taken away the very foundations of her prosperity. As a manufacturer for the home market she cannot hold a prominent place, having no natural facilities. Her soil produces no raw material to base manufactures on, and already the West is ahead in the manufacture of furniture, and is fast coming up in woollen goods. The South is coming forward in the cotton manufacture, and the Middle States will be sure to reap the profit of cheap coal and iron. If you examine the statistics of industry in Massachusetts for 1855 and 1865, you will see that the increase is made up, not of an increase of quantity, but of a higher nominal value, owing to high taxes and depreciated currency. You can also see that in collections from the tax on sales in the two years, 1865 and 1869, that Boston, compared with New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore and Cincinnati, had much the smallest increase. This position is being made more apparent every year, and with Canada right on her borders multiplying her ships, extending her export and import trade, it will be made more apparent. Then New England will do her best to hasten annexation. She can get from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, coal, iron, wood and agricultural products cheaper than she can from the West if these Provinces can only be brought into the Union. Her future progress depends on her success in this direction. I am well aware that such an idea would be scouted here just now, and it is well for the Dominion that it would. But this is a possibility which the Government of Canada cannot afford to overlook, for action springing from necessity is more earnest than mere sentiment. Now if the upper Provinces are able to develop their wheat fields at the rapid rate they are now doing, and to keep up an average of 20 or more bushels to an acre, when the export amounts to twelve or fourteen million bushels, then it will be able to something like compete with the West, and if Canada can ship at a less expense, as I think they can, then trade will be in their favor, and the West will look for relief in annexation. Now with New England on the one hand and the Western States on the other—you will see the danger of independence and the battle for annexation, which will only be prevented by Canada being fully prepared to resist, backed by the power of England. The principles of free trade and protection are highly antagonistic, and which ever is best fitted for the wants of the human family will be the victor. Canada has leaned more to freedom than to restriction. If she has found in it a benefit, let her improve her position by doing the work thoroughly and the victory will come soon, and be more complete, and New England may see it for her interest when no better can be done, to quietly ask for admission into the New Dominion; then she may reap the benefits of institutions that are free, and prosper accordingly."

THE "CAPTAIN" AND "MONARCH."

Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas M. C. Symond has reported upon the trials of Her Majesty's ships, the *Monarch* and the *Captain*, and his report has lately been given to the public. The Admiral points out the faults of each but at the same time recognizes the superiority of both to the broadsides under his command. He says:

"Both ships are very easy in a seaway, and can use their guns in any sea in which an action is about to be fought." Instructed to watch carefully "the effect of a sea combined with force of double-reefed topsail breeze on the ship with low free board, whether there would be a liability of the height of the wave interfering with the efficiency of the fire of the 12-inch guns of the *Captain*," he reports that "the ship of low freeboard has shown no failing on this point. . . they hit a target (a small cart and flag) distant 1,000 yards to the windward (at the third shot); and in a treble-reefed topsail breeze and sea, shot were dropped 1,000 yards to windward, the sea not interfering in any way." After a heavy gale on the night of the 29th of May "both ships were very steady;" on the 2nd of June, in a long heavy swell from N.W., when the greatest rolling of the *Warrior* was 11 degrees, the greatest rolling of the *Monarch* was five, and of the *Captain* less than four degrees. On the 25th of May, when the *Minotaur's* main deck was wet through by the sea entering the weather ports, and a great spray wet the poop "of the flagships the turrets of the *Captain* were not in any way inconvenienced. Her hurricane deck was dry, although the sea washed freely over her main deck, "but in far less degree than I anticipated."

So strong is the Admiral's opinion of the *Captain's* power that he believes that it could destroy, in detail, all the broadside ships of the squadron under his command before it could be silenced or disabled. The *Captain* can be cleared for action in five minutes, while the *Monarch* takes an hour and a-half. Altogether these vessels are well equalled up to the present date for purposes of war by anything afloat; and Captain Cole may be congratulated upon the great triumph he has secured.

MILITIA ORDERS.

We published the following District Orders for the information of those interested—
Kingston, 24th August, 1870.

No. 1. The following corps will go into camp to perform their annual drill for 1870—71. 16th Battalion at Picton, on 29th inst. Napanee Troop at Adolphustown, on the 2nd September. 15th and 49th Battalions at Belleville, on the 5th September. Northumberland and Durham squadron cavalry, and the 40th and 57th Battalions at Cobourg, on the 16th September.

No. 2. Officers commanding corps will send in to the Brigade Major's office marching in states of their several corps. They will also send in marching out states and a camp report upon the breaking up of the camps.

No. 3. The duties in camp will be conducted in accordance with the rules laid down for encampment in the Regulations and Orders dated 12th March, 1870. Para. 220 to 259.

No. 4. The drill will be in conformity with the circular letter dated 19th July, 1869.

No. 5. Fifteen rounds of ball per man

be fired at target practice, as directed in circular dated Ottawa, 31st May, 1870.

No. 6. Fifteen rounds of blank ammunition to be issued to each man on the day of the annual inspection.

By order,

J. W. PHILLIPS, Major,
Brigade Major.

NOVA SCOTIAN PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from last week.)

The fifth competition, All Comers', was next fired.

FIFTH COMPETITION—ALL COMERS.

1st prize, \$30, Corpl W. Harris, Gar. Ar.	34
2nd, \$25, Lieut.-Col Croighton, Gar. Ar.	30
3rd, 20, Pte Shand, Windsor Vol.	30
4th, 15, Sergt H. J. Harris, Gar. Ar.	30
5th, 10, Gunner E. D. Adams, Gar. Ar.	30
6th, 5, Lieut E. Church, Amherst Vol.	30
7th, 5, Sergt Church, Amherst Vol.	29
8th, 5, Corpl W. Bishop, Halifax Vol. Batt Rifles.	29
9th, 5, Quartermaster Bulger, 84th Regiment.	29
10th, 5, Sergt Hennessy, 2d Truro Vol.	29
11th, 5, Pte Joseph Starr, King's Militia	29

Ranges—500 and 600 yards; 5 rounds at each.

EIGHTH COMPETITION—NURSERY PRIZES.

1st prize, \$25, Sergt C. Bent, Cumberland Reserve Militia.	18
2nd, \$20, Capt Guy, Halifax Batt In.	18
3rd, 15, Pte. George Ritchie, Halifax Vol. Batt Rifles.	18
4th, 10, Pte Schofield, King's.	18
5th, 5, Gunner Etter, Gar. Ar.	18
6th, 5, Pte J. M. Bishop, King's.	17
7th, 5, Corpl Robinson, Halifax Batt Infantry.	17
8th, 5, Gunner Pollock, Gar. Ar.	17
9th, 5, Pte L. Nelson, 1st Truro Vol.	17
10th, 5, Corpl J. Morris, Halifax Vol. Batt Rifles.	17

Ranges—400 yards; 5 rounds.

CONSOLATION PRIZES.

The highest score in this competition was twelve, which was attained by four competitors, who were ties in all the ranges, and had to fire off. Lieut. Mosher, of the Hants Militia, and Sergt. McKenzie, of the Shubenacadie Volunteers, fired several times to decide the tie, but each time they scored alike, and at last they agreed to divide the first and second prizes (\$25 and \$15) equally, each receiving twenty dollars.

1st prize, \$25 and 2nd prize \$15, divided between Lieut. Mosher, 6th Hants, and Sergt. McKenzie, Shubenacadie Vol., each	12
3rd, \$10, Pte Charles Almon, Halifax Vol Batt Rifles.	12
4th, 5, Pte L. Nelson, 1st Truro Vol.	12
5th, 5, Pte R. Craig, 1st Truro Vol.	11
6th, 5, Pte Dimock, Halifax Vol Batt Rifles.	11
7th, 5, Pte Campbell, Halifax Vol Batt Rifles.	11
8th, 5, Lieut Fultz, Halifax Vol Batt Rifles.	11
9th, 5, Pte Paulin, Halifax Vol Batt Rifles.	11
10th, 5, Ensign Mumford, Halifax Vol Batt Rifles.	10
11th, 5, Sergt J. H. Torry, Halifax Batt Infantry.	10
12th, 5, Gunner Gilbert, Gar. Ar.	10
13th, 5, Lieut R. Hockan, Pictou Reserve Militia.	10

14th, 5, Lieut C. Hepworth, Halifax Batt Infantry.	10
15th, 5, Corpl H. Foster, Halifax G. A.	10

TIME MATCH.

Owing to the late hour at which the firing ceased the official prize list of the Time Match was not made up, but from notes taken during the competition we make a list which will be found to be pretty nearly correct. The score of Private Larkin, who takes the first prize, was an excellent one. He fired ten shots in the minute all of them hitting the target. Four were bull's eyes, two centres, and four outers:

1st prize, \$25, (presented by the Secretary, Capt. Ritchie,) Pte Larkin, Halifax Vol. Batt. Rifles.	30
2nd, \$20, Thomas Smith, late Sergt. 78th Highlanders.	27
3rd, 15, Capt J. Shand, Gar. Artillery.	26
4th, 10, Qr-Mast Bulger, 84th regt.	25
5th, \$5, Corp R. Power, Halifax, Vol. Batt.	25
6th, 5, Sgt Watson, 78th Highlanders.	25
7th, 5, Corpl Charles Taylor, Halifax Vol. Batt. Rifles.	24
8th, 5, Capt Robt H. Cogswell, Garrison Artillery.	24
9th, 5, Gunner E. D. Adams, Gar. Art.	23
10th, 5.	

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The presentation of the prizes competed for during the past week by Volunteers and others, took place last evening at the drill shed. Besides the Volunteers were turned out in force and presented quite a soldierly appearance, there were quite a number of citizens present and a sprinkling of ladies. Among those on the platform or dais were His Honor the Administrator and the Hon. Provincial Secretary. Col. Laurie, in opening the ceremony of presentation, made a brief speech in which he stated that the Council feeling that the Association should be a matter of interest to all, and not merely to the Volunteers, had elected one of their most eminent fellow-citizens as President, but that this gentleman, so well known to them all, Sir Wm. Young, the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, whilst most anxious to give his countenance and assistance to the Volunteers, regretted that at present ill health would prevent his undertaking the office.

The prizes were then presented *seriatim* by His Honor the Administrator, and frequent rounds of applause greeted the successful competitors as they received the money prizes, medals, cups, etc., awarded. After the presentation, brief congratulatory speeches were made by the Administrator of the Government, Col. Laurie and Deputy Adjutant General Sinclair. His Honor referred to the gallant manner in which the Volunteers of Canada, unassisted by regular troops, had repelled the recent Fenian invasion, and stated that he had once himself belonged to the Militia of the Province, adding that he still felt himself young enough to shoulder a musket if need should unfortunately arise in defence of his adopted country. Col. Laurie stated that Halifax stood second (coming after Montreal) among the cities of the Dominion in the number of its Volunteers, and that the good shooting of our Volunteers was proved by the fact that the regulars, who had competed, had not been able to obtain any higher prize than the ninth. The ceremony was concluded by cheers for His Honor the Administrator of the Government, Capt. Ritchie, Secretary of the Association, Col. Laurie, the donors of prizes and the Queen.

RAPID RIFLE FIRING.—At the Wimbledon meeting, says the *Edinburgh Scotsman*, speaking of the contest for the Duke of Cambridge's prize, on July 19th, Private Farquharson, of the 5th Perthshire, at the 200 yards range, managed to fire 49 shots in the regulation two minutes, and had the 50th shot in his rifle when the time was up. His score was 8 bulls eyes, 16 centres, and 23 outers—a total of 126 points. His weapon was the Henry Rifle. The *London Times* says, "A few days ago Private Warwick, with the Soper-Henry rifle, at the 200 yards range, for military breechloaders, excited astonishment by his score of 46 shots and 114 points made in the space of two minutes. This, however, has since been eclipsed by Private Farquharson, of the 5th Perthshire, who in the same interval, and at the same range, fired no less than fifty-two shots, of which five were bulls eyes, 26 centres, and 21 outers, representing a total score of 140. This feat becomes the more astonishing when it is remembered that it was made on the same day that Private Farquharson took his part as one of the Scottish Eight in the long and arduous match for the Elcho Shield. At 500 yards three minutes are allowed, and only 20 shots are to be fired. Private Bird, of the South Middlesex, under these conditions, made the highest score 70, consisting of nine bulls eyes, ten centres, and two outers. He, as well as Color-Sergeant Brooks, of the 11th Middlesex, and Sergeant Gilder, of the 18th Middlesex, who made scores of one point short of his own, shot with the Henry-Martini rifle. At the 800 yards range the competition is also for accuracy, four minutes are allowed, and the limit is to 12 shots. Corporal Andrews, of the 26th Kent, made 44 points, consisting of eight bull's eyes and four centres; Captain Radcliffe, of the South Middlesex, and Mr. E. Ross each made 42. They all shot with the Martini-Henry.

CANADIANS FIRST ON THE OCEAN.—Canadians will bear with pleasure that the Allens are now the largest shipping house in the world, having this year more tonnage afloat than the Cunards or any other house, while no passenger vessels now meet with more favor than theirs. The chief business being from British ports to Montreal, their success proves the advantages of the St. Lawrence route; while that route in return owes much to the Allens. It is of the greatest importance that everything should be done at once in the surveys on that route which are still very incomplete, as proved by Capt. Ditton during his last voyage, of an unknown sand bank off the Straits of Belle Isle. As Canada must be just what the St. Lawrence makes it, all diligence should be used to forward this work.

The principle of the needle gun was adopted by Prussia in 1848. Sadowa proved its value, and in the following year France adopted the Chassepot. The following table describes the arms used by different nations, with the size of bore and weight of bullet:

	System	Bore, inch.	Bullet, oz
Prussia	Needlegun	0 617	1 094
France	Chassepot	0 432	980
England	Enfield Snider	0 577	1 097
Austria	Wantzel	0 546	1 056
Italy	Needlegun	0 691	1 267
Belgium	Albin	0 432	0 180
Holland	Snider	0 495
Holland	Snider	0 699
U. States	Springfield	0 577	1 097

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—A paragraph has appeared in some of the newspapers lately stating that the visit of Lieut. Colonel Powell, Assistant Adjutant General, to England, is for the purpose of purchasing a new supply of uniforms for the Volunteer force. If such is the case it is to be hoped that it is intended to make some changes from the style at present in use.

Among other things I would suggest abolishing the *shacko* altogether; it is a very uncomfortable hoaddress, has to be discarded when going into camp or active service, and is hardly ever worn by any corps who possess forage caps. It is said that part of the French army on the breaking out of the present war dispensed with their *shackos*, and their disuse has been for a long time talked of in the British army, and will probably soon be carried out.

It would be far better to substitute for both *shacko* and forage cap a neat Glengarry cap, such as is now worn by the Highland Regiments in the army, with the regimental numeral on the left side. This would look even better than the *shacko* for full dress, and would be far more comfortable than the forage cap for camping or active service, besides being so much cheaper, that a new issue might be made much oftener than with the present system. Anyone who has worn either *shacko* or forage cap in camp will understand what an improvement this would be, as far as comfort is concerned, and as to appearances what can be more absurd than to see a country battalion, as we often do, parading with some companies in tunics and *shackos* and others in those abominable red serges and forage caps.

The caps might be made blue for cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with a distinguishing stripe or border round the bottom for each branch, and plain black for rifles.

It would not be amiss either, in order to encourage a regimental feeling, to have the shoulder straps of the tunics marked with the number of the battalion, as in Her Majesty's service.

I am sure when the Adjutant General returns from his present tour of inspection he will see the necessity for a change in this respect, and if, with his usual energy, he carries it out he will have earned for himself the thanks of the whole force. The uniform of officers too, particularly in country corps, is a subject which requires looking after.

Yours truly, "VOLUNTEER,"

7th September, 1870.

FROM MONTREAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The annual rifle matches of the Vics took place at Point St. Charles ranges on Saturday. The day was anything but favourable a thick smoke at times almost hiding the target from view. The shooting, however,

was very fair as will be seen by the subjoined scores. The band of the corps played during the afternoon and many of the citizens witnessed the firing. The following is the score made in each competition:

COMPETITION I.—MAIDEN STAKES.	
Open to all <i>bona fide</i> members of the regiment who have never won a prize.	
First Prize—Silver Cup, value.....	\$20
Second " " " " " " " " " " " "	10
And Six Silver Medals " " " " " " " " " " " "	30
In all Eight Prizes, value.....	\$60
Range 200 yards; five (5) rounds. Entrance 25 cents.	

PRIZEMEN.	
1st Pte. Edwards.....	14
2nd Lieut. H. Taylor.....	14

MEDALISTS.	
Pte. J. Hardman.....	13
Ens. J. R. Oswald.....	13
Pte. J. Alexander.....	13
Capt. Stanley.....	18
Pte. W. R. Mathewson.....	12
Pte. C. B. Smith.....	12

COMPETITION II.—LADIES PRIZE.	
Open to all <i>bona fide</i> members of the regiment.	
First Prize—Silver Cup, value.....	\$25
Second " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
Third " " " " " " " " " " " "	10
And three Medals, " " " " " " " " " " " "	20

In all Six Prizes, value.....	\$70
Ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards, three rounds at each. Entrance 25 cents.	

PRIZEMEN.	
1st Ens. W. N. Andrews.....	27
2nd Pte. C. A. Campbell.....	26
3rd Pte. W. B. Mathewson.....	25

MEDALISTS.	
Sgt. L. D. Sims.....	23
Pte. J. E. Gayton.....	23
Pte. E. Shaw.....	21

COMPETITION III.—VICTORIA STAKES.
Prizes given by the officers and open to all non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment.

First Prize, Commanding Officer's Prize—Silver Cup.....	
Second Prize, Lieut. Col. Hutton's Prize—Piece of Plate.....	
Third Prize..... Piece of Plate.....	
Fourth Prize..... " " " " " " " " " " " "	
Fifth Prize..... " " " " " " " " " " " "	
Sixth Prize..... Revolver.....	
Seventh Prize..... Dressing Case.....	
Eight Prize..... Gold pen-holder and pen.....	
..... Pocket Flask.....	

Ranges 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each. Entrance 25 cents.

PRIZEMEN.	
1st Pte. J. B. Campbell.....	27
2nd Pte. C. A. Campbell.....	25
3rd Pte. R. W. Campbell.....	24
4th Sergt. L. D. Sims.....	23
5th Sgt. Youmans.....	20
6th Pte. J. M. Cochrane.....	19
7th Sergt. W. Maltby.....	18
8th Pte. J. Hardman.....	18

COMPETITION IV.—BATTALION PRIZE.
Silver Cup given by the regiment, to be competed for by three officers, non-commissioned officers or men of each Company; also, a silver medal to each of the winning team.

Regulations—To be won twice by the same Company before becoming its property. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, three rounds at each. Entrance \$1 per company.

COMPETITORS.	
PRIZEMEN. No. 3 Co.	
Capt. W. H. Stanley.....	17
Pte. J. B. Campbell.....	27
Pte. R. W. Campbell.....	23—67,

No. 5 Co.	
Lt. H. Taylor.....	20
Sgt. L. D. Simms.....	22
Pte. C. B. Smith.....	25—67

No. 6 Co.	
Ens. W. M. Andrews.....	20
Pte. E. Shaw.....	21
Pte. J. H. Edwards.....	24—65

No. 4 Co.	
Pte. J. Hardman.....	18
Pte. C. A. Campbell.....	24
Pte. F. F. Jarvis.....	21—63

No. 1 Co.	
Lt. and Adj. G. W. Hutton.....	16
Sergt. W. L. Maltby.....	19
Sergt. Youmans.....	19—54

No. 2 Co.	
Pte. J. K. Oswald.....	15
Sergt. D. Taylor.....	11
Capt. G. Taylor.....	19—45

COMPETITION V.—ASSOCIATION MATCH.
Open to all *bona fide* members of the Victoria Volunteer Rifle Association.

First Prize—Silver Cup, value.....	\$25
Second " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
Third " " Field Glass, " " " " " " " " " " " "	12
Fourth " " Meerchaum Pipe, value.....	10
Fifth " " Silver Cup.....	9
Sixth " " Despatch Box.....	8
Seventh " " Tankard.....	7
Eight " " Beer Mug.....	5

Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; three shots at each. Entrance 25 cents.

PRIZEMEN.	
1 Ens. W. M. Andrews.....	29
2 Pte. R. W. Campbell.....	28
3 Pte. J. H. Edwards.....	27
4 Pte. E. Shaw.....	27
5 Sgt. J. Youmans.....	24
6 Pte. J. E. Gayton.....	23
7 Pte. C. A. Campbell.....	22
8 Pte. C. B. Smith.....	21

COMPETITION VI.—BAND MATCH.
5 rounds at 200 yards. First prize \$5; second prize \$2.

1 Richardson.....	10
2 Wilson.....	8

CONSOLATION MATCH.
1st \$5; 2nd \$4; 3rd \$3; 4th \$2; 5th \$1.
Range 600 yards.

1 Pte. C. Arnold.....	16
2 Capt. Crawford.....	15
3 Pte. F. F. Jarvis.....	12
4 Sergt. D. Claire.....	11
5 Sgt. D. Taylor.....	11

Firing woods seem to be a favourite amusement now with some villians. The woods on our mountains have twice been fired within the past ten days by fiends who should be hanged without delay if caught.

The Battalion matches of the Prince of Wales Rifle Volunteers take place shortly at Point St. Charles.

The Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade left for Quebec per steamer, last Wednesday, en route to England. The band of the Grand Trunk Brigade played them off to the tune of Auld Lang Syne. Several thousand people assembled to see them off and all felt sorry to see them go. Their fine band will be much missed. B.

P. W. O. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

BATTALION MATCH.

Open to all in the 14th P.W.O Rifles. 200, 400 and 500 yards, two shots at each. Prize Battalion Medal, won by Private W. Rogers, No. 1 Company.

COMPANY MATCH.

No. 1 Company, 101 points; No. 4 Company, 79 points; No. 5 Company, 86 points; Nos. 2 and 3 no entry. Winning Company, prize \$16, No. 1; highest individual score, \$2, Private Orser; extra for volley firing, three volleys at 300 yards, \$4, No. 5 Company.

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Open to all comers; ranges 500, 600 and 800 yards, three shots at each; thirty-three entries; 1st prize \$4, 2nd a vest, 3rd lamp and \$1, 7th 1lb tea.

Sergt. J. Bailie, 47th Batt.	25
Lieut. Bailie, "	22
Sergt. Laidlaw, "	17
Private Ryan, "	17
Capt. Werner, P.W.O.	12
Ens. Byrne, 47th Batt.	16
Pte. T. Johnson, P.W.O.	12

MILITARY MATCH.

Open to the non-commissioned officers and men of Her Majesty's regular forces and the Depot Volunteer Companies; ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards; three shots at each range, twelve entries; 1st prize \$2, 2nd Guernsey shirt, 3rd bottle of brandy; 4th card box; 5th 1lb tea; 6th a lamp; 7th and 8th 50 cents each.

Pte. J. Robinson, Quebec Rifles	23
Pte. T. Hedge, Ontario Rifles	22
Pte. C. McNeil, "	20
Lance Corpl. Cogan, 60th Rifles	18
Pte. Tubutt, Quebec Rifles	17
Col. Sgt. Stewart, "	14
Pte. J. Murphy, 78th Highlanders	12
Pte. J. Lappage, Quebec Rifles	10

OFFICERS MATCH.

Open, by consent of the P.W.O Rifles, to all officers of Volunteer corps; sixteen entries; 1st prize a plated tankard; 2nd, the Art of War in Europe; 3rd, a pair of toilet vases; 4th, a photograph album, large size; 5th, a cigar case; 6th, gentleman's tobacco set.

Lt. Bailie, 47th Batt.	31
Capt. Werner, 14th P.W.O	28
Ens. Byrne, 47th Batt.	37
Capt. Rees, 14th P.W.O	24
Ast.-Surgeon Oliver, P.W.O.	21
Lt.-Col. Callaghan, "	20

Officers Match (extra prize).—Presented by the ladies of Kingston; for officers of the 14th P.W.O. Rifles only; eight entries; won by Captain Rees, 25 points.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to all unsuccessful competitors in the 1st and 2nd matches; ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards; three rounds at each range. here being only one man who had not won

a prize to enter for this match, it was decided to allow all men to compete as in all comers match.

1st prize \$4; 2nd, pair pants; 3rd, \$3; 4th, plated salt seller; 5th, a picture framed; 6th, \$1.50; 7th, \$1; 8th to 10th 50 cents.

1 Pte. John Lewis; 2 Pte. T. Johnson; 3 Sgt. Kincaid; 4 Pte. Hora; 5 Sgt. Donnelly; 6 Pte. Rogers; 7 Pte. Tweed; 8 Pte. W. Hora; 9 Pte. Hume; 10 Pte. Flood.—*Kingston Whig.*

INGERSOLL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual prize meeting of the Ingersoll Rifle Association took place here yesterday. Prizes to the amount of over \$100 were competed for. The day was pleasant. The shooting on the whole was very good. We give below the names of those who won prizes and the scores made:

FIRST MATCH.

Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards.

Ensign Laing, 7th Batt.	44
W. S. King	44
Dr. Carroll	44
Pte. Owens, 26th Batt.	42
R. A. Woodstock	41
Lieut. Chinner, 22nd Batt.	41
G. Galloway	38
R. Y. Ellis	36
Ens. Canfield, 22nd Batt.	36
J. Parnell	35
H. Choate	34
G. E. Perkins	34
Ensign Holmes, 26th Batt.	34
Jas. King	31
R. A. Janes	31
Lieut. Dixon, 7th Batt.	30
W. C. Barnfather	28
E. D. Lewis	27
Dr. Wright	27
Sgt-Maj. Hall, 22nd Batt.	27
Capt. McCleneghan, 22nd Batt.	26
Dr. Walker	26

PRIZES.

Prize.	Amt.	Pts.
1 Ens. Laing, 7th Batt., cash	\$10 00	44
2 W. S. King, cash	8 00	44
3 Dr. Carroll, cash	6 00	44
4 Pt. Owens, 26th Batt., double OG rosewood clock—C. P. Hall	5 50	42
5 R. A. Woodcock, cash	4 00	41
6 Lieut. Chinner, 22nd Batt. box of cigars—Robt. Frizelle	3 00	41
7 G. Galloway, hat—W. W. Griffey	2 50	38
8 R. Y. Ellis, cash	2 00	36
9 Ens. Canfield, album—A. McLean	2 00	36
10 J. Farnell, cash	2 00	35
11 H. Choate, set garden tools—J. Browett	2 00	34
12 G. E. Perkins, looking-glass—Morrey & Rothwell	2 00	34
13 Ens. Holmes, 22nd Batt., set sleeve buttons—T. F. Fawkes	1 75	34
14 Jas. King, M. Bixel's prize	1 75	31
15 R. A. Janes, <i>Chronicle</i> one year—J. S. Gurnett	1 50	31
16 Lt. Dixon, 7th Batt., tea bell—Ellis Bros.	1 50	30
17 W. C. Barnfather, pair of gents slippers—T. H. Barraclough	1 25	28
18 E. D. Lewis, cash	1 25	27
19 Dr. Wright, cash	1 00	27
20 Sgt-Maj. Hall, 22nd Batt, cash	1 00	27
21 Capt. McCleneghan, 22nd Batt cash	1 00	26

22 Dr Walker, Gent's scarf—G. E. Perkins	1 00	26
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SECOND MATCH.

Ranges 300 and 500 yards.

Ensign Laing, 7th Batt.	31
G. Galloway	29
Dr. Carroll	29
W. C. Barnfather	28
Ens. Canfield, 22nd Batt.	28
W. S. King	26
Lt. Chinner, 22nd Batt.	26
Dr. Walker	26
Capt. McCleneghan, 22nd Batt.	25
D. D. Lewis	24
R. Y. Ellis	24
R. A. Woodcock	23
H. Choate	23
Pte. Owens, 16th Batt.	22
Dr. Wright	19
G. E. Perkins	19
J. King	19
Lieut. Dixon, 7th Batt.	19
R. A. Janes	18
Ens. Holmes, 26th Batt.	18
Sgt-Maj. Hall, 22nd Batt.	14

PRIZES.

Prize.	Amt.	Pts.
1 Ens. Laing, cash	\$10 00	31
2 G. Galloway, cheese—J. W. Lawson	9 00	29
3 Dr. Carroll, cash	7 00	29
4 W. C. Barnfather, cash—Jos. Collins	5 00	28
5 Ens. Canfield, box cigars—A. Smith	5 00	28
6 W. S. King, groceries—E. Caswell	4 00	26
7 Lieut Chinner, dry goods—S. G. Read	3 00	26
8 Dr. Walker, hat—W. Watson	2 50	26
9 Capt. McCleneghan, cash	2 00	25
10 E. D. Lewis, Masonic Pin—H. Vot.	2 00	24
11 R. Y. Ellis, cash	2 00	24
12 R. A. Woodcock, ten cheese boxes—A. N. Christopher	1 70	23
13 H. Choate, <i>News</i> one year—E. B. Lewis	1 25	23
14 Pte. Owens, looking glass—J. McIntyre	1 25	22
15 Dr. Wright, bridle—R. A. Young	1 25	19
16 G. E. Perkins, cash	1 00	19
17 J. King, cash	1 00	19
18 Lt. Dixon, gent's scarf—G. E. Perkins	1 00	19
19 R. A. Janes, cash	1 00	18
20 Ensign Holmes	1 00	18
21 Sgt Maj. Hall, cash	1 00	14

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Photograph, life size, in frame, of person making the highest aggregate score, given by F. A. Baker. Awarded to Ens. Laing, 7th Batt.

Snider-Enfield rifle with bayonet, contributed by E. V. Bodwell, Esq., M.P., and Adama Oliver, Esq., M.P.P., for the highest aggregate score made by any resident of the County of Oxford. Awarded to Dr. Carroll.

Photograph, in frame, of person making second highest aggregate score—J. Hugill. Awarded to Dr. Carroll.

Photograph, in frame, of person making third highest aggregate score—F. G. Lewis. Awarded to W. S. King.

Rope Halter, to person making lowest aggregate score—C. Cragg. Awarded to Thos. Choate.—*Chronicle.*

The Quebec Government, we understand, have made a donation of \$3,000 in aid of the sufferers by the Ottawa fires.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.
1870.

ON account of the liberal patronage extended to the REVIEW since its establishment we have determined to add fresh features of interest to the forthcoming Volume so as to make it every way worthy of the support of the Volunteers of the Dominion.

On account of the great increase of our circulation we have been compelled to adopt the CASH IN ADVANCE principle. Therefore, from and after the 1st of January next the names of all subscribers who do not renew their subscription will be removed from the list. The reason for this will be obvious to our friends, as it will be readily understood that a paper having so extended a circulation must be paid for in advance, it being impossible to employ agents to visit all the points to which it is mailed.

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Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns. Also original historical reviews of America, and especially Canadian wars.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps. The only authorized agents for the REVIEW at present are

Lt.-Col. R. LOVELACE, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MR. ROGER HUNTER, for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR Proprietor, to whom all *Business Correspondence* should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

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

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

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that 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, hence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.

Our Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIEUT.-COL. LOVELACE, (Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec,) during the present month, and we will feel obliged by their promptly meeting the demands made on them for subscriptions due this office on account of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

On Wednesday, the 17th of August a public meeting was held in the city hall of the capital of the Dominion of Canada, the object of which was to bring a project of very great importance before the public. A very respectable display of provisional directors, with the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, at their head, in forcible and eloquent language portrayed the advantages likely to accrue to Canada by the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal, connecting the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, and changing the point of distribution for Western traffic from New York to Burlington in Vermont.

It is true most of the provisional directors were citizens of the United States, and most of them directly interested in the investment of money for the construction of the proposed canal, which it is intended to be built by private subscription, but, nevertheless a good deal of the facts elicited at this meeting have a positive and direct bearing on the present and perspective interests of British North America.

As usual, whenever a number of American citizens, as they call themselves, are con-

gregated, the opportunity was improved to laud the value of their institutions, (and by inference, the depreciation of others) to the skies. No matter how contrary to facts or reason, everything inside the Great Republic was perfect, and everything outside naught. Conspicuous on the occasion under consideration was a Mr. E. H. Derby, who is connected with the Boston Post, and who earned a reputation by his celebrated "Report on the Reciprocity Treaty," only inferior to that of George Francis Train. With a total disregard of facts Mr. Derby, whose personal appearance reminds one of a plothoric codfish in broadcloth, indulged in assertions, the pith of which were, that the Eastern States eat more fresh meat and actually manufactured to a greater extent than the people of Great Britain. That the taxation of the United States was in reality less than that of Canada, and at the end of the century would be a mere nothing. That the inevitable course of events made annexation in the near future a certainty, and that there was no more enterprising, intelligent, generous, or free people in the world than his own countrymen. It was no matter that in his gasping endeavors to prove this the perspiration actually rained off his face, or that he travelled from Burlington in Vermont to Boston, and from that "Hub of the Universe" to Minnesota, Oregon, Japan, China, Cape Horn, Mexico, Cape of Good Hope, Suez Canal, India, Asia, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, California, Alaska, and finally home by way of New York, and all this to prove that those very Eastern States could not raise food sufficient for their own population and were dependent on the Western States for their supplies, and on Canada for the means of receiving them at a minimum of cost—conveniently hiding the facts that his own enlightened Government, acting on the suggestions of such men as himself, were answerable for all the evils under which the heavily protected manufacturers of the Eastern States were lubricating. In order to make this more apparent we publish in another column an article from the *Globe* of the 22nd ultimo, which gives a direct contradiction to Mr. Derby's Absurd rhapsody. Another gentleman truly remarked that Boston was an exception to the great seaports generally, inasmuch as it did not stand at the mouth of a great river, but that its railway system made good the deficiency. At the time it struck us as a queer contrast to scenes which were actually enacted in the aforesaid City of Boston one hundred and twelve years ago. In 1758 the English General, Amhurst, after the capture of Louisburg, transferred his army to Boston for the purpose of reinforcing Abercrombie, who with 16,000 British and Provincial soldiers, allowed himself to be beaten by a handful of gallant French-Canadians behind a brush fence at Ticonderago. The country between Fort George and Boston was then

an unbroken wilderness covered in most part with the original forest. With the genius of a true soldier Amhurst decided in cutting a way through the forest as the most speedy means of effecting a junction with Abercrombie. But the "Select Men," or town council of Boston, arrived before him with a drawn affidavit, signed by all their members that there was no road nor no possibility of making one, and tried every means in their power to prevent his design—their object being to keep themselves clear of the possible complications which arise, or, as they astutely assigned, "If Amhurst makes the road the French-Canadians might find their way to Boston thereby;" and the event appeared so frightful to the conscientious Puritans that they actually made the above affidavit.

Their descendants wish to have the Canadians to come in and help them, not to take their scalps as in days of old, but to give them a helping hand to restore the prosperity which the Southern contest and protection have crushed for ever.

The question with us is entirely one of our own interests. We have the means of supplying those people with food at a cheap rate, but its manufacture and profits remain with ourselves. The day of their commercial and manufacturing prosperity is gone. We are between them and the raw material, and one of our rivers possesses more real motive power than all the streams of the Eastern States. Mr. Derby must have included the manufacture of basswood hams, wooden nutmegs, and clocks in his eulogism, but even these are failing, and Ichabod may be a burthen on the trade of New England. In order that jackdaws like Mr. Derby may be stripped of the peacock plumes they assume on occasions like the meeting in the City Hall, it is well to state that the population of those Eastern States would not exceed three millions, while that of Great Britain is nearly *thirty-four* millions. The perusal of the article referred to will repay the reader's trouble.

We commend to our readers the following article describing the provisions of the Imperial Militia Bill, and we especially desire to draw the attention of those who grumble at the comprehensive and effective system devised by the Hon. the Minister of Militia to the complex aspect of the Imperial measure.

THE NEW MILITIA BILL.—The following are the main provisions of the Militia Bill which has been hurried through Parliament before its close:—"In case of imminent national danger or great emergency, the occasion being first communicated to Parliament if Parliament be then sitting, or declared by proclamation in pursuance of an Order of Her Majesty in Council if Parliament be not then sitting, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty and for the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland respectively to cause the whole or any part of the respective militias of England, Scotland, and Ireland to be drawn out

and embodied, or to cause additional Militia to be raised for England, Scotland, or Ireland in the manner by the said Acts authorized in the cases mentioned in the said Acts; and all the provisions of the said Acts and of any Acts amending the said Acts applicable to the drawing out, embodying and raising such militias, and to such militias when so drawn out, embodied, and raised, shall apply in the case of the militias to be drawn out, embodied or raised in pursuance of the provisions of this Act: but this Act shall not apply to any man enlisted under any of the said Acts without his own consent." It is further provided by the Act that in case of this power being exercised during the Parliamentary vacation, a proclamation shall be issued for the meeting of Parliament within ten days.—*Volunteer News, Aug. 10.*

Every German soldier engaged in the campaign in France has a slip of parchment, on which his name, regiment, and company are written, sewn inside his coat. If killed during an engagement, the parchment tells his name, and the corpse is interred. Every German soldier, has his coat buttoned, it may be, over his label of death, and stands prepared for burial.

It would seem from the following extract for which we are indebted to the *Volunteer*, that perfection in weapons of precision has not yet been attained, and that our present admirable weapon, the Snider-Enfield, superior for general use to anything on this continent, is likely to be superseded ere long. The tests given are decisive but its value as a military weapon has yet to be proved.

Lord Northbrook does not appear to be quite posted up in respect to rifles. In his answer to Lord Faversham he eulogized the Snider rifle so strongly, that we are afraid he may have forgotten, or may not have heard that the Henry and Martini-Henry are decidedly superior to it. The following figures will, in addition to a good deal that has been stated in our columns, show this. The results are the scores of four competitors firing independently for three minutes at third class targets:

	Score.	Total shots.
Henry Rifle	481	192
Martini Henry	452	191
Snider	218	85

We have, on three or four occasions, called attention to the wonderful performance of the Henry rifle, and after such a conclusive proof as the above, it is to be hoped that there will be no more money wasted on such a vastly inferior weapon as the Snider.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The presentation of prizes, won at the Hastings Rifle Association Match held here lately, took place at the Town Hall last evening. The hall was filled to overflowing, including a number of the fair sex, and all seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The splendid band of the 15th Battalion was in attendance, and before the proceedings commenced, played some fine selections. Among the audience we noticed Lieut.-Col. Brown, Major Bowell, Major Wills, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Lister, A. Diamond, Esq., T. Lazier, Esq., H. G. Gillespie, Esq., and several officers of the 15th and G. T. R.

were present in uniform, being recipients of prizes. The proceedings were opened by Lieut.-Col. Campbell, who said he was proud to meet them on this occasion, and he would not detain them by making a speech, but would simply thank the people of Belleville for the liberal manner in which they subscribed towards the prizes given by the Association, and the interest shown by them in the same. He would now call on the successful candidates to come forward to receive the prizes. Dr. Oronhyateka, who won the first prize in most of the matches, was not present, he having gone to Fredrickton to compete in the Dominion match, as one of the Ontario team. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested as each man received his prize from Colonel Campbell's hands, and when it came to the turn of one of the candidates to receive the cradle (a very plain one) the noise was deafening, which was still heightened when the Colonel informed the recipient that the donor, Mr. Roenigk, would put the bottom in when it was found necessary. Some of the prizes were very handsome, and the goblet, presented by the Mayor to Sergt. Mills was a very fine piece of workmanship. In receiving this prize, Mr. Mills returned thanks in a few words, and said that if his services were required for the defence of his country, he would endeavor to do as good shooting as he had done in winning the prize. Several other gentlemen, who presented the prizes, made short addresses to the successful marksmen, and Mr. Verner gave a short sketch of his early career as a Volunteer. The last prizes given were to those making the highest aggregate score. Colonel Campbell presented the silver medal, given by C. J. Starling, to Captain Crowther. The medal, which is a very fine one, was placed on his breast. We are happy to say that Captain Crowther now ranks as one of the first-class shots of the country. After the prizes had all been presented, Colonel Campbell called on Colonel Brown, the Vice President of the Association, to say a few words before the meeting broke up. Col. Brown said he would only say a few words. He said it was very gratifying to him to see the interest taken by the people of the town of Belleville in the Volunteers, and everything connected with them. He then spoke of his early experience as a Volunteer; how they were ridiculed, and had to steal down the back streets to go to drill, now he was proud to say that it was an honor to be a Volunteer. He said he hoped to see a large number up to visit the 15th and 49th Battalions at their camp, next week, and also expected to see a number of the ladies of the town there, as they too took a great interest in the Volunteer. He would again thank them for the manner in which they had encouraged the Rifle Association. Col. Brown said that he had given to Dr. Oronhyateka the silver medal won by him, as he wished to wear it at the Dominion Match, but he was sorry that he was not here to receive it publicly.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, the band playing "God Save the Queen," and the large meeting dispersed, all feeling that they had spent a very pleasant evening, and hoping to meet again on a similar occasion.—*Belleville Daily Ontario, August 31st.*

The news from Europe within the last few days has been of the most startling character, taking the breath almost away from one. Who would have thought that within the short space of six weeks from the declaration of war by the Emperor Napoleon against the King of Prussia, he would be a prisoner in the hands of the man on whom he had made war—his dynasty overthrown and a Republic established in its stead. Yet such is the fact. Napoleon was too precipitate in rushing into war before he was thoroughly prepared. He evidently was ignorant of the vast power, state of preparedness and resources of his opponent, else he would have paused before rushing into a contest which was sure to end adversely to him and his interests. The great overwhelming odds of the forces brought against him by Prussia, three to one, and equally well armed and disciplined, and commanded by able and experienced Generals, it is no wonder that the Prussians were victorious in almost every battle; but they have nothing to boast of however, it was their vast superior numbers that gave them the victory; had the French been equally numerous a different tale might be told to-day. No troops could have fought with more bravery, or have stood their ground better than the French did—every inch of ground was heroically disputed, till they were so reduced in numbers that further resistance would have been madness, and in many instances retiring from the contest in good order in the very teeth of the foe; their chivalrous conduct gaining for them the sympathy and admiration of the world.

There is a feeling beginning to manifest itself that the time has now arrived for the other nations of Europe to step in and stop the further shedding of blood, and prevent the King of Prussia from extending his conquests still further. Whether he will be allowed to capture Paris and dictate his own terms of peace a few days more will tell. Russia, it is said, is becoming alarmed, and threatens that she will not consent to any territorial aggrandisement of Germany whatever, and that she cannot hold herself bound by the understanding recently entered into for joint action, should events seem to her to require a sudden and decisive step on her own part. The mobile organization of her army has been ordered and is progressing rapidly. Separate negotiations are said to be going on between the governments of St. Petersburg and Vienna, and in consequence great anxiety is said to prevail at Berlin in consequence of the tone of the Russian press and the attitude of the governments of both Russia and Austria. This may have the effect of inducing King William to listen to more favorable terms of peace than he otherwise might do. If not, he is likely to have the whole power of Europe arrayed against him, which would soon bring him to terms.

As to the Republic that has been formed in France, we have no confidence in it, and we predict that it will be short lived.

THE SARNIA CAMP.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following information in regard to the number of battalions, &c., forming this camp.

The 7th London Light Infantry.

22nd Oxford Rifles.

24th Kent.

25th Elgin.

26th Middlesex.

27th Lambton.

The London and St. Thomas Squadron of Cavalry.

The E Battery, Field Artillery of London.

The Goderich Garrison Artillery will be on board the gunboat *Prince Alfred* to man the guns. The Mayor and citizens of Sarnia have been most kind and obliging in helping the formation of camp. They have given Agricultural Hall, and provided a house for hospital and well for water gratis. The messing of men varies from 18 to 25 cents per day; officers 75 cents to \$1. All officers join their regimental messes. The Oxford Rifles have their rations paid for gratis by their County. we only wish this was general the case.

There is an American gun-boat and quite a force at Port Huron, which is opposite Sarnia.

—THE Canada Central Line Railway is to be opened from this city to Carleton Place on Thursday next, the 15th inst., by a grand excursion party invited by the railway authorities. They will proceed on to Sand Point, taking the Ottawa and Brockville line, where a magnificent banquet is to be provided. This line will soon be extended eastward to Montreal, as well as pushed on to Pembroke, giving an unbroken line from Montreal to Pembroke, and we have no doubt will ultimately be carried to the Pacific.

This amount paid in to the relief fund up to Saturday morning amounted to the handsome sum of \$20,675 07. This is exclusive of the beggarly sum of \$5000 voted by the County Council of Carleton.

Lt.-Col. JARVIS, now in command of the Canadian troops at Fort Garry, has obtained six weeks leave of absence to proceed to New York to give testimony in a private law suit. During his absence the troops will be commanded by Lt.-Col. Cassault.

REVIEWS.

The September number of the *Lominton Monthly* has come to hand. This ably conducted magazine, which is now steadily increasing in public favor, is embellished this month with three engravings—Marshal Bazaine, Count Von Bismarck, and Marshal McMahon: and contains sixty pages of interesting reading matter. Subscription, \$1.50 per annum. Address, John McDougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

THE BELLEVILLE CAMP.

The Battalion had their tents pitched about noon on Monday, the 5th instant, and had everything in order for drill by three o'clock.

The following is the list of officers of each Battalion with the number of men present:

49TH BATTALION.

Lieut.-Colonel Jas. Brown, Commanding. Majors M. Howell and Jas. Cumming. Surgeon—Charles N. Ridley. Paymaster and Acting Quartermaster—Capt. George H. Gordon.

Adjutant—Capt. E. Fidler.

Sergeant-Major—James Hurst.

No. 1. Capt. P. Humbly, Lieut. H. Carruthers, Ensign John Harrison; 4 Sergeants and 55 men.

No. 2. Capt. Geo. H. Boulter, Lieut. R. P. Fidler, Ensign J. Acker; 3 Sergeants and 55 men.

No. 3. Capt. Vandervoort, Lieut. Caverly, Ensign Foster; 4 Sergeants and 55 men.

No. 4. Capt. G. D. Rawe, Lieut. B. Fralick; 4 Sergeants and 55 men.

No. 5. Capt. Chas. Anderson, Ensign H. Lennox; 4 Sergeants and 55 men.

No. 6. Capt. W. H. Day, Lieut. Bonte, Ensign Charles Francis; 4 Sergeants and 56 men.

15TH BATTALION.

Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Campbell, Commanding.

Majors Smith Stephens, and T. C. Wallbridge.

Adjutant—Capt. R. C. Hulme.

Surgeons—James Lister and D. D. Burdett.

Paymaster—J. C. Holden.

Quartermaster—Capt. St. Geo. B. Crozier.

No. 1. Captain L. H. Henderson, Lieut. J. G. Crozier, Ensign Charles Thomas; 3 Sergeants and 51 men.

No. 2. Lieut. R. P. Davy, Captain commanding, Ensign Clark; 3 Sergeants and 52 men.

No. 3. Capt. U. Thompson, Lieut. Jno. Taylor, Ensign T. G. A. Henderson; 3 Sergeants and 48 men.

No. 4. Lieut. Alex. Robertson, Captain commanding, Ensign Geo. Stewart; 3 Sergeants and 46 men.

No. 5. Capt. L. N. G. Crozier, Lieut. James Lister; 3 Sergeants and 55 men.

No. 6. Capt. James Mackie, Lieut. George D. Dickson; 3 Sergeants and 55 men.

Regular drill commenced in the afternoon, the regulations lately issued by the Militia Department being strictly carried out. The weather is all that could be desired, and promises to continue fine during the week.

THE INSPECTION.

The inspection of the 15th and 49th Battalions came off on Wednesday morning, as announced, at the camp ground front of Sidney. For a considerable time before the hour fixed for the inspection, crowds of pedestrians, equestrians, and others in carriages, thronged towards the camp from town; and by the time the inspecting officer arrived on the ground, not less than three hundred ladies and gentlemen were assembled. Col. Robertson-Ross, Adjutant General of Militia, was the inspecting officer. At a few minutes before 11 o'clock he came on the ground, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Wylie, Military Storekeeper; Col. Patterson, Col. Strange, Colonel Fowler, 45th Battalion, Brigade-Major Phillips, Colonel Ponton, and a number of other military gentlemen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

General shooting has increased immensely

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

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

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

FROM FORT GARRY.

The special of the Toronto Telegraph telegraphs the following:

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

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

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

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

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

A large number of Indians are about.

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

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

CANAL THROUGH CANADIAN TERRITORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REMITTANCES

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

ATSEA.

Midnight in drear New England,
 'Tis a driving storm of snow—
 How the easement creaks and rattles,
 And the wind keeps on to blow!

For a thousand leagues of coast-line,
 In fitful flurries and starts
 The wild nor'easter is knocking
 At lonely windows and hearts.

On a night like this how many
 Must sit by the hearth, like me—
 Hearing the stormy weather,
 And thinking of those at sea.

Of the hearts chilled through with watching,
 The eyes that wearily blink,
 Through the blinding gale and snow-d-r-f,
 For the lights of Navesink.

How fares it, my friend, with you?
 If I've kept your reckoning right,
 The brave old ship must be due
 On our dreary coast to-night.

The fireside fades before me,
 The chamber quiet and warm—
 And I see the gleam of her lanterns
 In the wild Atlantic storm.

Like a dream 'tis all around me—
 The gale with its steady boom,
 And the crest of every roller
 Torn into mist and spume—
 The sighs and sound of ocean
 On a night of peril and gloom;

The shroud of snow and of spoundrift,
 Driving like mad a-lee—
 And the huge black hulk that wallows
 Deep in the trough of the sea.

The creak of cabin and bulkhead—
 The wail of rigging and mast—
 The roar of the shrouds as she rises
 From a deep lee roll to the blast.

The sudden thròb of the engine,
 Whose iron heart never tires—
 The swarthy faces that redden
 By the glare of his carved fires.

The binnacle slowly swaying,
 And nursing the faithful steel—
 And the grizzled old quarter-master,
 His horny hands on the wheel.

I can see it—the little cabin—
 Plainly as if I were there—
 The chart on the old green table,
 The book and the empty chair.

On the deck we have trod together
 A patient and manly form,
 To and fro, by the foremast,
 Is pacing in sleet and storm.

Since her keel first struck cold water,
 By the stormy cape's clear light,
 'Tis little of sleep or slumber,
 Hath closed o'er that watchful soul—
 And a hundred lives are hanging
 On eye and on heart to-night.

Would that to-night, beside him,
 I walked the watch on her deck,
 Recalling the legends of ocean,
 Of ancient battle and wreck.

But the stout old craft is rolling
 A hundred leagues a-lee—
 Fifty of snow wreathed hill-side,
 And fifty of foaming sea.

I cannot hail him nor press him
 By the hearty and true right hand—
 I can but murmur—God bless him!
 And bring him safe to land.

And send him the best of weather,
 That ere many suns shall shine,
 We may sit by the hearth together,
 And talk about Auld Lang Syne.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XXVIII.

THE VETERANS.

In obedience to the suggestion of one of the gallant survivors of the war of 1812-15, the VOLUNTEER REVIEW has published the "Official despatches" of the stirring scenes of that sanguinary conflict so far as they related to those actions which had been fought on Canadian soil; those fought within the United States, such as the battles of Bladenburg, Baltimore and New Orleans have been

narrated under the head of "NAVAL OPERATIONS," in the third volume of the REVIEW.

In the publication of those despatches we have had the desire to promote the motive of the gallant veteran, his Honor, Judge Jarvis of Cornwall, who suggested that course, and to rescue from the undeserved obscurity into which they were sinking by the lapse of time, the memory of great deeds done for "happy homes and altars free," or as the political philosophers of the Manchester School would phrase it, for a "sentiment" embodying the patriotism of a loyal and gallant race, not tainted with the petty huxtering greed which they dignified by the name of commercial prosperity. The motives which actuated our gallant friend in desiring the publication of those despatches were two fold.—"First, to prove to the people of Great Britain by the irresistible logic of facts, that Canada could not be conquered by direct attack from the United States in case Great Britain did her duty as a naval power in the premises.

"Second, that it was the duty of the Canadian people to provide for their own defence, and as a necessary corollary preserve their independence and be prepared to resist all attempts of their powerful neighbours to absorb them."

To follow out to its logical conclusion the full value of the lesson inculcated would be and has been, as intended, to arouse a spirit of patriotism, national pride and loyalty throughout the country, and a spirit of emulation in the breasts of the men of Canada which will bear its fruits in seasons of danger and difficulty.

Soldiers such as our gallant friend never forget the animating principles of all true Britons, embodied in Nelson's celebrated signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," and his country's honor is always a leading object, the maintenance of which is the leading rule of his actions. In closing this narrative of the contest of 1812-15, it had been our intention to give a short biographical notice of the gallant colonial soldiers who fought through its disheartening but glorious campaigns, and in spite of all odds carried the "war successfully into Africa, but having found it impossible to obtain the necessary information from the survivors we must be content with a notice furnished us by Judge Jarvis.

In a letter addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, dated at Cornwall, 21st Feb., 1870, he says:—"There are so few officers now living that were in the war of 1812 that I fear your call will not be responded to; I give you the names of those who are still alive.—Alex. McLean, Newfoundland regiment; John LeCentre, Lieut., 10th regiment, now senior A.D.C. to the Queen; B. A. C. Gagy, Canadian Fencibles; John Sowell, H. P., 49th regiment; Thos. Gerrard Bale, Capt., 5th regiment, now Lieut.-General, Sir Edmund J. Morris, Capt., 49th regiment, now Lieut. General; George S.

Jarvis, Lieut., 5th or King's regiment, now Judge Jarvis of Canada. From the same authority we learn that the names of the officers of the 5th or King's regiment who served in the war of 1812 in Canada were: Lt.-Cols. Youngo, Robertson, Evans, Ogilvie, Blackmore and Battersby; Majors Goldcat, Cotton and Buck; Capts. Cotton, Robinson, Bromster, Eustace, Campbell, Sadler, Walsh, Ormsby, Tythe, Goldwick, Fitzgerald, Bradbridge, Davies, McNeil, Ball and Agnow; Lieuts. Ross, Sweeney, Drummill, Hill, Ives, Mortimer, Taylor, McDermott, Harper, Nuttall, Bourke, Boyde, Veith, Kidman, Powell, Young, Greig, Russell, Barston, Woyland, Price, McLahon, Bradford Lovery, Raden-hurst, Price; Adjutants, Farnham and Jarvis; Ensigns Thompson, Suaym, Shaw, D. E., McDonell, Nicholson, Richardson, Nean, Noel, Finch and Lloyd; of their services in Canada the following is a brief sketch. In the autumn of 1812 the 8th or King's regiment proceeded to Upper Canada, consisting of 1000 officers and soldiers in the highest state of discipline. One company, under Capt. Eustace, and 400 regulars and militia under Major Macdonald of the Glengarry Fencibles from Prescott, made an attack by crossing on the ice to Ogdensburg on the 13th February, 1813. They were subjected while crossing to a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and musketry posted on shore. The company of the 5th or King's turned the enemy's right in gallant style, and rushing upon the Americans down then through the village with severe loss and carried the fort at the point of the bayonet. Their conduct was commended in the Published Despatches. They captured two stand of American colours which Sir G. Prevost sent to England to be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Royal. Their loss in this affair was one Sergeant killed, Ensign Powell and twelve privates wounded. In March, 1813, five companies were detached from Kingston to Fort George. Two companies, the grenadiers, under Capt. McNeil, and No. 3 Company, under Capt. Eustace, 170 rank and file, reached York on 26th April. On the morning of 27th April the American fleet, under Commodore Chauncey, and a land force under Major-General Dearborn, appeared off the harbor. The force at York, under Major General Sir R. H. Sheaffe, who happened to be there at the time, consisted of about 600 men and a few Indians. Eight hundred Americans, under General Pike, effected a landing in the woods to the west of the garrison (there was no fort); additional brigades soon followed him. The Grenadiers of the 5th under Capt. McNeil, were the first to oppose the landing, soon followed by Capt. Eustace's company and the other forces of regulars, militia and Indians. After a sharp contest of two hours and a-half in which several charges were made by the British, they were overpowered by numbers and compelled to retire from the field which they did in good

order, to the Western battery as it was called. This battery consisted of old iron guns minus the trunnions, which had been knocked off by the French in 1758 and had been buried in the sand of the lake until dug up for the defence of York harbor; they were embedded in oak logs and mounted on clumsy carriages, and were, of course, inefficient. The 5th left Capt. McNeil and 46 rank and file dead on the field and had one lieutenant and 35 wounded, total 83 out of 170 men who marched into action. The other troops having suffered in a trifle less proportion a retreat was ordered, and the magazine being blown up the regulars commenced a long weary march to Kingston. The only survivors of this action are Lieut. Jarvis of the 5th, Lieut. George Ridout and Andrew Mercer of the York Militia.

"There was no camp equipage in the war of 1812-13-14, and the troops when they could not find cantonments had to bivouack in the open air. The militia supplied their own clothing, one blanket each was all that could be allowed them. Our Volunteers of the present day must not, therefore, complain if they suffer some discomforts when *playing sojers*. Five companies of the 5th commanded by Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie, were stationed at Fort George on the Niagara river. The morning of the 27th May, 1813, was partially foggy, and on its clearing up an American fleet was seen standing towards the shore of the lake accompanied by about 100 boats crowded with soldiers. Against this powerful armament Brigadier General Vincent had only a very small force to oppose. Between three and four thousand Americans landed with several pieces of artillery and advanced in three columns. The British light troops were forced back but they were gallantly sustained by the companies of the 5th under Colonel Ogilvie, and a most sanguinary combat was maintained. General Vincent observed in his despatch 'nothing could exceed the gallantry of the troops; they appeared regardless of the consequences of the unequal contest. Being on the spot and seeing that the force under my command was opposed by ten-fold numbers, I decided on retiring to the Beaver dams. Lieut. Drummil was killed, Major Cotton, Lieuts. Noel, Mortimer, McMahon, Lloyd and Nicholson were wounded, 11 sergeants, 4 drummers and 181 rank and file killed and wounded.'

"While the American fleet was engaged in this enterprise against Fort George, Major Evans of the 5th with five companies were engaged in an attack on Sackett's Harbor. The landing was effected on the morning of the 29th May under a heavy fire from Horse Island; Major Evans and his command dashed through an expanse of water and captured a six pounder. The enemy were driven from the woods and fled to the block house and fort. In the moment of victory the force was withdrawn by order of Sir G. Prevost, and re-embarked. The comman-

der of the expedition in his despatch stated 'The detachment of the 8th or King's, under Major Evans nobly sustained the high and established character of that distinguished corps.' Five privates were killed and sixty rank and file wounded. Lieut. Nutall was wounded and afterwards died. Major Evans, Capts. Blackmore and Tythe, Lieut. Lowery and Ensign Grey were wounded."

Our gallant correspondent throws a flood of light on the terrible odds against Canada in this contest. Disabled guns which had lain rusting for 54 years were among the batteries; the military force a few regular soldiers without camp equipage, hospital stores or sufficient food, aided by a militia in homespun whose sole equipment was one blanket each man. Yet what splendid victories were won by those men, what noble deeds of arms and what soldierly daring. The pages of history would be in vain ransacked for a parallel except the gallant French defence of the same country in the war of 1754-64, the relics of which furnished the armament of the shore batteries of Upper Canada in 1812-15. The following letter, although evidently written under feelings of irritation, so concisely enumerates the services of the gallant Canadian soldiers that we cannot forbear reproducing it:

CANADIANS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Leader.

Sir:—In the list of veterans sent to the *Spectator* by "A Native Canadian, and copied into your paper of the 1st inst., I observe several inaccuracies and some omissions. If there be any honor in the matter, it is but fair that each person should obtain all that he is entitled to and that no one should be omitted.

The Lieut. Jarvis mentioned in that list was only a volunteer in the 49th regiment. With him were associated Mr. Augustus Thompson, a brother of the late Col. Thompson of Toronto Township, Mr. Shaw, son of the late General Shaw at Toronto, and Donald A. E. McDonald, Esq., Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary. All these volunteers were afterwards appointed Ensigns in the 5th regiment and subsequently Lieutenants. They were all at the battles of Queenston, Stoney Creek, Beaverdam, Chippawa, Lundy's Lane, Black Rock, storming Fort Erie, the siege of Fort Erie—all of them except Lieut. Jarvis were at the battle of Niagara, 27th May, 1813, and Lieut. Jarvis was at the battle of York, 27th April, 1813. The late Mr. Radenlurst of Toronto, served during the war and showed great spirit when very young.

The late Alex. Wilkinson, barrister, and the late Major Richardson, author of "Wacousta," were volunteers in the 41st regiment, and were in all the actions under Gen. Proctor in the west. None of these survive except Donald A. E. McDonald and Judge Jarvis of Cornwall.

It must not be forgotten that the late Sir James B. McAulay and Ex. C. J. McLennan held commissions in the army and distinguished themselves in the field. The Court of Queen's Bench once consisted of the late C. J. Robinson, Mr. Justices McAulay, Jones, McLean and Hagerman, all of whom had seen actual service in the Militia. I do not think that either the Tories or the Fami-

ly campact need be ashamed to own these men—they are all but one, I trust, gone to a rich reward.

Alex. McLean, Esq., of Cornwall, like his father and brother, did good service in the Newfoundland regiment. There were other officers in the Glengarry Fencibles and incorporated militia whose names I cannot now call to mind, entitled to a place in this list. Some person interested in the honor of those distinguished regiments should assume the task of redeeming their names from oblivion. The veterans of 1812 should not remain "unhonored and unsung."

In England's darkest hour, with almost all Europe in arms against her, when the United States of America undertook to humble her they stood forward "few and faint but fearless still." It strikes me that the Minister of Militia ought to have a public record made of their names, and published with a brief statement of the services of each. This would be only a just tribute—as yet they have never received any—and it would stimulate Canada's sons, should that dark hour ever come again, to emulate the deeds of their fathers. How few of these veterans now remain—and should this grateful tribute even now be paid, alas! those few would say, too late! too late!

I am, yours,

ANOTHER CANADIAN.

Toronto, August 9, 1864.

The gallant deeds of the soldiers of 1812-15 were not rewarded; their services were passed coldly by. The English Parliament were too selfish or too careless to bestow a thought on the gallant colonists, their own House of Assembly was too much occupied with selfish political squabbles to entertain any lofty national ideas and in the present day except that in the pages of history their deeds are eulogized in renown, no public memorial marks the deeds of heroes, equal if not superior to those of antiquity for manly prowess. There is a single exception: Queenston Heights overlooking the battle field, a proud monument marks the site where the ashes of the gallant leader Brock and his aid de-camp repose. But the field at Lundy's Lane, the swamp beside the Thames, the shore at Chrysler's Farm and Forks of the Chateauguay are unmarked by any tokens of a nation's love or gratitude. This ought not to be. If patriotism is of any value in cementing social life, the emulative principle should be fostered for its promotion, and the gallant deeds of the sires should be held up as an example to the sons. The memory of the heroes of 1812-15 should not be suffered to sink into oblivion, and it may be well said in reference to their deeds "that there were giants in the land in those days."

In the heart of that wild untrodden wilderness which those heroes died to preserve as an heritage to the Empire, stately legislative halls have arisen which at once suggest the idea that they would be a fitting *Valhalla*—a hall of heroes—for the soldiers of 1812-15. Is there not in those halls a legislator or a senator, the son of a soldier of that war, who will embody the idea and repair an act of national neglect by an act of national justice.

THE FOUR BEST RIFLES IN THE WORLD—There are now four breech-loading rifles in the world which are proven by experiment to be far ahead of any others which have hitherto been made, viz: the Martini-Henry and Snider, of England; the needle-gun of Prussia, and the chassepot, of France. The first named is immeasurably the best weapon. It will fire a round every two seconds with double the accuracy that the improved chassepot can fire at the rate of one round each five seconds. Its ball is one-third heavier, and its manipulation vastly more simple. The Snider is greatly ahead of the Prussian needle gun—friendly contests in the Mediterranean, between English and Prussian sailors, resulted in favor of the rapidity and accuracy of the Snider as 13 to 5 over the needle-gun. A party of six English sailors fired 77 shots in ten minutes at a target six feet by four feet, and made 134 points; whereas under the same circumstances six Prussian sailors fired only 58 shots, and made but 52 points, the range in both instances being 200 yards. The Snider rifle has likewise been compared with the chassepot, and came out many degrees in advance. Both the English guns excel their competitors in strength and safety of ammunition, accuracy, depth of range, flatness of the trajectory, penetrative power, safety strength, simplicity of construction and rapidity of fire. The bullet of a Martini Henry smashes to powder the bone of its victim, making amputation necessary, and it is absolutely irresistible within the range of half a mile. The bullet of the Snider is almost as destructive as an explosive shell—its peculiar shape making it open out like a mushroom in passing through flesh. At the point of entrance the wound is small and round, but where it comes out the hole is big enough to insert a large rule barrel, and jagged and cut in terrible style.

VALUE OF FORTS.—For two hundred years France and Germany have exhausted all the resources of military science, and spent millions of treasure in the erection of elaborate fortresses on their frontiers. Their great engineers have made the defence of the boundary the study and glory of a lifetime, and in no part of the world, probably, has the art of fortification been more elaborately and ingeniously applied than in the Rhine Provinces of Germany, and the districts of Alsace and Lorraine in France. Triple, quadruple lines have been established on both sides, and to the superficial student of war it seemed as if none of these lines could be passed without the reduction of formidable strongholds, and the peril of sieges and assaults. But here is the campaign, only a few weeks old, and in the face of the whole French army, King William has marched past fortress after fortress, taken place after place without a blow, driven the French away from their first line, penetrated and broken their second, swept the whole Alsace, placed the strong city of Strasbourg in such straits that the surrender is apparently only a question of a few days, and practically thrown the French back upon Paris, where alone there is likely to be even the semblance of a siege, supposing the war to last long enough for King William to get there. The whole system of fortifications has collapsed after two battles in the open field. Saarbruck, where Von Steinmetz assailed Fossard, is not a fortified place, and the lines of Wiessenburg, where McMahon was beaten by the Crown Prince, were abandoned some years ago as having no strategical importance. And yet a Prussian victory at each of these two points has thrown the whole of North

Eastern France, and may prove to have even uncovered Paris. It is demonstrated that powerful armies led by good Generals can afford to despise the most elaborate of permanent fortifications, and that no defense is to be trusted except a large force in the open field.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE LATE MARSHAL McMAHON.

THE CONQUERED HERO.

Now for the first time associated with defeat though doubled in honor by his heroic valor and soldierly conduct in the hour of disasters, is too well known to require much recapitulation. He fought in Algeria where he was among the bravest of the brave. His very name is a trumpet call descended as he is from the old Irish Kings. In the Crimea to him it devolved to assault the Malakoff, Todleben's great earthwork, which was the key of the Russian position. McMahon at the head of his Zouaves, marched to the assault, and was among the first up in the storming party. By some accident he was left unsupported, but having gained the summit, he withstood every effort of the Russians, and held his ground until the supporting division came to his assistance. In Italy it was his brilliant assault that saved the French army from the jaws of defeat, and won the battle of Magenta. McMahon has been not less remarkable for his personal *bonhomme* than for his brilliant bravery. After Magenta, when he made his triumphal entrance into Milan, a charming little miss of six years tendered him a bouquet. He leaned down to take it and bent his nodding plume over the baby to kiss her. "I should like to ride with you," said the little girl. "So you shall then, my pet," and so saying he sat her before him on his war horse, and the noble animal, proud of his double burden, stepped daintily through the city along the road to the cathedral. In Paris, too, when the troops came in McMahon's genial face and jovial smile, with his renown, procured him any amount of compliment and congratulation. He was fairly smothered with bouquets and wreaths. In Algeria when he turned his attention to government affairs and military colonization he was found efficient in the cabinet as he had been in the field. He endeavoured to institute a variety of local reforms and useful arrangements which would have told for the permanent welfare of the people entrusted to their care, but the genius of French people is not in favor of free colonization, besides which the local difficulties are almost insurmountable. The last act of his administration was the repression, in 1869, of a revolt by a turbulent native tribe. After Magenuau he was twenty five hours in the saddle, and like his own men reduced to the last shifts of hunger and exhaustion. His parting with one of his comrades on that terrible day is touching. The Cuirassiers were ordered to charge. "It is death, my general," said the Colonel commanding. "That is true," was the reply, "but what can we do? Let us embrace, my friend." They did so. The Cuirassiers charged. The charge was only to cover the retreat. It was cavalry against infantry in line, unbroken, in rough ground, hop-gardens, timber, and so forth. They bore through the obstacles and charged; they were picked off leisurely by the terrible needle gun as they went through to get at the Prussians. Once, twice, thrice they charged. Of that magnificent array, three thousand strong, only ninety-seven came out of action; of that ninety-seven only five were unwounded. McMahon wept. What could he do more?

The Annual Rifle Match of the Sixth Brigade Rifle Association is to take place at Bowmanville on Tuesday next, the 13th instant.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under signed, endorsed "Tenders for work at Coteau Landing," will be received at this office until the evening of the 20th September next, for the construction of a Mooring Pier at Coteau Landing.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, or at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after Friday, the 2nd day of September, where printed forms of tender and other information can also be obtained.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract, must be attached to each tender.

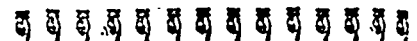
This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 29th Aug., 1870.



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Subscription, in advance.....\$1.00 per an.

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Montreal, March 11th, 1870.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the three remaining Sections of the Line, all in the Province of New Brunswick.

Section No. 21 will begin at the Easterly end of section No. 20, one and three quarter miles East of the River Miramichi and will extend to Station No. 1610, three thousand feet Westerly from the River Kouchibouguine, a distance of about 25 miles

Section No. 22 will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 21 to Station No. 1150 at the crossing of the River Beaubien, a distance of about 25 miles.

Section No. 23 will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 22 to the European and North American Railway, at Moneton Station, a distance of about 22 1/2 miles.

The Commissioners also give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for re-letting Section No. 10, the Contract for which has been annulled.

Section No. 10 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the centre of the Chapelin Island Road, near the Court House at Newcastle, towards Bathurst, a distance of 29 miles in length.

TENDERS for Section No. 10 will be made upon the basis of the quantities specified in the original Bill of Works for this Section; and in drawing the New Contract, there will be deducted from the amount of the accepted Tender, a per centage sum equivalent to the per centage of the whole work which the Chief Engineer shall report to have been executed by the first Contractors.

These Contracts to be completely finished by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles with Specifications and Terms of Contract will be exhibited at the Offices of the Commissioners in Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, Halifax, and St. John, on and after the 15th SEPTEMBER NEXT, and SEALED TENDERS addressed to the COMMISSIONERS of the INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, and marked "TENDERS" will be received at their OFFICE in OTTAWA, up to SIX o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of OCTOBER next.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender. The names in full, occupation and address of each surety should also be given.

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. McELAN, Commissioners.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Ottawa, 15th August, 1870.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Sept. 9, 1870.

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R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

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PUBLIC ATTENTION

Is hereby directed to the following Sections of the Act of the Province of Ontario, respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages:-

11. The occupier of the house and tenement in which a death shall take place, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, then some one of the persons residing in the house in which the death took place, or if such death shall not have taken place within a house, then any person present at the death, or having any knowledge of the circumstances attending the same, or the coroner who may have attended any inquest held on such person, shall, before the interment of the body, or within ten days after, supply to the Division Registrar of the Division in which such death took place, according to his or her knowledge or belief, all the particulars required to be registered touching such death by the form provided by this Act.

22. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or willfully neglects to do so within the time named, such person shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs, in the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.

WM. P. LETT, Division Registrar In the City of Ottawa;

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 13-61

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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