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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869.

No. 30.

From Stewart's Quarterly Magazine for July.

SANS TOI.

From *Essais Poétiques of the French Canadian poet, Lemay.*

BY MARY A. McIVER.

Sweet is the whispering zephyr  
During the silent eve—  
Dear are the solemn shadows,  
Of groves to hearts that grieve;  
But neither balmy south wind,  
Nor dreamy woods for me;  
For these lose all their sweetness,  
My love, when wanting thee.

Pleasant the billow's murmur  
When gliding o'er the rocks,  
Bright the lone gem that glitters  
Amid night's ample locks;  
But neither perfumed blossoms,  
Nor wave, nor star for me;  
For these lose all their sweetness,  
My love, when wanting thee.

Fair is the unblown flower,  
Whose leaves morn's tears have stirr'd  
Sweet is the sun's arising,  
The voice of singing bird;  
Nor buds 'mong dew-drops scatter'd,  
Nor song of bird for me;  
For these lose all their sweetness,  
My love, when wanting thee

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,  
1764-84.

CHAPTER X.

Towards the close of 1774 Gage's authority as Governor of Massachusetts was confined to the peninsula on which Boston stands, and did not extend beyond the musket range of the 150 men under the command of a field officer who guarded the lines. The troops in Boston were well organized but the officers were very inefficient. Those were the days when a "pretty fellow" was one of the qualifications for the service, together with hard swearing, an unlimited capacity for liquor, an aptitude for swindling tradesmen and expertness in cheating at play, and the few men of social rank who had any professional skill were regarded as paragons, while any talent that might exist in a subaltern was rather a curse than a blessing unless he had money or patronage to get on with. There was no uniform system of tactics, every commandant manoeuvred his regiment after his own mode and without previous concert,—Brigade movements were impossible.

The morals and conduct of the officers were such as to create disgust in the precise Puritans, whose outward appearance of morality was at least decent, and would be outraged by drunken orgies carried on into the Sunday morning, while indecency and the greatest outrages were committed in the public streets. As for the private soldier he was little better than a beast of burden senselessly decked out; his garb was ludicrously unsuitable and absurd—totally unfit for service, and loaded with worsted lace and ornaments; a heavy scarlet coat closely buttoned, broad, cut-away skirts, with high standing collar and leathern stock, a three-cornered hat perched on the top of his head the hair of which had to be tortured into a pig tail, with great curls above his ears and occupying much more time to bring to the proper shape with tallow and flour than was expended in teaching him the manual drill; tight fitting white breeches with black gaiters above the knee and heavy shoes completed his attire, while his musket barrel was rendered nearly useless by constant burnishing; he carried a load, including arms and ammunition in full marching order, of over 160 pounds. To sum up all the more crack a corps became the less it was fit for service.

A good story illustrative of this happy state of discipline is told of a Hessian Colonel who blew his brains out because in reply to his boast that his dragoons dressed so accurately in line and were so well sized that only one pig-tail could be seen along the backs of all, the Duke of York pointed out the irregularity of their noses.

With such troops Boston was occupied at the close of 1774, and an energetic officer would have turned them to some account by striking terror into the rebels, but Gage's habits of procrastination were on this, as on former occasions, his country's great loss. The very talented historian from whom so much has been quoted is not free from the weakness of his countrymen respecting the revolutionary heroes. Speaking of the Governor of Massachusetts he says, "The appointment of General Gage to the Government of Massachusetts would under ordinary circumstances have been an advantage

to both Crown and people. His politics, so far as we know, were not harsh. On the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1767 his mansion at New York was brilliantly illuminated—and he had chosen a wife in this country. In a military sense he must have been familiar with the land, for so long back as 1755 he had led the 44th Regiment under Braddock, and had been wounded by the side of Washington. But the leaders of the Whigs saw in his appointment a diabolical design amounting to more than a studied insult to the Province."

There can be no doubt but General Gage had opportunity enough if he possessed the requisite qualifications to be able to plan a campaign in North America better than any living man, but he had learned nothing by his long residence, and although he had attained the rank of Major General he knew nothing of the science of his profession.

The readers of "The Campaigns of 1754-64" will find that Washington, whose name is hauled in on every occasion by American writers, was merely an aide-de-camp without any military rank, while Gage, as Lieut. Colonel, commanded the advance at the battle of the Monongahela and was wounded by the first fire before Washington had crossed the ford at all, and the greatest service the latter performed during that disastrous day was to carry an order to Col. Durbur at the Great Meadows for reinforcements, an order dictated by Braddock after receiving his fatal wound, and being carried across the river and when all attempts to rally the troops had proved futile.

In the British House of Commons Burke and Chatham launched their philippics against the army and its commander: "A mere army of observation," says the former, "its only use to shelter the magistrates of Ministerial creation," the latter characterized them as "an impotent General and dishonoured army, trusting only to the pickaxe and spade for security against the just indignation of an injured and insulted people. They are an army of impotence. I do not mean to censure the General's inactivity, it is a prudent and necessary inaction. But it is a miserable condition when disgrace is

prudence and when it is necessary to be contemptible." Political rhymesters aided in casting ridicule on General and army. Lord J. Townshend sent the following couplet to the Earl of Dartmouth:

"The Saints, alas, have waxen strong,  
In vain your fasts and godly song  
To quell the rabble riot,  
Within his lines skulks valiant Gage,  
Like Yorick's starling in the cage,  
He cries "I can't get out."

Those patriotic gentlemen did not seem to consider that they were affording to the enemies of the Empire that precise encouragement which they wanted, and aiding as far as in their power its dismemberment. It is worth noting that their successors in the party are using their small but earnest endeavors in the same direction. The Manchester School of politicians at the head of whom stands the Right Hon. John Bright, wish to set the Colonies adrift and to place the honor of England as well as her vital interests in the hands of her foes. Traitors at home and abroad were busily engaged in endeavoring to dismember the British Empire at the close of 1774.

The military force at Boston was quite sufficient to keep the unruly and turbulent mob of that town in order, but throughout the Colonies they were considered as martyrs to the American cause. One of the great mistakes of the authorities of the Provinces was the looseness with which the militia laws were framed. Officers commanding those corps held their commissions not from the Crown but from the Assemblies, hence the feeling of allegiance was considerably weakened by their total independence, and it was entirely obliterated in those who had been brought into contact with the ignorant, supercilious, and immoral men who formed the great mass of the officers of the Royal troops. Taking advantage of this the Colonies had begun to organize, arm, and drill their militia at an early period of the contest, and this had been carried to such a length in Massachusetts as to have them ready to take the field on the shortest notice. Indeed, a certain number of each corps had volunteered to be ready for service at a minute's notice and hence were known as *minute men*.

Immediately on the Assembly of the new Provincial Congress at Cambridge, in February 1775, they published an address to the people calculated to alarm them with fresh apprehensions; stating that from information received they had reason to apprehend the British Ministry meant to devote to sudden destruction that Province in particular for having refused to submit to the most intolerable slavery, and they earnestly exhorted the militia in general and the minute men in particular to perfect themselves in discipline without delay. Resolutions were afterwards passed for providing and making arms, and the inhabitants of the Province were prohibited in the strictest manner from supplying the King's troops with anything requisite for military service.

Amongst the many disqualifications for

the onerous position in which he was placed none did more actual harm to his country than the total absence of that reticence so necessary in dealing with a deceitful and vigilant foe which characterized Gage; military prudence he neither knew nor understood; and he was incapable of keeping his own or any one else's counsel; consequently the disaffected scoundrel's within his lines knew every one of his movements and duly informed their friends outside, so that ample time was afforded to defeat his designs. Even to his dull understanding it was time to do something with the intention of preserving the Province to the British Crown. Having learned that the Provincial Congress were accumulating warlike stores and arms at Salem, a town fourteen miles east of Boston, he resolved to seize them. With this view he ordered a small detachment of troops, under the command of a field officer to take possession of some brass cannon and field pieces which had been brought there, and whatever military stores could be found. The troops were embarked on board a transport and landed at Marble Head, from which they marched to Salem, but the artillery had been removed, and, as it was ascertained, that morning; hoping to overtake them on the road the march was resumed till a small river over which there was a drawbridge was reached, but the bridge had been raised by the country people, who pre-emptorily refused to let it down, alleging with true Yankee falsehood and cunning that the road was not a public one and that the bridge was private property over which they had no right to pass without the owner's consent. As a boat was within reach the officer endeavored to make use of it for transporting his men, but some country people leaped into it and began to scuttle it with axes. A scuffle took place between them and the soldiers, but a clergyman who had witnessed the whole transaction prudently interfered and prevailed on the people to lower the drawbridge; the detachment passed over, but the day was so far spent that any attempt to overtake the artillery would be useless, so the detachment was marched back to Marble Head and re-embarked for Boston.

As might be expected Gage's garrulity ruined the expedition; the Colonists had ample intelligence of all he devised or did and the Provincial Congress sent in a committee to examine the Surgeon's stores with the commissary at Boston that they might learn to lay in what was necessary for their own army. About this time the aforesaid Congress had made one of those extraordinary movements which has characterized the whole of this rebellion, but which is charged by American orators and writers as one of the crying sins perpetrated by England against the people of the Colony, simply because the weapons furnished happened to be much more effectual in their hands than that of the Congress. Sargent, in his admirable history, says, "But there was one

sort of military supply that on either side has since the war been less loudly acknowledged than it was then eagerly sought. Before the first gun was fired at Concord or Lexington the Massachusetts Congress had induced the Stockbridge Indians to take up the hatchet and had regularly enrolled them in its army. The chief Sachem, who went by the euphonious title of Jehoiakim Mochikim, exchanged sentiments with Mr. Hancock, and informed the Congress that if they sent for him to fight they must expect him to fight in his own Indian way, and not in English fashion. All the orders he wished was to know where the enemy lay." They were not successful in perverting the Six Nations, the Penobscotts, Iroquois, and their address to the Mohawks wished those sages to take up the hatchet to prevent the probable increase of popery in Canada. The "fustian of fourth of July oration" is welcome to all the capital it can make of the "Massacre at Wyoming" after that sort of thing. It is needless to state that Washington was authorized to employ Indians and to pay them \$100 for every officer and \$30 for every private captured, which simply means scalped by Congress.

Conventions were assembled in the various Provinces, who assumed the duty of putting the country in a state of defence. By these resolutions were passed organising the militia and instituting corps of volunteers or minute men after the example of the New England Provinces, and contributions were raised from the people to be employed in the purchase of arms and ammunition, but the object of those preparations were covered with their thin veil of professed loyalty to the Sovereign and attachment to Great Britain. The time, however, had arrived when actual collision precipitated a conflict which had been brought about by so much deceit, hypocrisy, and villainy.

It was known at Boston that a considerable quantity of military stores were deposited at Concord, a town some twenty miles inland, on the night, between the 18th and 19th of April, Gen. Gage detailed the Grenadiers and light infantry of his army, under the command of Lt.-Col. Smith of the 10th Regiment, and Major Pitcairne of the Marines, with orders to proceed to Concord and destroy those stores; as an instance of how matters were managed by the British Commander-in-Chief the following anecdote is illustrative. On the 18th April he told Lord Algernon Percy, then one of the Brigadier Generals serving in Boston and an officer of great skill, that he intended to send a detachment to Concord under Col. Smith, "who knew that he was to go but not where," he, the general, meant it to be a secret expedition, and begged Lord Percy to keep it a profound secret. As this noble man was passing from the General's quarters he saw eight or ten men in conversation on the common, and as he passed one of them said "the British troops might march but they would miss their aim," and being asked

by Lord Percy "what aim?" the man replied "why, the cannons at Concord." Lord Percy justly indignant turned on his steps and acquainted General Gago with surprise and disapprobation of what he had just heard: the latter said his confidence had been betrayed for he had communicated his designs to one person only besides his lordship. The detachment under Col. Smith was conveyed in boats up Charles River to a place called Phipps from where they landed in the night and at once marched towards Concord, every precaution was taken to prevent the country from being alarmed, but they had only proceeded a few miles when the firing of guns and ringing of bells showed them that all their precautions were futile.

Lt.-Col. Smith at once detailed six companies to secure the bridges and the different roads to Concord by a forced march; these companies reached Lexington, a town about fifteen miles from Boston, about five in the morning and as they advanced saw a body of men under arms on a green adjoining the road. On the approach of the British troops they were ordered to disperse which they did in some confusion but immediately the King's troops were fired upon from behind stone walls and out of some adjoining houses by which one man was wounded and Major Pitcairn's horse killed in two places; the troops returned the fire by which some of the minute men were killed and the rest dispersed; the Grenadiers having now joined the whole detachment marched on to Concord.

As it approached the town another body of armed men were seen assembled on a hill the light infantry were ordered to disperse them whilst the Grenadiers marched on to Concord. As the light infantry ascended the hill the militia retreated through the town and passed over the bridge on the other side of it; both bridges were immediately taken possession of and the Grenadiers commenced at once to destroy the stores.

While this was doing the militia who had retreated over the bridge appeared again to the number of three or four hundred and advancing up to it were fired on by the British troops; the fire was returned and a sharp action ensued across the river in which several were killed and wounded on both sides: the purposes of the expedition being accomplished the light infantry posted on the bridge was withdrawn and the detachment began their march towards Boston.

The whole country was by this time alarmed, the minute men, Volunteers and Militia assembled from all quarters and taking advantage of every bit of cover, in houses, behind walls, trees and fences kept up a desultory and teasing fire on the columns, while the militia who had been engaged at the bridge reinforced with others pressed heavily on the rear.

Badly commanded, cooped up within the limits of a narrow roadway without ever making an attempt to drive away the enemy on their flanks, exhausted by over

exertion from the night before and the absurd mode in which they were equipped, the men being in heavy marching order they suffered themselves to be driven by a contemptible foe like sheep to Lexington where they were met by Lord A. Percy with a reinforcement of 800 men and two pieces of artillery which that officer had almost compelled Gago to detail in support of Lieut.-Col. Smith's column, being convinced that an attempt would be made to cut it off, and which would have succeeded only for this opportune aid.

Lord Percy formed his detachment in square with sections covering front, flank and rear of his position, within which Smith's column enjoyed repose and refreshment, they were so exhausted that they were obliged to lie down to rest; an eye witness describes their state of prostration as that of dogs after a hard chase, their tongues hanging out of their mouths.

As soon as the troops were rested and refreshed Lord Percy resumed his march towards Boston, harrassed all the way by the rebels who kept up an incessant fire, but owing to his judicious movements he managed at intervals to get them within striking distance and so salutary were the lessons thus received that it made them more cautious and helped to secure him from much loss.

They reached Boston at sunset worn down with their long march the first detachment having traversed forty and the second thirty miles, both amounted to over 1800 men, and lost 65 killed, 137 wounded and 49 missing; the loss of the rebels was never accurately known, they had over fifty killed and must have had twice as many wounded; the spirit with which they were actuated is evidenced by the fact that they scalped the dead soldiers of Smith's column.

This was the first blood drawn in the most remarkable contest which history notices, brought about by falsehood and treachery, its inauguration was a scene of wanton bloodshed and barbarity unrelieved by a single noble or generous trait.

It is needless pointing out how Gago's passion for talk prepared the way for this catastrophe, but Lieut.-Col. Smith might have withdrawn his detachment with small loss if he had first crushed the militia at Concord, one stunning defeat would probably have settled the question at once, and after all the bluster Massachusetts would have accepted the situation, and it was easy to administer that, or not choosing to do so have covered the flanks with skirmishers and driven the rebels from cover; but Smith was only a soldier of Gago's school incapable of appreciating or understanding his duty.

The Hungarian soldiers, by a recent government order, have been permitted to work in the fields for a period of three weeks. Each employer is required to pay to the government 34 kreutzers, or 15c. a day, for the wear and tear of the clothes worn by the soldiers.

### "THAR'S FOLKS OUT HERE!"

A WRITER, who signs himself "E. D. P.," in the *West Georgia Gazette*, tells this pretty good story of the late war:

Our corps (Longstreet's), already decimated from exposure, want of food, clothing and medicine, and by the deadly rifles of skulking bushwhackers, in the vicinity of Tennessee, where we had wintered—cut off from all communication with Dixie, after the disastrous affair at Missionary Ridge, the loss of which stronghold forced our leader to raise the siege of Knoxville. These almost daily battles had so terribly thinned our little remnant, that when we arrived in front of Richmond there were so few left that we hailed with delight the advent of the conscripts, though we laughed until the tears came in our eyes to see the poor fellows come into camp looking so sad and ready to cry. Poor fellows! we pitied them. But their tearful countenance and long jean coats—the skirts of which almost reached the ground—and haversacks made of half a bolster case, filled with baked pullets and biscuits, to say nothing of two or three bed quilts hanging on their shoulders was intensely ludicrous to us.

We were getting together in a skirmish party early one morning, to drive some Federal sharpshooters from our front, when one of the above poor fellows, who "didn't want for fits," came into camp "ter be a sojer," and he was forthwith put on the detail, armed, and told to do as the other men did. Scrambling over the breastworks the line deployed and advanced briskly through a field near the wood, along the edge of which were the Feds. Bang! whiz! whiz! zip! and a Minie made a dab at our hero's feet. He cut a double shuffle, and looked askance at his comrades: but seeing they took no notice of it, concluded it was an accident, and went on a few steps further, when a crushing volley from the woods acted like a heavily charged galvanic battery on our hero's system. He fairly yelled with amazement and consternation, as, cutting a pigeon-wing that would have done credit to a Blondin, he tore himself loose from the quilts, haversack and gun, and with bursting eyes and quivering lips, through which, in hard drawn breathing issued, "O, Lor-d-y! O, me-e-e!" and with that long coat-tail flapping perpendicularly to the zenith, he made for the safe side of a tree, and in a voice of agony, above the ringing of rifles and the wild yell of our charging line, he shouted.

"I say, you men over there in the woods: My God Almighty, don't shoot this way! Thar's folks out here!"

H. M. ironclad "Favourite" has arrived at Halifax. The petty officers and seamen of the ironclad flagship "Royal Alfred" have presented Admiral Sir R. Mundy with a beautiful silk flag as a testimony of their gratification at his recent promotion.

Every soldier in the Camp of Chalons received a copy of the Emperor's recent speech printed on a card.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—GREATFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1 lb., 1/2 lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. 26-281

## THE YOUNGEST COLONEL IN THE SERVICE.

A MEMORIAL OF ALEXANDER ROBERTS DUNN, &c.

[From Good Words for July.]

Canada is entitled to the first place among our colonies for the warlike, patriotic spirit it has displayed. Of all the dependencies of the Crown, it alone has contributed a regiment for the defence of the mother country, and the 100th, or Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment will always be associated with the name of the gallant young soldier whose brilliant career and untimely end form the subject of the following memoir.

Alexander Roberts Dunn was descended, on his father's side, from an old and well-known Northumbrian family of that name, and on his mother's from the Robertses of Glastonbury. He was born at Toronto, in 1833, and was the second son of the Honourable John Henry Dunn, who for more than twenty years held the high and responsible office of Receiver-General of Canada. After the Union he resigned that appointment, and became a member of the Legislative Assembly, where he took an active interest in all that concerned the welfare of his adopted country. As a public man he was highly esteemed for his political consistency, while his private worth and many virtues endeared him to all who knew him.

His second son, Alexander, was intended for the army. It was his desire almost from childhood to enter the service, and he was educated in England, chiefly at Harrow, with a view to his future profession. In 1852, before he had completed his nineteenth year, he was gazetted to a cornetcy in the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, a regiment which can boast of a hundred and fifty years service, and of "Egypt," "the Peninsula," "Waterloo," and "Bhurtpore," inscribed on its colours.

Our young soldier, while at Harrow, without neglecting his studies, delighted in all those manly sports and exercises which are practiced there, and on joining his regiment he devoted himself, with equal ardour, to mastering the details of his new profession. He was a splendid swordsman, a skilful rider, and an unrivalled marksman. A friend, who witnessed it, has given us a singular proof of his almost unerring aim. He placed a small cap-case on the head of a favourite servant, and fired at it with his pistol at the distance of sixteen yards. Out of forty shots, he hit the cap-case thirty-six times, and the servant stood as steady as a post. This eccentric feat, recalling the days of William Tell, might appear incredible, but it was actually witnessed by our informant. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Dunn was at this time a very young officer, and we may venture to add, that this proof of his skill is more to be admired than imitated. The servant must certainly have had great confidence in his master before he would submit to such an ordeal.

The honour of his regiment was dear to the young soldier, and Cornet Dunn was resolved on joining the 11th Hussars, to prove, if the occasion ever presented itself, that he was worthy of the rank he held. He had not long to wait for that occasion. In less than two years after he was gazetted, he landed with his regiment in the Crimea, and took part in the first skirmish we had with the enemy. Our cavalry division was under the command of the Earl of Lucan: it was divided into two parts—the Light Dragoons under the command of the Earl of Cardigan, and the Heavy Dragoons under the command

of Brigadier General Scarlett. The 11th Hussars belonged to the Light Cavalry Brigade.

On the 19th of September, 1854, Lieutenant Dunn (he had now attained that rank) was under fire for the first time. On the afternoon of that day, while our army was on the march, and before it had reached the Bulganak, curling wreaths of smoke were seen on the south and east, marking the spots where the Cossacks had set fire to the houses of the poor Tatars. Then, on the distant hills, appeared dark bodies of cavalry, drawn up as if to check the advance of the Allies by attacking them on the left flank. Lieutenant Dunn was one of the party of light cavalry that dashed forward, under the command of Lord Cardigan, to drive the Cossacks from their position. The latter remained in possession of the brow of the hill; they were thrice the number of the English, and could only have been attacked at great disadvantage. Lord Cardigan was about to charge up the hill, when Lord Raglan, deeming the odds, both in numbers and position, to be too great, gave orders to recall the skirmishers, and retire slowly. On this the Cossack squadrons separated, and some guns hitherto concealed, began to play upon our cavalry as they retired; a few hussars and dragoons were wounded, but no lives were lost. There was a feeling of disappointment, not confined to Lieutenant Dunn, that our hussars had not had an opportunity of measuring swords with the enemy, but there can be no doubt that an uphill attack against such superior members must have been attended with serious loss.

From the skirmish at Bulganak we hasten on to the battle of Balaklava, where the 11th Hussars gained for themselves an imperishable name, and Lieutenant Dunn proved himself the bravest of the brave. It would be foreign to our purpose to try to describe the battle, but we must trace the course of the 11th Hussars till we reach the point where Lieutenant Dunn, forgetful of his own safety, displayed a chivalrous courage and noble humanity, in saving the lives of his comrades when they were at the mercy of the enemy. The Turks had been driven from the redoubts by the enemy. The 93rd Highlanders, under the command of their gallant old chief, standing in double rank only, had repelled the attack of the Russian cavalry. The Scots Greys and the Inniskillings had made their gallant and successful charge, described by a French general as "truly magnificent—the most glorious thing I ever saw." Then came the most brilliant episode in the whole campaign, the fatal charge of the Light Brigade. It was a blunder, but that detracts nothing from our admiration of those who took part in it. The first duty of a soldier is obedience; beyond that they have no responsibility. Lord Cardigan was not the man to reason, to cavil, or to doubt. "I received an order, and I obeyed it." Before the first line, but when the order was given, "Forward the Light Brigade! Charge for the guns!" it advanced in support of the 17th Lancers. When Lieutenant Dunn heard that order, he grasped his sword more firmly and rode steadily on. He heard Nolan's death-cry: he saw his horse rush riderless away. The havoc in front was fearful; it could not be called fighting; our soldiers were powerless till they reached them advancing down the valley, the front of the Light Brigade was narrowed, and the 11th Hussars removed from the first line and stationed so as to act in support. The Officers of the regiment present on this occasion were Colonel Douglas, Captain Edwin Cook, Lieutenants Trevelyan, Alexander R. Dunn, Roger Palmer, and George Powell Haughton.

At first it formed the left of a battery. As the saddles in front became empty, there rose the steady cry, "Close in—close into the centre—close in!" and every gap was at once filled up. The front became narrower as they neared the battery, but there was no vacant place. Horses with empty saddles, guided by the habit of discipline, retained their places, or fell back and joined other troops.—The Russian artillerymen stood to their guns, and fought with obstinate courage; only a few lay hid beneath the tumbrils to escape the sabres of our troopers. The right troop of the 11th Hussars was confronted by the battery; little resistance was offered, as most of the gunners were already cut down. The other troops outflanked the line of the battery, and rejoined the right troop, which had now reached a clear space beyond the limbers and tumbrils. At this point a Russian colonel, imagining that all was lost, gave up his sword to an officer of the 11th Hussars, but there was no time to make prisoners. As the smoke cleared away, several squadrons of Russian lancers were seen drawn up a little in advance; they lowered their lances as if about to charge, but when the 11th Hussars rushed forward to attack them, they retreated and were followed into the gorge between the aqueduct and the eastern base of the Fedoukins hills. On approaching the bank of the aqueduct, the Hussars found themselves confronted by large bodies of Russian cavalry. A mere handful of men, they could do nothing against such overpowering numbers; their only chance of safety was to fall back. At some distance they met the 4th Light Dragoons, who also fell back, aligning with the 11th Hussars. The collision, so to speak, of the two regiments necessarily caused some degree of confusion, and if the enemy had attacked them at that moment, the loss might have been very serious. They failed to do so, and order was soon restored. When the two regiments (numbering only seventy troopers in all) wheeled round and presented a bold front to the enemy, the Russian cavalry, panic-struck by their audacity, halted and began to fall back. At this moment a large body of cavalry appeared on our left rear, and a joyful cry rose from the little band: "Hurrah! it is the 17th." A closer inspection soon proved that it was not the 17th Lancers, but a large body of Russian cavalry, consisting of five or six squadrons, drawn up to cut off their retreat. They were then placed between two bodies of the enemy, so that to advance or to retreat became equally difficult and dangerous. If the Russian cavalry had known their advantage, and how to profit by it, they might have closed up and crushed our handful of troopers by the mere weight of numbers; they seem never to have recovered from their first surprise on seeing the audacity of our attack. At this moment our troopers were fronting the enemy in the rear when the order was given to go about; it thus happened that when this movement was effected the rear rank were in front and the officers behind. This inversion of the usual order of things gave them one advantage, they could see all that happened to their own men. The danger was greatest for the first few yards, but fortunately the Russian cavalry failed to attack them in the rear. As they advanced two in front three in depth, the Russian guns opened fire on them. But this was rather an advantage, as it served to distract the attention of the cavalry. If the Russian lancers had only kept their ground, they would have broken our small bands as a rock breaks the wave that dashes against it, for they were ten times their number, but at the moment the Russian commande

wheeled his squadron half back so as to flank our line of retreat. This movement was effected in such a way that the enemy's right flank as thrown forward, and our right flank moving at right angles was brought into direct collision with the enemy's front. Then came the tug of war. The Russian cavalry used their lances, our troopers charged them with their swords. What followed may be best described by one of the actors in that glorious scene.—

"Was a genuine blood hot, all mad charge from the moment we dashed at the enemy. I know nothing but that I was impelled by some irresistible force onward, and by some invisible and imperceptible influence to crush every obstacle which stumbled before my good sword and brave old charger. I never in my life experienced such a sublime sensation as in the moment of the charge. Some fellows speak of it as being "demoniac." I know that it was such that made me a match for any two ordinary men, and gave me such an amount of glorious indifference to life, as I thought it impossible to be master of. Forward—dash—bang—clank—and there we were in the midst of such smoke, cheer, and clatter as never before stunned a mortal ear. It was glorious. I could not pause. It was all push, wheel, frenzy, strike, and down, down they went."

We have traced the course of the 11th Hussars up to this point, so as to make the part which Lieutenant Dunn acted in the midst of this *melee* intelligible. All discipline was now at an end; every man fought for his own band; his safety depended on his individual prowess and skill. In such a struggle the young Canadian soldier possessed physical qualities which gave him an immense advantage over most of his fellows. His great height (he was six feet three inches) and powerful arm, joined to his skill in the use of his weapon, made him one of the most formidable swordsmen in the British army. And then there is no exaggeration in affirming that he was and to the hour of his death continued to be an absolute stranger to fear. He was one of those few men so peculiarly constituted as never to have experienced that unpleasant sensation. It might be said of him as of Bayard, he was *sans peur et sans reproche*. He was as cool and collected in the hour of danger as that model of French chivalry himself. In such a moment the bravest soldier might have been justified in consulting only his own safety, but Lieutenant Dunn was too generous to refuse his aid to a comrade in distress. Wherever he saw a hussar attacked by superior numbers, he flew to his assistance and soon caused his presence to be felt. No wonder that the men he rescued spoke with enthusiasm of his unselfish and devoted courage, when the hour of danger was past, without the aid his strong arm brought them, some never would have lived to say, "We also took part in that gallant charge." The old troopers of the 11th Hussars still tell with kindling eyes how the young lieutenant, seeing Sergeant Bentley of his own regiment attacked from behind by two or three Russian lancers, rushed upon them single handed and cut them down; how he saved the life of Sergeant Bond, how Private Levett owed his safety to the same friendly arm when assailed by a Russian Hussar. Kinglake relates in his usual dramatic style, how a young cavalry officer a mere youth almost fresh from the school, was seized with a sort of *acra indignatio*—a fierce rage against human life—an almost rabid desire to destroy it, how he inveighed against it in words, and accompanied his words with such deeds that more fell beneath his sword than that of any other

who took part in this fierce contest. He adds, also that when his warlike fury was over and he saw the havoc he had made, the reaction set in and he wept like a child. There is nothing improbable or incredible in the story in itself. Certain men, certain races even, are known to be subject to such outbursts of fury in the hour of danger and tears have often been shed after and during a battle, it is all a question of temperament. If the story has any foundation in fact it could only apply to Lieutenant Dunn, who, it is certain, killed more Russians than any other man in the field, but it could apply to him only in this respect. He was not at all an extensible man, given to sudden outbursts of fury in war or peace, to shed human blood for the mere pleasure of shedding it, was foreign alike to his character and principles, when he struck down the Russians it was in the human desire to save the life of a comrade which lent force to his arm. Nor was he at all addicted to the melting mood; he was as little demonstrative in the expression of emotion as we should expect any other young Englishman to be.

He was naturally shy and reserved, especially with strangers, and averse from saying much about what he did on that day. When it was alluded to in society he changed the subject at once. Even in the bosom of his own family, and among his most intimate friends he showed a certain uneasiness when it was spoken of. "It was nothing; I only did my duty," was his usual remark; oftener he made no remark at all. If speech be silver and silence golden, there was infinitely more gold than silver in his composition.

The charge of the six hundred was a mistake, but there was a certain moral grandeur and sublimity about it. The national pulse beat faster when the intelligence reached England; the age of the chivalry seemed to be restored. The words of our Queen expressed the general sentiment of admiration, when she said, "The brilliancy of the charge and the gallantry and discipline evinced by all, have never been surpassed by British soldiers under similar circumstances." The services of the 11th Hussars were not forgotten. "Balaklava" is inscribed on their colours in memory of what they did and suffered on that day. A Victoria Cross—the Queen's own Cross of Valour—was also placed at the disposal of the regiment, to be given to the soldier they deemed most worthy to wear it. There was no doubt or hesitancy: it was unanimously voted to Lieutenant Dunn, who thus obtained the distinction of being the only cavalry officer who obtained this decoration. It was expected that there would be a still more substantial recognition of his merits when the first opportunity presented itself; but he was doomed to bitter disappointment, such as none but a young soldier can understand. The slaughter at Balaklava, and subsequent losses by disease, rendered it necessary to augment each of the Light Cavalry regiments in the Crimea by two troops. The 11th Hussars was so augmented, and one troop in it was given to the first Lieutenant; but Dunn, who was second, was passed over. He was two proud to stoop to ask a favour, or to use influence to obtain what he might justly claim as his right. If any man deserved promotion, assuredly he was that man. He had never been absent from duty a single day in the Crimea, and was left on several occasions in command of the regiment; yet he was superseded. Hence the general outcry in the regiment and elsewhere against the injustice with which he was treated. The troop which belonged to him of right was given to an officer on the Staff, who had no previous connection with the regiment.

That officer may have deserved even higher promotion, he had no claim to the command of that particular troop, which belonged of right to Lieutenant Dunn. The injustice was all the more glaring, because in other regiments—the 13th Light Dragoons for example—the vacant, or augmentation troops, were given to the senior Lieutenants, though, in one case at least, the officer thus promoted had remained at home, and taken no part in the campaign. Our young soldier had carved his way to fame with his sword—he had done enough for glory, and he had too much self respect to remain in the service after being treated with such neglect. He could leave it without any imputation on his courage, and his ample fortune made him independent of his profession. The career so brilliantly begun seemed already to have reached its close.

To be Continued.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### NOTES FROM MY WEST INDIA JOURNAL.

POLONIOUS.—"Very like a Whale."  
—*Hamlet, Act 1st.*

Many years past when serving as a subaltern officer in H. M. S., or "Green Howards," in the beautiful island of Trinidad, West Indies, and just after a severe shock of an earthquake, which had knocked down the steeple of the Roman Catholic Cathedral and done considerable damage to our barracks at St. James, an unearthly kind of noise was heard about midnight, apparently from the seaboard, causing great trepidation amongst the denizens of Port of Spain the capital town of the island, who had only partially recovered from the effects of the late visitation. The rain was pouring down with a violence peculiar to the tropics and fitful gusts of wind roared at intervals through the streets, making the stately cocoa nut trees bow their feathery heads to the blast. What could it portend? Was it the precursor of another earthquake or the rumbling of the pent up fires of Mount Quaco? The oldest inhabitant could not even give a solution to the doleful sounds that ever anon broke on their affrighted ears. At daybreak, however, the mystery was solved; a large whale after passing through the Bocas, had got on shore and become stranded on the beach some hundred yards in rear of the cathedral. Immediate measures were taken to secure the unlooked for prize, whilst his whaleship still continued his dismal bellowing in vain attempts to get into deep water.

Stakes were driven in the banks, and with much difficulty and considerable bungling ropes were clumsily rove around the whale's body and fastened to them by a party of Spanish negroes, who after driving spikes into their mud stampers, a kind of wooden clog worn in bad weather, gallantly mounted on the back of the unwieldy monster and commenced cutting and hacking him with their manchettos and other implements at hand. Meantime, however, the tide had been gradually rising and in the midst of their merriment at the anticipation of rais-

ing a pile of dollars from the destruction of the *Big Fish*, a stop was put to their summary proceedings by the whale with one mighty effort breaking loose from his fastenings and plunging into deep water, carrying with him the motley crew, who in their endeavours to escape from the stampede, tumbled off in all directions, exhibiting in their descent a series of somersaults, most ludicrous to witness, and evidently much enjoyed by the hundreds of lookers on assembled on the beach. All the poor fellows got safely on shore although sharks abounded in their vicinity, thus making good the received opinion that a black man is never attacked by them, which I firmly believe from long experience is really the case, at all events when a black and white man are in the water together, the white is at once taken under by this voracious fish, but I never saw or heard of the black being so treated.

When last seen the mutilated whale was heading for the Spanish Mainland with the ropes and stakes still dragging after him, and it was sapiently resolved by the Spanish negro men of Port of Spain that it should be the first and last time they would attempt to secure a whale without proper implements or an experienced white man to direct them.

R. L.

*To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.*

SIR,—Your editorial remarks upon L. C.'s letter, published in the REVIEW of 19th July, instant, certainly have a tendency towards making REVIEW subscribers in Western Ontario believe the proprietor's desire to represent the true interests of our Volunteer Force. In all I have hitherto observed in the REVIEW no one seems to have prompted you or explained the position of the Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers and Rank and File in this year of Financial Grace, 1869-70, and as we must assume the motto "Do unto others," &c., is claimed as one of Sir George E. Cartier's guiding lights. Let us notice how he has recently placed the Volunteer. I believe all admit that time in Canada means money in return, and no one will venture to refute the assertion that if an employer, having a temporary hold of his employee, gives him less than fair average wages, he will not hold the employee long nor will he be likely to have his place filled. These facts conceded we have Sir George exacting from all rural corps of Volunteers six clear days drill in camp exclusive of travel and Sundays, eight in fact, receiving in return tent shelter, one blanket, and \$6.50, no rations; which perforce must be deducted from the \$6.50, and these at say 30 cents per day will leave the man who saves every possible cent just \$4.10 per eight days' work in the midst of labor in demand at at least \$1 per day besides both board and lodging. For the same period last year \$8 was given, and this with board and lodg-

ing taken out netted (see Lt.-Col. Powell's report to the Commons), on an average, \$5 per man. Would Sir George advise any friend of his own to volunteer? I say no, and that the key to all the trouble in the force is the fact patent to all who have had any experience. That the men upon whose bone and sinew the defence of Canada rests in truth have been neglected and ill treated and imposed upon instead of encouraged, as would be the case with the return of reasonable remuneration for time necessarily taken from the civil pursuits.

Again, is this rural drill arrangement fair comparing with the position of city corps, who are to receive \$6.50 per man without taking even a day from civil employment? And while replying no to this, I am led to add why, if the country is so prosperous, as alleged in the House, and requisites for defence as necessary as ever, should the actual working man be cut short of decent remuneration for time lost in service of the government? and why, if curtailment in the Militia service be requisite, was or is not an even per centage taken off all employees commencing with the Hon. the M. of M. and going down to the private?

Yours, FAIR PLAY.

*To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.*

SIR:—In your issue of July 12th I notice a paragraph respecting Mr. May's intention of disputing the decision of the council of the O. R. A. regarding his unfair dealing, to which you append the sentence "his action in so doing meets with great approbation."

May I ask from whom? One St. Catherine's man declared he would rather have given \$1000 than the thing should have occurred, and others in my hearing threatened to duck him on getting home.

I have always looked upon you as the steady supporter and advocate of all that is just and fair in Volunteer matters and rifle shooting, and am sorry your columns should be prostituted by a single sentence advocating the use of such a contemptible artifice as the "Mississippi Dodge."

If there is to be fairness and honorable dealing, in anything it should be in rifle shooting, and I should be exceedingly sorry to find your excellent paper supporting an adverse conduct.

Your obed't servant,  
ONE OF THE COUNCIL.

[The paragraph to which our correspondent refers was merely quoted from a St. Catherine's paper as an ordinary item of small importance. None could condemn more heartily than we any such miserable conduct as Mr. May was guilty of.—Ed. Vol. Rev.]

*To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.*

SIR.—As the Dominion Rifle Match is to come off in Toronto, in September, there is an omission in the list of prizes offered which should be remedied whilst there is yet

time, that is the offering of a few prizes to be shot for with the Spencer carbine. There are a good many corps armed with this rifle in the Province of Ontario, and I think they would send a number of competitors to the coming match if any encouragement were offered. I am surprised that none of the cavalry officers in the Council of the Association have not attended to the interests of their own branch of the service. The Ontario Rifle Association made the same omission, but I hope that at their next meeting the subject will be attended to. Some of their matches were open to competitors with the carbine, but the men did not feel confidence in shooting with it against the Snider Enfield. Hoping that you will be able to draw the attention of the Council to this matter,

I remain, yours truly,  
CAVALRY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

*To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.*

A meeting took place to-day for the purpose of appointing a provisional committee to confer with committees from Quebec and the Eastern Townships for the purpose of forming an Association for the Province of Quebec. Lt.-Col. Routh of the Royals was in the chair.

The following gentlemen were appointed a provisional committee:—Col. Dyle, Lt.-Col. Brydges, Lt.-Col. Gallway, Lt.-Col. Grant, Hon. Jno. Rose, Lt.-Col. Routh, Lt.-Col. Spicer, Captain Esdail, Capt. Worley, 60th Rifles. The Presidents and Secretaries of the Frontier, Redford and Richelieu Rifle Associations together with the commanding officers of each Battalion in Montreal of No. 5 and 6 Military Districts.

Lt.-Col. Fletcher was appointed Secretary and requested to write Col. Casault at Quebec immediately for the purpose of appointing an early day next week for a meeting of the provisional committee of the different districts, viz: Quebec, E. T., and Montreal. It is intended to organize immediately and we propose to have our first annual match about the 24th August. Place of course, not yet decided. As Quebec is going to have a match of its own, "the Stadacona Rifle Association," the probability is that Montreal will be the place selected for the first match. The matches are likely to be well managed with the assistance of such men as those whose names appear in the list of the Provincial Committee.

JAS. ESDAIL,  
Secy. Montreal Rifle Association.  
Montreal, 22nd July, 1869.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The mails between this city and the "jumping off place" cannot be very regular or correspondence posted here on Thursday a.m. should reach you in ample time for Monday's

issue. On the 4th July your correspondent taking advantage of cheap excursions visited Buffalo to see how the Americans celebrated their "Dominion" day. Leaving here at two p.m. on Saturday, our party, after a cruise on the lake, sail around the falls and ferry over to Buffalo, arrived in that city about 9 p.m., and made for the Mansion House, opposite which is one of the principal squares, in which stands a tall "liberty pole." We were much struck with the quietness of one of the principal streets on Saturday night, being a great contrast to our thronged thoroughfares. Down some of the side streets, however, especially in the German quarter, where lager beer abounds, there was a ceaseless noise in the vicinity of the innumerable saloons, in one of which a Highland piper was assisting in the melody. On Sunday we made a tour of the principal English Churches and the Roman Catholic cathedral. The services to a Canadian appears very monotonous, as the responses are not so general and the singing invariably confined to a quartette. Altogether we concluded that our Sabbaths were much more enjoyable in every respect, as we have no street cars running, saloons and pleasure gardens open, book stores with Sunday papers attracting.

Awaking early on Monday morning we were at once struck with the activity of these people, who had during the night covered the square opposite with tents and booths over which floated innumerable star-spangled streamers and glaring notices of "fat women," "diving skeletons," "panoramas," &c., &c.

The main feature of the day was a monster procession, with banners, &c., in which the military took a prominent part; no field manoeuvres were, however, executed. In the afternoon a huge "Strawberry Festival" was held in the splendid skating rink, where fair Columbia's daughters enticed away the shinplasters from visitors for the noble purpose of swelling the fund in aid of the widows and orphans of those who fell in defence of the Union.

In the evening a Company of *Zouaves* went through a number of funny movements in drill at the double. If the whole regiment be as perfect as their representatives on this occasion, I would be proud in the highest degree to command them if they were equally good shots and British. Not the slightest mistake or hesitation occurred in the whole two hours' drill either by the captain or any of his men.

Being fond of rifle practice I had desired to attend a "target shooting festival" at Blackrock, a short distance from town, as the members of this association are said to be "Fenian sympathizers" it would have been interesting to be present, but time would not permit. To conclude we returned pleased with our short sojourn with the bird of freedom, but much better pleased that our lot is cast where it is.

Riflemen here are anxious to see the do-

sired Dominion Rifle Association program. May, can you inform us of the reason of the delay and expedito matters. The 10th Royals have pitched a number of tents on the Garrison common for the accommodation of those who desire to go through a course of target practice.

I enclose you the scores of the "International," married and single, and "smokers vs. non-smokers" matches, which took place on Monday among the members of the Queen's own. The first prize was a silver cup presented by Lt. Col. Gilmor, value \$20, the second a cup likewise, presented by Major Brown, and the 3rd by J. E. Ellis & Co. The Battalion Cross-guns, which is competed for by those who have made over 45 points, about 50, during the year at 300, 400, and 500 yards, won by Sergt. Baillie for the second time. These competitions in which the gallant Colonel takes a great interest have a wonderful effect in keeping up the *esprit du corps*. The following are the scores. The shooting was not concluded till after eight o'clock and the scores as a consequence are below the average.

CANADIANS.

NAMES.	YARDS.					Total.
	200	300	400	500	600	
Pte Jennings, \$20 cup	16	14	15	14	10	69
Ens. Morrison.....	13	15	15	15	10	68
Pte. Nicholson.....	13	14	17	12	7	68
Corpl. Campbell.....	15	13	18	11	9	66
" W. Durie.....	12	14	16	12	11	65
" Shaw.....	16	10	14	16	8	64
" C. Durie.....	16	9	16	16	6	63
Hosp. Sergt. White....	15	17	11	15	5	63
Pte. Stanley.....	16	17	12	12	6	63
Corpl. Fox.....	18	12	15	7	2	54
						653

IRISHMEN.

Sergt. Baillie, \$10 cup and Cross-guns.....	14	16	18	16	17	80
Pte. McMullen.....	17	12	16	17	11	73
Pte. Armstrong.....	17	13	15	17	10	72
Sergt. Meredith.....	17	12	17	8	8	62
Lieut.-Col. Gilmor....	16	13	16	12	4	61
Pte. Fox.....	15	12	19	4	10	60
Ensign Delamere.....	13	13	19	14	00	59
Corpl. Cooper.....	14	4	16	8	12	54
" Irwin.....	16	12	13	6	5	52
" Tarleton.....	13	15	18	4	00	50
						623

ENGLISHMEN.

Pte. Sheppard \$3 cup.	16	13	15	12	11	67
Major Croft.....	14	11	15	7	8	65
Corpl. Burch.....	13	15	16	10	10	64
Sergt. Gardner.....	15	13	10	10	15	63
Capt. Cherriman.....	14	10	17	12	7	60
Pte. Burt.....	15	12	13	10	6	56
Sergt. Major Maloney.	12	13	14	3	10	52
Capt. Bennett.....	13	12	9	13	4	51
Pte. Richardson.....	16	9	13	8	2	48
Sergt. Graham.....	12	6	8	7	5	38
						564

MARRIED V. SINGLE.

SINGLE.		MARRIED.	
Pte. Jennings, \$5.....	69	Sgt. Baillie.....	80
Ensign Morrison.....	68	Pte. Armstrong..	72
Pte. Nicholson.....	68	Pte. Sheppard..	67
Corpl. W. Durie.....	65	Pte. Stanley.....	63
Corpl. C. Durie.....	63	Sergt. Meredith..	62
Hosp. Sergt. White..	63	Pte. Fox.....	60
Lt. Col. Gilmor.....	61	Sgt. M. Maloney	52
Ensign Delamere....	59	Corpl. Tarleton..	50
Corpl. Cooper.....	54	Sgt. McCormick.	47
Corpl. Fox.....	54	Sergt. Graham...	38
	624		591

NON-SMOKERS VS. SMOKERS.

SMOKERS.	NON-SMOKERS.		
Sergt. Baillie.....	80	Pte. Armstrong..	72
Pte. Jennings....	69	Pte. Sheppard...	67
Ensign Morrison..	68	Sergt. Gardner..	63
Corpl. Campbell..	66	Pte. Stanley...	63
Corpl. Burch.....	64	Pte. Altinson...	62
Corpl. W. Durie..	63	Lt. Col. Gilmor..	61
Corpl. C. Durie....	63	Ens. Delamoro...	59
Hosp. Sergt. White	63	Pte. Burt.....	56
Sergt. Meredith..	62	Corpl. Cooper...	54
Sergt. M. Maloney	52	Pte. Richardson	48
	650		605

FROM LEAMINGTON.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Dominion Day was celebrated here, in a most enthusiastic and creditable manner. The day dawned calm, clear and beautiful; real Dominion weather, the summer with all her loveliness is with us once more, gentle winds, waving trees, singing birds, and flowers, fitting time for rejoicing. All places of business were closed throughout the day. At an early hour crowds of people began to arrive from the surrounding country; and the inhabitants of the village turned out en masse, determined to do justice to the day. The Leamington Infantry Company paraded at 10 o'clock a. m. for drill, also to have the Company photographed, which was done by Mr. M. E. Land in good style; after which a march through the streets was indulged in. The Company presented a fine appearance—all neat, clean and tidy as usual—under the command of Cap. J. R. Wilkinson the ranks moved along steadily and quietly; the colours carried in advance by Ens. W. Ley, Sergt. J. Plant acting as coverer and Sergt. J. Davidson as orderly. The march concluded, the Company were dismissed for the day.

A picnic was held at one o'clock in aid of the Wesleyan church, now under course of erection here. It was got up by a committee of young ladies and gentlemen of the village, who deserve every credit, for the splendid dinner provided for all. After all were satisfied with the good things provided, eloquent and patriotic addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs Wigfield, Smith and Hooker. The Leamington choir were present under the leadership of Capt. J. R. Wilkinson, a number of glees, choruses and anthems were rendered in splendid style. The Leamington string band was also present and gave every satisfaction for the way in which it rendered sweet music on the occasion. \$114 were realized from the picnic. We noticed on the ground Solomon Wigle, M. P., for Essex, and other distinguished gentlemen.

A match was played between the Ruthven and Leamington clubs, witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. Wickets were pitched at 10.30 o'clock, a spirited and exciting game was played; some excellent playing was observed on both sides. The game concluded late in the evening with a fine victory for Leamington.

The day passed off joyously and harmoniously, no drinking or rowdiness; a day long to be remembered; a day which we will ever be proud to celebrate in all time to come—Dominion Day.



### THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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#### 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.

Abitants 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 send forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869.

### FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

SECRETARIES OF RIFLE CLUBS and associations are particularly requested to send us early as possible announcements of their forthcoming meetings and prize matches for publication in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. A large number of our marksmen who desire to enter upon the summer campaign look to us for the necessary information and we hope gentlemen having the management of meetings will put us in possession of facts relating thereto as early as possible.

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting commences at Toronto, Ont., on Tuesday 6th of September.

Stadacona Rifle Association Annual Prize

Meeting, at Beauport Flats near Quebec, commences on 10th Aug., Capt. Forrest, Secretary.

Metropolitan Rifle Association Annual Prize Meeting commences at Rideau Range, Ottawa, on Tuesday August 10th.

—At the Wimbledon Meeting this year the riflemen of Scotland were victorious in the International match.

—A MEETING was held at the Brigade office Montreal, last Thursday, for the purpose of forming a Provincial Rifle Association for Quebec.

—THE Metropolitan Rifle Association meeting has been postponed until the 10th of August. The committee are actively engaged and a very successful affair is anticipated. See prize list elsewhere.

—THE release of Father McMahon from the Kingston Penitentiary will give general satisfaction to all parties, and will be accepted as another evidence of the desire of our government to comply with the wishes of the people.

—It is rather unfortunate that the Metropolitan and Stadacona Rifle Association prize meetings should have been postponed so as to fall both upon the same day. It will disappoint a great many marksmen who wish to participate in the honors of these well conducted meetings.

—THE Band of the 13th Battalion serenaded the lady of Lieut. Col. Villiers, at Hamilton, on her departure for England. The Regiment is keenly sensible of the many kindnesses received from that lady and her husband, their much esteemed Brig. to Major. Mrs. Villiers sailed by the steamer *England*, of the National Line.

—THE appointment of the Hon. A. T. Galt to a Knighthood in the Order of St. Michael and St. George will be accepted in Canada as another graceful tribute to our people in the person of one of its most valuable public men. His speech in the Commons upon the "Alabama" question was alone worthy of the distinction, even were it not backed by a long career of usefulness and honor.

—LIEUT. COL. McPHERSON, D. A. G., who was called to Ottawa lately to take the place of Lt. Col. Powell at Headquarters, during that officers absence in Europe, has been ordered to take charge of Lt. Col. Jarvis' district during leave of absence granted to D. A. G. Jarvis. Col. McPherson is one of the oldest and most popular officers of the Force and we are sure will prove himself acceptable to the Volunteers of the Kingston District.

INSPECTIONS by Lt. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division:—

Tuesday, 27th July, 1869—Lunenburg, at 3 p.m.; Dickinson's Landing, 5 p.m.

Wednesday, 25th.—Williamstown, at 9 a.m.; Cornwall, (3 Cos.) 7 p.m.

Thursday, 29th.—Prescott, (3 Cos.) at 7 p.m.

THE County of Hastings, Ont., has formed a Rifle Association lately, and there is some talk of holding a Prize Meeting this season. We learn from the *Belleville Intelligencer* that the Association is open to civilians as well as volunteers, the annual subscription being \$1, and for non-commissioned officers and privates in the active force, 50c. At a meeting held a few days ago, Col. Campbell was elected President, Col. Brown, first Vice-President, Capt. Nunn, second Vice-President, Lieut. Bogart, Secretary, Capt. Hambly, Treasurer, and a council was elected composed of all the field officers, together with all Captains of Active Volunteers in the County, the Mayor of Belleville and a number of prominent civilians.

An Association has been formed in England under the name of the Royal Colonial Society, the object of which is to collect and diffuse correct information concerning the Colonies, and to afford a rendezvous for visitors from the Colonies in London. Her Majesty has graciously consented to be patroness of the society, which will doubtless be of vast benefit to all persons having an interest in Colonial matters, especially in tending emigrants. The active exertions of Mr. Commissioner White has drawn the attention of the press and Public of Great Britain largely towards the new Dominion as a field for emigration, and it is now pretty certain that a great tide of people will soon pour into our magnificent territories so long closed and almost valueless except for the Indian and the trapper. The astonishing ignorance which prevails amongst the masses of the British people concerning Canada and her resources is now, we are glad to observe, gradually disappearing, and we trust the operations of the Society will meet with complete success and long exist as another bond of union between the Colonies and the Motherland.

If any other proof were required of the folly, stupidity and disloyalty of the Hibernian Society of Quebec, it is given in the late remarkable effusion of which its members were guilty on the occasion of the Governor General's visit to that city. It was couched in the form of a resolution proposed by the redoubtable John O'Farrell, Esq., seconded by one Jeremiah Gallagher and supported by Michel Kelly, giving one an idea of the O'Farrell *rampant*, with supporters Gallagher and Kelly *couchant*. This remarkable document was called forth by an invitation extended to the Hibernian society to take part with other national societies in the reception of Sir John Young, and is such a howl of disloyalty as would, better grace the Fenian headquarters in New York

than disgrace the historic walls of old Quebec.

We are sorry for these men, grieved that they should act in a manner which can only bring upon them the contempt of all right-minded people at a time when the very government which they denounce is doing the utmost for that land for which they presume to speak. What sorry champions are these to take up the cause of Irish political regeneration and dare to lift their tiny legs against the prone body of that nationality which they and others like them for centuries have helped to degrade by the worst passions of bigotry and political infidelity. We protest against such people presuming to speak in the name of the Irishmen of Canada, they may represent a small section but every true son of the Island, whatever may be his convictions on other questions, must at heart be in accord with the British government in their earnest and honest endeavours to do justice to Ireland. Therefore is the action of these people in Quebec not only presumptuous and disloyal but ill-timed and mischievous.

This is not the only instance which the Quebec Society has given of the ill feeling which animates them, for a rumour has found its way into the press that the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal and the Hibernian Society of Quebec are sending several hundreds of letters to Cork, Tipperary, Waterford and Kerry, and all through Connaught, warning the people against Mr. J. G. Moylan, who has been sent home to induce emigration to this country, and denouncing him as worse than Corridan or Massey.

This is just like what they would do, and if the report is correct, they are not only a public nuisance but actual enemies to Canada and should be dealt with accordingly.

Our last issue contained a letter from our esteemed correspondent L. C., on the new Militia Bill,—a measure which has occasioned a good deal of discussion, but which we hold has had no fair trial to warrant its condemnation. Very choice articles have appeared in its defence and reprobation, and it would seem that those who denounce it do so without sufficient cause, honest and patriotic as their motives undoubtedly are.

In L. C.'s last letter the question of political influence is again brought up, and can only be answered by stating that no military force is free from its operations. The Prussian Government is guided by a civilian and he disposes of the army patronage for the purposes, real or supposed, of his administration; to such an acute observer as L. C. such an argument must be obvious, or the Executive Government of the country would lose all control of its military force. In a country like Canada where representative Government is carried to as close a proximity to perfection as any human institution

can attain, a military system as arbitrary as the Prussian could not exist compatibly with the liberties of the people.

As L. C. has accused the Militia officers in the House of Commons of tergiversation and neglect of duty, a question which must rest between those gentlemen and their constituents, so by his bet he indirectly charges the Volunteer officers of Ontario of falsifying the records of their various corps, and challenges the honor of the Staff of the force, whose business it is to ascertain the truth of the returns. What means may be employed elsewhere to lead the whole Militia Department into error is unknown, but in this neighborhood full and accurate re-enrollment lists, since tested by actual musters, have been made out.

In writing of the Prussian system L. C. forgets that the REVIEW did not refer to the present administrative organization of the army created under it; but to whom was the initiation of the administrative organization itself due? Since 1815 the military force of Prussia has been re-modelled three or four times, and it will be found that civilians had quite as much if not more to do with it than soldiers, and it is more than probable the present system was the emanation of one mind, and that not a soldier's by any means. It is by no means a necessary qualification of a good General that he should be able to organize a military force from the populations of either Prussia or Canada. There are other considerations besides those of adaptability which do not often enter into a soldier's mind; for instance, such as social condition and the interests of the State.

The first and second volumes of the REVIEW contain a complete analysis of Lieut.-Col. Jervis' Report on the "Defence of Canada," and a careful perusal will satisfy L. C. that "Canada does not need to be an armed nation, as her frontiers are not easily accessible;" a proposition proved by the events of over a dozen campaigns. Canada never has been conquered by direct attack on her frontiers, although that has been tried in every instance by forces and appliances at least quadruple to any that she could put in the field.

We have always advocated the principle of a militia law similar to that now in existence, and in many respects identical with that of Switzerland, where the Militia soldier drills 128 days during his twenty-five years of service.

In answer to L. C.'s inquiry the Volunteer has at least one advantage over the drafted man under the present Militia Law, and that is his right to choose what officers he will serve under, and his right to leave if he is dissatisfied, very important matters indeed to those who value real freedom. The Militia Law does not enable the zealous officer to fill up his ranks from the Reserve under any conditions as it would be placing a dangerous power in the hands of individuals at a

time when its exercise would be injurious. Volunteer officers are perhaps right in assuming that to make corps efficient greater compulsory control of their men and a larger devotion of time to purposes of drill is necessary; the social condition of Canada would suffer neither one or the other and the law has not provided for any such exercise of power, it has nothing of the Prussian system connected with it as that could not flourish in Canada, but it endeavours to inculcate the duty of defending the country or the people in the way best adapted to their social condition, the rest it necessarily leaves to the patriotism of the people who generally are wise enough to follow the most prominent man amongst them.

It would probably be advisable that an enquiry should be made into the grievances alleged to exist as there must undoubtedly be some foundation therefor. How it can be caused by the Militia Law is not easily comprehensible, as no modification of that Act could possibly place in the hands of officers or any other person the right of drafting men at pleasure and calling the force so formed a Volunteer organization. If officers have not sufficient influence to keep up their corps it is better to give place to others at once, and indeed there ought to be a period at which the services of officers should terminate and they should be placed on the retired list for future service. If Canada wants soldiers and is content to take Voluntary service for three years as a means of training the whole population the officers should also be changed to give place to others as in the event of actual warfare a scarcity of officers would be severely felt; in the meantime such grievances as manifest themselves should be redressed and the law amended as required. This course will be no doubt followed; Volunteer officers should wait and ask for what can be given without unnecessarily interfering with the rights of the great mass of the people.

#### REVIEWS, &c.

STEWART'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, St. John, N. B. This periodical is fast gaining position as a valuable avenue of thought for the leading literary men of Canada, and from the ability with which it is conducted and the high standard of its articles we predict for it a brilliant career, and recommend it to all who wish to become acquainted with the best of our Canadian writers. The present number contains many excellent contributions in prose and verse, and we have taken the liberty in this impression of transcribing an exquisite translation of one of the most beautiful lyrics of Lemay, a French Canadian poet of some standing among his own people. There is also a "Ballad of Acadia" of great merit, Historical Sonnets, by Professor Lyall, the "Lark and the Reapers," by the Rev. Jas. Bennett, a pastoral of great sweetness, "Ad Hesperum" a poem of great taste, Canadian Characters, by

Alexander McLaughlan, John Bull on his travels, by Evan McColl, "In Memory," by Carroll Ryan, "A Parting" and "Sans Toi," by Miss Mofvor of this City. Of prose articles we have "Statesmanship and Letters," by Mr. J. G. Bourinot, a writer of great skill and attainments, "Sporting sketches in Main and New Brunswick," by an old angler. "Unsuccessful Men" by Lælius, "Modern Democracy," by Rev. M. Narvey, "Pen Photographs" by Daniel Clark, M. D., a continuation of sketches of English Literature by Professor Lyall, "Gaillard de Bearn," by Jas. Woodrow, and "Recollections of Deeside." Altogether the number is an excellent one and is a credit to the literary men of Canada. There is also a long and highly favorable critique of Carroll Ryan's poems, commencing as follows:—

"THE people of Canada have good reason to feel proud of the volume whose title appears at the head of this paper; for, open it where you will, some striking passage greets the eye, and in rapid succession bold and effective war lyrics are followed by calm and tranquil love pictures. Then again, as if by magic, the reader is transported from this mundane sphere into regions far away, to mingle for a time with sprites and demons, and then, enraptured, meander through more blissful realms. The author, Mr. Ryan, is quite a young man, having been born at Toronto in the year 1840: but he has probably seen more of the world than many double or treble his age. He was actively engaged in the Russian war, and many of his earlier poems are founded on Crimean episodes. He excels in war scenes."

We cordially recommend this quarterly to the public; subscription price only \$1.00.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST.—The July number of this cheapest and best of Musical Monthlies is received. It contains many very interesting and instructive musical items, sketches, &c., besides three beautiful songs, as follows: "A HUNDRED FATHOMS DEEP," by Shattuck.

"The cares of a miser's years,  
In a hundred fathoms deep  
The child of a mother's hopes and fears,  
In a hundred fathoms deep,  
Side by side so sweetly lay,  
The idol of gold and the idol of clay,  
In a hundred fathoms deep."

"FAIR WEATHER FRIENDS," by Howard, and "OUR LAUGHING LITTLE ONE," by Ogden.

This Monthly presents a neat and handsome appearance, each number containing twenty-four pages, of which, ten to twelve are reserved for choice new music. It is well worth in real value to the subscriber more than three times its price. Terms only \$1.00 per year with splendid premiums to clubs.

Send ten cents for sample copy. Address, W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, O.

THE brilliant career of Reiffenstein has in all probability come to a close in Canada, as he took the opportunity of bail to "fold his tent, like the Arabs, and silently steal away." This is certainly not the conclusion we desired to see arrived at in this affair, but we take the opportunity of congratulating Uncle Sam upon the addition to his floating population of rogues. Justice has been evaded,

but we hope his absence will not prevent a searching inquiry into the frauds, that a repetition of them will be impossible in the future. We may, however, be doing him an injustice; the amount of bail is very large and it is within the region of possibility that he will return at the time of trial.

—As will be observed by the minutes of a meeting of the Stadacona Rifle Association published on page 472 of our last issue, the Prize meeting is postponed until the 10th August next. In answer to a letter from the Secretary we beg to call his attention to the page mentioned.

—THE Rifle Match between the G. T. Battalion and Stadacona Rifles which was postponed some time ago, was to have taken place last Saturday. A close contest was expected; we have not yet received the particulars.

Rear Admiral Wellesley, who is to succeed Admiral Mundy as commander of the fleet on this station, will arrive in Halifax about the end of the month in H. M. S. "Revenge."

#### PRIZE MEETINGS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—It was with great pleasure that I read your remarks on the mismanagement of large Rifle matches in your number of yesterday. Since I last wrote you, Capt. Northey of the 60th Rifles has been appointed umpire and I presume will be required to settle all disputed points at the September matches. Now while this is a move in the right direction, the appointment is a very unsatisfactory one for the simple reason that Captain Northey knows nothing whatsoever about small bore shooting or the definitions of any position. Captain Northey as President of a mess or Captain of a cricket eleven would be in his element, and unsurpassable, but his only qualification to being made umpire in the Dominion matches consists in being a relative of the worthy Vice-President for Ontario. It is now nine years since Capt. Northey got his captaincy and of course gave up his position as instructor of musketry to the 60th. At that time no doubt he would have been a most excellent authority on Hythe position, but he practically knows nothing about anything else. It is extremely doubtful whether he ever was at Wimbledon in his life, and I am quite certain that if he was there he never was on the executive. His only experience in Canada was at Montreal in 1863, when rifle shooting was in its infancy. Now, while Capt. Northey is quite capable of taking command of the regulars doing duty on the ranges, I maintain that he is unfit to hold the responsible post of umpire. For the post of umpire a man is required who is not only a crack shot but who has made match law his special study, and who has also had years of ex-

perience in rifle matches on both sides of the Atlantic. A good umpire should be able to give an immediate and decisive answer to any question raised, and his decision should in all cases be supported by the council, and be final. The only man in Canada who is fit for the post is Captain P. M. Worsley of the 60th Rifles, now Adjutant of the Military School in Montreal. I do not think any shooting man in Canada will question his fitness for the office. Of course should he be on the executive he would not shoot in any match (except the affiliated association) and would be an entirely disinterested judge. While in Quebec, last year, he had a great deal to do with the management of the matches of the Stadacona Rifle Association, which was a great success, and here in Montreal he is one of the council of the Montreal Rifle Club. If he and Captain Northey were jointly appointed as executive officers and each were to take that part of the work for which they were fitted in all probability things would be vastly improved. The Council of the Dominion Association cannot do better than follow the example of the National Rifle Association of England who, though composed of some of the first authorities on Rifle shooting in the world, find it absolutely necessary to employ an executive officer, (Captain Costin) from whom every order emanated and who by dint of skill, and the power of using experience already acquired, has succeeded in bringing his work to such a degree of system that on the 5th inst., (the opening day of the Wimbledon meeting this year) by 9.30 a. m., everything was working as it was the third or fourth day of the meeting, and the Prince of Wales' prize was decided on the afternoon of the first day. The great difficulty in Canada is what is called the "Lt. Col. farce" a number of men are put on the Council merely on account of their Volunteer rank and with a total disregard of their qualifications. I don't for an instant say that some of the gallant Lt.-Col's are not fit for their work, but I will say that some of them are literally ignorant of the merest trifle appertaining to shooting. Again, each member of the Council thinks himself slighted unless he has something to do with the management, and "too many cooks spoil the broth." It is like a limited liability concern every one blames his neighbour. I trust Captain Northey will not feel annoyed at my criticising his appointment so freely, and will believe that I am not actuated by any personal feeling although I was ruled out of the All Canada Match in 1863 when he was one of the Council; but as the ruling out was from ignorance I bear no malice. By the way I wish "Your own Correspondent" from Montreal would not put words in the mouth of the Montreal Rifle Club and say "they are so much dissatisfied with their defeats by the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton." The Montreal Rifle Club are not such childre

acknowledge it, besides they consider it no disgrace to be beaten by the champion club of the Dominion. Apologising for taking so much of your space,

I am,

Yours truly,

ROYAL.

P. S.—A meeting is to take place at the Brigade office, on Thursday, for the purpose of organizing a Provincial Association for Quebec and selecting a Council.

#### ENGLAND AND CANADA.

In the *Edinburg Review* for April will be found, in substance, the following remarkable opinion of Earl St. Vincent, the celebrated admiral, respecting the policy of the British government in relation to Canada. When Lord Shelburne's peace (1783) was signed, and before the terms were made public, he sent for the admiral, and, showing them to him, asked his opinion. "I like them very well," said he, "but there is a great omission." "In what?" inquired his lordship. "In leaving Canada as a British province," was the answer. "How could we possibly give it up?" asked Lord Shelburne. "How can you hope to keep it?" responded the veteran. "With an English republic just established in sight of Canada, and with a population of a handful of English settled among a body of hereditary Frenchmen, it is impossible; and, rely on it, you only retain a running sore, the source of endless disquiet and expense. "Would the country bear it? Have you forgotten Wolfe and Quebec?" asked his lordship. "No; it is because I remember both. I served with Wolfe at Quebec, and, having lived so long, I have had full time for reflection on this matter, and my clear opinion is that if this fair occasion for giving up Canada is neglected, nothing but difficulty in either keeping or resigning it will ever after be known." Some of the American papers refer to this as a proof of great sagacity on the part of Lord St. Vincent; but time has not shown the opinion he expressed nearly a century ago to be prophetic.

#### REFORM IN MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

We are informed that some valuable alterations in the knapsack and accoutrements of the army have been sanctioned, and are now being carried out. A waterproof valise without frame and of light weight, is to supersede the present knapsack. This valise is supported on the lower portion of the soldier's back in the following manner—From the waist belt a short strap on each side passes to a ring, from which a broad strap, passing over the shoulders, crosses with its fellow on the upper part of the back like an ordinary pair of braces, and, catching the corner of the valise by a buckle, runs under the arm to the opposite ring from which it started. Another short strap passing posteriorly from the ring to the lower angle of the valise secures it to the man's body. In front, upon the waist belt, is carried the pouch for ammunition, which can be shifted to one side so as to allow the waist belt to be opened. This equipment is very easy, and leaves the chest perfectly free. It supplies many of the most essential requirements of military duties—simplicity and durability, lessened risk of damage, and facility for removal or readjustment. The soldier can put it on and off like

Es coat, by simply unfastening the waist-belt, or it will remain like a garment on his shoulders, although left open in front. The great coat is carried above the valise, and in no way interferes with the general arrangement. By this equalization and arrangement of weights the position of the soldier for drill, heavy exertion, or personal conflict, is materially improved. In the latter case, the weights being below the centre of gravity, an extra steadiness is obtained which was so evidently deficient in the case of the old equipment, "the monkey on the back," as old soldiers term the knapsack. On active service, two pouches are carried in front to contain each twenty rounds of ammunition, and a ball bag is also supplied to hold loose cartridges for rapid firing whilst in the valise there is accommodations for twenty extra rounds.

An infantry soldier in time of war now carries something over fifty six pounds in weight. This is, of course, lessened during peace, but it is strongly recommended by Professor Parkes still further to reduce the articles ordinarily forming part of the "kit," and his views, if accepted, would diminish the weight to thirty-six pounds, whilst the soldier would yet have everything necessary for his comfort.

It is also determined to issue to each man a separate canvas bag for surplus articles of clothing and necessaries, in lieu of the present "squad bag," which is available for twenty-five men. This, it is anticipated, will encourage the soldier in habits of care and neatness.

#### EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

We mentioned at the time of the occurrence a catastrophe which marked the storm May 7, at the camp of Chalons. The Academy of Science has since received highly interesting communications on the subject from Marshal Vaillant, in a letter addressed to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Weynaud, of the French Engineer Corps. Captain Lacroix the officer who was killed by lightning on the occasion alluded to, inhabited a tent stripped blue and white. The rain was falling in torrents at the moment the electric fluid struck. Although the captain's death was only discovered the morning after, there could be no mistake as to the time or cause of death, the violence of the shock having been more or less felt by the whole battalion. The victim was alone in his tent. When his orderly entered in the morning he found his master lying on the ground, face upwards, convulsively holding a metal candlestick in his right hand, and pressed against his breast. The ground bore marks of the captain's having pirouetted, or spun round, before falling, while attempting to move towards the entrance. He wore his uniform trousers, a plain paletot, and his treble laced kepy. From the pole of the tent there hung a fowling piece, in a case, and his sabre. The pole was rather distant from the iron bed, and none of these metal arms seemed to have been touched by the fluid. The tent was closed, and the opening buckled both outside and inside. The two iron bolts by which the pole was fixed to the ridge-piece that supported the canvas roof had a piece of leather under them. One of these pieces was lacerated, and from this point a long line, about half an inch in breadth, might be traced along one of the blue stripes, the colour of which had been completely destroyed. This line descended in a slight zig zag, to the point where it met one of the seams, which it followed for the space of about a foot and a half, and then suddenly started off to one of the buckles,

where it made a hole. Two other perforations were found, one answering to the leather thong fitting into the side tent. The outer buckle was found outside, at a distance of twenty paces. Three burns on the captain's forehead seem to answer to these three holes. His kepy was burned off, the gold lace undone; his watch had stopped at 53 minutes past seven, and a beginning of fusion was remarked on it. The purse had not been touched; the paletot, shirt, and upper part of the trousers were burned along a line marked on the body, and on which a wound was found, having the shape and size of the buckle found 20 paces off.—*Galigani.*

#### VICKSBURG IN 1869.

Vicksburg to-day is a quiet little town of some little commercial importance, and is made lively by the frequent arrivals of steamboats from St. Louis or New Orleans. The buildings show the marks of the great siege, and in many places the patchwork covers the greater part of the structures. The hundreds of caves in the sides of the hills are still open, and bring to mind the accounts we have read and heard related of the suffering there. Many, however, have caved in, and in some places the whole side of the hill came down into the street at the same time. One of these caves, opened a few weeks ago, was found to contain the bones of a whole family who had been suffocated there during the siege. The cannon have all been removed, but the rifle pits and earth forts still remain on the hill tops. The spot where Grant and Pemberton consulted upon the terms of surrender, which was then surrounded by trees and shaded by the branches of a large oak, is now in an open field, cultivated by a negro who fought there. The marble monument raised to mark the spot was so hacked by relic-seekers that it has been removed, and a ten-inch Columbian gun reared in its place, upon which is engraved the words:—

THE SITE WHERE GEN. U. S. GRANT  
ARRANGED THE TERMS OF SURRENDER WITH  
LT.-GEN. PEMBERTON.

The graves of the Northern soldiers, which were thickly strown over the hill-sides and along the ravines, have been opened and the bodies taken to the cemetery, just above the city, on the bank of the river. The Confederate graves are ploughed over and obliterated, while the bones of many are exhumed by lead hunters and carried into the city and sold for fertilising purposes.—*Vicksburg Correspondent of the Boston Traveler.*

THE BRITISH ARMY.—The Registrar-General states—according to the returns received from his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief—that the strength of the army, at home and abroad, in the year 1867 was 200,335—viz., at home, 87,607; abroad, 112,728. In England and the Channel Islands the strength was 60,344; in Scotland, 3517; and in Ireland, 23,746. In the total strength at home the deaths were—of officers 49, of non-commissioned officers and men 901, presenting a mortality in the former of 10.95 per 1000, and in the latter of 10.84 per 1000. In Great Britain the death-rate of officers was 12.55, in Ireland 6.62 per 1000. In Great Britain the death-rate of men was 12.06, in Ireland 7.54. In the total strength abroad, in 1867, the deaths were—of officers 81, of men 2203, representing a mortality of 13.33 per 1000 in officers, and 20.66 in men. In 1865 the mortality of men abroad was 21.02; in 1866 it fell as low as 15.49 per 1000.

**NEW DRILL IN THE FRENCH ARMY.**—The *Nota*, speaking of the Emperor Napoleon's visit to the camp of Châlons, observes:—"His Majesty's principal object is to examine the new military theory about to be put into practice. The platoon and battalion drill are to be modified; the deep order is in general suppressed, and the thickness of the ranks will be sacrificed to their greater extent. The line of battle may thus become of greater length, and the attacks may be much more divided. Engagements would then take place over a large space of ground, and the action of the cavalry, especially the heavy, be considerably restricted. All those changes, which are as yet only in a state of project, are the result of the adoption of the new armament."

**DOMINION OF CANADA. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

**LIST OF PRIZES**

TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE ANNUAL MATCH TO TAKE PLACE NEAR THE CITY OF TORONTO, ONT.,

On 8th SEPTEMBER, 1869, and following days.

**ALL COMERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.**  
Open to all Members of this Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	6
3rd "	40
4th "	30
5 Prizes at \$20	100
20 " " 10	200
20 " " 5	100
	\$630

To be shot for in two Stages, Enfield, or Snider-Enfield Rifle. Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards. 2nd Stage, 700 yards. Rounds—1st Stage, 6 rounds at each range. 2nd Stage, 7 rounds. In the 1st Stage 3 highest scores to receive \$20 each. 2d second highest " 10 " 20 third " 5 " The 2nd Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest scores in the 1st Stage. Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c. 2nd " " \$1.00. Position—Shoulder at 200 yards and any position at the other ranges.

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

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the Corps to which the Competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1869, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of Drills authorised by any General Order in that behalf.]

And in Nova Scotia open to all members of Volunteer Corps or Militiamen (and members of the Staff) being members of the Association, who may be certified by the respective Brigade-Majors as being qualified by their services since May 1st, 1867, to compete for prizes offered by the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia. Certificate to be signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the competitor belongs.

1st Prize	\$200
2nd "	100
3rd "	50
30 Prizes at \$20	600
30 " " 10	300
30 " " 5	150
	\$1,400

To be competed for in two Stages. 1st Stage.—Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards. The 30 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$20 and a First Class Badge. The next 30 highest to receive \$10 each and a Second Class Badge. The next 30 highest to receive \$5 each. 2nd Stage.—Five shots each at 400 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st Stage. Certificate to be signed by the highest score to receive \$200 and a Special Badge. The second highest, \$100; and the third highest \$50. Government Snider-Enfield Rifle.

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

**PROVINCIAL MATCH.**

To be shot for by 16 Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association or its duly accredited Agent. Where there is no Association the selection to be certified by the Honor Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong.

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

Efficiency and certificates same as in Dominion Match.

1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, in Plato or Money as may be selected by the winning Province as represented by its Association	\$600
2nd Prize to highest individual score	50
3rd Prize to second highest individual score	30
To the next 20 highest \$5 each	100
	\$730

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

**MACDOUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.**

Value, \$200.00 Presented by Mrs. P. L. MacDougall, together with \$75 added by the Association. Open to all certified and efficient members of Regularly Embodied Corps, &c., &c., as in Dominion Match.

1st Cash Prize	\$ 25
10 Prizes of \$10 each	100
10 " " 5 " each	50
	\$175

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

Competitor making the highest score amongst those who paid Entrance Fee, to receive the 1st Cash Prize.

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle and Government ammunition. Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Any position. Entrance for Cup, free.

Entrance Fee for competitors wishing to compete for the Money Prizes, 50 cts.

**ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.**

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

30 making highest score, \$10 each	\$300
30 " next " 5 each	150

2nd Stage.—To be fired for by the 60 winners in the first Stage.

1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	50
3rd "	40
4th "	15
	\$655

Any Rifle coming within Rule 7. Any position. Ranges—1st Stage, 300 and 600 yards. 2nd " 500 and 1,000 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance, \$1.00.

**TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.**

Aggregate value, \$521.

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

34 Prizes. 1st Prize, a Cup and 10 Sovereigns, presented by His Excellency the Governor General, Sir John Young, K.C.B., &c., &c.

2nd Prize	\$ 75
3rd "	50
4th "	25
10 Prizes for \$15 each	150
20 " " 5 " each	100
	\$100

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

Each competitor may enter 3 times at each range.

**Details of Time Match.**

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

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

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

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

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

The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

**NURSERY STAKES.**

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

"All Comers' Match of 1868."	
"All Comers' International Match of 1868."	
"All Comers' International Match of 1868."	
1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	50
3rd "	25
10 Prizes of Ten Dollars	100
10 Prizes of Five "	50
	\$225

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

**MILITARY MATCH.**

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

1st Prize	\$50
2nd "	20
3rd "	15
4th "	10
15 Prizes of \$5 each	75
	\$150

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

**ROTATION OF MATCHES.**

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

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

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.

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

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

**WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS, 1867.**

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

I.—There shall be nine distances, viz:—  
200 yards. | 500 yards. | 800 yards.  
300 " | 600 " | 900 "  
400 " | 700 " | 1,000 "

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

**Size of the Targets.**

At 200 and 300 yards—6 feet by 4 wide; Bull's Eye, 6 inches; Centre, 2 feet.

At 400, 500 and 600 yards—6 feet square, Bull's Eye, 2 feet; Centre, 4 feet.

At 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards—6 feet by twelve wide; Bull's Eye, 3 feet; Centre, 6 feet.

III.—There shall be square bull's eyes and centres at all distances, bull's eyes counting 4, centres 3, outers 2.

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

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

VI.—No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When the firing takes place at one distance only:

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

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

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

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

XV.—Two sighting shots shall be allowed to each competitor at each distance in every competition, on payment of 10 cents per shot. These shots shall be fired in order, when the squad is formed, and at the target about to be used in the competition. No sighting shot shall be allowed after the squad has commenced the competition; nor shall any competitor be allowed to fire two sighting shots consecutively. Any competitor aiming the squad when all the sighting shots have been fired will thus be restricted to one sighting shot. Ties shall be allowed two sighting shots, at 15 per shot, and at the target at which the tie is about to be shot off.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. STUART, Captain,  
Secretary.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 16th July, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

The following Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia have received certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.	
S. R. of Brant...	A. J. Henderson,	Gent.
City of Kingston	John T. Kerr,	do
Frontenac.....	Joseph A. Grant,	do
Peel.....	Joseph Parr,	do
E. R. of York...	Richard Holmes,	do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

City of Kingston	John Oliver Mowat,	Gent.
do do	George S. Page,	do
do do	Thomas Greig,	do
do do	James Gibson,	do
do do	Edgar J. Macklin,	do
do do	Crawford De l'Armitage	do
do do	David Alex. Harrold,	do
do do	William D. Graves,	do
Dundas.....	Lieut. William Millar	
do .....	D. G. Macdonell,	Gent.

South Riding of

Grenville.....	James Gore	do
S. R. of Grey....	Andrew Campbell,	do
Halton.....	Thomas W. Fox,	do
do .....	R. H. Beaty,	do
S. R. of Lanark..	James Lafferty,	do
West Riding of		
Northumberland.	John McIntosh,	do
N. R. of Perth...	John R. Hamilton	do
do do ...	Alexander Stewart,	do
Prescott.....	Charles O. Orton,	do
N. R. of Simcoe..	Theophilus R. Earl,	do
S. R. of Simcoe..	Arthur Wilkinson,	do
do do ..	David W. Mitchell,	do
Welland.....	George W. Garner,	do

West Rid'g of the

City of Toronto..	William Morton,	do
do ..	Richard Jones.	do
East Riding of the		
City of Toronto	John M. Young,	do
do	Thomas Brown,	do

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.	
L'Islet.....	Antoine U. Bélanger,	Gent.
Montreal East...	William Lummis,	do
Portneuf.....	Joséph Coté,	do
Prescott, (Ont.)	George E. Lumsden,	do
Quebec West....	William C. E. Phillips,	do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Argenteuil.....	Archibald LeRoy,	Gent.
do .....	Joseph Pallisser,	do
Champlain.....	Ens. L. P. Guillet.	
Dorchester.....	Jean Cadran,	Gent.
Hochelaga.....	Alex. DeSève, Jr.,	do
do .....	Henry Mills,	do
Montmorency....	Théophile Blouin,	do
Montreal West...	George Black,	do
do ...	John H. Gordon,	do
Montreal West...	Lieut. James S. Spiers...	
do ...	Pierre Audet,	Gent.

Montreal First		
Centre.....	Alphonse Cinq Mars,	do
do .....	Alphonse Carrière,	do
Montreal East...	Olivier Philius Jacques.	
do .....	Joseph Henaley,	do
do .....	Artoine Hudon,	do
do .....	George Crutchloy,	do
Nicholet.....	Athanase Gaudet,	do
Quebec Centre...	Gustave Goudreault,	do
Quebec County..	Ensign Joseph Hamel.	
Richelieu.....	Benjamin Fagnant,	Gent.
do .....	Omer LaRue,	do
Richmond.....	George Gold,	do
Rimouski.....	Capt. Louis N. Coté...	
do .....	Lieut. Arthur Sylvain...	
St. Maurice.....	Aldelord R. Loranger,	Gent.
Terrebonne.....	Jean Bte. Bock,	do
Yamaska.....	P. E. Victor Mignault,	do

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.	
2nd St. John....	Lt.-Col. Hurd Peters.	
do .....	Major Jas. R. MacShane.	
do .....	Capt. Jacob D. Underhill.	

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Gloucester.....	Ensign John McIntosh	
Ken.....	William F. Wilber,	Gent.
do .....	Lieut. William Whelan.	
do .....	James Potts, Gentleman.	
Kings.....	Lt. J. Herbert Crawford.	
2nd St. John....	John Raycroft,	Gent.
do .....	Lieut. Charles E. Sulis.	
Westmorland....	LeBaron Botsford,	Gent.
do .....	Charles H. Welling	do

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Regimental Divisions,	Names.	
Cumberland....	Capt. M. B. Harrison.	

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Halifax City....	John Dence,	Gent.
do .....	James Graves,	do
do .....	James J. Britton,	do
Halifax County..	Captain Henry W. Albro.	
do ..	Jas. Cooper Anderson.	
Pictou.....	Captain Peter J. Grant.	
do .....	do William Grant.	
do .....	do Thomas McDonald	
Richmond.....	do Allen Mackay.	

By command of His Excellency  
the Governor General.  
P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,  
A.G. Militia.  
Canada.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 23rd July, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1. Lieutenant-Colonel Jarvis, Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia, 3rd Military District, has obtained three months leave of absence from the Ist. prox. on urgent private affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel McPherson, D. A. A. General of Militia, will command the Militia, 3rd Military District during the temporary absence of Lt.-Col Jarvis.

No. 2. The General Order No. 1 of the 9th November, 1866, referring to the wearing of medals by Volunteers in Uniform is hereby cancelled,

No. 3. VOLUNTEER MILITIA. PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

10th Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers. To be Captain: Ensign Andrew Fleming, vice Boomer, resigned.

15th "Belleville" Battalion of Infantry. No. 2 Company.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Frederic I. Bogart, M. S., vice F. C. Ridley, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Ensign, provisionally: Sergeant Jas. D. Clarke, vice Grier, resigned.

No. 6 Company To be Ensign, provisionally: Charles E. Higley, Gentleman, vice Diamond.

31th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles. No. 7 Company, Caledonia.

The appointment of Lieutenant D. McQuarrie is hereby cancelled.

The resignation of Ensign R. Howard is hereby accepted.

With reference to the General Order No. 1., Reserve Militia of the 23rd April last, "The Civil Service of Canada Drill Association" is now authorized and constituted a Volunteer Rifle Company.

To be Captain: Captain William White

Erratum.—In the General Order No. 2 of the 16th inst., 42nd Battalion, for No. 9 Company Fitzroy, read "No. 4."

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel, A. G. Militia, Canada.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

\$1,000 WORTH OF PRIZES.

LIST OF PRIZES

TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE ANNUAL MATCHES, TO BE HELD ON

THE RIDEAU RIFLE RANGE, OTTAWA,

On Tuesday the 10th August, 1869, and following days.

I.—VOLUNTEER MATCH.

\$100. Presented by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank (1st to 9th) and Amount (\$35.00 to \$2.00)

Ranges—200, 400, and 600 yards; 3 shots at each of the first two, and 4 at last range; Government Enfield Rifles; position as in Rule 16; open only to regularly enrolled and efficient members of the Volunteer Force; Entrance, 25 Cents.

II.—ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank (1st to 5th) and Amount (\$30.00 to \$3.00)

Ranges—300, 500, and 700 ys; 3 shots at each of the first two, and 4 at last range; any Rifle; any position; open to all comers; Entrance, 50 Cents.

III.—METROPOLITAN "RIFLE OAKS."

Sweepstakes—50 cents each, divided into three prizes.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank (1st to 3rd) and Description (Half, Three-fifths, and remaining two-fifths of sum subscribed)

(Minus 25 per cent. for the Association.)

Range—500 yards; 5 shots; any position; open to all comers; Government Enfield Rifles.

IV.—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank (1st to 5th) and Amount (\$100 Challenge Cup, \$20 by Association, \$15, \$5, \$4 each)

Ranges—500, 400 and 300 yards; 5 shots at each range; Government Enfield Rifles; any position; open to members of the Association only; Entrance, 50 cents.

The Cup to be the property of the member winning it twice. The winner of the Cup this year, to have possession of it on furnishing security that it will be in good order, and forthcoming at the next annual competition.

V.—BATTALION MATCH.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank (1st to 3rd) and Amount (\$50.00, \$25.00, \$20.00)

Ranges—300 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each range; any position; Government Enfield Rifles, open to 10 men of any Volunteer Brigade, Battalion, Provisional Brigade, Provisional Battalion, Field Battery of Artillery or Regiment of Her Majesty's Army; Entrance per 10 men, \$5.

VI.—COMPANY MATCH.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank (1st to 3rd) and Amount (\$40.00, 5 copies of Volunteer Review, Cup presented by Wm. Allen Esq.)

Ranges—400 and 200 yards; 5 rounds at each range; Government Enfield Rifles, position as in Rule 16.

Open to 5 men of all efficient companies of Volunteer Militia in the Dominion of Canada and in Her Majesty's Army; Entrance per Company \$2.50.

VII. OFFICERS MATCH.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank (1st, 2nd) and Amount (\$25.00, Case of Brandy)

Table with 2 columns: Rank (3rd to 10th) and Prize description (Musical Cigar Holder, Eight day Clock, Meerschaum Pipe, Opera Glass, Courier's Bag, Gold Pen and Holder, Whip, 1 Copy "Volunteer Review")

Ranges—200 and 500 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position; open to all officers of the Volunteer Force, and of Her Majesty's Service; entrance for 50 cents.

VIII. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES MATCH.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank (1st to 4th) and Amount (\$10.00 Cup, \$5.00 Prizes of, \$4.00 Prizes of, 1 Copy "Volunteer Review")

Ranges—500 and 200 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position; open to all non-commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer Force, and Her Majesty's Service; Entrance 25 cents.

IX. ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank (1st to 7th) and Amount (\$150 Silver Cup, \$20 by Association, Case of Wine, Alarm Clock, O'Meara & Co's special prize, Mann Bros. prize)

Ranges—200, 500 and 600 yards; 3 rounds at each of the first two, and 4 at the last range; Government Enfield Rifles; any position; open to members of the Association only; Entrance 50 cents.

X.—VOLUNTEER MATCH.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank (1st to 4th) and Amount (\$50 Silver Cup, \$15 by Association, 3 Prizes of \$2 each)

Ranges 600 and 300 yards, 5 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position; open only to regularly enrolled and efficient members of the Volunteer Force; Entrance 25 cents.

XI. ALL-COMERS' MATCH

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank (1st to 5th) and Amount (\$30.00, 15.00, 3 dozen Stereoscopic views, Cake Basket, Pair Boots)

Ranges—600, 400 and 1000 yards; shots at each; any rifle; any position; open to all comers; Entrance 50 cents.

XII.—CONSOLATION MATCH.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank (1st to 14th) and Amount (\$15.00, Case of Claret, Case of Claret, Mr. Rogers' special prize, Mr. Rajotte's special prize, Bridle, Pair Boots, Dress Hat, Mr. Whiteside's prize, Case of Claret, Pair of Snow Shoes, Special prize by Angus & Son, A. Rowe, Vase)

Ranges—400 and 200 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Enfields. Open to all who have unsuccessfully competed; Entrance 25 cents.

EXTRA PRIZES WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN THE LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

**POOL TARGETS** open to all comers. No. 1 open to Enfield Rifles, and No. 2 to any Rifle not contrary to Rule 7.

Persons competing at the Pool Targets must register their names with the Officer in charge; at the same time paying entrance fee of 10 cents. At the conclusion of each day's firing the money will be counted up, one-third going to the Association, and the balance will be divided equally to each bull's-eye.

The Committee will endeavour to get through at least three matches a day.

**N. B.—Non-Commissioned Officers** and men of H. M. Service pay half entrance fee in all matches open to them, with the exception of the Battalion and Company matches, and at the Pool Targets. They also may become Members of the Association on the same footing as Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Volunteer Force.

The Annual Subscription to the Metropolitan Rifle Association is \$2. Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Volunteer Force may become members on payment of \$1.

**N. B.—The Managers** respectively of the Grand Trunk, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Companies, and the Ottawa River Navigation, the Richelieu Lines of Steamers, and the Ottawa Union Forwarding Company, have kindly consented to convey Volunteers in uniform, attending the Matches, at a *SINGLE FARE* for the double journey, upon producing a Certificate from the Secretary.

Firing Regulations and full particulars in Programmes, to be had on application to the Secretary at Ottawa.

**W. H. FALLS,**  
Lieutenant & Secretary.

Ottawa, 22nd July, 1869.

**METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

CUP AND PRIZES TO THE VALUE OF \$1000.

THE Annual Prize Meeting will be held at the **RIDEAU RIFLE RANGE** at Ottawa on

Tuesday the 10th August next.

Full particulars immediately.

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

Ottawa, July 17, 1869.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 25th June, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Section 55, Cap. 6, 31st Victoria, the Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations respecting Warehousing Ports and Bonding Warehouses,—

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority aforesaid, has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered that in each of the Ports of Hamilton, London, Toronto, and Kingston, in the Province of Ontario, in Montreal and Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, in St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and in Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, each person obtaining or having the right and privilege of using any store or building, or part of such store or building, as a Bonding Warehouse shall, for such privilege, pay to the Collector of Customs, on the first day of September in each year, the sum of forty dollars, and if the same shall remain unpaid for the term of one month thereafter, then the privilege of using such store or building as a Bonding Warehouse shall be cancelled.

**WM. H. LEE,**  
Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, July 10, 1869.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, JULY 16, 1869.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 27 per cent.

**R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,**  
Commissioner of Customs.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 24th June, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under in virtue of the authority given in the 58th section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, intitled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that *Crude Brimstone*, heretofore chargeable, as an unenumerated article, in the existing Tariff of Canal Tolls, with the rates fixed for the sixth class, shall be and the same is hereby placed in the fifth class thereof, and made chargeable with the Tolls of that class.

**WM. H. LEE**  
Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, July 10, 1869.



1869. 1869.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION  
COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS.

Ottawa City to Montreal Daily (Sundays excepted).

The splendid, new and fast sailing Steamers

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The Steamer "Queen Victoria" leaves her wharf, foot of Sussex Street, at 6.30 a. m. (Montreal time) arriving in Montreal at 4.45 p. m.

The comfort and economy of this line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for tourists.

Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets to Grenville, valid for one day at Single Fares.

Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Original.

Parcel Express daily from the Office on the wharf to Montreal and intermediate landings.

Tickets can be procured at the Office on the wharf, from the office of Herrick & Crombie, Rideau Street, W. S. Boyd, at the Hotel and office, Russell House Block.

The Market Steamer "FAIRY," Captain Nichol, leaves Ottawa on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m. for intermediate landings.

**R. W. SHEPHERD,**

June 7, 1869.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 25th June, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and the Report of the Honorable the Board of Treasury, His Excellency has been pleased to make the following Regulation under the provisions of the 8th and 54th Sections of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled; "An Act respecting the Customs:—"

On, from and after the First day of July next, the Port of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, (now an Out Port under the Survey of the Port of Quebec, shall be and the same is hereby constituted and declared to be a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port for all the purposes of the Act above referred to.

**WM. H. LEE,**  
Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, 10th July, 1869.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

It is believed by the undersigned that the time has arrived for the publication in Canada of an ANNUAL RECORD OF PUBLIC EVENTS, similar to that which has been so long published, and so well known in England. The rapid strides of the Dominion are attracting the attention of the civilized world. It will be the aim of the Editor to chronicle, each year, the leading events so rapidly succeeding each other in the formation of our national character and national greatness.

The Editor proposes to commence with the birth and infancy of the Canadian Confederation. The first volume of his Register will therefore contain the following:—

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
  1. A Proliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1864-65 and '66 which led to Confederation.
  2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67.
  3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c.
  4. The formation of the Local Governments.
  5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.
  6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.
- II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.
- III. The Church in Canada.
- VI. Retrospect of Literature, Art and Science.
- V. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences.
- VI. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c.
- VII. Obituary of Celebrated Persons.
- VIII. Public Documents and State Papers of Importance.

It is hoped that the undertaking will receive that encouragement which its importance deserves. The annual history which the Editor proposes to publish will be of great value to all interested in the future of our country.

Should the Register be as well received as the Editor hopes, he will spare no effort to justify future support. All that labour and impartiality can accomplish will be done to ensure the success of his work. He has been promised assistance by men in different parts of the Dominion whose capacity is undoubted. He intends, with as little delay as possible, to prepare the volumes for 1867 and 1868.

The volume for 1867 will contain 350 pp., R. 8vo., and will be bound in cloth.

Price Two Dollars.

**HENRY J. MORGAN.**

Ottawa, July, 10th, 1869.



**BRITISH PERIODICALS.**

The London Quarterly Review.  
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July 6th, 1869. 26-tt

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