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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, MAY 31, 1869.

No. 22.

THE REVOLT OF THE British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER II.

For over a century before the close of the war with France in 1763 there had been a small revenue collected in the Colonies. It arose from duties imposed by two acts of the English Parliament, viz. 25 Car. II., and 6th Geor. II. The first on goods exported from, the other on goods imported to those Colonies; such duties were payable before shipment. As long as the English administration thought those import duties, as applied to foreign trade, were of small account their collection was submitted to by the Colonists without question. But, in the course of time, a brisk trade had sprung up with the West Indies and Spanish Main of such importance to the Colonies as to make it a matter of necessity that it should be regularly systematised, and the only method pursued by the British Government was the stringent enforcement of the Revenue duties and Custom house regulations, absurd enough in themselves, but doubly so when their operations tended to destroy a most lucrative commerce. As this very trade was the means of introducing British manufactured goods into the Spanish Colonies, it was as profitable to the English producer as to the Colonist, but so dense was the ignorance prevailing at this period on this subject that its beneficial operations were not ascertained nor the necessity of removing all obstructions thereto recognised; English statesmen were not alone in this want of knowledge, it was not recognised by the Colonists, and although the effects of the enforcement of the Revenue Laws were most disastrous in raising discontent, the subsequent "Declaration of Independence" puts the issues on a mere sentimental footing by asserting a constitutional paradox, viz: that they could not be taxed by the British Parliament as they were not represented therein, although their constitutional rights were derived from that body.

It might be naturally expected that the

discontent arising from this restriction of commerce would be most intense in the Northern Provinces, the people of which were more directly engaged therein, but the Middle and Southern Provinces also suffered in a considerable degree, as their trade in agricultural products was almost annihilated—thus these foolish Revenue regulations produced discontent in the whole of the Colonies. For many months the newspapers of the Northern Provinces were filled with abuse of the officers of the Navy, lamentations of the seizure of vessels, the destruction of commercial interests and well grounded apprehensions of financial ruin. These feelings were heightened as the plans of the British administration gradually unfolded themselves; the principal of those were—that the Colonies should be obliged to bear a share in any expense which might be necessary for the future protection, and for this purpose certain duties were to be imposed on merchandize imported into the Colonies, which duties were to be paid into the Royal Exchequer, where they were to be set apart as a separate fund, together with the produce of all taxes raised in America by parliamentary enactment—for the purpose of defraying in part all future charges incurred in defence of the Colonies; a Bill providing for those contingencies passed through both Houses and received the Royal assent on the 5th April, 1764.

The object to be attained by this Act was to regulate the commerce of the Colonies and to raise a revenue as far as it was applicable to articles of Foreign Import, it was intended to discourage their consumption and promote that of British and Colonial manufactures, and this last object was the most mischievous of all; yet it is singular to see the United States a century later copying in their fiscal regulations the main provisions of that act which led to their separation from the British Empire. No exception could be taken to the principle of this act, the duties imposed were not the real grievance, but the attempt to make trade flow in a prescribed channel by Legislative enactments and confining the market of the Colonist to one country alone.

During the same session of Parliament an

Act was passed regulating the currency of the Colonists. During the late war the various Colonial Assemblies had on different occasions issued a legal tender paper currency to meet their exigencies, those legal tender notes were redeemable after a certain time either by the ordinary revenue, the special tax imposed for that purpose, or by the money allotted to the respective Colonies by votes of Parliament as a compensation for their services. This legal tender currency was issued in greater profusion than necessary, and owing to the injudicious course pursued by the British Administration in restricting trade the various Colonies had not been able or neglected to provide the necessary means of redemption; this evil was aggravated in Virginia especially, probably in some of the other Colonies by the misconduct of the treasurer; those bills which were paid into the Colonial Exchequer were re-issued by him for his own benefit instead of being cancelled. The consequence of all this was that the rate of Exchange with Great Britain rose as high as been 30 and 40 per cent; the consequence was as general a scarcity of specie as the States are now suffering from. The Act of Parliament restrained the Colonial Assemblies from making their paper currency a legal tender, and although it created great dissatisfaction, yet within two years it had equalised the rate of Exchange.

The British minister moved the following resolution in the House of Commons at the same time the Act alluded to was introduced: "That towards further defraying the expenses of protecting the Colonies it may be proper to charge certain stamp duties in the Colonies;" but no bill was introduced upon this resolution, it being the Minister's intention to leave the question open to the Colonial Assemblies, if this mode of taxation was disliked a more fitting and proper one might be suggested. There can be no doubt that this last resolution and the bill subsequently founded thereon was unconstitutional, as the superior authority in the Empire the British Parliament had a right to levy taxes on Imports and Exports for purposes of general defence, but when that right was extended to what was fairly and properly a part of the

Internal Revenue of the Provinces, which should be alone applied to their own social wants, an interference with the rights of the Provincial Assemblies of the most unwarrantable kind was attempted, and that *constitutional resistance was lawful and expedient and would have been effective.*

The lower House of Assembly of Massachusetts being to a great degree composed of men either individually largely engaged in the smuggling trade or connected with those who were so, and having suffered from the very injudicious enforcement of the Revenue laws, by a resolution in the Fall of 1764 declared that their rights as men guaranteed their freedom from the authority of the British Parliament; and they complained that the "late extension of the powers of the Admiralty Courts" virtually abolished trial by jury.

In consequence of the whole population of this Colony being engaged in the smuggling trade a conviction was impossible, the Courts of Admiralty were intimidated and the operation of the law impeded; to meet this the regulations of the past year provided that a vessel seized in one place might be sent to another for adjudication, but this was only enforcing the general powers of the Admiralty which they had exercised from their first institution, and it was not by any means a new or exceptional feature in the Act of Parliament, because similar clauses had been inserted in Acts as far back as 7 and 8 Wm. 3, chap. 32.

In the Southern or Middle Colonies the Act regulating the currency gave occasion for complaint, their specie and circulating medium being derived from the Spanish trade in exchange for agricultural produce; this trade being now annihilated by the Revenue Laws occasioned great suffering and exasperation in all the Colonies, especially as the proposed taxes were to be paid in specie which it was thought would drain the Colonies entirely of that necessary medium of trade and send it all to England. Taken together these common grounds of complaint brought the Colonies into accord, diversity of interests and pursuits having hitherto kept them apart, and this union was encouraged as their fears intensified by the conduct of the opposition headed by the elder Pitt in the British House of Commons.

George the Third, an upright honest man of narrow understanding, influenced by his mother, entertaining high notions of his prerogatives and determined to govern as well as reign, had organised such an effective party in the British House of Commons as enabled him to sway that body as he liked. Many reasons conspired to place this power in his hands, he tenaciously withheld honors and rewards from every one who opposed his measures, while he showered both with a liberal hand on those who supported them. Constituted as the British House of Commons then was no difficulty need be encountered in securing a majority, and as the King him-

self was popular he had the people on his side; no minister could hold office under him but one who would carry all his measures, and as a consequence the exclusion of the opposition from office and its emoluments were certain; this latter circumstance added virulence to the attacks made on the ministerialists, and the leaders of the opposition did not scruple to brand ministers with a design to subvert the liberties of the people, hence when the difficulties of the American Colonies arose they were eagerly laid hold on by the opposition, the malcontents encouraged to resistance by the assertions that their liberty was at stake, and it was not till this conduct had evoked the rebellion that the leaders became aware of the mischief their demagogical efforts had inflicted on the Empire.

During the whole of the miserable contest those worthless intriguers devoted their energies to embarrass the ministry of the day, and when they succeeded to office that they proved far more incapable of allaying the evil than those whose blunders first excited the opposition; to the Whig party in particular this issue is to be ascribed, and it was owing to their selfish violence that the flames of rebellion was kindled in the Colonies, and the British Empire bereft of its fairest possessions. History furnishes no more pitiable spectacle than that afforded by the last appearance of the first Earl of Chatham in the House of Lords, and the contrast between his repentance and the political sins committed by Pitt, is a picture humiliating in the extreme. As a violent party leader he cast suspicion on the acts of his Sovereign and imperilled the existence of his native land, as a statesman passing out of the world he saw and repented of the mischief but was not allowed time to propose a remedy. Coming from such a source, endowed by a man deservedly popular in the Colonies, the leading men eagerly adopted all his ideas and were constantly on the watch for manifestations of those arbitrary acts which he taught them to believe was the settled policy of the British Court. Without any means of analysing the truth or falsehood of those assertions the American Colonists eagerly fell in with those ideas which were in accord with their own feelings and promised a chance of redress from what were real grievances of which the true solution was an enlightened commercial policy, and this was foreign to the genius of the age.

The British Colonies in America were not organised in such a manner as to add strength or dignity to the Empire, a set of isolated communities without even a common currency, governed by men with little authority and less brains to exercise it, no wonder need be experienced at the rapidity with which revolutionary ideas spread through them. When the first unconstitutional steps were taken and open resistance to the law attempted; there was no central authority of sufficient power to put it down by force, and

the Executive weakness being ascertained in obedience to well known laws governing such cases, it was treated with contempt.

On the 29th January, 1765, the British Minister moved *fifty-five resolutions* for imposing *stamp duties* on certain papers and documents used in the Colonies, and shortly afterwards introduced a bill founded thereon which was carried through both Houses and received the Royal assent on the 22nd March. This Act so productive of momentous consequences was to take effect in the Colonies on the 1st November following, and as it had received considerable opposition in its passage through the House of Commons, the Colonial malcontents were not without hopes that a spirited resistance on their parts might distress if not overturn the Administration and eventually produce its repeal.

It was with no small feelings of surprise that the first legislative opposition it should receive in the Colonies would come from the hitherto loyal Colony of Virginia, the causes of this have been hinted at, but in addition there was the currency difficulty, the loss of demand for agricultural produce, and the feeling of exasperation produced by the application of an impracticable act of Parliament. Because it is evident that as none of the ordinary transactions between man and man were legal except the provisions of the Stamp Act was complied with—in a Colony with out a circulating medium where most of the usual transactions were carried on by barter—great difficulty must have existed in complying with the Statute which supposed gold and silver to be sufficiently plentiful for ordinary circulation, which was not the case.

In the House of Assembly the Stamp Act gave rise to a most violent debate, in which the celebrated Patrick Henry is reported to have said—"Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First an Oliver Cromwell, and George the Third"—here the speaker was interrupted by loud cries of "Treason," and the Speaker rose declaring he would quit the chair unless he was supported by the House in restraining such intemperate speeches.—As soon as order was restored Mr. Henry said—"may profit by their example, and if that is treason I beg leave to apologise to the House."

The four following resolutions were agreed to and entered on the Journals of the House on the 29th of May:—"The first, declared that their ancestors brought with them from England and transmitted to their posterity all the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by British subjects." "The second, that these were confirmed and declared by two Royal Charters granted by King James the First." "The third, that they have ever since enjoyed the right of being governed by their own Assembly in the articles of taxes and internal police, which right has not been forfeited or yielded up but has been recognised by the King and people of Great Britain." And the fourth, "That the General Assembly of Virginia, with His Majesty or his

substitute, have in their respective capacity the only exclusive right and power to levy taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of that Colony, and that every attempt to invest such a power in any person or persons whatsoever other than the General Assembly aforesaid is illegal, unconstitutional and unjust, and has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom."

To understand these resolutions it is necessary to observe that a distinction was made between taxes and duties on Imports and Exports so that the former of those terms did not include the latter, a distinction as whimsical as any other connected with the question of trade and fiscal relations at this period. As no responsible ministry intervened between the Assembly and the Governor, the latter did not hear of this transaction in time to prevent its consummation, but on receipt of the intelligence he instantly dissolved the Assembly; the prudence of which act may well be questioned because these men were sure to be returned by the constituencies and to come back with embittered feelings.

The Assembly of Massachusetts had during the preceding year petitioned the King complaining of a variety of grievances, and amongst others of the resolution of Parliament which announced an intention to impose *Stamp Duties* on the Colonies. On the sixth of June they entered into a resolution setting forth the expediency of holding a *General Congress* of deputies from all the lower Houses of Assembly in the Colonies, for the purpose of consulting together relative to the grievances under which they laboured and to take measures by address to the King and Parliament for redress; it was also resolved that letters signed by their Speaker by order of the House should be sent to the Assemblies of other Colonies communicating this resolution and appointing the first day of October following as that of meeting in New York; they also nominated their own deputies and voted £450 (four hundred and fifty pounds) for defraying their expenses. Although the character of the leading men in the New England Colonies did not stand high in the opinion of those of the South and Middle Colonies, and this act had all the appearance of dictation, it nevertheless met with universal approbation.

THE WIMBLEDON PROGRAMME.

From the *Volunteer Service Gazette* (England.)

The Prize List for Wimbledon, which has just been issued, contains several important and novel features. The chief of these are, the expansion of what used to be Mr. Bass' Prize into a so-called "Enfield Nursery" Competition, the re-arrangement of the prizes and conditions for the "Albert," and the redistribution, on an entirely new system, of the Carton Prizes.

In addition to these, there are many smaller changes, so that it may be well to adhere to our usual custom of going through the list in detail, and pointing out the modifications which it is proposed to make. We

should, however, mention that the present is only what may be called the first edition of the List, and that, in one or two cases, the details of competitions are not fully decided upon. There may also, of course, be additional prizes to be announced.

The Queen's Prize, we need hardly say, is practically unchanged in its conditions, except that, as has been previously announced, the number of competitors which may be sent by each battalion is increased by two. Thus a battalion of ten companies might send in all twenty-two men—i.e., two per company as at present and two extra men. Also it will be noticed that the entrance-fee is in this, as in all other cases, increased so as to include the charge for two sighting shots at each range. Competitors have, as was announced some time ago, to bring their own Government or stamped long Enfields, the War-Office having no muzzle-loaders to give or lend. The condition as to ammunition is, as regards both the first and second stages of this prize, and in many other cases, rewritten, to preclude if possible any unfair dealing on the part of a competitor. It is now distinctly stated that where the ammunition is to be that issued on the ground, it must "in no way be tampered with."

The Prince of Wales' Prize remains as it was, and the prizes in the St. George's Challenge Competition are as in 1868. The winners of the first ten prizes inclusive will each receive, in addition to his money, a miniature "jewel." The badges—to the design of which exception has, it may be remembered, been taken—are to be much improved in form. The number of shots in the first stage of this competition is reduced from seven to five. The entrance fee will be ten shillings and six pence instead of ten shillings.

We are once more to have at Wimbledon the contest for the International Challenge Trophy between English, Scotch and Irish Volunteers, with Enfield rifles. The winning twenty, of course, holds the "Trophy;" the highest scorer, to whatever team he may belong, holds for a year a valuable Challenge Cup, given by the Gunmakers' Company, and also receives £10. The highest scorer in the winning twenty receives a prize of £10.

The competitors for the Irish Challenge Trophy, the Oxford and Cambridge Match, and the China Challenge Cup, require no notice; and then we come to what used to be the "Bass" Prize, but which is now called the Enfield Nursery, Mr. Bass' Prize being given to breechloaders. The Enfield Nursery Prize consists of twenty prizes divided into one of £10, one of £7, one of £6, four of £5, five of £4, and seven of £3. The entrance fee is raised from 5 shillings to 6 shillings. The competition is restricted, as Bass was, to efficient Volunteers who have never won a prize at Wimbledon or at any County Association meeting. Noting that the Carbine Prizes are done away with, and that the remaining Volunteer competitions—viz., the Martin's Cup for marksmen, the Belgian Cup for volley-firing, and the Consolation Prizes—remain as they were, we come to the Albert, the conditions for which, as we have stated, have undergone considerable modification. In the first place, the value is reduced from £670 to £598, the value of the prizes in the first stage being £498, as against £520 last year. The so-called Range Prizes are done away with, and in the first stage prizes are all given for aggregate scores at three ranges—200, 600 and 800 yards—there being no 500 yard shooting. The prizes vary from one of £40 to ten of £5 each. The entrance fee is £3 3s. In the second stage, instead of three ranges

with seven shots at each, there is to be only one range of 1,000 yards with fifteen shots.

The Alexandra and the Windmill undergo no change; but when we come to the Association Cups, we find that, both for any rifle or Enfield "Ladies," being members of the N.R.A., are entitled to a nomination. The nominees must be members of the N.R.A." We believe, however, that with this indulgence will be coupled a condition that a member competing both as a lady's nominee and in his right must not fire his two sets of shots without a certain interval of time, to be specified, having elapsed between them. In other words, precautions will be taken against the now rule operating to give any competitor the chance of a whole row of sighting shots before really entering the lists.

Any Rifle Nursery Prize has lost its second stage, it being, we imagine, thought right to assimilate it in all respects to the analogous prize for Enfields. Passing over the Ladies' Prizes as requiring no notice, and observing that the "Army Prizes," are now the "Army and Navy Prizes," and that the restriction to marksmen is withdrawn, we come to the Cartons, in which most important alterations have been made. Formerly, it will be remembered, by far the largest amount of money was given to the "most central shots," the "greatest number of cartons," which really implies the best shooting coming off a bad second. This is to be entirely altered. £100 is to be added to the prizes of each rifle, and the prizes will be redistributed so as to give the larger share to the greatest number of cartons. A minimum will, however, be fixed as to the number of cartons, to insure no prize being taken without a really good score.

The distribution of the prize money in the breechloading Competitions is still, we observe, not yet fully settled, but the aggregate amount is increased from £100 to £330, Mr. Bass' Prize being transferred to this competition.

The rest of the prizes call for little remark. In the Public Schools competition, the triggers are to be of a 6 lbs. pull, and in the Winners' Prize (the Peek and the Dudley), the absolute definition of a qualifying minimum at the lower ranges is withdrawn, the matter being left in the hands of the executive to fix a minimum if necessary. The conditions of the Rifle Club Match may probably have to be reconsidered.

The special Army Prize of £100, given by an officer, will this year be competed for, we believe, by rapid firing by each *file* of the detachments sent up for the Army and Navy Prizes.

THE INFANTRY SHAKO.

The *Post* says that the Duke of Cambridge, Honorary Colonel, has it in contemplation to recommend that a small black horsehair plume be substituted on the shako of officers and men, in place of the round black ball now in use. The Rifle Brigade and rifle regiments of militia will also wear the black plume. Moreover, the mounted officers of infantry are to have a gold cord with acorns attached to their shakos, which will hoop to a loop, or pass round the neck, so as to prevent the shako being blown off in windy weather, which is now so frequently the case; or, what is worse, to prevent an officer holding his shako on with his drawn sword. The rifle regiments are to have a black cord instead of gold.

The Cunard steamer *China*, in her last trip from Liverpool to Boston, made the passage in seven days, twenty-two and a half hours; the quickest time on record.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

As the face of the heavens in these islands of ours is so unstable and deceitful in its aspect, that prophecies drawn from it about the weather proverbially fail, so the appearance of the political horizon which separates our country from America, has, since the close of the great internecine struggle in the New World, been so changeable and unsettled, that it has been almost impossible to augur from it with any certainty the future relations in which the two nations are likely to stand to each other.

If for one moment a few gleams of light athwart the sky overhead have led us to suppose that fine weather was at hand; in another, lurid banks of cloud have suddenly arisen, and given every indication of a coming storm. Of so fitful and uncertain, of so unsatisfactory and contradictory a character, has been (to drop metaphor) the political intercourse between the two countries.

We confess that we cannot look back with any feelings of pride or complacency to the part our Government has played throughout the period in question. Whether the Conservative or the Reform party have been in power, it appears to us that our negotiations with America have been alike conducted in anything but a dignified or an imposing manner. Forced back from one position to another, we have yielded, and yielded too, in each instance, with a bad grace. No glosses can hide, no subterfuges alter this fact. And the worst of it is, that as each concession has been successively wrung from us, our adversaries have advanced another step in their position. The evidence we have afforded of our willingness to make any sacrifices to obtain their good will, seeming only to have incited them the more obstinately to withhold it. For how stands the matter now, after all we have done—we had almost written—suffered? The Senate has unanimously rejected Mr. Reverdy Johnson's settlement of the Alabama claims, and Mr. Motley, the now Minister to this country, comes to us laden with instructions to make fresh demands—demands which, if report speaks truly, it will be impossible to accede to without absolute humiliation.

The blessings of peace can hardly be over-estimated, and all our endeavours, no doubt, have been exerted with a view to retain them, but the question arises, whether the method we employ to this end is a right one, and the best at all events, that under the circumstances we could pursue. As far as we know, our efforts in this direction appear, after all, only likely to stave off the evil day, and however desirable such a summation may be, the delay can of course be purchased at too high a price. Nor is it altogether improbable that a firmer and less vacillating attitude on our part from the beginning, might have been on the whole better calculated to achieve the desired result, since such would have afforded less encouragement for encroachment and less temptation for attack. In making these remarks we believe we speak the feelings of a vast majority of our countrymen.

A review of our past policy, however, would be practically unprofitable, unless a consideration of its bygone errors led us to avoid them for the future. We trust, therefore, that the experience we have now gained of the utter futility of endeavoring to improve the accord which exists between ourselves and our transatlantic brethren, by the exhibition of an undue readiness, to make all and every concession demanded of

us, will cease, and that by inaugurating a line of action more in accordance with the instincts of our race and their own, we shall succeed at all events in securing their respect, after which, we shall no doubt find less difficulty in cultivating their esteem. In other words, there must be an end of concessions to America, an end to humouring, an end to all attempts to keep peace between the two countries, except by so acting as to allow the Americans to realise the fact that nation for nation we are, and shall probably for generations continue to be, their masters—that is the word, their masters—their masters in war, their masters in real progress, their masters in husbanding the results of the past.

The citizens of the United States, think what their shallow demagogues may, will not remain united. The only means whereby they will for any period, even in the present, remain united, is by a foreign war, and that again will be the only means of hastening their disunion.

The President, and those of his compatriots who have tasted blood, think otherwise, and fancy they have only to await a declaration of war to over-run Canada, and consolidate the Union by the incorporation of the Dominion; but they are mistaken, they will never incorporate the Dominion. Canada, in its good time, will more probably conquer and annex such portions of the present Union as well, by such annexation, conduce to the consolidation of Canada. But that is not in the immediate future, and we do not credit American statesmen with the modest acumen of seeing it in the distant future; otherwise there might be some statesmanship in forcing a struggle whilst Canada was supposed to be at the mercy of her unweildy, rough, and half-blind neighbour.

For the present we may say that the conceited blindness of the Americans prevent them from realising the strength of Canada. There is no negro population there, nor will there be south of the Lakes, that unanimity of feeling and commercial interest among the northern Shoddy traders which enabled them in the Civil War to trample out whatever elements of chivalry and nobility the old Union ever aspired to possess.

As to ourselves, we fear too much for Canada. Let us put more confidence in our North American fellow-subjects. They will bear their part, and nobly, in any war; for they know that *for us* Canada is no patrimony. Both of the two great parties in England are agreed as to the advisability of looking on Canada as an independent empire of the future, and both are in favour of abandoning our military hold of the Dominion. The sentiment may be different in degree in Whig and Tory, but it is the same not only in the desire to see Canada free and strong, but in the determination to exert the whole force of the British nation in her defence.

It is time we should both feel strongly and speak plainly in this sense. Away with the twaddle about kith and kin. Our American kin seek to place their knuckles at our throat; but they have not the power to keep them there. If it must be, we will fight them; and to a certainty we shall thrash them.

It is stated that, in his interview with Lord Richard Grosvenor on the subject of a tunnel between Dover and Calais, the Emperor Napoleon spoke of the project as encompassed with difficulties, but he laughed outright at M. Boutet's idea of a bridge across the Channel.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE CRIMEA.

We extract the following from Dr. Russell's letter to the *London Times*:

THE FIELD OF ALMA.

"From the Monumental Chapel the Royal party went to the Great Cemetery. The bust of Gortschakoff himself—a very excellent likeness—placed under a marble canopy, attracted most attention. The veteran died at Warsaw, but in compliance with his wishes his remains were carried hither and repose amid those of his faithful soldiery. He looks, as it were on the scene of his greatest exploit, for beneath is the spot where the bridge spanned the roadstead, and here, having covered his retreat by tremendous explosions, he led his army across by the light of a burning city, and left us piles of ruins on which to celebrate our victory. In the Cemetery itself there is great order and neatness. Trees are planted, and give sure promise of thriving, by the paths which are lined by vaults, each containing 40, 60, or 80 men, and marked with a cenotaph: officers are favoured by separate tombs, as if their rank followed them to the grave. The gentle Princess, very probably, as she looked at all this, and heard how such an one led such a sortie, and how many fell—a regiment, the name of which I could not decipher, is noted as having lost 4,716 rank and file—felt like "little Wilhelmine" in Southey's ballad. He was curious to watch the crowd of Russians outside the Cemetery and try to make out what they thought; but theories differed so that point, though there could be no doubt that in garb, and countenance, and dwellings, the people, men and women, were poor and miserable enough. We had an escort of Tartar cavalry, very irregular and unarmed, who rode by the side of the carriages and kicked up a thick dust as the cortege left the Cemetery and whirled at a tremendous rate over the hill to the right of the North or Star Fort. This fort seems now in good order. The Prince and Princess, General de Kotzebue, and Sir A. Buchanan occupied one carriage with another of the party to explain the English view of the position, for the General did not come to the Crimea till March, 1855. The rest of the suite and several Russian officers followed, and the horses flew over the hard ground at 14 miles an hour at times, so that we soon plunged down into the valley of the Belbek. By the way the Prince's attention was called to the remains of the earthwork commanding the beach at the mouth of the river which a recent writer affirms to have frightened the whole French army, and determined the Allies to undertake the flank march—the march proposed by Sir John Burgoyne three days before the Allies saw the Belbek at all; and the spot or whereabouts of the reconnaissance made before that measure was carried out was also pointed out to him and the Princess. The valley of the Katcha has never recovered the war. We came to it in a few minutes, apparently, and at the village of Mamishai a knot of Tartars were waiting with an offering of bread and salt, who received the Royal visitors as they halted with loud cheers. The remains of General Bibikoff's villa are now converted into a farm-house, and all the pretty places which lined the banks between Mamishai and Eskel are gone, but the vineyards have not been quite obliterated. It was difficult to believe that the bare hillock, ground which here and there only is covered with scrub was the scene of the flank march, where an army was steered by cor-

pass through dense foliage; but the demands of the siege for gabions and fuel exhausted the very roots of the trees. The day was rather cold, and there was a very strong wind, which caused some inconvenience as the *cortège* flow over the steppe-like ground which extends from the Katelia to the Alma. I looked in vain for the White Telegraph Tower, which formed so remarkable a point on the ridge over-sea, and on which the French had left a record of their victory. It has been thrown down. At last, after a drive of about an hour and a half from the north side, we dipped into the track which leads from the plateau down towards the river, passing through the position of the Minsk and Wolinski Regiments (where they were as Pennefather's Brigade of De Lacy Evans' Division was struggling in very broken order up the slope), and having the 18-gun *épaulement* on our right and Lord Raglan's knoll on our left. Almost on the spot where Lord Raglan's tent was pitched on the evening of the battle the carriages halted among a great gathering of horses, of Tartars from the villages, of Germans and Russians, and the gentlemen of the party proceeded to move in order to view the battle field. There was a warm and eager reception given to the strangers, who speedily galloped over the ground to the *épaulement*, in front of which is a shabby monument to the officers who fell before those deadly guns. The Prince, dismounting, examined the position with interest, and inspected the names on the memorial stone, and Captain Skariatine pointed out to his Royal Highness the position of the Russian corps, and related how he and his army on the heights saw the Allies advancing in magnificent array, but very slowly as it seemed, from their bivouac on the Alma, and how his Marine, who did not fire a shot, and were in the rear of the *épaulement*, nevertheless lost nearly 50 men from the long ranging rifle bullets of the British regiments. The field is unchanged: every embrasure cut in the *épaulement* can be traced, and the traverses can be counted. The bridge over the river is very much as it was, and in September next it is probable there will be vineyards full of grapes, as before; but of those who clambered up that gently murderous slope, and who joined in the wild cry of victory and in the cheers which rose from the bridge beyond as the Guards throw up their bearskins around Lord Raglan, how many have gone to join their comrades who then were stretched lifeless below them! Well might the Prince of Wales ask, "Why did you advance straight against the Russian guns?" Nearly a thousand men of the gallant Light Division, which drew the teeth of the Russian batteries, and forced them to withdraw their pieces, leaving to the Guards a comparatively easy task, might have liked to hear the answer. We saw where Gortschakoff's tent stood, where Menschikoff's headquarters were, and then, mounting once more, left the Princess and Mrs. Gray, who had come up in a pony carriage, and crossing over the bridge and by the ford, rode rapidly through Bourborik, saw where the Second Division was divided by the flames, where Lord Raglan crossed with his staff, where Prince Napoleon's division forded the stream and was held in check by the gathering masses above them, and looked away to the right, towards the ford at the mouth of the river, beneath the crag-like and precipitous banks where Bosquet, covered by the fire of the fleet, passed his corps across, and, climbing like ants, and spoking up his guns, turned the Russian left. There was no time to go so far, but the Prince could judge how

it was that the army was delayed while we were carrying our wounded and sick for more than four miles to the seaside during two days, during which time Menschikoff had time to block up the roadstead by his energetic measure of sinking the fleet, and to save his army by the flank march to Bakshiserai. The party returned to Tashavilay, near Bourborik, and in a large and comfortable farm-house in a court, which looked to me very like that near which our great field hospital was established, found a lunch prepared by the Russians. A crowd of people witnessed the arrival, and, as at Bourborik, bread and salt were offered and accepted, and a loud cheer greeted the Prince and Princess.

There was no time to visit the Kamschatka Redoubt (Mamelon), or the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and, indeed, the view we had of the Malakoff as it now appears could give little notion of the formidable nature of the tremendous earthworks or of the external aspect of the great mound from which, volcano like, smoke, fire, and projectiles had been vomited over the plain from month to month—as Sir John Burgoyne said, from the first day, 'the key of the position,' which we had at one time in our breeches pocket and would not take out. The party next passed down the steep descent to the Dockyard-wall, which still stands as we left it—a riddled screen of white stone, and as we rode in and looked at the gulfs filled with rubbish and masonry in heaps, which are all that remain of docks and basins, the old General could not help observing that the destruction of these great works was 'an act which could not be qualified otherwise than as one of barbarism.' The forges and workshops of the Russian Steam Navigation Company down below were at work, and gave some life to the place, over which otherwise 'the abomination of desolation' might have been written everywhere. The *Psycho* in the harbour, the *Tiger* near at hand, and a small steamer and two sailing ships alongside the quay, represented the fleet and commerce of the port. Dockyards and barracks and hospital all ruin! ruin! ruin! It was with the impressions excited by such a spectacle in us that we rode round to the front of the Marine Barrack to see the colossal statue placed on a granite pedestal which now forms so prominent a feature in the landscape. That rough, vigorous, and sagacious-looking head and powerful form, which the designer has rendered so well in bronze, represent on a gigantic scale the Dazareff who is venerated by Russian sailors as the father of the Black Sea fleet, once so formidable. He stands looking out on the waters of the deserted roads, beneath which are rotting away the results of his energetic conception, for several ships, I am assured, still remain below, and are now so decayed that they cannot be removed. He died before the war, and those who know him say he never would have survived the catastrophe of his fleet. Admirals and ships alike are gone—Korniloff, Istomine, Nachimoff. The veteran who has a sinecure now as Commandant of the port—Kirlinski—retains a memento of his gallant services in the form of a terrible wound in his skull. The object of the Allies has been accomplished so far as the destruction of the Black Sea Fleet and the great arsenal on which it depended is concerned, and Turkey may breathe freely through the open Rospchorus, which was once but a water way to her very heart; and no one who sees Sebastopol can deny that Russia has accepted the situation there most fully, and has in the most honourable manner adhered to her treaty stipulations.

CONVERSAZIONE OF THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

The conversazione given in the Normal School buildings in aid of the band fund of that corps was a great success in every sense. Pecuniarily it was such as to leave no doubt that the band fund was greatly benefitted by the patronage which the affair received. As for the means of amusement provided, the promoters of the entertainment are to be congratulated upon the satisfaction expressed by all present last night with the whole of the arrangements. In addition to the entertainments proper, the many attractions of the building in which it was held were to be viewed by the audience. The magnificent museum of paintings and statuary was thrown open. By eight o'clock the scene inside of the theatre of the building, was one of great brilliancy. General Stisted, and a great many of the officers belonging to the garrison, were present. The business of the evening was commenced by Dr. Ryerson, who addressed the audience in a strain suitable to the occasion. Mr. Damporeau was then called upon for a recitation, in the rendering of which, he not only did justice to himself, but also gave his audience complete satisfaction. A solo on the piano by Miss Cosens was followed by the reading of a selection by Mr. Ince. Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. Davies, Mr. Glackmeyer and Mr. May followed with solos. The other musical contributors were Mrs. Sutherland Taylor, Col. Hassard, R. E., Mr. Nelson, Mr. Morgan, and chorusses from the band. Mrs. S. Taylor and Miss Cosens gave a beautiful duet on two pianos, playing in remarkably good time and manipulating the keys of the instruments with considerable ability. Their performance was loudly *encorçé* and had to be repeated. An address by Dr. McColl, one by Dr. Wilson, and a recitation by Mr. L. Gordon, concluded a programme which was only got through with about midnight. During the evening, Profs. Croft and May exhibited a series of chemical experiments; while Mrs. Bovell and Thorburn's microscopes attracted a considerable amount of attention. —*Globe*.

In the *Illustrated London News* of the 8th of May is a drawing of the Prize Cup for the Dominion National Rifle Association of Canada; and of the monument erected to the memory of Lieutenant Baines, at Quebec.

It is said that recent secret negotiations with the British Government and other European Governments have revealed to the Emperor Napoleon the fact that Belgium cannot be annexed to France without a general war.

A recent order from head quarters directs that the men of the 13th Hussars and from field batteries of Royal Artillery now under orders for England who are within one year of completing their first term of service and will not reengage may at once take their discharges if they intend to remain in Canada.

On arriving in England from Halifax by the *Crocodile* the 30th Regt. will proceed to relieve the 72nd Highlanders in Limerick.

Army and Navy Gazette says that Major General Stisted now in command in Ontario will be offered the command of the troops in China and Japan.

The word "troop" is no longer to be known in the organization of the British cavalry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Can you inform me if the military boards which used to be convened for the examination of Volunteer officers have been permanently discontinued; and if not, when they are likely to sit again. If I remember rightly they were held every three months, up to April, 1868, and I do not know of one since.

I was gazetted (provisionally) nearly 12 months ago, and was then prepared to undergo the examination for a second class certificate, but have had no chance up to the present time, and the consequence is that I am outranked by other officers, holding M. S. certificates, who have been appointed long since I was. Now I cannot afford the time necessary to attend the Military School, and, therefore, if a certificate is to be obtained in no other way, I may as well give up at once; I have no doubt that other officers are placed in the same position as myself.

If you can throw any light on the subject, please do so and oblige

Yours truly,

LIEUTENANT.

[As there were no applications for examination before a Board there was no order for its assembling, but we are led to believe that there will appear in General Orders, perhaps this week, an order for the assembling of boards for the purpose desired by our correspondent.—Ed. V. R.]

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Your correspondent, imbued with his usual erratic spirit, wandered off to Hamilton on Monday morning to see how the residents of the "Ambitious City" celebrated the day. The weather being fine the cars and steamboats were crowded with pleasure seekers to see the Review, German Carnival, Horticultural Exhibition, &c. In accordance with time honored custom the gallant 13th, under Col. Skinner, paraded 300 strong, and fired the customary *feu de joie* at noon. The firing was not quite what I had anticipated, although not badly done, but the few manœuvres gone through were very credible indeed, and every man was dressed with a neatness seldom seen in a Volunteer regiment. The German Festival was a miserable affair, which I have often seen excelled by village *Caletumpians*. In order to have somewhat to make the day memorable your correspondent and a friend returned on foot by road to Toronto—46 miles—and reminded the various settlers along the road that loyal citizens were afloat by singing a stave of the National Anthem, and firing off a rocket before their houses. The trip took from 8 p.m. to 9 a.m., and I don't think will be repeated.

The H Battery of Artillery is leaving by

detachments, and being replaced by a battery from Montreal.

Programmes of the Provincial Match are printed and will be circulated so soon as answers respecting railway fares are received from the several managers. Wind screens are allowed and camp accommodation provided—every Volunteer bringing his own blankets. All the matches but three are restricted to residents of Ontario. In anticipation of this match the "Common" is now the favorite resort of Volunteers. In the return match between Smokers vs. Non-Smokers of the Rifle Club the latter were again victorious for the fourth time, by 91 points. Smoking evidently is no assistance to say the least.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The good people of Perth having decided to celebrate the fiftieth Birth Day of our most gracious sovereign Queen Victoria in a right loyal manner, they extended invitations to a large number of Volunteer Companies, including the three here, and as the Volunteers as well as citizens turned out strong, your correspondent could not resist the current towards the B. & O. Railway depot, where at 6.45 a. m., the several Companies had assembled, as follows: Brockville & Ottawa Railway Gov. Art. Capt. Worsley, with 6-pounder gun and gunners under command of Lieut. Lowe. No. 1 Co. 41st Batt. Capt. Coll, No. 2 Co. 42nd Batt. Lieut. Wilkinson. I also noticed the following staff and field officers with their horses, viz: Lt. Col. Atcherley, D.A.G., Lt. Col. Jackson, B.M., Lt. Col. Buell, 42nd Batt., Majors Rivers and Abbott, retired list,—Dr. Sparham, 41st Batt. Ensign Steale, Acting Adjutant 42nd Batt. The gun was properly packed on the platform car, and the whole embarked ready for starting at 7 a. m. The train proceeded rapidly on, adding large numbers to our living freight at all the way stations, at Smith's Falls we joined the train from the north with the following Cos.: No. 5, 41st Batt. Carleton Place, Capt. Brown; No. 6, 41st Batt. Pakenham, Capt. O'Neil; No. 1, 42nd Batt. Almonte, Capt. McDougall, with Major Gemmill and Dr. Mostyn, surgeon; No. 4, 42nd Batt., Fitzroy, Capt. Fraser. The trains being united we proceeded rapidly to Perth, where we were received by Mr. Shaw, the Mayor and Members of the Town Council. Major Scott, Lieut. Matheson with the Perth Infantry, Firemen and citizens. Two 3-pounder guns firing a welcome salute from the Town Hall. The following extract from the Carleton Place *Herald*, does better justice to the subject, than your correspondent can hope to, consequently I will only trouble you with the distribution on the field. The eight companies already named were drawn up at open order, with the Gun and Artillery on the right. At 11.30 Lt. Col. Atcherley, D. A. G., accompanied by Lt. Col. Jackson, B.M.

and Majors Abbott and Rivers, galloped rapidly on the ground. The Volunteers under command of Lt. Col. Buell presented arms. The bugles sounded the usual salute, after which the reviewing officer Col. Atcherley with his staff rode up and down the ranks. At 12 o'clock, the *Feu-de-joie* was fired, immediately after which, the field day commenced. The firing and movements of the gun were rapidly and well executed, and the continuous peals of musketry, showed the superiority of the Snider Rifle.

The excellent arrangements and management of the Railway officials, and the expeditious manner in which the Gunners disembarked and embarked the gun and horses deserve special mention. On parade eight mounted officers with splendid chargers. Total 370 officers and men, and the whole of the men conducted themselves in a most soldierlike manner.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN PERTH.

Monday last being the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, it was celebrated with great *éclat* in the county town of this county. An invitation having been extended to the Volunteers of this section to assemble in Perth, and Major Abbott, of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, having kindly consented to carry them over the road free, together with as many of their friends as wished to accompany them at one fare for the double journey, a large number availed themselves of the privilege. The train from the north received on board successively the Fitzroy, Pakenham, Almonte and Carleton Place Volunteer Companies, who at Smith's Falls were joined by the two Brockville Cos., and the B. & O. R. battery of Artillery, with their field gun. On arriving at Perth the Companies were met at the Station by the Perth Infantry and Firemen, and all marched to the Town Hall, in front of which the Volunteer Cos. were inspected by Lt. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major. They were then marched to a field at the south end of the town, where at 12 o'clock a *feu-de-joie* was fired, after which the troops marched past, and performed a number of evolutions very creditably, under the command of Lt. Col. Buell, 42nd Battalion. They then proceeded to the Drill Shed, where a bountiful and sumptuous repast had been prepared for them. After having regaled the inner man, R. Shaw, Esq., Mayor of Perth, who occupied the chair, supported on the right and left by Lt. Col. Atcherley, D.A.G., and Lt. Col. Jackson, proposed the following toasts:—

"The Queen—God Bless Her."

Band. "God save the Queen."

"The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family."

Band. "Red, White and Blue."

"The Governor General."

Band. "For he's a jolly good fellow."

"The Army, Navy and Volunteers."

Band. "British Grenadiers."

Responded to by Lt. Col. Atcherley, and more especially on behalf of the Volunteers by Lt. Col. Jackson.

"Our Guests," responded to by Lt. Col. Buell.

"The Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario," responded to by A. Code, Esq. M.P.P.

"The Brockville and Ottawa Railway," responded to by Major Abbott.

Lt. Col. Atcherley then proposed the health of the Mayor and Town Council of Perth, together with the Firemen and citizens who

had so magnificently entertained us: responded to by the Mayor.

A trial of the fire engines afterwards took place, and about half past five the Volunteers took their departure, highly pleased with the manner in which they had spent the day.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to the Perth committee for the perfection of their arrangements. The day was all that could be desired, and everything passed off with the utmost harmony. The spirit and enthusiasm displayed by the Volunteers showed that the old fire which animated them in 1866 still burns in their bosoms, and that if occasion requires, that they are as ready now as they were then, to defend their hearths and homes if need be, with their lives. We must not omit to state that excellent music was furnished during the day by the St. Patrick's Band of Perth, and the Carleton Place Band which is now attached to the 41st Battalion.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN MONTREAL.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Battery, R. A., H. M. 60th and 69th Regiments paraded on Logan's farm and fired a *feu de joie*. The Volunteer force did not turn out as has been usual on the advent of Her Majesty's birthday on account of the non-arrival of the new clothing. The 13th Hussars (dismounted) kept the ground. The day was remarkably fine, and a large assemblage of the citizens were present. The Veterinary Surgeon of the Artillery met with an accident by his horse falling with him, but not of a serious nature.

The display of the national colors on the public buildings and private dwellings were very great. Notre Dame and St. James streets were decorated; there were fireworks on the Champ de Mars, and an immense bonfire at night on Victoria Square. The nuisance of firecrackers was much abated this year by the vigilance of the police, and altogether the day passed off well.

The Montreal Fire Brigade, under their worthy chief, Captain Bertram, celebrated the natal day of Her Majesty by a ball and supper at the station on Craig street, conducted upon temperance principles. Harry Lewis, the champion rat catcher of the Dominion, donned his presentation belt, with rats around it made of solid silver, a forage cap with gold band, decorated in a similar manner, and was a conspicuous character at the reviews and in the city during the day.

DINNER OF THE NO. 1 TROOP OF VOL. HUSSARS OF MONTREAL AT GIANELLI'S COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

The above Troop of Cavalry noted for the high social feeling that has characterized them ever since their first formation, dined together on Monday evening, Capt. Muir commanding the troop, presiding and supported on his right and left, by Lieut. Featherstone and Cornet Lockerby. Among the guests were Major John Smith, Lt. Col. Lovelace, Captain and Paymaster Smith,

Lt. Col. Stovenson, Major Martin, Captain Robinson, Capt. McLaren and other officers of the Vol. Force. After dinner the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given by Capt. Muir, and duly responded to, he then called upon Sergeant Major Tees to perform a duty with which he had been entrusted, namely that of presenting Sergt. Ball of H. M. 13th Hussars the drill instructor of the Troop with a testimonial on his leaving with his regiment for England.

The Sergeant Major then placed in the hands of Sergeant Ball a very valuable gold watch and chain and said as follows:

"Sergeant Ball,—It is my pleasing duty as Sergeant Major of No. 1 Troop, on behalf of the officers, N. C. Officers and Troopers, to present you with this testimonial as a slight token of our appreciation of your valuable services as Drill Instructor for the past three years, and I assure you that your kind behaviour and deportment has won you the esteem of every member of this Troop. Its present efficiency is in a great measure owing to your untiring zeal and energy, and it is with feelings of deep regret that we part with you and the gallant members of your corps, and I hope it will always be our highest aim to copy their dashing and soldierlike bearing.

We cannot allow you to leave our city, without expressing our best wishes for yourself, Mrs. Ball and family and when you look upon the face of this watch, reminding you that time is fast passing, be assured that neither time or distance can efface the pleasing memory of your career with us. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without also expressing my personal obligations to you, and many members of your corps for the great courtesy and kindness with which I have ever been treated.

Sergeant Brill in reply, expressed the gratification he felt in being the recipient of so handsome a gift as that just bestowed on him. He had ever been treated by the officers, N. C. officers and men of No. 1 Troop with marked kindness and respect, and although he had had the honor and pleasure to be associated with the Troop as its drill instructor, he had never anticipated the realization of such extreme kindness as he had experienced at their hands this night. He accepted the testimonial as an evidence of their good wishes, and would never part with it, but hand it down as an heirloom to his children. Sergeant Ball again thanked the Troop for their present, and was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

During the evening there were a number of other toasts proposed, that of the newly appointed Adjutant General of Militia being responded to by an officer present in the highest terms of praise. The party broke up at twelve o'clock after having enjoyed an exceedingly pleasant evening. The dinner *à la Russe* was served in Gianelli's best style, such as the Cosmopolitan is noted for.

PRESENTATION.—No. 1 Company, 13th Battalion, gathered at the Drill Shed on the 18th inst., for a farewell interview with their old comrade, Color-Sergeant James M. Young, and to present that gentleman with a suitable memento to take with him to his new home in California. Colonel Skinner and other officers of the Battalion were present, and joined in the expression of good wishes for Mr. Young's future prosperity. The presentation was made by Sergeant Tiffany, on behalf of the Company, and was accompanied by the following address engrossed on parchment:

To Color-Sergeant JAMES M. YOUNG, No. 1 Company 13th Battalion, V. M. I.:

DEAR SIR: The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of No. 1 Company, 13th Battalion, V. M. I., having learned that it is your intention to leave Canada for the purpose of residing in the State of California, cannot permit you to depart without giving expression to the regret they feel at the consequent severance of your connection with Number One Company. During your period of service with the Company, now extending over a period of seven years, you have been a faithful, active and zealous member, and contributed in a material degree to the high position which the Company occupies in the Battalion. In leaving for the land of your adoption you carry with you the best wishes of your old comrades for your happiness and advancement. In bidding you adieu, they beg you to accept the accompany'g ring as a slight memento of their regard, sincerely hoping that you may long be spared to wear it, and that your connection with "Old Number One" may not be among the least of your reminiscences.

Signed on behalf of Number One Company.
Jno. Boice, Lieutenant.

Hamilton, Ont., May 18, 1869.

The ring was a beautiful signet, and bore the following inscription: "To Color-Serg't. J. M. Young, from No. 1 Co., 14th Batt., V. M. I.—*Hamilton Times*."

HORSES FOR PRINCE ARTHUR.—At the late sale of the horses of the 13th Hussars eight splendid animals were bought in for His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who will soon arrive at Montreal in order to join his regiment, the Rifle Brigade.—*Leader*.

Sir Francis Bond Head, formerly, Governor General of Canada, has sent a letter to the *Times*, enclosing his correspondence with Secretary Marcy, arising out of the Canadian Rebellion in 1837. Sir Francis, in his letter, argues that if the United States was in the wrong at that time, then England has claims for apology and compensation, though they have been long overlooked and forgotten. If the United States were right, it might submit to the good sense and good feeling of the Americans, the logical, moral, and political impossibility of now refusing a reply to the Queen's neutrality proclamation, similar to that which they gave themselves in 1837. He calls attention to the fact that England was the only country in Europe which pledged herself by proclamation to remain neutral in the late war, and concludes with a promise to reply, in a second letter, to Mr. Sumner's complaints of the assistance rendered by England to the Confederates. England was prepared to pay for the mistake in the case of the Alabama, on due arbitration. He considered that concession beyond a certain point would be a crime; but ended by declaring that he felt assured that war would never occur between England and America.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON
KERR, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly
in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
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, MAY 31, 1869.

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

FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

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

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

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

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

Challenge Match between Victorias, Ham-
ilton, and Montreal Club simultaneous at
both cities on the 5th June.

Peterboro Rifle Association Prize Meeting
commence on the 5th June at Ashburnham.

We learn from the Hamilton Times that
the Victoria Rifle Club of that city has de-
cided to accept the challenge of the Mont-
real Club for a match between six members
of each club, to be fired simultaneously at
Montreal and Hamilton on the 5th of June
next. Ranges, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards;
seven shots at each. The Victorias would
have preferred ten men aside, but the Mont-
realers were obliged to limit the number.
The Victorias were very successful last sea-
son, but, from this early beginning, it ap-
pears their prowess is not to remain un-
challenged.

A correspondent at Sault Ste. Marie writes
to inform us that on Saturday the 8th inst.
Capt. Wilson's Volunteer Company held a
rifle match at that place to compete for a
handsome silver challenge medal, presented
by J. M. Hamilton, Esq., Clerk of the Peace
for that district. The distance was 500
yards, five rounds, and resulted in favor of
Pte. Neil McKay. Accounts from that dis-
tant point assure us that the Sault Ste.
Marie Company will compare favorably with
any country company in Ontario.

OFTEN when looking back upon the his-
tory of our race, and observing the
gradual development of nationality and the
means by which Great Britain rose to be the
ruling power of the world, we are convinced
that it was not by granting concessions to
insolent foes, [or by a weak desire to pre-
serve peace that she attained that position.
French, Spanish, Dutch, Yankee, Russian,
and Chinese, with the host of barbarian na-
tions that dwell beyond the regions of civili-
zation, have all been successively taught
that Britain had an arm long enough to
reach the heart of their power, and a hand
strong enough to grasp and wring it. Re-
membering this we confess we were alter-
nately astonished and grieved by the vacil-
lating policy of Imperial statesmen in refer-
ence to the dispute with the United States
arising out of the circumstances of the late
war. With an overweening desire to main-
tain peace concession after concession was

granted to the rapacious politicians of a
rabid faction in the States, which was, for
the nonce, triumphant; but as each position
was successively surrendered that peace
might be preserved, the action was constru-
ed by American statesmen as a sign of
weakness or timidity, and operated as an
incentive to further demands. It is there-
fore a matter for little astonishment that
they should at last have reached the utmost
point of forbearance and the alternat whine
and bluster of the wordy war silenced by an
unmistakable voice declaring, "Thus far
and no farther."

We confess to entertaining a remote sort
of satisfaction at the result, as it will prove
to British statesmen the folly of a policy of
conciliation towards a nation ruled by a
fanatical faction that cannot understand and
consequently cannot appreciate a diplomacy
unactuated by bigotry and passion. Per-
haps the process of political fermentation
continually going on upon this continent
amongst a people allied by language and
race to England, has had, and continues to
have, considerable reactionary force upon
the mother land; indeed it may fairly be
presumed that American democracy has
sent on many waves across the Atlantic a
portion of that restless frothiness of thought
which distinguished the Republic. By this
only can we account for that strange admira-
tion for Americanism occasionally displayed
by a small portion of the British press. In
contradistinction to this we quote, in the
present issue, an article from the *Broad Ar-
row*; we give it entire as it displays, on the
part of the writer, a juster appreciation of
the people of the Dominion and of their
country than we usually find in our English
contemporaries, and take the present op-
portunity to thank our confreres for the un-
usually laudable manner in which he has ex-
pressed himself. Had the British press
spoken out at the beginning of this miser-
able squabble in the same style the affair
would have been settled long ago, England
would have been preserved from humili-
ation, and, perhaps, the inevitable dissolu-
tion of the Republic postponed for another
half century.

THE anniversary of Her Majesty's birth
day was celebrated throughout the Do-
minion in the usual patriotic manner. In
accordance with General Order issued some
time ago, the Volunteers in the various
cities, towns and villages assembled and
fired a *feu de joie* at noon, and the people,
as usual, enjoyed this grateful holiday. We
regret to notice that, owing to the restive-
ness of a young horse, one of the drivers of
the Ottawa Field Battery was injured, but it
is hoped the accident will not prove very seri-
ous. In many places the Volunteers turned
out in large numbers and displayed, as they
have ever done, an array of force and loy-
alty indicative of the spirit which has always
animated the yeomanry of Canada.

On another page of the present issue will be found the copy of a Memorial addressed to Sir G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, submitting a number of suggestions for the modification of the existing militia law. It was handed to us with the request that we would give it a place in our columns that the Force at large might have an opportunity of judging the merits of the proposed alterations. We are informed that the movement has the support of a large number of officers, several of whom are members of Parliament; and that the suggestions offered are of a nature to meet the difficulties which the memorialists believe are not obviated by the existing measure. We are pretty well acquainted with the wants and requirements of the Force, and from long connection with it are in a position to form a correct estimate of what would suit; but it must be borne in mind that, apart from the Volunteer element which has always been found ready to perform its part, despite the faults of legislation or the blundering of incompetent commanders, there are other considerations to be observed. The first of which is the absolute necessity of establishing a military system, which, while it will not weigh upon the industry of the nation, will furnish a guarantee for defence in case of invasion. Canada in the event of war will not, in the first instance, act the part of assailant, although it is more than probable she would learn to retaliate in the course of any struggle in which she may be involved. We confess we are not among those who believe war an unmitigated evil; it has ever been a necessity of national existence, and should be provided against the same as any other contingency, therefore a national military system, suited to the social condition, material resources and physical proportions of the country should be established, and, if wisely carried out, cannot but tend to make the country formidable to an attacking enemy. Whenever in past years the chances of war became imminent the spontaneous uprising of the Canadian people has given any number of Volunteers, ready and enthusiastic in defence of their threatened liberties. But there is, nevertheless, required a disciplined management of these forces, that life, the most precious of warlike material, be not uselessly squandered. Another thing to be borne in mind is that, in the changes incident to time and widely separated localities, it is necessary to legislate not for one particular class of people or section of country but for all, and in such a manner as to bring the whole as much in harmony with the general principle as possible. This, we have always believed, was the grand object of Sir George's Militia Act, and although a number of its details might be modified with advantage, especially to the Volunteers, it is on the whole erected upon a principle well nigh unassailable.

Concerning the alterations proposed in

the Memorial we will not at present argue; preferring to await the expression of the opinions of active members of the Force which its publication will probably elicit. Doubtless the Minister of Militia will give the suggestions of the memorialists careful and candid consideration, as nothing can be surer than his earnest desire to place the defences of this country in the best possible condition. We do not suppose however that any action will be taken on the matter during the present session, indeed we think it would be advisable to let the law as it exists, have a fair and complete trial. Another year will prove its adaptability, if it proves a failure, then those who oppose it will have sure ground to work upon, if the contrary be demonstrated, then cavil must cease and the law be allowed to work out the objects for which it was framed.

One important alteration in the Act, which the removal of the Imperial troops will necessitate, has not occurred to the memorialists, and that is the establishment of a small regular force. If our military school system is to be continued it is requisite that they be supplied with an efficient staff, such a staff should be selected from military men, not men who have merely "crammed" a certain amount of superficial military knowledge. The material is contained among the Volunteers for supplying all the staff necessary for the schools, all that is required is to embody it in a regular manner. Create a small regular force and from the members thereof, who will in a short time become real soldiers, men can be chosen who will be found every way qualified to take the places of the instructors from the regular regiments. For cavalry and artillery schools there are a large number of discharged non-commissioned officers in the country whose services could be easily secured, and who are fully competent to give all the instruction ordinarily required. We are convinced that before a very great while it will be found necessary to establish a regular Canadian army and navy, and the sooner the fact is realized and the proper steps taken for their efficient formation the better it will be for the country at large, and for the future peace and security of our frontiers. By withdrawing her soldiers from Canada Great Britain has hinted pretty plainly that we must undertake the greater share of the burthen of self defence, and we must prepare to govern ourselves accordingly.

It is a singular fact that at the very time when the English Parliament is engaged in an honest endeavour to settle all causes of discontent in Ireland that agrarian outrages should be on the increase, and that within a very short period the worst evils of a bygone time should be again made so fearfully apparent. We do not believe that even when the Irish Establishment is swept away that the cause of discontent will be reached, for

there seems to be some abiding political sore in the heart of the community which cannot well be got at by mere legislation. The disestablishment is a concession granted to the progress of the age, and when that will be accomplished the land tenure will be found a far more difficult and dangerous subject to settle. These, while they are steps in the right direction, will not pacify Ireland, the cause is a moral one and lies inherent in the people and their peculiar modes of thought and the embittered recollections of former wrongs. The following paragraph from an English paper is worthy of consideration as coming nearer the truth than much that has been "said and sung" on the same old question:—

"The *Globe* shrewdly observes that Fenianism in Ireland is democracy, plus Romanism. 'There is no power,' as the *Tablet* assures us 'that can for a moment dispute with the bishops and priests of Ireland the direction of the minus and hearts of the Irish Catholic people.' Democracy in England, when it has the boldness and candour to speak out as in *Reynold's Newspaper*, and other organs of the 'advanced Liberal' party, is Chartism plus sympathy with Fenianism. By that class of politicians, the agrarian war in Ireland is naturally contemplated with much satisfaction. 'Every click of the blunderbus,' every murder of a bailiff who is tumbled over by its shot, directed with 'determined, resolute, and unerring aim,' is viewed, not as a crime against society, but as 'a practical protest against the practices and proceedings of tyrant landlords.' 'The laws of nature are asserting their supremacy over the one-sided laws of man.' As for the 'rights of property,' when they clash with the 'laws of nature,' the former must give way. 'The right to live cannot be set on one side by all the Parliaments, all the crowned heads, or all the aristocracies in the world.'"

Here we have the key of the whole mystery and we are glad to see the British press is beginning to look upon Irish grievances in their true light. The wrongs of which we hear so much are not governmental or political so much as they are sectional and individual. It is indeed only the old, old story of landlord and tenant, and the British Parliament may legislate till the "crack of doom" on the sentimental bearings of the question at issue without arriving one whit nearer the solution. The antagonistic classes must be brought into harmony, and the people taught that their interests are identical before there will be much hope for the peace, contentment and prosperity of Ireland.

The disease which effects the people of Ireland, for there is no longer an Irish people, is chronic and hereditary and will exist until, like the Saxons, they are absorbed and lost in the amalgamation of races the distinctive traits of a partial nationality. In America two generations are sufficient to destroy all recollection and affection for mother lands, the reason is to be found in association of races and enlarged experience, and if the inhabitants of Ireland could only get an infusion of new blood it would make a great change among them. The experiment worked well in Ulster before and we have no doubt it would succeed if tried again.

MAJOR GEORGE SEALE of the 43rd Carleton Battalion was entertained, at the "Metropolitan" in this city by a number of gentlemen, at a dinner on Wednesday evening last, Lt. Col. Powell, Sheriff, in the chair having on his left Robert Lyon, Esq., M. P. P. for the same County, and on his right the guest of the evening. Among the party present were Mr. McDougall, M. P. for Three Rivers, Robert Skead, Esq., E. Griffin, Esq., R. W. Cruice, Esq., Alderman Mosgrove, Albert Prince, Esq., Capt. Corbett and several other well known visitors to, and residents in the Capital. After full justice had been done to the excellent repast prepared by Mr. O'Meara, the cloth was removed, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honored, after which the Chairman proposed in an eloquent and evidently heartfelt speech the health of Major Seale, which was enthusiastically drunk by the company. The guest of the night responded, modestly deprecating his own merits and thanking his friends for their expression of good-will towards him. The party separated shortly after midnight.

In leaving Ottawa Major Seale carries with him the heartfelt good wishes of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances gathered about him during his residence here by his own merits. In private life they have known him as generous, kindly and social in disposition, as a business man his career has been marked by discretion, probity and a careful study of the interests of those for whom he acted, while in a mere public capacity he is well known as one of those officers whose exertions have brought the magnificent Volunteer Infantry Battalion of Carleton to its present efficient state. We trust that in the new sphere in which Major Seale has cast his lot, he will meet with the same esteem that is felt for him here. We feel confident he will in all matters do his best to deserve it, and we trust successfully.

The Programme of the Dominion Rifle Association is published, with the List of Prizes, Rules, &c. The whole will be given in our next issue.

REVIEWS, &c.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for June, John Dougall & Son, Montreal. The present number contains some very interesting articles, original and selected.

"THE AUTUMN WREATH. A Poem," by Walter H. Dermot. Of the value of this venture into the realms of poetry the reader can judge by the following quotation:—

"And the flowers have come and faded,
And the birds have been and gone;
And the stream both chafed and chafless,
And a year began and done,
Have been since we two parted,
And to-day he should be here;
And I should be to listen
To his words then held so dear.
But lovers have been plenty
For me and for him too,—
And I, well, I'm still constant;
And he, he's proved untrue."

MEMORIAL.

TO THE HONOURABLE SIR G. E. CARTIER, THE MINISTER OF MILITIA OF CANADA:

The undersigned Field Officers, serving in the Volunteer Militia of Canada beg leave respectfully to submit:

1. That the state of the Active Force, as at present constituted, is not, in our opinion, such as to justify the belief, that, in the event of any of those emergencies arising, which would require a force to be called into the field, it would be found sufficient for the duty required of it, viz: to insure a reasonable, or successful defence.

The Volunteers, who alone have acquired any Military training, or experience in the field, do not now receive such encouragement as to insure their maintenance either in numbers or efficiency, the re-enrolment, recently effected, being chiefly due to the personal exertions of the officers,—the feeling among the men being strongly adverse to continued service under existing regulations.

The regular Militia, which in the event of the failure of the Volunteer Militia, is looked upon to take its place, has no organization; nor is there, in the opinion of your Memorialists, the means of making it effective apart from the Volunteers, at least in such time as to meet possible emergencies.

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

3. Your Memorialists respectfully submit, that by these means would be gained:

First.—The element of stability, contemplated by the organization of the Regular Militia.

Second.—That of simplicity, in having only one organization to deal with, and which would be capable of being extended so as to embrace the whole military resources of the country.

Third.—That with the existence of the power of drafting, in case of necessity, there would not be much difficulty in maintaining the force on almost a pure Volunteer basis.

Your Memorialists, with the view of carrying out these suggestions, and showing how easily they may be accomplished, beg to submit and recommend the following alterations in the existing law:—

1. The insertion of a new clause, declaring that hereafter; all existing Volunteer Corps, shall be the Regular Militia, retaining their present numbers and distinctions, and that any increase which may be required, shall be, by the formation of Regiments in Counties or Regimental Divisions where such do not now exist, and by the addition of second Battalions to existing Regiments as may be required.

Repeal 1st and 3rd. sub-section of Clause 6.
Repeal 5th Clause.
Repeal 9th Clause.
Amend 10th Clause—making 3 years service.

Repeal 21st Clause.
Repeal 21st Clause.
Repeal 2nd sub-section of 22nd Clause.
Repeal the 45th Clause.
Repeal 46th Clause, and insert in lieu thereof:

"That while on duty, or performing the annual drill, which shall be done in camp,

if possible, and in numbers not less than a Battalion of Infantry, a Battery of Artillery, a Troop of Cavalry, or otherwise as may be provided; the officers shall receive the same rates of pay as if on actual service, and the Non-Commissioned officers and men shall receive their rations in addition to the pay at present allowed by law, or an allowance of 25 Cents per man per day in lieu of rations. The Annual Drill to be not less than 8, nor more than 21 days in each year, and that in addition to the annual drill in Camp, every member of a Regular Corps shall perform 24 drills of two full hours each, at the Company or Battalion Head Quarters, during the evening or other most convenient time, and for which every non commissioned officer and man shall receive the sum of 25 cents for each drill."

In addition to the foregoing changes in the Militia Law, the undersigned Memorialists respectfully suggest the expediency of some inducement being given to the officers and men of the Active Force to retain them in the service, such as,

1st.—A contingent allowance, to Commanding Officers sufficient to cover their yearly Regimental Expenses for Postage, and Stationery, and their travelling expenses, when on Regimental duty, which they have at present to pay, from their own resources—as the allowance of \$3 per Company, for the year, for Postage and Stationery, is barely sufficient to meet the item of postage alone—stationery and travelling expenses being altogether unprovided for.

2nd.—A yearly allowance to efficient Regimental Bands.

3rd.—An allowance for Fuel and Lights at Head Quarters Drill Sheds.

4th.—The Contingent allowance to Captains of Companies, for care of Arms, &c, &c., to be slightly increased, and this sum, as well as the yearly allowance for Drill Instructors, only to be paid after the commanding officer has certified to the efficiency of the Company—this certificate to be sent to District Head Quarters previous to the Inspection by the District Staff Officer.

5th.—A grant, either in money or land, to efficient Volunteers, who after serving the prescribed period, shall enlist for and complete a second term of service, the bounty or reward being conditional upon the man receiving an honorable discharge.

6th.—Free transport and from Company Head Quarters to all Companies proceeding to Battalion Head Quarters, to perform the Annual Drill.

Your Memorialists beg to assure you that in submitting their views on the practical working of some of the clauses of the new Act, they are solely influenced by their desire to assist in your endeavour to organize the defences of the Dominion on a sound and practical basis, and by their wishes for the good of the service.

And, we remain, respectfully, your obedient servants.

THE 24TH IN KINGSTON.

At ten o'clock, the regulars and volunteers mustered at their different parades. The 14th P. W. O. Rifles paraded at the Drill Shed in full strength, and underwent inspection. With their unusually well-filled ranks and their new outfit, the P. W. O.'s appeared to better advantage than we have ever remembered them, on the memorable route to Cornwall in 1866 excepted, of course. About eleven o'clock the troops marched to Barriefield common, the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment headed by its splendid Band, and the P. W. O. Rifles, by

their well uniformed and rapidly improving Band. The latter played with new instruments purchased from Nordheimer, the quality of which were much admired. The troops on arriving occupied the enclosed ground, forming in line in the following order: Kingston Troop of Cavalry, Major Duff; Kingston Field Battery of Artillery, Major Drummond; Batteries Royal Artillery; Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Lt. Col. Hibbert; 14th P. W. O. Battalion, Lt. Col. Paton, the last named forming the left of the line. Lt. Col. Hibbert, Commandant, had command of the field; Lt. Col. Glanville, R. A., being in immediate command of the Artillery, another officer being in charge of the volunteers. On the staff also were the following volunteer officers: Lt. Col. Hamilton, Major Kirkpatrick, 47th Frontenac Battalion, and Major Phillips, District Quarter-Master. The 47th Frontenac did not turn out, the whole of the companies not being in an efficient state. At 12 o'clock, noon, the usual Royal Salute of 21 guns was fired from Fort Henry, and was immediately followed by a similar salute from the Volunteer Battery on the parade ground, the *feu-de-joie* of the infantry being delivered with excellent precision by the volunteers and military alike in the intervals succeeding the discharges of seven guns. The Bands played "God Save the Queen." After the firing the troops gave three rousing cheers and a tiger for Her Majesty. Then the troops were exercised for some time in deploying, changing front and skirmishing, also in independent firing, the rapid breech-loading Sniders keeping up a rattling fire constantly. The Brigade received the command to prepare for cavalry and formed squares, when the cavalry charged down impetuously, and only retired scattered and dismayed. The Field Battery moved over the field most actively, and officers and men showed the greatest efficiency in the handling of the heavy guns. About two o'clock the firing ceased, and the troops re-formed line and advanced, giving a general salute. Then the different corps moved off the field independently, followed by immense crowds of spectators, though almost an equal number had preceded them to avoid the usual rush and consequent delay and annoyance occurring at the Cataract Bridge. The Review was one of the most successful of all Reviews in Kingston, the attendance being very large, the weather fine, and the movements being executed with precision and neatness.—*Kingston Whig*.

RIFLE MATCH.

On Tuesday fortnight No. 1 Company, 14th Battalion, Capt. Matthews, held a very successful rifle match, of which the following is a summary:

No. 1 COMPANY, P. W. O. RIFLES.

Company's Prize, \$10—Ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards. 3 shots at each range. Won by Private A. Hora, 22 points.

2nd Match—Non-Commissioned Officers. Ranges, 200 and 400 yards. 3 shots at each range. 1st prize, Sergeant Smith, 17 points, \$3; 2nd, Corporal R. Bryant, 15 points, \$2; 3rd, \$1—a tie between Sergts. Saunders and Donnelly, the former winning.

3rd Match—for Privates only—Ranges, 200 and 400 yards. 3 shots at each range. 1st prize, Private Carmine, 14 points, \$4; 2nd, Private Hughes, 12 points, \$3; 3rd, Private Sadlery, 12 points, \$1.

4th Match—Open only to those who had not won any prizes in the preceding matches. Ranges, 100, 200 and 400 yards. 3 shots at

each range. 1st prize, Sergt. Donnelly, 27 points, \$2; 2nd, Corporal Mullen, 27 points, \$1; 3rd, Corp. Hora, 23 points, 75 cents; 5th, Corp. Rogers, 20 points, 25 cents.

Swoopstakes—Prize \$4—Ranges, 200 and 400 yards. 2 shots at each range. Won by Sergt. Saunders, scoring 11 points.

Wind very strong, blowing across the ranges.—*Kingston Whig*.

RIFLE MATCH

A rifle match under the auspices of the Victoria Rifle Club, was held at the club ranges Hamilton on the 24th inst., commencing at 6 a.m., and ending at about half-past eight. The conditions were: match open to all comers—Enfield Rifles Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards, 5 shots at each, 1 sighting shot. Entrance 25 cts.: 3 prizes. Twenty-four entries were made, and sides chosen by Capt. MacKelcan, Independent Infantry, and Quarter Master Mason, 13th Battalion, respectively. The Quarter Master's side winning by 33 points. The following is the total score:

	200	500	600	Tl
Qr Master Mason, 150	137	110	397	
Capt MacKelcan, 146	129	89	354	

The first prize was won by Quarter Master Mason, with a score of 45; the 2nd and 3rd being won by Sergt. Ashbury, and Private Adam respectively. The following is the score of those who made 30 points and upwards.

	200	500	600	Tl
Qr Mr Mason, 13th B	32332	33343	33241	45
Sergt. Ashbury do	32332	44343	30463	43
Pvt. Adam, do	23221	24443	22232	41
Capt. MacKelcan, I. F.	23332	23323	32333	40
Ald. G. Murison,	22232	23324	30433	39
Sergt. Brass, 13th Batt	32322	30323	43303	38
Pvt. English, do	22343	32433	32022	38
Ald. R. Chisholm,	32443	43223	30303	38
Eus'n Marsh, 13th Bat	24303	33334	22400	36
Pvt. D. Nicholson, do	22434	40332	33003	35
W. Farmer,	32223	24330	44200	34
Pvt. Sherman, 13th Batt	33333	03234	30300	33
Corpl Omand, do	33223	02024	21320	32
Ensign Little, do	22323	21334	20002	32
Sergt. Campbell, do	24223	33233	02300	30
Jos. Mason,	22242	03324	20004	30

—*Spectator*.

THE REVIEW AT TORONTO.

Ever since the Trent affair we have had a regiment of infantry and one or two batteries of artillery stationed in the garrison here. Still later we were favored with a regiment of cavalry—the gallant 13th Hussars, and these troops combined with our volunteers made rather a formidable and handsome display on a review day. There were six companies of the 29th regiment under command of Captain Lycott, and a battery of Royal Artillery under command of Capt. Gore. Lieut. Col. Farrington of the 29th regiment acted as Brigadier. The 10th Royals, under command of Lt. Col. Brunel, we were pleased to notice, mustered very strongly. There must have been over four hundred men in the ranks; and the Queen's Own, under command of Lieut. Col. Gillmor, were also tolerably numerous. Neither the Grand Trunk artillery nor the Toronto field battery were present. The latter mustered in their drill shed at the hour appointed by their officers, but as there has been some tardiness by the militia department in supplying them with uniforms they could not attend the review. This is

much to be regretted, as they are a fine body of men, well drilled, and belong to an arm of the service that must prove effective in times of disturbance.

About eleven o'clock the troops began to arrive on the field, headed by their respective bands, and after some manœuvring the brigade was formed into review order. On the right was the 29th regiment, next the 10th Royals and then the Queen's Own, flanked by half of the battery of Royal Artillery on the extreme right and left. Shortly before twelve o'clock Major General Stisted and staff entered the field. He was accompanied by Capt. Parsons, Brigade Major, Capt. Fryer, A.D.C. Lt. Col. G. L. Denison, Lt. Col. Durie, and Brigade Major Denison. He immediately rode along the line reviewing the men, after which the *feu de joie* was fired, the artillery commencing firing from both flanks at the same time, which was evidently a mistake, as the left flank should have waited until the right had finished. The firing by the regulars was as might be expected very good, but that by the volunteers was rather irregular. The firing being over the usual royal salute was given, the band playing "God Save the Queen," after which three rousing cheers were given for the Queen. Then the brigade was formed into a line of open columns, when it marched past in quick time, and again in contiguous columns. The marching was executed with marked precision by the 29th regiment, and the Queen's Own and 10th Royals did as well as upon former occasions. The artillery went past the third time ranked by threes on the trot and presented a splendid appearance. This ended the review when the troops were formed into close column and addressed by General Stisted, who said he was pleased to see the volunteers once more and an opportunity afforded him of bidding them farewell before he took his departure for China. He thanked them for the zeal and alacrity which they had at all times displayed in turning out at the bugle call. He assured them of the pleasure he experienced in witnessing their high state of proficiency, and added that the officer who was to succeed him was one who would not hesitate to lead them where the path of honor lay. In conclusion he expressed a wish that he could but take a battalion of Canadian volunteers with him to England to show the people of that country of what kind of stuff they were made. The troops then marched off the ground, headed by their respective bands playing lively airs, and followed by a large concourse of spectators.—*Leader*.

The way our troops are "civilizing off the face of the earth" the Alaska Indians, rather beat anything in our previous history. Both our army and navy have gone at them this time, and they have gloriously "destroyed various villages and stacked forts" of the ancient inhabitants,—of the poor little stumpy troglodytes who have owned the snow-clad region and lived on its fish ever since the days of Noah. We are told that in this case it was thought better to destroy the huts than to execute the people, as they place little value upon their lives, but will suffer dreadfully for want of shelter. This is altogether shocking. It is about time now for General Grant to do what he threatened some time ago,—withdraw our troops from Alaska altogether, if they cannot govern it without killing off the few icy-fingered Nakes who give life and diversity to its vast snow-covered solitudes.—*N. Y. Times*.

THE ART OF DINNER GIVING.

"A Most Reluctant Diner-Out" writes in the May number of the *Cornhill Magazine* a humorous account of his experiences as a guest at friends' tables.

"The other day," he says, "I dined with that most pleasant host, Mr. G., and his still more pleasant wife, Mrs. G. But it was a sad day for me. G. is a man who has been blessed, or the other thing, by great riches; and has a French cook. Some of this great artist's inventions made me very ill. Now I would apostrophize my friend G. in this way: "Do not think, when I refuse your invitations to dinner, that it is from my distaste for your society and that of Mrs. G., but I dread your French cook. That pleasant, rotund and accomplished foreigner—comely, too, with his white vestments and his white cap—presents to me the awful idea of Black Death. When that distinguished foreigner goes to revisit his dear Paris for three weeks (surely you, who are a kind-hearted man, allow him that holiday), I shall be delighted to dine with you and Mrs. G., and to banquet upon the inferior productions of some Betsy or Molly, who holds the undistinguished post of Kitchen-maid in your superb kitchen."

Suggestions are also made thus:

"One great point in dinner-giving is, that the hostess should know when to move after dinner. Most clever women stay too long. They delight in good talk, and in the good talk of clever men; but they forget that festivity, to be successful, should be rapid. Everything in this life is too long; and dinners, as well as church services, require to be greatly abridged. A great wit, of a former generation, once said to me, after we had been detained an unconscionable time by a very brilliant hostess not being willing to leave the dinner table, "There is no material difference, sir, among women, but this—but this—that one woman has the sense to leave the dinner table sooner than another. I trust, young man, that you will recollect this when you have to make the choice of a wife."

"Let it not be thought that in the endeavor to make the party-giving of mankind more simple, less formal, less expensive, and more measurable, we are aiming at a small matter. The greatest men—among them, Goethe and Sydney Smith (two people not much alike in other respects)—have laid down this grand maxim (I have not the words before me, but I remember the substance of the passages): that pleasure is an abiding thing—that man is permanently the better and happier for having, if only once in his life, enjoyed some innocent pleasure heartily.

These two remarkable men coincided in another view they took of human society. They had both seen and lived with the most intelligent people in their respective countries. They had lived with wits and scholars, and men of science, and great people; and they both said that the happiness of society consisted in bringing people together who had a mutual respect for one another, and who would be inclined to love one another. Now let dinner givers think of this great maxim, though it may appear to be a commonplace one. Your object should be—for fortune has blessed you with the means of doing it—to promote harmony and good fellowship in the world: to make men of different classes understand one another; and, in short, to blend society together in bonds of affection and respect.

I have hitherto spoken of this matter of entertainment, if not humorously, at any rate without great seriousness. But there

is a serious side to the matter. "plain living and high thinking" should be the main object to be aimed at; and you, who are rich and powerful, could do much to promote this. Remember that if there is any truth impressed upon us by the records of history, it is this; that great luxury generally precedes remarkable decadence in every nation—that is, in every nation that we know much about, the annals of which have been accurately recorded. It is for you to encourage simplicity in living; and you may be sure that this simplicity will coincide with that, which must be your great object, namely, to give the greatest pleasure by your entertainments."

MUSKETRY.

The Adjutant-General, Lord William Paulet, has promulgated the following in a general order:—

"The Secretary of State for War having been pleased, on the recommendation of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to approve of the grant of a money prize with a medal to the best shot of the army in each year, and also of the regimental rewards for good shooting being in future issued in lump sums instead of by daily payments; and his royal Highness being of opinion that, in view of the advantage thus held out to the troops, the standards of proficiency required in order to qualify for prizes ought to be raised, and that this can be attained with benefit to the public service, and without exacting from the soldiers more than they are quite capable of performing: It has been decided—1. To increase the number of points for passing from the third to the second class from 30 to 36. 2. To increase the number of points to be obtained in the first class, in order to become a 'marksman,' from 20 to 22 for the Enfield rifle, and from 30 to 33 points with the Whitworth. 3. To reduce the number of answers to be given in each judging distance practice from six to four, requiring eight instead of twelve answers in each period, but retaining the same number of points as at present for passing from the third into the second class, and requiring 10 points to be made in order to pass from the second into the first class. 4. To increase the number of points required to render a soldier eligible for reward as 'best shot of the battalion,' and 'best shot of the company,' from 20 to 22 with the Enfield, and from 30 to 33 with the Whitworth rifle."

These new rules are to be adopted for the present year's course. The order defining the amount and regulating the issue of the money prizes in lump sums will be promulgated by the War Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The volunteer review at Portsmouth passed off satisfactorily.

The 30th Regiment from Halifax, N. S., is to go to Waterford.

Prince Arthur lunched with the officers of the 39th Regiment at Fermoy.

The 47th foot will return from Barbadoes to England during the ensuing summer.

The Viceroy of Egypt spent £600,000 in his recent reception of the Prince of Wales.

The turret ship "Scorpion" has been commissioned, and is now on the Irish coast.

Admiral Milne has succeeded Lord Clarence Paget as commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet.

When the Prince of Wales left Constantinople he left £800 for distribution among the Sultan's servants.

It is stated that King Victor Emmanuel is in such a state that he cannot sit down for fear of an attack of apoplexy.

It is now stated authoritatively that Major General Whitfield will succeed to the command of troops in China and India.

When the Prince of Wales stopped on board the "Ariadne," the men saluted him with three such thundering cheers that some of the Turks were quite frightened, and started for the shore as fast as possible.

It appears, according to recent accounts, that the rebel natives in New Zealand have committed further outrages upon settlers, for which they have been severely punished. It has been resolved at a great meeting of the colonists to petition the Queen for aid.

The ex-Queen of Spain was present at the races in the Bois. Her ex-Majesty's flunkeys created great sensation. James Plush will be surprised to hear that the lackeys of the ex-Queen wear a large crown and *fleurs-de-lis* embroidered on the calves of their scarlet stockings.

Viscount Monck's able speech in the House of Lords on the Army has afforded great satisfaction in military circles. No doubt, now there exists too much of the element of volunteering in the recruiting of the Army, the present state of the case is nothing more nor less than the recruiting competing with money and the labour market.

The Earl of Radnor, who died in the early part of April, had been a member of the House of Commons continuously for twenty seven years before he succeeded to the title in 1828. His legislative service, therefore, extended over near sixty-eight years. He was born in 1779 and educated in France, where he was in boyhood presented to Louis XVI, and Marie Antoinette.

The young Emperor of China, being curious to judge for himself of the effect of opium, tried a pipe, and of course suffered severely. The Queen Mother (so says the story going the round of the Indian papers) made inquiries, and having found out that one of the chief eunuchs had supplied His Majesty with the opium, had the wretched servant beheaded, as an example to the rest of the household, and a fresh proclamation against the use of the drug was sent through the empire.

Whitsuntide will witness the assemblage of formidable fleet at Portland; as the *Agincourt*, *Black Prince*, *Valiant*, *Hector*, *Duncan*, *Donegal*, *Royal George*, *Trafalgar*, and *Mersey* will all be ready to leave that roadstead about the 14th of May, on a cruise which will last about a fortnight, and during which the Royal Naval Reserve will have an opportunity of proving that the oncomiums passed upon it by those who value the institution are not unmerited.

A dastardly attempt was made on the night of April 15th to upset the special train by which the King of Italy was travelling to Naples, but fortunately it was thwarted by the vigilance of one of the men employed on the line. A large quantity of stones had been piled up across the rails, within a tunnel through which the train had to pass, near the station of Foggia. The signalman stationed there discovered the plot, and stopped the train before it had reached the tunnel. After the obstruction had been removed the train proceeded on its way.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 21st May, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

RESERVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF BOTHWELL.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Ensign :

D. E. Desmond, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Ensign :

George M. Thompson, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Captain :

Captain John Herbert Johnson, from late 6th Non-Service Battalion, Kent.

To be Lieutenant :

Hugh Currie, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Joshua Cornwall, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Ensign :

John Bishop, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Captain :

J. Dawson, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

James O'Leary, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Arthur Rattran, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF SIMCOE.

No. 1 Company Division, (Town of Barrie.)

To be Captain :

Aaron Burnett, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

James C. Morrow, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

John Powell, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division, (All that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying north of the tenth side line, with the Town of Collingwood.)

To be Captain :

James Telfer, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Henry Trott, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

John Wright, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division, (All that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying South of the tenth side line.)

To be Captain :

Captain Francis Hewson, from late 6th Non-Service Battalion, Simcoe.

To be Lieutenant :

George C. McManus, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

George Leach, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, (Township of Sunnidale.)

To be Captain :

William Switzer, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Robert Paton, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Alexander Prontico, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division, (Township of Vespra.)

To be Captain :

Lieutenant George Sneath, from late 5th Non-Service Battalion, Simcoe.

To be Lieutenant :

Wellington Partridge, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

John McGowan, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division, (Township of Oro.)

To be Captain :

John Steel, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Allan Lloyd, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

William Drury, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division, (The Southern part of the Township of Orillia, with the Village of Orillia.)

To be Captain :

James Quinn, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Richard J. S. Drinkwater, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Samuel S. Robinson, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division, (Concessions 1 to 11 inclusive of the Township of Medonte.)

To be Captain :

William Noble Rutledge, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

William H Kent, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Michael Cavanagh, Gentleman.

No. 9 Company Division, (The Northern part of the Township of Orillia, and Concessions 12, 13 and 14 of the Township of Medonte.)

To be Captain :

Captain William Wilson, from late 1st Non-Service Battalion, Simcoe.

To be Lieutenant :

Joseph Kean, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Joseph H. Ryan, Gentleman.

No. 10 Company Division, (Townships of Tay and Matchedash.)

To be Captain :

Samuel Fraser, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

William Errington, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Michael Fraser, Gentleman.

No. 11 Company Division, (Township of Flos.)

To be Captain :

William Harvey, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Crawford Popplewell, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

James R. Carmichael, Gentleman.

No. 12 Company Division, (Township of Tiny, with the Village of Ponotanguisheno.)

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Henry H. Thompson, from late 1st Non-Service Battalion, Simcoe.

To be Lieutenant :

George Clark, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Zachariah Casselman, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF HASTINGS.

Erratum.—In the General Order of the 7th of May, 1869, under No. 4 Company Division, read: To be Lieutenant: "Solomon Johns, junior, Gentleman," instead of Solomon Johnson.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF MONTMORENCY.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Captain :

John O'Brien, Esquire, vice J. Boland, resigned.

No. 9 Company Division.

To be Captain :

Narcisse Caron, Esquire, vice Félix Caron, resigned.

To be Ensign :

Joseph Morel, left the limits.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF SHEFFORD.

Memo.—With reference to the General Order of the 2nd of April last, Nos. 7, 5 and 6th Company Divisions, should have been gazetted:—"No. 5 Company Division, (Township of North Ely); No. 6 Company Division, (Township of Roxton), and No. 7 Company Division, (Township of Milton.)"

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF HOUELAGA.

Erratum.—In the General Order of the 19th of February last, No. 2 Company Division read: "To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Joseph Greene, from the late 15th Battalion Montreal Sedentary Militia," instead of Ensign Joseph Brousseau, and "To be Ensign: Ensign Joseph Brousseau, from the late 15th Battalion Montreal Sedentary Militia," instead of Joseph Greene.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF RESTIGOUCHE.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Lieutenant Thomas Kerr, from the late Restigouche County Militia.

To be Ensign :

Ensign William Ferguson, from the late Restigouche County Militia.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Lieutenant Angus Fraser, from the late Restigouche County Militia.

To be Ensign :

Robert Dickie, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant Aretus W. Y. DesBrisay, from the late Restigouche County Militia.

To be Ensign:

William Fraser, Gentleman.

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

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 23th May, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Officers commanding Corps of Volunteers are directed to require all arms, accoutrements, great coats and other stores issued for the use of their Corps, to be kept in their respective armories, except when required by the men for purposes of drill, or for carrying into effect special orders of their commanding officers.

In cases outside of Cities when the death of a Captain commanding a Company of Volunteers is reported, the Brigade Major of the Division will proceed without delay to take over all public stores in charge, and will in the regular way to the next senior officer, or, if he deems it more expedient, to arrange for their safe keeping pending the appointment of another commanding officer.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

No. 2.

15th "Belleville" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:

Captain Smith Stephens, from No 3 Company, vice Lt. Colonel Sutherland, who is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Paymaster:

James Clement Holden, Esquire, vice Henderson, appointed Captain of No. 1 Company.

No. 1 Company.

To be Captain:

Captain Lawrence Henry Henderson, Paymaster, vice Holton, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Joremlah Thompson, Gentleman, vice Malloch, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant James Waters, vice Thompson, promoted.

No 3 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Uriah E. Thompson, vice Stephens, promoted.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Sergeant John Taylor, vice Thompson, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Corporal Frederic G. A. Henderson, M.S., vice Macoun, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major provisionally:

Captain. Frederick White, from No. 7 Company, vice Langmuir, left the limits.

No. 1 Company, Picton.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign James M. Clute, vice Platt.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Paymaster Sergeant Walter Ross, Jr., vice Clute, promoted.

No. 4 Company, Consequoi.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Samuel Weeks, M. S., vice Arthur, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant George Hays, vice Weeks, promoted.

No. 7 Company, Picton.

To be Captain provisionally:

Quarter Master Sergeant Early Wilkes Johnson, vice White promoted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Richard Foster, vice Merrill, left the limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant James Tennant, vice Foster, promoted.

No. 9 Company, Redversville.

To be Captain, provisionally.

Lieutenant Wm. Ryerson Dempsey, vice Wm. Anderson, who is allowed to retire retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign James W. Anderson, vice Dempsey, promoted.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Sergeant John R. Cunningham, vice Anderson, promoted.

26th "Middlesex," Battalion of Infantry.

Captain Charles A. O'Malley, of the late Wardsville Company, is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

Captain George H. Dartnell, M. S., of No. 4 Company, is promoted to the rank of Brevet Major.

*39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 3 Company, Port Rowan.*

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Christopher Wood, M. S., vice Ross, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John Jas. McDonald, vice Wood, promoted.

*40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry**No. 1 Company, Cobourg.*

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William Richardson, M. S., vice Floyd, left the limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

George Guillet, Gentleman, vice Richardson, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec Squadron of Cavalry.

Captain Jas. F. Turnbull of No. 2 Troop, is promoted to the rank of Brevet Major.

*8th Battalion "Stadacona" Rifles, Quebec.**No. 5 Company.*

Ensign G. H. Balfour, having obtained a 2nd Class Military School Certificate on the 23rd April last, is now confirmed in his rank from that date.

*21st Battalion "The Richelieu Light Infantry."**No. 5 Company, St. George and St. Sebastien.*

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Theosphore Larocque, Gentleman, vice Trudeau, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Quarter-Master:

Captain T. Amyrauld, M. S., from No. 1 Company, vice Seaton.

"The Chasseurs Canadiens," Montreal

For Lieutenant "Charles Christian" appointed by the General Order of the 14th instant, read "Charles Christin."

For Ensigns "Alphonse de Montenach" and "Henri d'Eschambault," appointed in the same General Order, read "Ensign Alphonse de Montenach II. d'Eschambault" only.

*Kamouraska Provisional Battalion.**No. 2 Company, Kamouraska.*

To be Captain:

Lieut. Arthur Michaud, M. S., vice Michaud, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Isaie Dessaint, M. S., vice Michaud, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Louis A. Langlois, Gentleman, M. S., vice Dessaint, promoted.

Fraserville Infantry Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Denis Hudson, M. S., vice E. Hudson, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Tancrede Gaudry, M. S., vice D. Hudson, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Alphonse Béchard, Gentleman, M. S., vice Gaudry, promoted.

Wotton Infantry Company.

Captain J. B. Richard and Lieutenant W. T. Stenton appointed to this Company by the General Order of the 5th March last, having held 2nd Class Military School Certificates at the time, are now confirmed in their ranks from that date.

St. Pie Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally, to date from 2nd April last:

Jean Morel, Gentleman, vice Lessard.

To be Ensign, provisionally to date from 2nd April last:

Mathias Lessard, Gentleman, vice Morel.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, Officers provisional, excepting those holding Military School Certificates, viz:

An Infantry Company at Nicolet, County of Nicolet.

To be Captain:

Charles H. Giroux, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

J. B. A. Rousseau, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

J. Ernest Duval, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Wolfestown, County of Wolfe.

- To be Captain: John Baron, Esquire.
- To be Lieutenant: Onezime Frochette, Gentleman.
- To be Ensign: John Ready, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at St. Eustache, County of Two Mountains.

- To be Captain: Alex. Vannier, Esquire, M. S.
- To be Lieutenant: Elio Gauthier, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at St. Placide, County of Two Mountains.

- To be Captain: Félix Routhier, Esquire, M. S.
- To be Lieutenant: David A. Aubry, Gentleman, M.S.
- To be Ensign: Bazile Bertrand, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at St. Benoit, County of Two Mountains.

- To be Captain: George L. Dumouchel, Esquire, M.S.
- To be Lieutenant: Thomas E. Inglis, Gentleman, M.S.
- To be Ensign: James O. Watts, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The formation of a Brigade of Garrison Artillery is hereby authorized, to be designated as the "New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery," and will be composed of the following Batteries, viz:

- No. 1 Battery..... St. John.
- No. 2 do Carleton.
- No. 3 do Portland.
- No. 4 do St. Andrews,
- No. 5 do Woodstock.
- No. 6 do St. George.
- No. 7 do Chatham.
- No. 8 do St. Stephen.
- No. 9 do St. George.
- No. 10 do St. John.

- To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Lieutenant-Colonel S. K. Foster.
- To be Majors: Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. J. Mellick, Major J. Mount
- To be Paymaster: Captain S. Kent Foster, Jr.
- To be Adjutant: Captain Jacob D. Underhill.
- To be Quartermaster: Qr. Master W. A. Lockhart.
- To be Surgeon: Surgeon John Berryman, M.D.

No. 3 Battery, St. Stephens.
To be Lieutenant, provisionally: William Vaughan, Gentleman, vice Stevens, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The St. John Engineer Company, gazetted by the General Order of the 30th ultimo, is to be designated as the "New Brunswick Engineers."

- St. John Battalion of Infantry.*
- To be Lieutenant-Colonel, provisionally: Major Charles Robert Ray, vice Lt. Col. Otty, appointed Brigade Major.
- To be Battalion Drill Instructor: Lieutenant Thomas McKenzie.
- To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Ensign John Nugent, vice McDonough, appointed Quarter-Master.
- To be Ensign: Arthur Wellesley Lovett, Gentleman, M. S., vice Nugent, promoted.

The Surgeon appointed to this Battalion, should be "S. Z. Earle," not "S. G. Earle," as was stated in the General Order of the 23rd ult.

Chatham Infantry Company.
To be Ensign, provisionally: James Paterson, Jr., Gentleman.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, Officers provisional, viz:

An Infantry Company at St. Mary's, County of York.

- To be Captain: Jeremiah Staples, Esquire.
- To be Lieutenant: William A. Barker, Gentleman.
- To be Ensign: Otis Staples, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Blissville, County of Sunbury.

- To be Captain: Thomas L. Alexander, Esquire.
- To be Lieutenant: George A. Hoyt, Gentleman.
- To be Ensign: D. S. Duplessa, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Gagelown, Queen's County.

- To be Captain: Charles Simpson, Esquire.
- To be Lieutenant: James Robert Glass, Gentleman.
- To be Ensign: E. M. Dickie, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Dalhousie, County of Ristigouche.

- To be Captain: Alexander Hamilton, Esquire.
- To be Lieutenant: John Barberie, Gentleman.
- To be Ensign: William S. Smith, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The five Rifle Companies at Halifax, will be formed into a Battalion, to be called the "Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Rifles."

- To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Lt. Colonel Wm. Chearnley.
- To be Majors: Major Andrew K. Mackinlay, Major Wm. H. Pallister.
- To be Adjutant: Captain George R. Andersen.
- To be Quarter-Master: Captain Patrick Hayden.
- To be Surgeon: John B. Garvie, Esquire, M. D.
- To be Assistant Surgeon: Assistant Surgeon Thomas Walsh, M.D.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, viz:

An Infantry Company at Truro, County of Colchester.

- To be Captain: Lieutenant Geo. A. Layton.
- By command of his Excellency the Governor-General.
WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
D. A. G. Militia,
Canada.

ROOMS TO LET.

THREE BED-ROOMS and PARLOR, furnished. Apply at this office. Volunteer Review Office, } Ottawa, May 31st, 1869.

HOUSE TO LET.

ON Dally Street, next to the Court House. Possession given immediately. Apply at this Office. Volunteer Review Office, } Ottawa, May 31st, 1869.



(Circular No. 51.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 16th May, 1869.

Sir,—

It having been represented to this Department that in violation of the law large quantities of American silver coins are brought into Canada without entry or payment of duty, I have to call your attention to the subject and to enjoin upon you increased vigilance in the discharge of your duty and that of your officers along the Frontier in the prevention of smuggling, and you are specially to enquire of Travellers and others whether they have in their possession either on their persons or in their baggage, any American silver, and you or your officers are to seize and report any such silver which it may be attempted to smuggle, taking particular care that, in the discharge of this duty, you discriminate between a clear design to defraud the Revenue and an unintentional breach of the law, in which latter case no seizure should be made, but the officer should see that the silver is duly entered and duty paid.

It need scarcely be added that in the performance of this delicate duty the greatest circumspection and courtesy should be observed by the officers towards all persons with whom they may be brought in official contact.

I am,
Sir,
Your obdt. servant,
R. S. BOUCHETTE.

P. S.—American silver coins, as loose change, not exceeding \$5, may be brought in by any traveller without being subject to report and entry.
May, 31st, 1869. 22-31



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, MAY 28, 1869.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 30 per cent.
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.



THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION

COMPANY'S MAILSTEAMERS

—HAVE—

COMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS

BETWEEN

OTTAWA AND MONTREAL.

R. W. SHEPHERD,

May, 1869.

21-17

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The Edinburgh Review.
The Westminster Review.
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AND
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