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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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No. 36.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER XVI.

While treason, open and rampant, flourished in the North American Colonies, encouraged by disloyal and turbulent opposition at home; the officer to whom the honor of England had been confided proved himself unworthy of the trust.

Sir William Howe succeeded Gen. Gage not only in command of the troops but to more than a full share of that officer's indolence and puzzle headed blundering. He passed at the period for an able and experienced General, but no action of his during the time he commanded the British forces in America bears out the idea that he either understood or cared to perform his duty. It is probable that his mother, being a natural sister of King George III., helped his promotion, but whatever may have been the cause its direct effect was the loss of the American Provinces to the British Empire. No analytical commentary on his actions or character could attach greater infamy to both. With a powerful fleet and an army of at least 16,000 men thoroughly disciplined and amply provided he allowed himself to be closely besieged in his lines before Boston by the armed rabble which awed Gage, and with whom Howe was totally unable to cope, led by a General who had never seen more extensive operations than the bush fighting before Fort Du Quesne, the elite of the English army and its avowedly best General, who had seen "fighting in Flanders," was shut up in a seaport town with the full command of a siege, compelled to send to the West Indies for a supply of provisions, and the operations of his troops thoroughly paralyzed by the stupidity and inefficiency of their leaders.

Washington, commanding the rebel forces, determined, if possible, to compel an evacuation of the town before the arrival of rein-

forcements by the spring fleet from Britain, opened fire on the lines during the 2nd of March, 1775, and after a bombardment of fourteen days had so far silenced the fire of the defenders that no alternative remained but to dislodge the rebels from their position or evacuate the town. And now the most surprising part of Sir William Howe's conduct as a General displays itself. It was found on reconnoitering that "to succeed in the former was impossible, for the British troops must have ascended an almost perpendicular eminence, on the top of which the 'Americans' had prepared hogsheads, chained together in great numbers and filled with stones to roll down upon them as they marched up; a curious provision, by which whole columns would have been swept off at once." Thus writes Stedman, the historian of this war, but the military reader will naturally ask why in the first place were the rebels allowed to occupy such a position; secondly, what were the reasons that prevented the whole matter being long before settled by a pitched battle; and thirdly, why was not the attempt made to turn the flank of the rebel position and thus decide the question? for it is perfectly evident beyond the Guards in the lines on the Neck, and the garrison on Castle Island the whole effective force occupying Boston might have been withdrawn for that purpose because the rebels could not hold the town for an hour in the face of the naval forces in the harbour. But as those measures would have involved more trouble, care, thought, energy and consideration than Sir William Howe or any of his subordinates possessed, the easy, wise and safe conclusion was arrived at to evacuate Boston leisurely and retire somewhere else to carry on the war, in other words, "seek a new base of operations," by a movement to the rear vulgarly known by the less glorious and less euphonious name of a retreat or run away. The garrison being placed on ship board with the sick and wounded and about 2,000 refugees, sailed for Halifax in Nova Scotia about the 6th of April, and as weather was favorable they arrived there in a few days.

In 1757 Lord Loudon proposed to encamp

the British forces on Long Island to protect the Continent from the attacks of French Canadians and savages, whose base of operations were the shores of the Great Lakes; nineteen years later Sir William Howe carried a similar operation into effect, and after abandoning the revolted Colonies, changing the whole character of the contest, virtually acknowledges the independence for which the rebels were seeking, he encamped at Halifax for the purpose of suppressing rebellion and restoring law and order, in the Colonies from Massachusetts southward. To add to his qualifications to restore British rule and supremacy he left no force off the harbour to warn British shipping that the English flag no longer floated over Boston, although he knew a squadron was at sea with reinforcements, and in consequence of this piece of unparalleled management Lt. Colonel Archibald Campbell with 700 men ran right into the harbour and was captured, along with several transports bearing large quantities of military stores on board, amongst others the ship Hope with 1,500 barrels of gunpowder, besides carbines, bayonets, travelling carriages for guns of position, all sorts of artisans' tools, clothing, blankets and bedding, so that Sir William Howe merited the eternal gratitude of the rebels for first assuring their independence, relieving them from all pains and penalties of the consequence of their illegal acts, and then acting as their Quartermaster General.

English parliament and people might henceforth pass what ordinances they pleased, the Colonists were no longer rebels, they had compelled the Royal Commander-in-Chief and his troops to evacuate their territory, and henceforth they were free to set up any form of government they pleased.

It was not Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga nor Cornwallis' at Yorktown which decided the fate of the "War of Independence," improperly so called. Those actions merely repelled the invasion of the United States, and decided the attempt at conquest; but Howe's infamous evacuation of Boston destroyed the last claim England could lay to the soil of the "Thirteen" Colonies.

As a specimen of the manner in which the

succeeding contest was managed by the United States the case of Lieut.-Colonel A. Campbell, just stated, deserves attention, especially for the cruelty with which the Continental Congress is justly chargeable in his case and in that of many others as well as for the disgraceful disregard of treaties, displayed the following copy of a letter from that officer to Sir W. Howe will illustrate while it gives a picture of the prevailing barbarity of social life not at all understood at the present day.

CONCORD GAOL, 14th Feb., 1777

SIR:—Some eight days had elapsed after the perusal of my first addresses when I find myself stripped of half my property, the very necessaries of life, and I have been lately informed that the side arms of my officers have been actually disposed of notwithstanding they were honorably restored to them by the captors. I was however sent on my parole of honor to Reading where I resided till the first of this month, during which time it was even beyond the power of malevolent aspersions to charge my conduct justly with impropriety.

On the 1st of February I was committed by an order of Congress through the Council of Boston to the common gaol of Concord, intimating for a reason that your Excellency had refused to exchange General Lee for six field officers (of which I happened to be one) and that your Excellency had put that officer in custody of the Provost. How far it may be consistent to ill treat an officer because his commander does not choose to accept of proffered barter of that nature is left to reason and future consequences to decide, especially when it is considered that there is no personal charge against that officer, and the public faith and honor of America was pledged for his being treated as a gentleman. With respect to your Excellency's treatment of General Lee, I scarcely think it similar to mine, but that you may be able, with more precision, to decide on that point I shall briefly state my present unmerited condition. I lodge in a dungeon of twelve or fourteen feet square whose sides are black with the grease and filth of successive criminals. Two doors with double locks and bolts shut me in from the yard, with an express prohibition to enter it either for my health or the calls of nature. Two small windows strongly grated with iron introduces a gloomy light to the apartment, and there is one at this time without a single pane of glass although the season of frost and snow is actually in the extreme. In the corner of the cell boxed up with the partition stands a necessary house which does not seem to have been emptied since its first appropriation to this convenience of malefactors. A loathsome black hole decorated with a pair of fixed chains, is granted me for my inner apartment from whence a felon was but the moment before removed to make way for your humble servant and in which his litter and excrement remains to this moment.

The attendance of a single servant is also denied me, and every visit from a friend is positively refused. In short, Sir, were a fire to happen in any part of the gaol, which is all of wood the chimneys excepted, I might perish in the flames before the gaoler could go through the ceremony of unbolting the doors, although, to do him justice, in his station, I really think him a man of humanity; his house is so remote that any call from within, especially if the wind is high, might be long of reaching him effectually.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

So much for the hypocrisy of the demagogues that were then preaching about liberty and its blessings

As the British general was quite willing to leave the insurgents a town in good order he did not think fit to dismantle the fortifications, accordingly they came into possession of 250 pieces of artillery half of which were serviceable, 4 thirteen and a half inch mortars, 2,500 chaldrons of coal, 26,000 bus., of wheat, 2,500 bushels of barley, 600 bushels of oats, 150 horses and an ample supply of miscellaneous stores, thus handing over a fortress armed and provisioned, so that the occupants might be comfortable. The curtain had fallen on the first act of the tragedy by the evacuation of the British Provinces; the second was to open with the British invasion of the United States of America.

The determination of General Carleton to await the arrival of reinforcements at Quebec before taking measures to free Canada from the presence of the invading rebels appears to have arisen from the uncertainty of the final action of the British administration, the certainty of no aid from Sir William Howe, and the desire of giving the Canadian people ample opportunity of judging for themselves as to the character and intentions of the rebels when compared with the declarations of Congress. There was probably another reason equally powerful, and that would be considerable, doubt of the loyalty of the British Militia, which composed a considerable part of the garrison at Quebec. The inaction consequent on Carleton's decision gave the insurgents time to rally and Gen. Schuyler, who commanded in the Canadian frontier, took the opportunity for sending forward reinforcements. General Marston, who took the chief command at Quebec in place of Arnold, set about erecting new batteries to play on the city. He constructed one at Poir Levi and another at the Buttes à Neve, the fire of neither proved effective. He was superseded in May, 1776, by Gen. Thomas, who found only 1,600 effective men, although 1,900 were entered on his muster rolls, the rest were in hospital from privation and exposure. At a council of war held in Montreal it had been resolved to fortify the right bank of the Jacques Cartier river, and build gunboats at Chambly, but as matters then stood the project could not be realized.

As the rebels were by this time short of men, ammunition and provisions, and from the fact of living at free quarters on the Canadians awakened that people to the true estimate of their character, it was found impossible to secure a supply. Gen. Thomas began to think of retreating, but before doing so attempted, by a stratagem, to get possession of the town. He sent down a fire ship against the vessels which had wintered at Quebec, in hopes that the confusion caused would so attract the attention of the garrison as to make an assault a matter of comparative ease, but it never reached the shipping and while it was burning itself out the arrival of the fleet from Britain below the city was signalled. An instant retreat was the only course, but the whole rebel rearguard was captured with all its artillery, stores and baggage and 200 sick and wounded.

This fleet brought out a reinforcement of troops amongst which was a division of those foreign mercenaries known as Hessians to the writers of those times, commanded by Generals Reedesell and Spocht, making the whole British force between seven and eight thousand men, commanded by General Bugeoyne.

The vacillating policy of the British ministry doing the injustice to Carleton of keeping him in Canada while they placed the important commands on which the honor of the Empire depended in the hands of scrupulous politicians because they feared their tongues in the British House of Commons.

ONTARIO RIFLE MATCH.

The Ontario County Rifle Association began the annual match over the Oshawa range on the 31st inst. The number of competitors about thirty was small in comparison with last year. They are all from this County or Bowmanville. The shooting so far is decidedly below the average. This shows a plentiful lack of practice.

So far two matches have been fired. The following are prize winners in the all Counties Match. There were twenty six entries.

1st prize Sergeant Walters, 29; 2nd, Sergt Dillion, 29; 3rd, T. McGratton, 28; 4th, Ensign White, 27; 5th, Adjt. McMurry, 26; 6th, Corp. White, 26; 7th, Lieut. Col. Cubitt, 25; 8th, Capt. Scott, 24; 9th, Lieut. Young, 24; 10th, Ensign Dickie, 23; 11th, Sergt. Kirby, 22; 12th, Sergt. Richards, 22; 13th, A. Robb, 21.

In the Nationality Match three squads entered, Canadians, Irish, and English. Two Canadian squads fired, the first selected one, and the second made up by the rejected ones. As will be seen, the latter came within four of the cracks. The score was, Canadians, No. 1, 108; Canadians, No. 2, 104; Irish, 90; English, 78. Capt. O'Donovan, of the Canadian No 2, took the first prize for the highest individual score with 28 points, and private Patterson the 2nd with 25.—*Vindicator*.

It is reported that the French Government has declined to send representatives to the Ecumenical Council.

A SAXON ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF KONIGGRATZ, OR SADOW

In the new volume of the "Report of the Saxon General Staff" on the campaign of 1866, we find an account of the battle of Koniggratz. The strength of the allied troops is stated as having been:—Austrians, 156,654 infantry, 21,224 cavalry and 712 pieces of cannon; Saxons, 18,248 infantry, 2,574 cavalry and 58 cannon. The Prussian army amounted altogether to 220,982, men. Though the report of the Saxon staff shows on the whole much more consideration for the quondam allies than might have been expected in some places it returns with usuary the accusations of the official Austrian work. The account of the retreat from the battle field of Koniggratz is well described. The following are a few passages: "To render the catastrophe complete, orders had been given to close the gates of Koniggratz, while the trenches and outworks of the fortress were being filled with water. Embarrassed in a labyrinth of canals and unacquainted with the localities, the troops, could neither advance nor move in a lateral direction, while the pressure from behind put all thoughts of returning quite out of the question. A number of waggon were overturned and fell into the waters, one of them filled with wounded Saxon souldiers; several horsemen pressed to the edge of the trenches, tumbled in and perished horse and man. In this desperate situation many attempted to scale the palisading and outworks others tried to pass the trenches, which were every instant becoming deeper, and some even plunged into the Elbe, hoping to cross it. A good many were successful in their efforts, but a great number were drowned. Terror prevailed everywhere, and the universal confusion reached its highest pitch when the Austrians, who had first arrived at the trenches of the fortress, began to discharge their pieces, and in so doing, not only wounded several soldiers, but for a moment spread a belief through the retreating ranks that the enemy, having already reached the opposite bank of the Elbe, was firing on the town, or was even perhaps already in possession of it. In such a disheartening position it is not to be wondered at that the order which had hitherto been observed, and the cohesion of the Saxon divisions could no longer be maintained, and that considerable losses of war material became inevitable. It must, however, be said to the credit of the troops that notwithstanding this temporary disorganization, when the gates of the fortress were at last opened at 11 o'clock at night, they at once began to form again in corps and columns; two days later (5th July) their reorganization was nearly effected, and on the 7th July the divisions were all again assembled under their respective standards." The report closes the account of the retreat with the following description from the Journal of a Saxon officer:—"The battalion marched, as we descended into the plain towards Rossnitz, in close ranks and excellent order but the march was not to remain long unmolested. After passing the wood of Breschicsa, we were joined by the Austrian columns of all weapons retreating in the same direction as ourselves, but without the order which we observed. There immediately arose a thronging and pressing at one time from the right, at another from the left, and sometimes from both sides simultaneously, which made it no easy matter to hold the men together, and rendered it physically impossible to advance with the broad front of the close column, so that we were constrained to forego all the ad-

vantages of this formation and adopt the flank march instead. The situation grew worse with every step. The mass of fugitive Austrians continually increased, and the disorder of their march grew every moment more irremediable. Here and there villages encroached on the road and the crowds rushed through the narrow streets, or made the best of their way through hedges and over gardens. Swarms of straggling Austrians filled every available space, discipline and command were forgotten, but still worse was behind. A loud and confused noise mingled with the report of cannon was suddenly heard, and a column of Austrian cavalry threw itself on us as it might have done on an enemy. The horsemen broke through the infantry columns wherever they could, carrying with them confusion and dismay, and when they could find no opening they made one by force. The flight became still wilder. We were tossed about in a sea of men, horses and field pieces, and expected every moment to sink in the animated, surging tide and be trampled under foot. The thunder of the cannon at no great distance behind us reminded us continually that the enemy was close at our heels, and every instant we expected to see a shower of shells fall amidst this dense, devoted mass and the Prussian cavalry follow to complete the work the deadly explosive missiles had begun. We had not utterly lost hope, but it was a terrible situation. At one instant our company was crushed or dragged into a long line, at another it was gathered in a broad, compact cluster, but the firmness and fidelity of our men made them always obedient to the voice of the officers, and they continued to form a connected whole in the midst of the indescribable confusion and utter disorganization which prevailed all around." The report concludes with the following list of losses:—Saxons—24 officers and 400 men killed; 32 officers and 1,002 men wounded; 3 officers, and 87 men prisoners; together, 59 officers and 1,486 men. Austrians—350 officers, 5,328 men and 2,443 horses killed; 431 officers, 8,143 men and 729 horses wounded; 43 officers, 7,143 men and 2,149 horses missing; 905 officers, 21,661 men 349 horses taken; together, 1,313 officers, 41,499 men, and 6,010 horses. Prussians—100 officers and 1,835 men killed; 260 officers and 6,699 men wounded; 268 men missing; together, 360 officers, 8,812 men and 939 horses.

GEN. DOYLE ON LOYALTY.

Lieutenant Governor, Major General Sir Hastings Doyle took occasion, at the opening of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday, to express himself pretty freely with regard to the discontented faction who continue to give trouble and annoyance to the loyal people in that Province. The General, it will be remembered, brought Attorney General Wilkins to book for certain disloyal sentiments said to have been uttered by him on the floor of the House of Assembly, and the Provincial Premier was only too glad of an opportunity to retract what he had said, for, if he had not, the gallant veteran would very soon have sent the entire Cabinet to the right about. Since then the repealers have been less bold and defiant, but still they find occasion to vent disloyalty, as witness the language used by Mr. Alfred Jones, at Halifax, the other day, when he declared he would gladly take off his hat when the British flag was hauled down at the Citadel Hill, and replaced by another, Mr. Jones, less than a year ago, was one of the most obsequious

followers of the Dominion Premier, and affected to be brimful of loyalty, but for some fancied slight or other he has become the most outspoken of traitors. It was well, therefore, that Major-General Sir Hastings Doyle spoke plainly last Wednesday, and gave such people to understand that their absence would be preferable to their company, so long as they persist in their disloyal course. He said:

"We are far away from the din of war and the atmosphere of politics. I do not intend to recede from the position in which I have taken, that we ought not to talk politically here, but I am called upon, being now here in the western part of the country, to offer an explanation—no political harangue, but an explanation merely. When I was recently at Digby, I received a loyal address to which I responded as best I could. In answer to that address I made use of certain expressions, to the effect that I was particularly anxious to get rid of disloyal and discontented people. Some persons have thought I was anxious to get rid of those who differ from me in politics—God forbid. (Cheers.) A fair opposition is always essential to good government. I do not pretend any disrespect to the United States, I have been all over their country. I admired their men, and especially the General who is now their President, and I trust in God that we may forever be at peace with their country. Do not let it be understood that in the remarks I made, intended any disrespect to the United States. I repeat now what I said at Digby, that I do wish that everybody who does not desire to live under the British flag should move out of this Province. (Loud and repeated cheers.) I thank you gentlemen for those cheers. I knew that I was in the midst of loyal spirits I have been told that I am too loyal. Well, gentlemen, I imbibed loyalty with my mother's milk, it is my bones and marrow, and any one who desires to cure me of that complaint will have to proceed to extremities. A good deal of blood letting will have to be done, and I will only be cured of my loyalty when I part with the last drop of blood. I do not wish to see those who differ from me in politics leave the Province, but I do wish to see every disloyal man out of it." (Cheers.)

SLIGHTLY PERSONAL.

In following the complimentary fashion does Brick Pomeroy, of the New York Democrat, serve up the defeated Republican candidates for Tennessee:

Stokes, the perjured traitor, has met his political doom, and now he can rot in the stench of his famous record.

First instigator of rebellion and an inciter to treason—for a long time an enemy to the Government which once protected the people, for a price paid and a position given by Brownlow, the concentrated fever of hell's most rotten selfishness, he betrayed those who thought him honest, and like the serpent who was a God compared to him, stung the ones who had warmed his rottenness to political life.

He basked in the smiles of an infamous power. He lived on and by wanton robberies of rights. He fastened himself like a wen of nastiness to the rump of Brownlow, whose cheap tool of a cheap master he was—he dived deep into infamy, tyranny, injustice, corruption, extravagance and wrong and now floats on the dead black pool of Tennessee's damned and dishonored politics, an ebony-tinted cowardly mass of political infamy and corruption it were a compliment to dignify with the name of dog.

Farewell Stokes. All hail Tennessee.

PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual competition meeting of the Princess of Wales' Own Rifle Association commenced on Wednesday morning the 25th ult., at the rifle ranges, Barriemfield common, Kingston. The weather was by no means favourable for shooting, a high wind prevailing, clouds of dust blowing in the eyes of the competitors, and the heat being oppressive. Under these circumstances the scoring was not so high as we might naturally expect in fair weather. About sixty competitors were on the field when the first match commenced. During the afternoon the ground was visited by Lt.-Col. McPherson, D.A.A.G., Lt.-Col. Paton, P. W. O. Rifles, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Volunteer Artillery, Major Duff, Volunteer Cavalry, &c., &c., who seemed to take a lively interest in the shooting. The first match was open to non-commissioned officers and privates of the P. W. O. Rifles only. Ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards, 3 rounds at each range. Entrance free. The first prize (\$10) in this match was won by Private Little, No. 4 Company (Capt Macdonald), the second, pair pants and vest, by Sergt. Smith, No. 1 Company, (Capt. Mathews), the former scoring 25, the latter 24 points. As a list of the prizes will be given after they have been presented, we consider it unnecessary to enumerate them all at present.

The Company Match was commenced shortly before two o'clock, which excited no small amount of interest, each company being anxious to win the laurels. The ranges were 200, 400 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each range, ten men selected from each company, the officers having the privilege of entering with their respective companies. At the conclusion of the firing at the 400 yards range, Nos. 1 and 4 companies were pretty near a tie—No. 1 having made 131 and No. 4 130 points. At the end of the matches the total score of each company was as follows:—

	200	400	600	T'l
	ys.	ys.	ys.	
No. 1 Company	79	52	28	159
No. 2 Company	53	43	30	126
No. 3 Company	(no entry.)			
No. 4 Company	85	46	14	144
No. 5 Company	62	55	35	152
No. 6 Company	59	57	18	134

The first prize (\$20) was therefore won by No. 1 Company. The second prize, (meerscham pipe), for the highest individual score, was won by Private Kearns, No. 6 Company, who scored 27 points. An extra prize of \$10 was offered in this match. 2 volleys at 300 yards, and 2 rounds of independent firing, the company winning the first prize being allowed to compete. The prize was won by No. 4. The following is the score:—

	Bulls Cen Out			T'l
	eyes.	ers.	ers.	
No. 1 Company	6	13	8	79
No. 2 Company	5	9	7	61
No. 3 Company	(no entry.)			
No. 4 Company	8	14	9	92
No. 5 Company	2	15	11	75
No. 6 Company	3	12	4	56

The volley firing of No. 4 company was performed with such regularity and precision as to call forth very favorable commend from regulars and Volunteers on the ground.

At the conclusion of the firing Capt. Reid, Adjutant, announced that the Battalion would parade on Tuesday next, the 2nd

September, at the Drill Shed when the prizes will be presented.

SECOND DAY.

On Thursday afternoon the Battalion Match commenced. The weather, although not as calm as desired, was, nevertheless more favorable for shooting than on the previous day. Nearly fifty entries were made in this Match. Twenty-three prizes were offered, open to competition by every member of the Battalion. The ranges were 200, 400 and 700 yards, 5 rounds at each range. Private Urquhart, No. 4 Company, had the honor of carrying off the highest prize, namely \$10 and the Battalion Medal. The shooting throughout was remarkably steady, and somewhat surprized those who had hitherto considered themselves the crack shots in the Battalion. The following is the list of the winners of prizes in the order of merit:—

Name.	Company.	Points.
1. Private Urquhart, No. 4		44
2. " Tweed, " 2		38
3. " Hume, " 5		38
4. Capt. Reid, Adjutant		38
5. Sergt. Donnelly, No. 1		37
6. " Johnson, " 4		35
7. Private Johnston, " 4		34
8. " Rutherford, " 6		33
9. " Hunter, " 4		33
10. Sergt. Saunders, " 1		32
11. Private Sandford, " 5		32
12. Capt. Werner, " 5		32
13. Sergt. Conley, " 2		31
14. Private Hora, " 1		30
15. Lieut. Rees, Qr.-Master		30
16. Lt. Sommerville, No. 5		30
17. Private Smeaton, " 5		30
18. " Carmichael, " 4		29
19. " Orsor, " 6		29
20. " Mullan, " 1		29
21. " Lennox, " 5		26
22. Color-Sergt. Dunn, " 4		26
23. Private Carmino " 1		26

In consequence of the late hour at which the Battalion Match was finished, the Committee of Management determined on postponing the All Comers' Match until Friday afternoon, and to allow the Military Match to be proceeded with, which was accordingly done, and the Match was in progress at 6.30 o'clock p. m.

With the exception of officers belonging to other branches of the Volunteer Service, few visitors appeared on the grounds. This may, perhaps, be accounted for by the extreme heat of the weather and the distance from the city to the ranges.—*Kingston Whig.*

THE VICTORIA CADETS.—The competition for the McGillivray Medal took place yesterday afternoon on the Rideau range, Ottawa, among the members of that corps. The shooting, as will be seen from the subjoined score, was very good, and the medal fell to the lot of Master G. Bate for a score of 29 out of a possible 40. A high wind blowing directly across the range militated greatly against the young marksmen, who, under more favorable circumstances, would have made scores still more creditable to themselves:—

	100 ys.	200 ys.	300 ys.	T'l
R. Berry	2323	223	300	20
G. Wills	3443	442	200	26
Greene	0322	430	000	14
Proud	0200	020	044	12
G. Bate	3334	334	302	29
Ogilvy	0240	000	000	6
Bliss	3229	000	000	7
P. Thompson	3344	232	200	23
P. Monk	0040	032	203	14
P. Sherwood	0220	022	022	10

QUICKER THAN THOUGHT.

One of the most remarkable objects at the at the recent meeting of the mechanical engineers at Newcastle was the new chronoscope, for measuring the velocity of a projectile within the bore of a gun, the invention of Captain Andrew Noble, late Royal Artillery, now of the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co. This wonderful instrument is capable of measuring portions of time so minute that the human mind is as unable to realize them as it is to grasp ideas of infinity. To most of us, a second of time seems to pass very rapidly, and a clock denoting tenths of seconds is looked upon as a most accurate instrument. What shall we then say to a machine capable of dividing the seconds into a million parts?—to an instrument where the inaccuracy of the thousandth part of a second would be a greater comparative error than the loss of an hour a day by and ordinary watch? The chronoscope consists of six brass discs, each 36in. in circumference, and about 1.6in. thick. These are firmly secured to a spindle or axle, which is geared to a train of wheelwork, the whole being driven by a weight something similar to a clock weight. Each wheel travels five times as fast as the one immediately preceding it, so that a very rapid motion of rotation is imparted to the discs, the rate of speed being measured by a clock or stop-watch attached to one of the slower-moving wheels. When the instrument is in full spin the discs are revolving at a rate of about 28 times in one second, and as they are 36 inches in circumference, an inch of disc corresponds to about the thousandth part of a second, the tenth of an inch to the ten-thousandth part of an inch to the millionth of a second. The instrument is provided with a gradual scale, vernier and magnifier, by which the thousandth of an inch is read off. The passage of the shot in the bore of the gun is recorded on the edge of each disc by a tiny electric spark derived from a Rhumkerff coil. A brass discharger is fixed in an ebonite plate; opposite each disc wires pass from this through an electric battery and coil to the gun, where they communicate with the interior of the bore by means of screw plugs in the side of the gun. The shot cannot pass out of the bore without cutting the wires thus communicating with the inside, and as each wire is cut a spark is emitted from a discharger, and the edge of the corresponding disc receives a mark on some prepared paper with which it is covered. Thus, let us suppose the gun to be fitted with six plugs each two inches apart, the first being in such a position that when the gun is loaded the part of the shot just touches the first wire. The instant the gun is discharged the shot begins to move, and so breaks the first wire and marks the first disc; it then breaks the second wire, and marks the second disc, &c., until it finally breaks the sixth wire, and marks the sixth disc. While, however, the shot was passing the first of the sixth wire the instrument was revolving, and the sparks, of being in a straight line on the disc will appear in echelon, the distance between each of them corresponding to the time taken by the projectile in passing from wire to wire. The most ingenious instrument has been in use for some months at Woolwich, and will be extensively used by the special committee on explosives during their experiments on the pressure of fired gunpowder various descriptions in the bores of heavy guns.—*Globe.*

Not more than a dozen English volunteers attended the recent Swiss Tir Federal, but half of them took prizes.

MORE SAVING AT THE SPIGOT.

From Elora Lightning Express.

In our last we stated that the 30th Batt. would assemble in Guelph, on Saturday, for annual drill. Since then the detailed Government instructions have been received by the Commanding Officer, and they imperatively say that six clear days are to be spent by Rural Battalions in camp, during which period drill of six hours each day shall be exacted; and that such six days are to be exclusive of any Sunday that may intervene. Lt. Col. Higinbotham, upon receipt of these instructions, determined to call the Battalion together to-morrow, one day sooner than originally intended, so as to permit the men to leave at the end of the following week. We were in error, too, in stating that the men would receive \$6.50 and rations. The circular says, in allusion to pay. "The non-commissioned officers and men who shall have fulfilled the above conditions (relating to drill for six clear days) will receive \$6.50 each," and further, "tents and blankets will be furnished by the department, but *all expenses for rations, or for any other service while in camp, or on the march must be borne by the Volunteers out of their drill pay in the usual manner.*" This arrangement will necessitate nine days from home for the Mount Forest, Hollin, Erin, Amaranth, Elora, Fergus and Arthur Companies, for which time each man will receive six dollars and fifty cents, and pay his nine days' food? Transport will be allowed on the same terms as last year. All living at a less distance than 15 miles will march in, or provide conveyance at their own cost; all located at a greater distance than 15 miles will be allowed 25 cents per man: each way, in lieu of transport, and 5 cents for every distance of not less than five miles additional. As the Government does not intend to furnish anything more than tents and blankets a special allowance of \$6 per company will be granted to those actually performing drill in camp, for camp kettles, tins, &c., on a certificate from the Commanding Officer, at the end of the acquittance roll, that they have been provided by the company. In other words, each company, say of 55 men, is to furnish itself with camp kettles, tins, knives and forks, spoons &c., &c., for the munificent sum of Six Dollars! Sir Geo. E. Cartier knows how to economise—how to effect "a great saving"—how to make the militia cost much less burdensome to the people, but he seems to forget that although it is possible to bring a horse down to a straw a day, it is far more possible that it will die on an armfull. Volunteers are not like other folks. They are men, and feel and act like other folks. The miserable parsimony indicated in the Circular of Instructions from which we quote, is the death knell of Volunteering in Canada. Those already enlisted will faithfully respect their oaths, and their duty but henceforth it will be difficult to get any young fellow of spirit to willingly come forward to fill the Volunteer ranks, when he sees how lightly his services are valued, and in what a trumpery manner a living pittance is doled to him while in camp. We must have a reform in these things, or a conscription. It is for the country to consider which state of things is most desirable.

Before leaving Liverpool Prince Arthur visited Messrs. Laird's dockyards, and lunched on board Her Majesty's new iron-clad turret ship "Captain," which vessel Messrs. Laird have just completed for the Admiralty.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSIONS.

The following extracts are from the *Quarterly Review* of July, 1868:—

The explosion at Erith shows what may occur at any moment. This is specially interesting as being the greatest on record as having happened in this country, or perhaps any other. The *Times* of 2d October, 1864, states—"There is nothing in modern times to compare with the calamity, in the feeling of widespread terror which it produced, or in the intense interest which it has since excited."

Early in the morning of the 1st Oct., 1864, two barges laden with gunpowder were lying off the jetty communicating with Messrs Hall's magazine discharging their cargoes. There were in each barge probably 100 barrels, in Messrs Hall's magazine about 750, and in the other magazine probably 200—in all, about 1150 barrels of 100 lbs. each, about 51 tons. Nine or ten people who were about the magazines were killed, and about the same number dangerously wounded and burnt. All London was shaken as if by an earthquake. The shock was heard distinctly fifty miles distant. A mass of earthwork 150 feet in length, forming part of the river bank, was carried away *en masse*, threatening the surrounding country with inundation. The houses of the magazine-keepers were levelled to the ground. Some shops at a mile distance had the whole front blown in. Houses two miles and a half distant had the window sashes destroyed, and windows of houses ten miles off were shivered by the concussion. The amount of gunpowder exploded has been stated as about 115,000 lbs. The bare statement of the amount, however, will fail to convey a sufficiently definite idea to most persons, and a distincter notion may be got by comparison with other explosions.

The Lottie Sleigh, a barge loading in the Mersey, contained 25,000 lbs., or about 11 tons, probably about a fifth or sixth part of the quantity at Erith. It shook the whole town, and shattered the windows throughout the city. No life was lost, for the explosion was foreseen, and everyone had withdrawn from the vessel.

General Grant made a mine under the fortifications of Peterborough, and when it exploded it carried a fort into the air, and buried 240 Confederates in its ruins. It was said to have had such a startling effect that it actually made both armies pause in the attack and defence which were to follow the explosion. The amount exploded was but six tons, or not 14000 lbs.

From another newspaper the writer quotes:—We have been taught what gigantic dangers lurk near our abodes, and how loosely the Legislature has guarded against the chances of these tremendous disasters.

After the explosion at Erith, the public mind was alarmed, and an inspection of magazines ordered, but it was never carried out, and the subject will probably be forgotten till a second "Erith" explosion again calls public attention to the subject.

On the 13th prox. the Frontenac Battalion of Volunteer Militia, (47th) under Col. Hercher; and Battalion of Lennox and Addington, (58th) under Col. Fowler; three Troops of Volunteer Cavalry, under Col. Sweetman, Majors Wood and Duff, and one Company of Garrison Artillery, (that at Nabanee) will be brigaded and encamped near Kingston for two weeks. Two Medals for the 47th Battalion for Lieut. Bailie and Sergeant Bailie (both of the Barriessfield Company) have been received by Col. Hercher, to be presented to the fortunate winners when the battalion is brigaded.

The ladies of the Bouffremont family are not very happy as wives. A few weeks ago the Princess sought a separation from the Prince, and a few days ago the Dutchess applies for the same relief from the Duke. It was the Duchess, it may be remembered, that figured lately in the poisoned *bon-bon* affair, when her Polish admirer attempted to take the Duke off, by means of the lolly-pops to be given to him by a member of the *demi-monde*. The Duchess charges her husband with accusing her of being a *particeps criminis* in the affair, and never publicly or privately repudiating the libel against her. The court pronounced a separation between the ducal pair, but as they have been living assunder for years, the pain of legally parting them cannot be severe.

A VETERAN.—About three years ago a paragraph crept into these columns announcing the death of a pensioner at Niagara named Jones at the age of 103 years. The report of his death, we are informed, was incorrect. Jones is still alive and hearty at 106 years. On Wednesday last he actually rowed a boat containing two ladies and himself up the Niagara river for a mile or so. The current in the river runs at the rate of from four to six miles an hour, and to row a boat against such a current must be set down as something extra for a man 106 years of age. Jones was discharged from the British army 76 or 78 years ago, and it is likely is now the oldest pensioner on the list. Indeed, so long has he been receiving a pension that the Horse Guards have frequently thought that some deceit was being practised, and have instituted inquiries to ascertain whether the man was alive or not, and were no doubt surprised to learn that he was. Jones has no relative living, and must feel extremely lonely.—*St. Catharines Journal*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HASTINGS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

A general meeting of this Association was held in Belleville on Wednesday the 25th August for the purpose of making arrangements for commencing shooting, and also for the despatch of general business. The Secretary reported the Association to be in a flourishing condition, but he had not as yet received returns from the various officers in the northern part of the county as to the number of members there. A committee was appointed for soliciting subscriptions and donations for prizes for the forthcoming first annual prize match, to be held sometime in September, and also to canvass for members.

Your correspondent yesterday had the pleasure of inspecting the range of the Hastings Rifle Association. It is without exception the best range up to 600 yards that he ever saw. A large mound, some sixty or seventy feet long by about forty feet high, has been erected alongside the Grand Trunk embankment, and he must be a "duffer" indeed who would shoot over it.

Altogether the "Bay of Quinte Boys," which is the favorite designation of those living in this district, have good reason to be proud of their rifle range, and no doubt they will try hard in the way of shooting to prevent the prizes being carried off by those from a distance at the coming prize meeting.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SCORES OF THE EIGHTH, NINTH "AGGREGATE," AND CONSOLATION MATCHES.

EIGHTH COMPETITION.

Open to all comers and all rifles subject to Wimbledon regulations.

1st prize.....	\$50 00
2nd ".....	30 00
3rd ".....	20 00
4th ".....	15 00
5th ".....	10 00
Six prizes of \$5 each.....	

Eleven prizes..... \$155 00

Rifles, any. Ranges, 500 and 800 yards. Number of rounds, five at 500, seven at 800 yards. Position, any.—Entrance, \$1.

	Pts.
Geo. Murison, Hamilton, 1st prize.....	46
Lt. Macdougall, 5th Royals.....	43
R. A. Field, 5th Royals.....	42
Joseph Mason, Hamilton.....	42
Lt. McNabb, Ottawa.....	41
Jas. Hilton, 5th Royals.....	40
Sergt. Cole.....	40
Sergt. Doudiet.....	39
Capt. Worsley.....	38
Capt. McLean.....	37
Sergt. Beers.....	36
Capt. Esdaile.....	35

Mr. Field would have taken the first prize had he not fired his first shot without a bullet in his rifle, and of course made no score.

NINTH COMPETITION.

Open to all comers and rifles as in competition eight.

1st prize.....	\$50 00
2nd ".....	30 00
3rd ".....	25 00
4th ".....	20 00
5th ".....	10 00
Six prizes of \$5 each.....	

Eleven prizes..... \$165 00

Rifles, any. Ranges, 800 and 900 yards. Number of rounds at each, seven. Position, any. Entrance, \$1.

	Pts.
R. A. Field, Montreal, (Metford).....	50
Sergt. Cole, 42nd Batt. (Whitworth).....	49
Lt. McDougall, (Metford).....	47
Lt. McNabb, Ottawa, (Rigby).....	47
G. Murison, Hamilton, (Rigby).....	43
Capt. McLean, 43rd Batt. (Whitworth).....	42
Jas. Mason, Hamilton, (Henry).....	41
Capt. Worsley, Montreal, (Rigby).....	40
Capt. Esdaile, Montreal, (Metford).....	39
Lt. Wilkinson, 42nd Batt. (Whitworth).....	38
Jas. Hilton, Montreal, (Metford).....	37
Sergt. Doudiet, 43rd Batt. (Whitworth).....	36
Jas. Adam, Hamilton, (Rigby).....	34
Capt. Dennison, M. G. A. (Kerr).....	27
J. F. Hilton, Montreal, (Metford).....	27
John Barrie, Montreal, (Whitworth).....	27
Col. Sergt. Fyle, Montreal, (Kerr).....	23
Sergt. Beers, M. G. A., (Kerr).....	21

COMPETITION XI.—CONSOLATION.

Consolation Match, open to all unsuccessful competitors at this meeting.

1st Prize.....	\$25 00
2nd ".....	20 00
3rd ".....	15 00
5 prizes of \$10 each.....	
10 " 5 each.....	
10 " 2.50 each.....	

28 prizes..... \$185 00

Any rifle; Sniders allowed. 3 points Ranges, 200 and 500 yards. Number of

rounds at each, five. Position, any. Entrance, 25 cents.

	Pts.
Pte. Fiset, G. T. R.....	36
Pte. H. Leet, 54th Batt.....	34
Sergt. Dickson, G. T. R.....	33
Sergt. Lynn, G. T. R.....	32
Corp. Clarke, G. T. R.....	32
Pte. Brown, P. W. R.....	32
Pte. McLeod, 54th Batt.....	32
J. Neill, 52nd Batt.....	31
Pte. Spence, 51st Batt.....	31
Corp. Wynne, M. G. A.....	31
Capt. Fletcher, 51st Batt.....	31
Capt. Paterson, 8th Batt.....	30
Pte. Munday, G. T. R.....	30
Capt. Barrett, 8th Batt.....	30
Ens. Montgomery, 55th Batt.....	30
Pte. Kerr, G. T. R.....	29
Gunner Brazeau, M. G. A.....	29
Pte. Simpson, 13th Batt.....	29
H. Wainwright, Quebec.....	29
Capt. Harder, G. T. R.....	29
Capt. Bowie, 41st Batt.....	29
Gunner Dennison, M. G. A.....	28
Gunner Brown, G. T. A.....	28
Capt. Morgan, 8th Batt.....	28
Lt. McFee, 51st Batt.....	28
Lt. Falls, 43rd Batt.....	28
Sergt. Curtis, G. T. R.....	28
Sergt. Porteous, P. W. R.....	27

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

For best aggregate score in matches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 with Snider Rifle..... \$50 00

For best aggregate score in matches 8, 9 and 10 with small bore..... 50 00

Both aggregates to be cup or money at option of winners.

AGGREGATE SCORES—SNIDER RIFLE.

	Pts.
Corp. Cleveland, 54th Batt.....	141
Sergt. Adams, 51st Batt.....	139
Col. Sergt. Morrish, 60th Rifles.....	137
Corp. Arnold, M. G. A.....	137
Sergt. Hawkins, 8th Batt.....	135
Capt. Johnson, 51st Batt.....	134
Capt. Esdaile, 5th Royals.....	132
Sergt. Ferguson, 8th Batt.....	131
Corp. Mackenzie, 54th Batt.....	130
Q. M. Thomas.....	130
Pte. Field, 5th Royals.....	129
Capt. Fletcher, 21st Batt.....	128
Sergt. Beers, M. G. A.....	128
Capt. Worsley, 1st 60th Rifles.....	127
Pte. Clayland, 51st Batt.....	127
Sergt. Norris, 8th Batt.....	126
Sergt. Telfer, G. T. R.....	126
Pte. J. Leet, 54th Batt.....	125
Pte. Medcalfe, 51st Batt.....	125
Sergt. Barry, 5th Royals.....	124
Lt. McDougall, 5th Royals.....	122
Major Hanning, 51st Batt.....	122

At the conclusion of the Champion Small Bore Match, which was won by R. A. Field, who did excellent shooting, the following address was presented to the officers of the Club:—

POINT ST. CHARLES,
August 28th, 1869.

To the Executive Committee and officers engaged in the carrying out of the Provincial Rifle Association's meeting of 1869.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned competitors, are unwilling to separate without giving public expression of our appreciation of the manner in which this meeting has been carried out. In the perfectness of the arrangements made the energy and thoroughness, with which they have been put into effect, and the unvarying courtesy which has been extended to all who have taken part in the various contests, the meeting deserves

to rank before any yet attempted in the dominion. It is just to assert that every advantage has been taken of the experience gained in past meetings, and that the different competitions have been advanced with a speed that offers a marked contrast to the delays which have perhaps unavoidably diminished the success of previous contests.

Our thanks are specially due to Lieut. Col. Fletcher, Brigade Major, secretary: Captain Worsley, in command of the field and marking party; and Captain Esdaile, treasurer, for the attention which they have invariably displayed in the various duties assigned to them.

And in conclusion, gentlemen, we would congratulate you on the successful termination of a meeting that has been free from contention of any kind, and that has given perfect satisfaction to all who may have taken part in the proceedings.

G. Murison, J. Mason, James Adams, R. Stewart, Wm. Hall, Thos. Wilkinson, George McLean, J. P. Fletcher, John Donaghy, L. Thomas, H. B. McKenzie, Johnston Beers, jr., Thos. Arnott, A. G. Cole, G. Williamson, Edward F. Doudiet, David Turnbull, J. R. Wynne, John Porteous, Alexr. Fraser, P. S. McKenzie, W. McDonald, and over fifty others.

Capt. Worsley thanked the gentleman who has got up the address, and said he felt gratified to find that the meeting has been a success, and that there had been perfect harmony between the Committee and the Volunteers, &c., &c.

Capt. Esdaile also spoke. Three rousing cheers were then given for Capt. Worsley, Capt. Esdaile, Lt.-Col. Fletcher and Capt. Macpherson and the party then broke up.

The following is a list of the winners of prizes in competition No. 10, and of the highest aggregate scores.—

CHAMPION SMALL BORE MATCH.

Ranges 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 7 shots at each range.

	Pts.	Prize
1 R. A. Field, Montreal.....	73	\$50
2 John Hilton, do.....	67	35
3 G. Murison, Hamilton.....	64	30
4 Capt. Esdaile, Montreal.....	63	25
5 Lt. McDougall, do.....	61	20
6 Sergt. Cole, Brockville.....	57	5
7 Capt. McBean, do.....	51	5
8 Capt. Worsley, 1st. Batt. 60th Rifles.....	51	5
9 Lt. McNab, Ottawa.....	51	5
10 Lt. Wilkinson, Brockville.....	51	5

AGGREGATE SCORES SNIDER RIFLES.

Capt Cleveland, 54th Battalion—Prize \$50; 141 points.

The following have obtained honorable mention for their scores:

	Pts.
Sergt. Adams, 54th Batt.....	141
Col. Sgt. Morrish, 1st. Batt. 60th Rifles.....	139
Corp. Adams, M. G. A.....	137
Sergt. Hawkins, 8th Batt.....	135
Capt. Esdaile, 5th Royals.....	132
Sgt. Ferguson, 8th Batt.....	131
Capt. McKenzie, 54th Batt.....	130
Qr. Mast. Thomas.....	130
Pte. Field, 5th Royals.....	129
Capt. Fletcher, 21st Batt.....	128
Sgt. Beers, M. G. A.....	128
Capt. Worsley, 1st. Batt 60th Rifles.....	127
Pte. Clayland, 1st. Batt.....	127
Sgt. Norris, 8th Batt.....	126
Sgt. Telfer, G. T. R.....	126
Pte. J. Leet, 54th Batt.....	125

Pto. Modcalfe, 51st. Batt.....	125
Sgt. Barry, 5th Royals.....	124
Lt. McDougall.....	122
Major Hanning, 51st. Batt.....	122

AGGREGATE SCORES SMALL BORE RIFLES.

	Pts.
R. A. Field, Montreal, Prize \$50.....	165
G. Murison, Hamilton.....	159
G. McDougall, 5th Royals.....	150
Sergt. Cole, Brockville.....	146
J. A. Hilton, 5th Royals.....	146
Lt. McNab, Ottawa.....	139
Capt. Esdaile, 5th Royals.....	137
Capt. Worsley, 4th Batt. 60th Rifles....	129
J. Mason, Hamilton.....	126

It is generally conceded that the meeting on the whole has been very satisfactory. There were few causes for grumbling, and everything seems to work well and give satisfaction; great credit is due to the committee for their painstaking, they know their duties and performed them thoroughly.

The blood-thirsty Sub. who killed the cow has gone home and the Association has "paid the piper."

Capt. Robinson has withdrawn his protest on behalf of the Prince of Wales' in the Battalion Match against the Royals.

Arrangements are being made by the Montreal Garrison Artillery to give a grand musical reunion at an early date. These Artillery boys are always alive; comparisons are odious it is said, but who will deny their claim to be the best drilled body in the city. There is not much annexation in their looks, no, not much; they are true patriots and they look it. God bless them, and who contradicts.

Your Toronto correspondent will have to sharpen his pencil and his wits next week, for he will have plenty to do, for myself, I am in disgrace, having in a late letter presumed to invade the sanctity of the Militia Office. In order to set myself right again with those grandees, let me urge upon the Government the granting of retiring pensions to each one of them for long and meritorious services, believe me the country would be better off in the end. Rumour has it that some tremendous and terrible tragedy is to happen unless I in future laud them up to the skies, and condole with them in their arduous and responsible (?) duties, but like Paddy's exploit in the Crimea, I will surround them all and give them the worst.

B.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—I regret extremely to have noticed in your issue of yesterday in the paragraph headed correspondence from Toronto, a statement to the effect that the Toronto Rifle Club had challenged the Montrealers to a simultaneous match, but the latter refused, probably owing to their repeated bad luck on similar occasions. As Secretary of the Montreal Rifle Club I most emphatically deny having received any challenge whatsoever from the Toronto Rifle Club, and distinctly charge your correspondent with wilfully making a misstatement. I enclose a

letter I received from Mr. Russell of the Toronto Rifle Club, which merely asks a question whether we could have a 10 team match with the Toronto Club. To which I replied that simultaneous matches were unsatisfactory from the impossibility of the weather being similar 350 miles apart, and that the Montreal Club would give them an opportunity of meeting them in the Affiliated Association Match at the Dominion Meeting in Toronto. Several members of the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton, Messrs. Murison, Mason and Adam were present at the matches of the Quebec Provincial R. A. this week, and shot extremely well; the aggregate small bore prize, however, was kept in Montreal, being won by Mr. Field whose brilliant score of 434444—27 in 7 shots at 1,000 yds. will long be remembered. The gentlemen of the Hamilton team were loud in their praise of both the rifles and the shooting of the Montreal six and Mr. Merison said that since he came down he was not so confident of beating us in a third match as he had been. I enclose you some complimentary remarks on the management of the matches, one coming from the Hamilton men the other from the competitors from the Eastern Townships. The matches were most successful in every way.

I am, your obd't. servant.

JAS. ESDAILE,
Sec'y. Montreal Rifle Club.

The following is the letter alluded to in the foregoing:—

MY DEAR ESDAILE:—Thanks for the programmes. They reflect great credit in my opinion on the originator. You six Montrealers will have a few dollars to divide, for I'm afraid few from the West can make sure of attending. I would be happy to be present.

I was at Hamilton on Saturday and the Victorias said a couple would endeavour to go down. If convenient telegraph me about *half fare*, also how long the match is expected to last.

Can we not have a 10 team match with your Montreal Club?

Yours very truly,
A. LORD RUSSELL.

Toronto, 17th Aug., 1869.

DOMINION RIFLE MATCH.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—One great objection to having the Dominion Rifle Match fired at certain special localities is, the great expense to those from a distance, many good marksmen are debarred from competing on this account, which I think might be obviated in this way, viz: could it not be arranged so that the firing could take place simultaneously at each Battalion headquarters, a return of the firing sent in, this would give a chance to every Volunteer in the Dominion to compete: as it is now only a few have that chance. To prevent suspicions of unfair returns an offi-

cer of one battalion could superintend the firing of another and vice versa. I offer this suggestion to them who have benefit of the whole Force in view and a desire to make marksmen of the whole Force I allude more especially to country Battalions.

A PRINCE EDWARD VOLUNTEER.

FROM QUEBEC.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The 9th Battalion of Volunteer Rifles, under command of Lt.-Col. Panet, have been under canvass for the last week at St. Michel, a few miles below Quebec, putting in their annual drill. It is very doubtful whether the system of allowing a few days camping in summer time to supersede the usual musters drill which the volunteers have hitherto been accustomed to, tends to improve the condition of Battalions who do nothing, towards keeping what knowledge they have acquired, during all the rest of the year. However perhaps it is just as well not to speculate on what might have been or what ought to be so long as the Militia administration is in the present hands. The management has never been very satisfactory to the Volunteers, but *disgust* is the expression which would most fitly apply to the present state of things. The result of the last review in Montreal will show a feeling which I will venture to say is very general, in this Province at least.

The 17th Battalion (Levis) Infantry were inspected last week by Lt.-Col. Casault D. A. G., after concluding their annual drill. This Battalion is now considerably stronger than it was, owing to the addition of several country companies which were gazetted during last winter.

The business of the city has been almost entirely suspended during the last four days owing to the strike of the "Ship-laborers Benevolent Society," who number about 3000 men. The troops have been twice called out, and from present appearances, it will be lucky if we escape a serious riot.

The Officers of the Eastern Townships Battalions in attendance at the Provincial Rifle Match, have requested us, on behalf of themselves and men, to thank Captains Worsley and Esdaile for the handsome manner in which they were received and treated throughout; as also for the effectiveness of the scoring—which left nothing to be desired—and the very general excellence of the whole of the arrangements. They are emphatic on this point, and declare the match to have been the best conducted and most successful ever had in the Dominion.

There is a very general desire, we also find, that a Provincial delegation should be immediately selected for the Provincial match shortly to be competed for in the Dominion meeting at Toronto; and we only re-echo the general wish of the volunteers throughout the country, in suggesting that our delegation should consist of at least twenty men, instead of fifteen, so that in case of illness or accident, the Province should still be fully represented. It has been further suggested that the expenses of the delegation should be defrayed by the common fund, or, at the very least, free passages provided.—a suggestion in which we heartily concur.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at
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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Meeting. Return match between Grand Trunk
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MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

NOTICE TO WESTERN SUBSCRIBERS.

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

FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

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

—We learn through the *Almonte Gazette*
that there is a Rifle Association in Ramsay
and that they will have a prize meeting
there shortly.

—The excellent report of the Quebec Rifle
Association prize meeting, which appears in
our present and last number, is from the
pen of "Our Own Correspondent" at Mont-
real.

—The *United States Army and Navy*
Journal reports considerable activity in the
navy yards of the Republic. About ten
vessels of war have been lately made ready
for active service.

—The Badges won by marksmen at the
last Prize Meeting of the Dominion Rifle As-
sociation have been distributed and are said
to give general satisfaction. They were
manufactured in England and will be worn
on the right breast.

—MR. GREGORY, agent for the Department
of Marine and Fisheries, has been instructed
to get the Government steamer "Napoleon
III." in readiness to convey His Royal High-
ness Prince Arthur and suite from Riviere
du Loup to Quebec, about the 13th inst.

—THE 40th Battalion has reorganized its
band, for which a complete set of new in-
struments has been received from New
York. Mr. Phelps, of Port Hope, has accept-
ed the leadership. Capt W. H. Floyd, of
the *Cobourg Star* gave one hundred dollars
towards the above purchase, and the re-
mainder was subscribed by the officers and
their friends.

—We beg leave to call the attention of
the officers of the Force to the alterations in
price in some of the articles in Mr Mc-
Eachren's advertisement. These changes
are absolutely necessary, owing to the in-
creased cost of material in the English mar-
ket and duty on the same. We believe,
however, that officers purchasing clothing,
etc., from Mr. McEachren can have the duty
refunded on application to the Government.

—MR. BENJAMIN SULTE is about to publish
a collected edition of his poems at Montreal.
The work will contain a number of transla-
tions from the writings of Upper Canadian
Poets. Mr. Sulte, though still quite young,
has won for himself a place in the front rank
of French Canadian writers, and we are glad
of his poems in a collected form. His writ-
ings are remarkable for purity of sentiment,
patriotism, and the display of those constant
feelings for which his people have ever been
noted.

To-day the Dominion of Canada Rifle As-
sociation commences its second annual prize
meeting at Toronto. We have been inform-
ed that everything that can be done has
been attended to by the Council. We heart-
ily wish this meeting every success as it is
the grand event of the season. Large num-
bers of Volunteers from all parts of the Do-
minion will be present, and the interest

that attaches to the meeting will, we hope,
find no check. Of course there may occur
some little hitches in the local management
but these, we apprehend, will not be of such
a nature as to cause any embarrassment.
The experience of last year will be applied,
and, as we intend to be present, we will be
enabled to give our readers a fair idea of
this grand gathering which we hope will
in every way successful.

CANADA is fast becoming a nation of
sharpshooters. Under the influence of a
large class of patriotic gentlemen the people
have learned the best lesson in national
manhood—self reliance. The question of
Canadian independence has been taken up
by a portion of our press which urges it up-
on the attention of the public, long before
the public have any idea of entertaining it.
We will not refer to the small capital at-
tempted to be made out of the recent
speeches of the Governor General, nor the
refutation of the proverse meaning attached
thereto by some papers in the Dominion,
but we feel it is necessary on a question of
such vital importance to so large a section
of the Canadian people as we represent to
enter a protest against the idea so indis-
criminatingly circulated by some of those who
are amongst us.

The question is not independence but
whether we are to be Britons or Yankees.
Ask any man you meet amongst the respon-
sible men of Canada and they will answer in
unmistakeable terms what they think of
severance from England. We confess with
a feeling akin to shame that there is in
Canada a small class who would sell their
birthright for a mess of pottage, who forget-
ting the traditions of the old land, would fly to
evils they know not of. These people for-
got that there is upon this North American
continent a race which will not prove cre-
ant to the fatherland. A race that
cherishes its nationality along with its Chris-
tianity; a race that will not forget or ignore
the history which records the proud deeds
of its ancestors. A race which clings to the
proud old flag and will uphold it against all
odds; which will not lightly resign British
freedom for republican tyranny. Here there
is required, and thank God! we have equal
to the hour, men who will raise their breasts
as bulwarks against the seething tide of
fanatical liberalism. Men who will not ex-
change positive good for negative advantage.
On them we rely.

Whilst the people of the United States
delight in abusing England and sneering at
British institutions, they, by virtue of the
blood that runs in their veins although ad-
terated, show in an exaggerated degree
those very qualities that have made their
mother land feared and respected through-
out the world. They have cast off their al-
leiance to the crown of Britain, but they
are still compelled to own the allegiance of
language, law and literature. They will

quarrel with their parent but they cannot refuse to acknowledge his nurture. Now the effect of all this is apparent in the distinction which exists between Canada and the United States; while they exaggerate the British character so far in its most admirable forms as to run into extremes, we keeping within the bounds of conservative progress, uphold those principles which have made England great among the nations. They have cast off the restraint imposed by mature judgement, we hold by the teachings of our fathers. A century is nothing in the life of a nation. Institutions must grow through ages to obtain a hold upon the affections of a people. The baptism of fire and blood is required to fix them in the hearts of men. Our people in America, and in this we include the republic, have with the rashness of juvenescence, set at defiance the kindly admonition of our common progenitors, and setting up for ourselves, have dared to do such things as may yet compel us to regret. However, the whole thing is resolved into a rivalry of two different forms of liberty,—American liberty and British liberty. The first is the power of the uneducated, the second is the power of the learned. All government is by necessity tyrannous, how much better then is it to endure the tyranny of wisdom than the tyranny of folly.

The history of our country is replete with instances wherein our people have clung tenaciously to those sentiments which animated their fathers. And we believe we can give no better example than that set forth in the memorial of Col. Denison of Toronto to the Governor General, Sir John Young.

"In the Rebellion of 1837, Col. Denison went out under Sir Francis Head to disperse the rebels at Gallows Hill, and also served through the winter march in the west under Sir Allen McNab, as well as through the whole of the siege of Navy Island, and in the second rebellion served for six months as Lieut. of Cavalry and was one of the officers sent to Niagara in 1838 to go through a course of instruction with the King's Dragoon Guards.

That from 1838 until 1853, Col. Denison supported and maintained at his own expense and at no cost to the Government for either arms or equipment, a troop of Volunteer Cavalry, almost the only volunteer corps during that time in the Province.

That in 1849 when there was great danger of Lord Elgin being mobbed while going to open Parliament, Col. Denison escorted him with his troop, uniformed and armed at his own private expense and thereby prevented a serious disturbance.

Col. Denison in 1853 organized a regiment of Volunteer Cavalry and was gazetted Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

In 1855 when the present Volunteer Force was organized Col. Denison took in a squadron of cavalry into the new force, and after the failure of the Adjutant General, Baron de Rottenburg to find anyone to organize a

battery, Col. Denison, at his request, organized the Toronto Field Battery and was gazetted Commandant of the active Militia mounted Force of the County of York including the Battery.

That at the same time Sir Edmund Head, in order to recognize the long and faithful services of Col. Denison and to reward him for having raised and organized the Force at Toronto, gazetted him commandant of the whole Volunteer Force of the 5th Military District, which at that time comprised the city of Toronto and the adjoining counties of York, Ontario, part of Simcoe, and a few months after gazetted him to the rank of Colonel and thereby Col. Denison became the senior officer in Ontario and the only Colonel in it.

In 1866 Col. Denison was on active service acting as Commandant at Toronto and sent from his command seven regiments to the front besides the Governor General's Body Guard which was the first corps that entered Fort Erie.

Col. Denison's maternal grandfather, Capt. Richard Lippincott, fought for the crown for seven years as a Colonist and Volunteer during the American Revolution in support of British connection and British supremacy and sacrificing all his property and carrying nothing with him but his loyalty, he abandoned his home and settled in the wilderness of Upper Canada that he might still be a British subject. And his Grandfather, Capt. Denison formerly of the 2nd York (now the 65th Regiment) came with his family to Upper Canada in 1792 with its first Governor Colonel Simcoe.

Col. Denison's two Grandfathers his father and his uncles, all fought for the Crown in the war of 1812. His father his uncle, himself, and his brothers and cousins all served in the rebellion and 1866, nine members of the fighting age were under arms in defence of the Province during the threatened Fenian invasion."

The foregoing are merely extracts, but sufficient to show what we advocate. The gentleman, whose memorial we have taken the liberty to quote, is a good representation of the Volunteer of Canada. He instinctively perceives the needs of the class to which he belongs, and, when called upon to speak exactly expresses their sentiments. Some people in Canada run away with the idea that in the event of war between England and the States that the troops of the latter would overrun our country and that we would have no resource but to submit. No idea could be more false. The history of every campaign which has been fought upon our soil goes to prove that there is no country in the world so hard to conquer as Canada. For nearly half a century Great Britain, aided by her colonies, tried in vain to overcome a few French colonists and their Indian allies on the St. Lawrence. Many years afterwards it is well known how ridiculously impotent were the efforts of the re-

volutionists to plant themselves on Canadian soil. Again in 1812 they strove to penetrate our frontier but had the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing their forces driven over the very first cliffs they attempted to scale. The history of war repeats itself with singular precision and we have no doubt but, in the event of future complications, Canadians will emulate the efforts of their fathers.

The press of America has passed its judgement upon the disgusting story published by Mrs H. Beecher Stowe in the *Atlantic*. Disbelief in the vile slander, and condemnation of her who could so far forget the amenities of society and the charities of Christianity as to drag into light at this late day the almost forgotten sorrow of a past generation, has been universally expressed. In England we find the same expression of feeling in the leading journals. And Mrs. Stowe will learn that, although she may make a good thing out of slandering a dead poet, the feat will not add to her reputation as a writer, nor enhance public opinion of her delicacy as a woman. The whole story bears the stamp of improbability on the face of it, and evinces such ignorance of Lord Byron's life as carries its own refutation. No good could possibly arise from the publicity of this cruel and villainous slander of one who, whatever may have been his faults, had still sufficient of the angel in his composition to keep him from the perpetration of the vile crime attributed to him by his austere and unforgiving wife.

Mrs. Stowe's article is replete with hypocritical cant of that nature which is so popular in the sensational literature of New York. The writers of which accompany details of obscenity and horror with pious platitudes, while the unction with which the story is told leaves little for the fancy to supply. There can be no excuse for the publication of this horrible tale even were it true. The unfortunate poet surely suffered enough, while living, from the world and his wife, but there is something unspeakably revolting, almost fiendish, in thus violating the grave. Tearing open the charnel and exposing the poor relics therein to the gaze of vulgar curiosity. How much better it would have been for Mrs. Stowe when imposed upon with this story, to have acted as better and wiser people had done before her, and say nothing about it. As a lady we would suppose she would turn from the contemplation of such pain and misery. Nor would we think she would find pleasure in ransacking the plays and poems of Byron for dark and obscure passages that she might wrench their meaning into support of her vile theory. Better for Mrs. Stowe had she held her tongue; her story will not injure the reputation of the poet, nor will it improve that of his "moral Clytemnestra," to herself alone will the nastiness of this publication attach.

These nincompoops who busied themselves in getting up the Gettysburg demonstration have been most beautifully snubbed by the men they sought to drag into the wretched affair. About thirty officers were present, accompanied by "a short hand reporter who collected many interesting incidents of the conflict as they dropped from their lips."—The quotation is from an American paper which may possibly account for the bad English. The *Army and Navy Journal* in its report of the gathering says:—

"But one Confederate officer is reported present, a colonel on the staff of General Pickett. In the face of the published assurances that General Lee would like to be present, a letter is published from him, in which he says: "My engagements will not permit me to be present. I believe, if there, I could not add anything material to the information existing on the subject. I think it wiser, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the example of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife, to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered."

In the same spirit, Fitzhugh Lee writes: "It will not be in my power to be present at the time indicated, viz.: last week in August. My division of cavalry reached Gettysburg on the afternoon of the 2nd July, 1863; was placed upon the left of our army, together with General Wade Hampton's division, the whole being under the command of General J. E. C. Stuart, General Lee's Chief of Cavalry at that time; fought during the 3rd with the cavalry upon the right flank of the Federal Army. Stuart, Hampton and I had been absent from the army with our cavalry from the time it left Virginia until the above time. Any information that I may possess on the subject-matter of your communication will be cheerfully rendered. I rather think, though, and I write it in all kindness, sir, that if the nation is to continue as a whole, it is better to forget and to forgive rather than perpetuate in granite proofs of its civil wars."

General Longstreet writes simply expressing his regret at not being able to be present, without adding any criticism on the purpose of the gathering."

The published report of the proceedings of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association for the year 1868 has reached our table. It is a neat pamphlet, and, considering that the Secretary had to get all the scores from private notes, individuals and newspapers, it reflects great credit upon him. It will be remembered that the whole report with the documents attached were lost at the fire which destroyed Mr. Desborats' establishment. Labouring under these disadvantages, Lt.-Col. Stuart has managed to compile a very full and satisfactory report. The statement of receipts and expenditure is the same nearly as published in a former number of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, viz:—

Total Receipts \$12,187.91

" Expenditure 9,777.59

Balance at Bankers 31st.

May..... 2,310.33

Against the last item there are unpaid accounts to the amount of \$1,946.34. Altogether the report is as good as could be expected under the circumstances, indeed,

much better than we expected and very creditable to the Secretary, Lt.-Col. Stuart.

REVIEWS, &c.

Blackwood for August from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York is to hand and contains some excellent articles, Cornelius O'Dowd makes some happy hits against the Disestablishment "cant" is also an excellent and sensible article. Altogether it is one of the best numbers that has appeared for some time, is well printed and deeply interesting.

DEATH OF CAPT. CAMPBELL.

It is with the most sincere feelings of regret that we announce the decease of Capt. Campbell. This excellent young man was highly respected and esteemed throughout the county, for his many amiable qualities. His whole heart was in the Volunteer cause, which he adopted as his profession. He passed highly creditable examinations in the three arms of the service, viz: Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. His last examination was in April 1863, when he received a first class certificate of qualification, as a Cavalry officer; he was gazetted Assistant Adjutant and Drill Instructor to the 27th Battalion in Nov. 1867, and was appointed Adjutant in April last. He was buried with military honors last Friday, at Warwick village; an immense crowd followed his remains to the grave and many a tear was shed as his gallant comrades of the Warwick company whom he loved so well, fired their volley over his grave. An eloquent and touching sermon was preached, on the occasion by the Battalion Chaplain, the Rev. J. Gibson, M. A., an extract from which we subjoin:—

"And here I feel that I touch a chord which vibrates through every heart, giving utterance to the grief for the loss of one, than whom, I never in the whole of my experience, knew any more universally or more deservedly respected. Known, as our departed brother was, by nearly every one I see before me, I feel that it is almost unnecessary for me to refer to the many commendable traits of character which he invariably exhibited; but yet I cannot let some of them go by without a passing notice. His motto was undoubtedly perseverance, and as far as his earthly career was permitted to extend, he fully carried out and exemplified it. This is amply shown by the success which attended his efforts; for, in the calling to which, for the last few years of his life, he devoted a large portion of his time—that of a volunteer soldier, he was eminently successful; attaining not alone the highest and most honorable certificates in three branches of the service, but also filling with credit to himself, and with satisfaction to all with whom he came in contact, an office not alone requiring ability and energy, but also attended with a large share of responsibility. And here the amiability of his character was ever conspicuous. Unlike many, who, when the sun of success shines upon them, are apt to be duly elated, he was ever the same to every one. The same amiable smile on his face, the same kind and cheerful word upon his tongue.

Pursuing always the path of duty and uprightness, he never swerved from it; but made it the constant aim of his life, to do his duty in that station of life in which it had pleased God to place him. And in this he has left an example which it would be well to emulate. And now, I must refer to another exhibition of his character, and that is, his extreme patience under all the sufferings which he endured. Beyond the occasional unavoidable expression of pain, to which he never gave way except on the most trying occasions, not a word escaped his lips. He was ever submissive—eminently patient—always cheerful.

The smile of welcome to a friend, was always ready on his face, and gave expressive utterances to the feelings of his kind heart. Sense of his own sufferings was even less to him, than consideration for the sufferings of others. His thoughts in short in this sense, seemed always to be for others to the forgetfulness of self.

But above all and that is of infinitely more importance, his mind was stayed upon his God. While humbly owning as he did that he had not remembered his creator and God as he ought to have done; that he had not paid that attention to his religious duties which God requires of all his people; he yet placed his whole trust—his sole reliance on his Saviour—the Lord Jesus Christ.

And this, not on fanciful grounds; for, as he was, as he lived a faithful soldier of his earthly sovereign, I humbly and faithfully believe that he died a faithful soldier and servant of the Lord Jesus Christ and of him we may indeed say.

"The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust."

To all I would say and especially to the young men I see before me,—“Go and do thou likewise.” Feeling as I do that on this occasion all whom I address are mourners, I yet know that there are those who are nearly connected with him on whom the blow falls most heavily. An affectionate and a dutiful son—a loving and most considerate brother—Alas! the bereavement is indeed a trying one. Could the fondness of unwavering affection have stayed the hand of the destroyer, could the fervent utterances of the heart, “would God, I had died for thee!” have had any power, he would still have been here. Could all that human skill and attention might desire, have availed, he would not so soon have gone. But it was otherwise ordered. The Fiat had issued from the Chancery of Heaven, and the summons had to be obeyed. But though gone he is not lost since to those who mourn for him, if they only endeavour to walk in the ways of God, he is only gone before. “They that sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him.” Be this then your comfort. Let this be the leading motive of your lives; so to live in this world that when called (as we all must ere long) to depart, you may do so in the full hope and assurance of a joyful meeting with your departed dear one, in that blissful state where there is no more pain, no more parting, no more sorrow, but where are fullness of joy, and pleasures at God's right hand for evermore.”—*Sarnia British Canadian*.

Henry Ward Beecher compares the different religious denominations to the different pockets in a suit of clothes, and says if it be a little consequences whether one goes to heaven in an outside or inside pocket.

100th PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL CANAL COMPANY.—The move of the regiment from Glasgow &c. to Manchester, to replace the 68th Light Infantry, will take place about the middle of September.—*Broad Arrow*.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA PRIZE MEETING 1869.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

FIRST COMPETITION.

Challenge Gold Medal.—300, 500 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each. Snider Enfields. Government ammunition.

	Pts,
1 Col. Sgt. J. Walsh, Halifax Vol. Batt. of Rifles.....	43
2 Capt. G. A. Leyton, Truro Volunteers.....	42
3 Sgt. A. Miller, Halifax Vol. Field Battery.....	42
4 Capt. G. Piers, H. V. B. R.....	40
5, Lieut. F. McKay, Truro Volunteers.....	39
6 Qr. Mast. Archibald, Reserve Militia, Colchester.....	39

SECOND COMPETITION.

Cogswell Challenge Cup.—300, 400 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each. Snider Enfields. Government ammunition.

	Pts.
1 Capt. G. A. Leyton, Truro Volunteers.....	47
2 Lieut. Col. W. H. Creighton, Garrison Vol. Artillery.....	44
3 Sgt. Major W. Hardwick, Reserve Militia, Kings.....	44
4 Capt. W. Bishop, H. V. B. R.....	43
5 Gunner E. D. Adams, G. V. A.....	42
6 " Jos. Dunn, G. V. A.....	42

THIRD COMPETITION.

Medal of National Rifle Association.—300 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each. Snider Enfields. Government Ammunition.

	Pts.
1 Pte. John Larkin, H. V. B. R.....	33
2 Capt. W. Bishop, ".....	32
3 Capt. Shand, G. V. A.....	31
4 Capt. G. Piers, H. V. B. R.....	28
5 Pte. R. Power ".....	28
6 Pte. J. S. Corben ".....	28

FOURTH COMPETITION.

Ladies Cup.—200, 500 and 600 yds., 5 rounds at each. Snider Enfields. Government ammunition.

1 Capt. G. Piers, H. V. B. R.....	43
2 Copl. W. D. Scott, ".....	42
3 Capt. Creig, Reserve Mil., Colchester.....	40
4 Sgt. J. Bennett, Shubenacadie, Volunteers.....	40
5 Pte. John Larkin, H. V. B. R.....	40
6 Pte. A. McKay, Truro Volunteers.....	40

FIFTH COMPETITION.

All Comers'.—500 and 600 yds. 5 rounds at each. Any rifle—no magnifying sights or hair triggers.

	Pts.
1 Corp. C. Taylor, H. V. B. R., (Kerr.)..	32
2 Sgt. J. Bennett, Shubenacadie Volunteers, (Snider).....	29
3 Pte. W. VanBuskirk, H. V. B. R. (Snider).....	28
4 Sgt. Wilson, 16th Regiment, ".....	28
5 Capt. J. C. Cole, Shubenacadie Volunteers, (Snider).....	27
6 Lt. W. D. Harrington, H. V. B. R. (Kerr).....	27

SIXTH COMPETITION.

Gold Watch and Chain present by Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Bart., K. C. B., &c.—400 and 500 yds., 5 rounds at each. Snider Enfields. Government ammunition.

	Pts.
1 Capt. S. Piers, H. V. B. R.....	34

2 Sgt. T. Conners, ".....	33
3 Pte. John Larkin, ".....	33
4 Pte P. Heckoy, ".....	32
5 Pte. Jos. Frazier, Reserve Militia.....	32
6 Copl. C. Taylor, H. V. B. R.....	32

SEVENTH COMPETITION.

Cup presented by His Excellency the Governor General.—600, 700 and 800 yds., 5 rounds at each. Snider Enfields. Government ammunition.

	Pts.
1 Capt. G. E. Piers, H. V. B. R.....	35
2 Capt. Hayden, ".....	30
3 Lt. Col. W. H. Creighton, G. V. A.....	29
4. Lt. McKay, Reserve Militia, Colchester.....	28
5. Pte. W. VanBuskirk, H.V.B.R.....	27
6. Capt. W. Bishop.....	26

EIGHTH COMPETITION—CONSOLATION.

300 yards; 3 rounds each. Snider-Enfield. Government ammunition.

1. Pte. Creamer, H.V.B.R.....	9
2. Sergt. Yaple ".....	9
3. Capt. Silray, Reserve Militia.....	9
4. Capt. Smith ".....	9
5. Pte. J. Egan, H.V.B.R.....	9
6. Sergt. J. Corbet, Reserve Militia.....	8

Wimbledon targets, square bulls eye's and centers at all distances up to and including 300 yards, from the shoulder, longer ranges in any position, without artificial rests, no part of the rifle or fore arm to touch the ground.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

BRIGADE ORDER—VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

BRIGADE OFFICE, KINGSTON, }
30th Aug., 1869. }

BRIGADE ORDER.

The accompanying District Order is hereby promulgated for the information of the Corps concerned in the 7th Brigade, 3rd Military District.

DAVID SLEAW,
Lt.-Col., Brigade Major.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

D. A. GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Kingston, 30th August, 1868. }

DISTRICT ORDERS.

In accordance with Circular from Headquarters, dated 25th June, 1869, the undermentioned Corps of Volunteer Militia, in the 3rd Military District, will assemble in Camp to perform the annual drill for the year ending on 30th June, 1869-70, in the following order, viz:—

At Kingston, on Monday, 13th September next—The 1st Frontenac Troop of Cavalry, Major Duff; 2nd Frontenac Troop of Cavalry, Major Wood. (On 16th and 17th) Kingston Field Battery, Major Drummond; 47th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Hamilton; 48th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Fowler.

At Bowmanville, on Wednesday, 15th September—45th Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Cubitt.

At Cobourg, on Tuesday, 23rd September —The Northumberland and Durham Squadrons of Cavalry, viz. No. 1 Troop, Cobourg. Lt. Col. Boulton; No. 2 Troop, Port Hope, Lt.-Col. Small; 40th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Smith; 46th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Williams.

At or near Belleville on Monday the 13th September,—49th Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Brown.

At Peterborough on Monday, 4th of October—57th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Poole.

Rural Companies, not in Battalion and City Corps, to perform the annual drill at their several local headquarters at such time as may be most convenient to themselves.

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

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

All mounted officers of Infantry, and all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of mounted corps, will receive \$9.75 for one horse each, actually and necessarily present on parade during the whole period at drill.

Transport allowance will also be paid according to regulation, vide circular of 26th June, 1869.

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

The corps to be fully equipped for service with knapsacks, or great coats traps, great coats, haversacks, water bottles, and 30 rounds ball, and 10 rounds blank ammunition per man, in charge of the Quarter Master of the corps.

Tents and blankets will be provided, according to regulations, from headquarters dated June, 1860.

Commanding officers will see that the Volunteers of their respective Corps are provided with cooked rations required for the day of proceeding to camp. They will also have to provide their own cooking utensils, together with one spade, one axe, per company, and one bucket for every ten men.

The Quartermaster of the Battalion, with the aid of the Officers Commanding Companies, and under the superintendence of the Officer Commanding should, preparatory to the assembling of the Corps, make systematic arrangements for the rationing of the men at the lowest possible rate, the cost of such rationing being of course defrayed by the men out of their drill pay; and the Commanding Officer should satisfy himself personally, and certify that all claims for provisions furnished had been paid for before the departure of the Battalion.

The Adjutant General of Militia having intimated his intention of visiting several of the Volunteer Camps during the period of annual drill, it is desired that Commanding Officers will use their best endeavors to secure a strong muster of their respective Corps.

The detail of duties and further instructions will be promulgated in a subsequent order.

(Signed,) J. MACPHERSON,
Lt.-Colonel,
D.A.A.G. of Militia,
Commanding 3rd Military District.

KU KLUX MURDER.—M. L. Shepard, a northern man and a prominent republican, who has resided in North Carolina many years, four of them in Jones county, was shot down on Monday by a band of rebels with blackened faces. He was working with four colored men in a saw mill on the estate of the late Sheriff Colgrove, on the Trent river near Trenton, when they fired from the opposite bank, instantly killing him and wounding one of the colored men. Two of them were captured that night by a volunteer pursuing party and though they escaped they were recognised as Frank Noble and John Ballard, old residents of the county. It will be remembered that Sheriff Colgrove was similarly murdered some months ago, near the scene of this outrage.—*Springfield Republican.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A new Nova Scotia road traverses the scene of "Evangeline," and the locomotives are to be named "Gabriel," "Gaspereau," "Evangeline," "Hiwatha," and "Minnehaha."

General Sir William J. Codrington, G. C. B., has been deputed to attend the forthcoming reviews of the Prussian army in Pomerania and Eastern Prussia. Besides General Codrington, several other British officers will be present.

A Member of the House of Lords, in advocating the immediate passage of a certain bill, said: "It is all well for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to request the postponement of this subject, but the convenience of gentlemen in Ireland who are being murdered so frequently ought to be considered."

CENSURE ON TWO METROPOLITAN VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Two Volunteer Metropolitan Corps—4th Middlesex and 7th Surrey—were censured by the reviewing officers at the inspection lately. Colonel Danebrey complained of the manner in which the officers of the 7th Surrey acquitted themselves, and also of the small number of men present.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND HIS GENERAL.—While the Senate were gravely listening to the Consultum, the Emperor, says the Echo's Paris correspondent, was performing one of those little acts which become a monarch better than his Crown. His Majesty ordered his trap at three o'clock, and drove down to Versailles to see his friend General Cann. After some preliminary conversation about the rifle experiments which the General has under hand, His Majesty said, "I am glad to announce to you that I this morning signed a decree appointing you General of Division. As an old friend, I was desirous of being the first to congratulate you on your well-merited appointment." A hearty shake of the hand closed the interview, and the Emperor drove back to St. Cloud.

The Lords of the Admiralty have determined on appropriating some of the largest vessels of war attached to the reserve in the Medway to a better use than rotting out a useless existence in what is aptly termed "Rotten-row," several of the largest of the wooden steamers and other vessels of war having been selected from the reserve and fitted up as training ships for outcast boys at the several out-ports. The Mars, a fine unarmoured two-decker, of 2,570 tons, and of 400 horse-power, has had her engines taken out and the necessary alterations made, and has just been despatched to the Clyde, where she will in future be employed as a receiving and training ship for outcast boys wishing to enter the Royal Navy or the Mercantile Marine.

A RUSSIAN TRAGEDY.—It is not a pretty story, nor of good augury for the future of our particular "friend and ally," Russia, which comes to us concerning the Cesarewitch and a German officer of his Imperial Highness's staff. The prince, in discussing a financial proposition, permitted himself to say:—"When one deals with Germans one is sure to be cheated." The officer, Col. Hunnius, a German by birth, quietly replied, "If your highness means that observation to apply to me, I must beg you to withdraw it as both offensive and unjust." To this the prince made answer by slapping the colonel's face. So gross an insult could neither be avenged upon the heir to the throne, nor endured by an honorable man. The Colonel, after stating the facts to the Emperor, sat down and wrote to the grand duke:—

"Your Imperial Highness has offered me a mortal insult. When you read this I shall have ceased to live;" and, having written this he deliberately blew out his brains. It is only just to the Emperor Alexander II. to say that he was profoundly shocked by this sad affair. He gave orders that the colonel be buried with the greatest pomp, and the grand duke, having attempted to prevent these orders from being executed, the Emperor further commanded his brutal son to attend in person the funeral of his victim.

HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.—The public will have seen with satisfaction that her Majesty has been able of late to take a greater share in public ceremonial than has been her wont since the lamented Prince Consort's decease. We are not revealing medical secrets, but simply stating what is well known to all her Majesty's inner circle, that the presence of a crowd or the succession of persons who are presented at Court produces on her nervous system the giddiness and other symptoms common to landsmen at sea. Considering her Majesty's habits of punctuality, and the hard labour and anxiety she has undergone during her happily protracted reign, it is certainly a matter of surprise that the nervous system should become fatigued.—Medical Times and Gazette.

A TELEGRAPH IN THE WILDERNESS.—We were not far from St. Peter's Bay, with the shores of the Bras d'Or Lake on the other hand; and in less than half an hour, close by the edge of a pine wood, we came to a solitary hut. Entering, we saw a woman busy at some needlework; a table, with a couple telegraphic hammers, a clock, some writing materials, and a fire, where a pot was, no doubt, cooking a little humble food. "Can we send a message to Sydney?" "Certainly," she replied; "will you write it there?" She read my request to the captain of the ship not to sail till the next evening; and to my surprise, turning round, said—"You need not be at the trouble to send this; the Tuscaloosa will not have finished coaling till to-morrow night, and will sail the next day for Newfoundland." "How could you know it?" "I knew, it because the captain telegraphed this morning to the naval officer at Halifax to tell him so. This is a check station on the line, and as I sit at work I listen to the click, click of the needle, and understand all it says." Marvelous power and advance of science! Here was a woman at needle-work, in a hovel in the backwoods, understanding, by a noise which might be mistaken for the scratching of a mouse in the cupboard, the thoughts of men distant hundreds of miles from each other.—Lost Amid the Fogs. By Lieut.-Col. McCrea.

There died recently at Paris, a man who had a certain amount of celebrity under the empire for his devotion to Napoleon the First. He was called La Chaise, and had been a page of the Emperor. They tell a very singular anecdote of something which happened during his youth. The page, though but fifteen, was shaped like the Emperor and his motions were very similar. On account of this resemblance, his comrades called him "the Emperor," whose gestures and walk he often amused himself by imitating, to the great pleasure of his companions. One day, during Napoleon's absence, he took his clothes, put them on, went to the pages chamber and gave them so perfect a representation that they were enraptured. But suddenly the mock Emperor felt some one pulling his ear sharply. He turned round with all the fury of majesty and it was the Emperor himself, who told him in his sternest voice to pack up, and

rejoin the Second Regiment of the line, in which he was a Second Lieutenant. "There it is gentlemen," said he, "that you must imitate me." The page departed, and the Emperor laughed out rationally and declared that the young fellow imitated him so well that he had to feel himself, as Amphitruon did, to make sure that he really was himself.

DOMINION OF CANADA. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

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

On 6th SEPTEMBER, 1869, and following days.

ALL COMERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1st Prize \$100, 2nd \$6, 3rd \$40, 4th \$30, 5 Prizes at \$20 (100, 200, 200, 100, 100), Total \$630.

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

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

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

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the Corps to which the Competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1869, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of Drills authorised by any General Order in that behalf.] And in Nova Scotia open to all members of Volunteer Corps or Militiamen (and members of the Staff) being members of the Association, who may be certified by the respective Brigade-Majors as being qualified by their services since May 1st, 1867, to compete for prizes offered by the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia. Certificate to be signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the competitor belongs.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1st Prize \$200, 2nd \$100, 3rd \$50, 30 Prizes at \$20 (600, 300, 300, 150), Total \$1,400.

To be competed for in two Stages. 1st Stage.—Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards. The 30 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$20 and a First Class Badge. The next 30 highest to receive \$10 each and a Second Class Badge. The next 30 highest to receive \$5 each. 2nd Stage.—Five shots each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st Stage. Competitors making the highest score to receive \$20 and a Special Badge. The second highest, \$100; and the third highest \$50. Government Snider-Enfield Rifle. Position—From the shoulder, at 300 yards; any position after. Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c. 2nd " \$1.00.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.

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

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

Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion Match.

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

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

MACDOUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$200.00 Presented by Mrs. F. L. MacDougall, together with \$175 added by the Association. Open to all certified and efficient members of Regularly Embodied Corps, &c., &c., as in Dominion Match.

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

Competitor making the highest score to hold the Cup according to terms of donor. Competitor making the highest score amongst those who paid Entrance Fee, to receive the 1st Cash Prize. Government Snider-Enfield Rifle and Government ammunition. Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Any position. Entrance for Cup, free. Entrance Fee for competitors wishing to compete for the Money Prizes, 50 cts.

ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

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

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

- 2nd Stage—
To be fired for by the 60 winners in the first Stage.
1st Prize \$100
2nd " 50
3rd " 30
4th " 15
\$655

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

TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Aggregate value, \$325.

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

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

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

Each competitor may enter 3 times at each range. Details of Time Match.

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

The competitor will go on with the firing in his own time, after the first round, until the word "Time" is called. If he is about to fire and has not done so when the command is uttered, he must drop his rifle. If he fires after the word "Time" is called, he will be ruled out. The Registers of the Match to be kept at the Butts, but the score of each competitor is to be tallied and recorded at the Firing Point.

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

The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

NURSERY STAKES.

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

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

- 1st Prize..... \$100
2nd " 50
3rd " 25
10 Prizes of Ten Dollars..... 100
10 Prizes of Five " 50
\$325

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

MILITARY MATCH.

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

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

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

ROTATION OF MATCHES.

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

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

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.

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

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

PRIZE OFFERED BY THE ADJT.-GEN. OF MILITIA.

\$100 and a Silver Medal—To be worn on the right breast.

Open to all Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Volunteer Militia (Certificate as in Dominion Match.)

Range, 800 yds.; Rounds, Five; Position, Any; Rifle, Snider-Enfield. Entrance Fee, None.

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

WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS, 1867.

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

- I.—There shall be nine distances, viz:—
200 yards. | 500 yards. | 800 yards.
300 " | 600 " | 900 "
100 " | 700 " | 1,000 "

II.—The size of the targets shall be the same as in 1868, viz:—

Size of the Targets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI.—No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.

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

(prescription of rifle not exceeding 10 lbs in weight exclusive of ramrods.

VIII.—No magnifying sights shall be allowed.

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

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

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

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

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

When the firing takes place at one distance only:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. STUART, Captain,

Secretary

Ottawa, June 7, 1893.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS At SHOEBOURNESS.

An interesting experiment took place at Shoeburness this week, by direction of Colonel Elwyn, R. A., the commandant. A troop of horse artillery and battery of field artillery were ordered to construct gun pits for the protection of a sub-division, or two guns. They were limited as to time, and only furnished with the usual entrenching tools carried by every battery. Within half an hour, the field battery, which was working in very easy soil, composed of sandy loam, threw up a breastwork about 30 feet in length by 3 feet high, and 3½ feet thick. Behind this the ground was excavated slightly, so as to form a platform for the guns. Two small embrasures cut in the parapet completed the operation. Standing in front of this gun pit, one could just see the heads of the defenders over the breastwork. The horse artillery were working in much stiffer soil; still, they laboured with a will, the gunners seeming thoroughly to enter into the spirit of the thing. Two gun-pits, and two limber-pits 25 yards to the rear, were formed within an hour; the parapet of the latter being about 3ft. 6in. high by 3ft. thick, and of the former 4ft. high by 5ft. 6in. in thickness at the base, the earth, as usual, being excavated from behind. The parapets were formed of rough sods and stiff clay, mixed with sandy loam. All having been completed, the pits were armed with wooden models or dummies, all more or less roughly representing guns with their detachments. Fire was then opened upon them at a distance of 1000 yards by one of the 9-pounder bronze muzzle-loading rifle guns, belonging to the Committee on Field Artillery Equipment for India, using common and Shrapnel shell. The first few rounds were ineffective, the bullets of the Shrapnel and the pieces of the common shell, burst by time fuses, whistled harmlessly over the pits, or formed a lodgment in the parapet. At length a lucky shell struck on a gun wheel, broke up without bursting, killed three men, and destroyed the wheel. One of the Horse Artillery guns having thus been temporarily disabled, the fire was directed on the large gun-pit, containing the two guns of the field battery. This practice was attended with precisely the same result. After several ineffective rounds, a shell grazed the crest of the parapet and struck plump on a wheel, which it destroyed. This shell, although fitted with a time-fuse, burst on striking, blew two dummies to pieces, mortally wounded a third, and although it is impossible to estimate the moral effect on the rest of the detachment, it would doubtless have been considerable. The practice, so far as it has gone, shows that the best way to injure guns placed in pits is to fire direct at them with concussion shell. The gun used on this occasion had fired over 1000 rounds, yet it shot with great accuracy.—*Globe* of Saturday.

THE RIBBONMAN'S OATH

A correspondent of the *Dublin Express* gives the following as the correct copy of a form of Ribbon oath, recently found by the police in making a sudden irruption into a public-house in a country notorious for agrarian outrages.

"I (A. B.) hereby agree to become a true and loyal member of this society and I solemnly swear before Almighty God to be true and loyal to the brotherhood, and to each member of the same; and I will be obedient to my committee and superior officers, and agree to all their articles, laws, rules and

regulations that have been since the commencement, and all amendments added thereto, and to perform all duties imposed on me with loyalty, faith and fidelity; and I swear that neither hopes or fears, rewards or punishment, shall induce me to give evidence against any brother or brothers for any act or expression of theirs done or made collectively or individually. And in pursuance of this obligation I swear to aid, as best I can, with purse and person, any brother or brothers who may be in distress; and I further swear to own no allegiance to any Protestant or heretic Sovereign, ruler, prince or potentate, and that I will not regard any oath delivered to me by them or their subjects, be they judge, magistrate, or else, as binding. And I swear to aid, as best I can, any brother or brothers who may be on trial for any act or expression of theirs, before magistrate, judge, jury or else, and be ready at all times to aid by every means in my power to assist in procuring his or their liberation, and, if myself a witness, to disregard any oath delivered to me on such occasions by judge, jury, magistrate, counsel, clerk, lawyer, official, or else, and that I will not regard such oaths as binding. And in revenge for the sufferings of our forefathers, and protection of our rights, I further swear to aid as best I can, in exterminating and extirpating all Protestants and heretics out of Ireland or elsewhere; to hunt, pursue, shoot and destroy all Protestants or heretic landlords, proprietors, or employers, and also to hunt, shoot, pursue, and destroy all landlords or proprietors belonging to the Church of Rome should he or they evict his or their tenants from any house, land, home, or holding of theirs. And further solemnly swear, to aid as best I can, in burning, sacking and destroying all Protestants or heretic churches or places of worship, and all houses used as such by members of different heretical denominations in this country, and to level the same to the ground.

"I also swear to have no intercourse, communion, or trade, neither to buy or sell, barter or exchange, give or take, or have any dealings whatever with said Protestants or heretics, unless on such occasions as cannot be avoided.

"I also swear to defend the farmer, the poor man and the widow and the orphans of any brother against the oppression of landlords and the tyranny of the Saxon laws; and I further solemnly swear to do all in my power to procure the independence of Ireland, and aid as best I can in allowing none but Irishmen to possess land, and Ireland for Irish.

"I also solemnly swear to shoot, destroy, burn and pursue to death any former brother who may turn informer or traitor, or who may refuse to perform any duty ordered by his committee or superior officers, or any other duty which may fall by lot or otherwise to execute. And I agree that my person shall be at all times at their service, to go wherever required or whatever sent, and also to aid by every means in my power any brother or brothers of this society executing the orders of other committees or officers belonging thereto, though not in my district, and to aid as best I can for them in the performance of their duty.

"And I most solemnly swear to keep all secrets, passwords, signs, orders or otherwise belonging to this society, and that I shall never divulge the same by word of mouth or otherwise; and I swear neither to mark, or indite with pen, pencil, stone, chalk, or any other mineral or substance above or under wood, above or under water, above or under land, above or under air, on the sea

or elsewhere, or to use therewith any substance whatever above or under, &c., be it herb, tree, shrub, wood, liquid, mineral, or else, above or below this earth, above or under, &c., in the sea or elsewhere, to be true or inform of any signs, secrets or passwords, orders, doings, actions or expressions that have been, are being, or that will be belonging to this brotherhood."

A form of oath so prolix must be a heavy tax upon the memory of the conscientious Ribbonman who wishes to discharge his duty fully.

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore, Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in a desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates. *Damascus remains what it was in the days before Abraham*—a centre of trade and travel—an island of verdure in the desert—a presidential capital," with martial and sacred association extended through thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saur of Tarsus saw the light above the brightness of the sun, the street which is called Strait, in which it is said "he prayed," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago: there is still the sheik, the ass and the water wheel, the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still "occupy" these "with the multitude of their wares." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighbouring height, and was afraid to enter, because it was given to men to have but one paradise, and for his heart he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to-day what Julian called the "eye of the East," as it was in the time of Issiah "the head of Syria." From Damascus came the damson, or blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damasco, damask or beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth bright ground, the damask rose, introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII., the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artist into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold, a kind of mosaic engraving and sculptural united called damaskening—with which boxes, bureaux, swords and guns are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters, the streams of Debanon and the "river of gold" still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of the Syrian gardens.

The *Omaha Republican* describes the Indian Chief Red Cloud, as probably one of the most crafty and intelligent Indians on the plains. Physically, he is a model of perfection—if we may except a slight stoop in his shoulders. When erect, as he always stands when angry or in earnest, his height is six feet two inches. He has a ponderous head, with a high forehead and massive brain. His judgment seldom fails, and his instinctive perception is most acute. The face would be handsome only for a too prominent nose, slightly inclined to the look order. His eye is black and sharp, ever rolling and watchful, the guardian of his bloody reputation, as it were, and seeming to dictate the hellish designs so readily accomplished by his followers.

With Phil. Sheridan on his track, this good-looking monster will soon pay the penalty of his crimes by a swing from an improvised gallows.

TIGHT CLOTHING IN THE ARMY.

A happy illustration of the beneficial effects of removing all constriction from the neck of the soldier when under arms was given at Aldershot on Monday the 12th inst. A review of the troops took place on that day, and lasted about five hours—namely, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. The heat was most oppressive. Men were observed to fall out on all sides, and when a halt was made after the review terminated, the plain was freely dotted with them. Observing that a very small proportion were Guardsmen, inquiries were made as to the actual number of Coldstreams who fell out, and it was ascertained to have been nine in all, and of these only two had to be conveyed in the ambulance—one having a sprained ankle the other being ill with fits. This battalion turned out in ten strong companies, while nearly every other corps comprized only eight, and in some instances only six companies; yet we believe the number of men who fell out to have been actually more numerous in these than in the Guards, although the latter were throughout the day on the wheeling flank, and were allowed but little repose. The explanation was simple—the Guards' commanding officer had issued an order in the morning that all the stocks were to be removed and the tunic collars unhooked prior to starting.

Such a satisfactory result to so simple an order is most suggestive of the truth of much that has recently been written on this subject, and it is well worthy of being recorded. The whole battalion were unanimous in their expressions of the immense relief thus obtained; and we have great pleasure in stating that, according to information recently received, the new pattern clothing about to be made for the Guards will render this relief permanent.

We cannot conclude these remarks without expressing a hope that in the next issue of the new loose clothing to the army the collar round the neck with one large hook and eye will be entirely done away with, as this was the most important defect of the old pattern; and that, in the meantime, an order similar to the one above mentioned will be issued to the army.—*The Lancet.*

DECLINE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

According to a report just issued from the Bureau of statistics at Washington, the shipping interest of the United States continues to decline, while those of foreign nations trading with the States show a steady advance. In 1868, for the fiscal year, the number of American vessels entered was 10,175, with a tonnage of 3,895,721, while in 1869 these figures declined to, vessels 9,974, tonnage 3,502,689—a decrease of 301 vessels, and 462,032 tons. On the other hand, there is a marked increase in the number and tonnage of foreign vessels entered. In 1868 the foreign vessels numbered 15,335 with a tonnage of 4,156,646; and in 1869 we find those figures advanced to, vessels 19,875, tonnage 5,688,243, being an increase of 2,529 vessels, and 1,221,590 tons. This unfavorable exhibit the free trade journals contend, is owing to the protective policy, so stringently enforced by the Government. Under it ship building is at a stand still, as American vessels wear out or are lost, their places are taken by foreign ships. At first this decline in American shipping was attributed to the war, but it is now several years since the war ended, and the decline continues. Undoubtedly the true cause is the one-sided and illiberal policy of the Government.

When Ismael Pasha was recently in Paris he noticed that one of his aide-de-camps had bought an overcoat, the style of which pleased him very much. "Where did you buy that overcoat?" said the ruler of Egypt to the aide-de-camp. "At Dusantoy's, Rue de la Paix," replied the latter. The Viceroy sent for M. Dusantoy's. "Make me some overcoats like this," said Ismael Pasha to the merchant tailor. "Yes, your royal highness," replied Dusantoy, "how many?" "Hundred and forty-four," said Ismael Pasha; "I believe, I will wear them that long for you know I can never wear an overcoat more than twenty-four hours." The hundred and forty four overcoats were made, and the Viceroy had to pay twenty thousand francs for them.

A New York paper, alluding to the Canadian volunteers going into camp at Drummondville, says it has been noticed upon the border that the Canadians of late are giving considerable attention to military matters. We only wish this were true. The facts go to show differently, however, for less attention than usual has been paid to military matters. Getting the volunteers together now is simply to carry out the annual drill. Our neighbours need have no cause for alarm, as there is no serious intention of mustering for a fight on this side just yet.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

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

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

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
 1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1861-65 and '68 which led to Confederation.
 2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67.
 3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c.
 4. The formation of the Local Governments.
 5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.
 6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.
- II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.
- III. The Church in Canada.
- IV. Retrospect of Literature, Art and Science.
- V. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences.
- VI. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c.
- VII. Obituary of Celebrated Persons.
- VIII. Public Documents and State Papers of Importance.

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

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

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

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1869.

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