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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

No. 36.

THE FENIAN RAID OF 1866.

BY MAJOR GEORGE T. DENISON, JR.

[CONTINUED.]

THE EXPEDITION ON THE TUG "ROBB."

In a former chapter it will be remembered that we stated that Colonel Peacock, in forming his plan of campaign, decided, as a portion of it, to send a vessel round from Port Colborne to Fort Erie, to patrol the river and prevent, if possible, reinforcements coming over, or the Fenians from escaping. It will also be remembered that Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis, in carrying out his orders, telegraphed for the tug "Robb," from Dunville, which came down under Captain L. McCallum, who also brought with him a portion of his company, the Dunnville Naval Brigade, and that on his arrival the Welland Canal Field Battery, under command of Captain R. S. King, of Port Robinson (being armed with Enfield Rifles) were placed upon it, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis and Captain Akers proceeded to the Niagara River to patrol between Fort Erie and Black Creek.

On passing down the river they saw the enemy's camp at Frenchman's Creek, which had been evacuated by the Fenians about nine p. m. the previous evening; they moved down as far as Black Creek, carefully examining the shore, but seeing no signs of any armed force. They went ashore there and were informed the enemy had moved from their camp during the night. After getting all the information possible from the inhabitants they went back to Fort Erie, in order to keep their appointment with Lieutenant-Colonel Booker at eight, in accordance with the plan which, as before stated, had been agreed upon between them before starting. As Lieutenant-Colonel Booker and his command did not appear, Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis and Captain Akers came to the conclusion that Colonel Peacock had disapproved of their plan, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Booker was carrying out the original arrangement.

Colonel Dennis then landed the artillery company, and desired Captain Akers, with one half of it, to proceed inland about a mile and a half or two miles, and to patrol down one of the side roads which lead to the river in the direction of Black Creek; and ordered Captain King to patrol the river road in the same direction, with the other half of his command. These two parties, consisting of about twenty-five men in each, picked up a few stragglers, and took over some prisoners which had been captured by the citizens, and, meeting at some distance from

Fort Erie, the whole company marched on by the river road towards Chippawa.

After landing the artillery, Colonel Dennis went on with the tug to Black Creek, which is about eight miles from Fort Erie; in consequence of the swiftness of the current he reached that place while the force with Captains King and Akers were yet five or six miles from it. Between Fort Erie and Black Creek there is no dock at which the "Robb" could have put in to have embarked the artillery, consequently that corps for some two or three hours, were blundering about inside (as we may say) the Fenian lines, and part of that time divided, without any opportunity of support if attacked, and without the slightest chance of escape in case of defeat. It was the merest accident that the fate which befel this command in the afternoon of the same day did not overtake them at any moment on this march. What was to be gained by sending them on shore, and especially by dividing them, cannot readily be imagined. The few prisoners that were captured, mere stragglers as they were, were certainly not worth the risk of disaster that was undergone in taking them, especially when it is considered that the object for which the vessel was sent was to prevent the escape of the whole force, and to secure its ultimate surrender.

Colonel Dennis, on arriving at Black Creek the second time, communicated with the rear end of Colonel Peacock's column, which, as we have seen, marched up the river road as far as that place, and then turned inland towards New Germany.

He did not see Colonel Peacock, however, as that officer was riding at the head of the advanced guard, and was by that time some distance in the interior.

Colonel Dennis, on his returning to Fort Erie, met Captains King and Arthurs, and the force with them, about two miles from Black Creek. They were embarked by means of small boats and all the prisoners were taken on board and placed below; this occupied some little time. The tug then proceeded up the river as far as the village of Fort Erie, where she was moored to the dock, and a portion of the artillery landed, and some more prisoners which had been taken by the citizens of the place were taken over and placed on board. After staying there for some time, Colonel Dennis and Captain Akers decided to leave the Welland Canal Field Battery at Fort Erie in charge of the prisoners, and to go round with the tug to Port Colborne for information and further orders. Captain King remonstrated against this, and especially against leaving the prisoners with him, for fear of their being rescued; Dr. Kempson

also advised them not to leave them. It was decided, however, to billet the artillery in the village, and arrangements were being made to carry them out, when parties began to arrive from the interior with the news that the Fenians were coming in full force from the west, and that a battle had been fought on Ridge road.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis and Captain Akers, did not seem to lay much stress on this information, for Captain Akers took a buggy and went off in the direction of the railway telegraph office up the river to see if telegraphic communication had been reopened between Fort Erie and Port Colborne. Before he could get back the Fenians had cut him off from his force, and he made for Port Colborne by way of the lake shore. Colonel Dennis, after repeated solicitations from Captain King, allowed the men to embark on board the tug. They were scarcely on board when he came over from a house, which he had been being as a sort of headquarters, and ordered them all on shore again, except a small portion of the Naval Company.

The force landed consisted of about fifty-two artillery and eighteen of the Naval corps. He led them to the road running along the front of the village, between it and the dock, and marched them up towards the railway station. A body of Fenians were by this time coming down the road. The Volunteers were drawn up in line to meet them, but, almost immediately, a very large force appeared along the top of the hill (which runs parallel to the river at a distance of about 300 yards) they were then moving northwards as if to surround them. The firing began at once, and after a volley or two Captain King, seeing they were outnumbered ten to one, ordered them to break and get under cover, and fight independently, as they were thoroughly exposed in the position in which they were placed. At this time Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis, seeing he would soon be cut off, ran down the river for about a quarter of a mile with two artillery men, and took refuge in Mr. Thomas' house; the three concealed themselves—the artillerymen were captured, but Colonel Dennis escaped, and disguising himself, made his way through the enemy's lines, and joined Colonel Peacock in the night.

The remainder under Captain King getting cover behind a pile of cordwood, and behind houses and fences kept up a heavy fire, keeping the Fenians at bay for some fifteen or twenty minutes. About twenty five or thirty who had taken refuge in the house of Mr. George Lewis, the postmaster, fought desperately for some time longer, firing out of the house with the greatest

spirit, inflicting heavy loss upon the Fenians. This house was a wooden one, clapboarded on the outside, and lathed and plastered on the inside, and consequently afforded no protection against the bullets, which whistled through it by scores. When our forces entered Fort Erie this building showed proofs of the desperate nature of the fight which had taken place about it. The walls were perfectly riddled, one small room having some thirty-two bullet holes through it. all the windows were broken, and it seems a perfect miracle that any of them escaped. Seeing at length that it was impossible to prolong the resistance, this gallant little band of men were obliged to surrender.

Those who with Captain King fought around the pile of cordwood behaved with the greatest gallantry, fighting desperately against overwhelming odds, even until the Fenians had closed in upon them. some of them using the bayonet freely. There is no doubt that one man was killed by a bayonet thrust while endeavoring to effect an entrance into Lewis' house, and I myself found among the prisoners taken by my command the next morning, one man who had a terrible bayonet-wound in his chest close up to his neck; this man was wounded by one of those fighting with Captain King.

Captain King himself behaved nobly; he stayed with his men encouraging them to fight to the last, and even when struck to the ground by a shot that caused him the loss of his leg, he still cheered on his men, setting the example by emptying his revolver at the Fenians while lying on the ground. Seeing the enemy closing in upon him, and not wishing to be taken, he rolled himself off the dock into the river, and was carried by the current under the wharf used by the Waterloo ferry boat, where he held on to one of the piles, keeping himself above the water. After the fight was over he was taken out by some of the citizens and was sent over to Buffalo with Colonel O'Neil's consent.

It would be useless to particularize instances of bravery in this affair, where all behaved so well. Captain L. McCallum, with fifteen men, after fighting gallantly for some time, retreated along the river road, firing as they went, and were able, some distance down the river, to get on board the tug, which had been sent adrift by the officer in charge, who saw that the vessel would probably be captured in case he delayed.

This little force, without doubt, in this affair, covered itself with glory; and to them is due the highest post in the roll of honor of this campaign. Although completely overpowered, they fought to the last, suffering severely, several brave fellows, including the Captain, losing limbs, and many others being seriously wounded. As a proof of the pertinacity and stubbornness with which they fought, it may be stated that they killed and wounded more Fenians than had the Queen's Own and 13th both together at the fight at Ridgeway the same morning.

Colonel Bailey, one of the Fenian leaders who commanded the attacking party, was shot through the body while bravely riding at the head of his men leading them on. His being mounted drew all the fire on him, and he was very soon brought down, although the wound was thought mortal at the time, strange to say, he has recovered from it. He was the only Fenian officer of rank wounded in the raid.

The Fenians lost at Ridgeway six men killed on the spot, and probably one or two may have died since—how many were wounded it is impossible to say. At the engagement at Fort Erie seven were killed and a great many wounded, some of whom after

wards died. This was the entire loss, although the general impression has been that the loss was much greater. Wild stories have been circulated of immense graves filled with Fenian dead, and waggon loads carried away, but there is not a word of truth in them. They are only the effects of the strong imaginative powers of that class of people who indulge their love for the marvellous at the expense of the truth.

The result of this fight was the loss of the whole expedition. The two commanding officers were wandering about the country, the main body of the men captured or lying wounded about the village, the Captain of the Artillery struck down with the loss of a leg, and the tug almost denuded of men, and the few left so hampered with a lot of worthless prisoners as to be unable to undertake anything.

Captain McCallum, finding he had no force with which to effect anything, decided to go back to Port Colborne and place the prisoners in safety. In doing so he was obliged to run the gauntlet of the fire of the Fenians who, posted along the shore, kept up a heavy fire on them as they were steaming past, fortunately no one was hurt, the only effect being a number of bullet marks in the vessel.

It was most unfortunate that Colonel Dennis and Captain Akers so exceeded their instructions as to land their command at all. Colonel Peacock would never for one moment have authorised the disembarkation of so small a force, especially as there was no object to be gained by it. It is remarkable that neither of these officers, and one of them an engineer officer, should have thought of trying to strengthen the bulwarks of their vessel, and place her in as favorable a condition for fighting as possible. There was a pile of cord wood on the dock at Fort Erie and plenty also at Black Creek, if that had been piled up against the bulwarks, sloping up from the inside, it would have made them musket proof, and the men could have fought behind a defence of that kind with comparative safety. The wheel could also have been protected in a somewhat similar manner, and then the vessel and its crew could have moved about with perfect impunity.

What was to have been gained by landing the men at Fort Erie cannot be imagined. Why these officers should give up the advantage of their vessel to fight ten times their number on shore is perfectly unaccountable. Had they barricaded the vessel and stayed in the stream they could have made the village too hot to hold the enemy, and would, without doubt, have inflicted great loss on them, and have prevented vessels from coming over to take them away, or if they had come over could have run them down if they attempted to leave. Even had they been unsuccessful in all these points still it would have been better than as it turned out, for they would not have been separated from their command, and would have had the satisfaction of knowing that they had obeyed orders, a satisfaction which under the present circumstances they are deprived of.

A letter from a military correspondent of the *Times* denies that Marshal McMahon was surprised at Woerth. He telegraphed, it is asserted to headquarters, to say that very superior forces were before him. Attack them, was the reply. He telegraphed again insisting on the disproportion of strength but still the wires reiterated attack. The result was as might have been expected. The same letter adds there is dysentery among the Prussians.

VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.

The annual matches of this magnificent Club were commenced at Hamilton, at the Club ranges, on August 25th, 1870. The attendance of competitors was very fair, but owing to the wind and rain storm in the morning the shooting in the Enfield match was below the average. Mr. Murrison secured the first prize with the very fair score of 61 points. About noon the storm cleared off, and although a high variable wind prevailed some magnificent small bore shooting was made. Mr. J. J. Mason secured the first prize with 82 points out of a possible 84, while 73 points were made by Messrs. Schwartz, Murray and Murrison. Good shooting was also made by Messrs. George and J. B. Disher, of St. Catharines. We append the winning scores:

MATCH NO. I.

All Comers: Snider Enfield rifles. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range. Entrance 50 cts. \$50 in eleven prizes—\$1, \$8, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$4, \$3, \$3, \$2, \$2, \$1.

	200	500	600	T'l
G. Murrison.....	18	22	24	64
J. Craig.....	15	24	16	55
A. Willis.....	18	24	11	53
W. Ashbury.....	18	21	14	53
J. Brown.....	18	17	18	53
J. Henry.....	15	23	14	52
G. Omand.....	21	10	21	52
James English.....	16	18	17	51
P. Arnold.....	18	16	16	50
L. Jones.....	17	19	11	47
W. Mitchell.....	10	19	7	46

MATCH NO. II.

All Comers, any rifle. Ranges, 500, 700, and 900 yards; 7 shots at each. Entrance \$1. \$50 in seven prizes—\$15, \$12, \$8, \$6, \$4, \$3, \$2.

J. J. Mason, Metford....	444444—28
.....	443444—26
.....	441444—28—82
C. R. Murray ".....	331444—26
.....	343444—24
.....	444444—28—78
F. Schwartz ".....	434444—26
.....	334444—25
.....	443444—27—78
G. Murrison ".....	443444—26
.....	444344—27
.....	343444—25—78
J. B. Disher, Rigby.....	444444—28
.....	343444—25
.....	424324—23—76
Geo. Disher ".....	433444—25
.....	344344—26
.....	343423—23—74
Jas. Mason, Metford....	344344—25
.....	334344—25
.....	204344—21—71

The match for the Company Cups of the 13th Battalion and for the Challenge Cup of this District, came off yesterday at the ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club. The day was very fine but a treacherous wind prevented good shooting at the 600 yards range. The first match, that for the Lawyers' Cup, was concluded at about half-past one, and resulted, after an exceedingly exciting contest, in favor of No. 2 Company. The first prize for the highest individual score was won by Lieut. J. J. Mason, with 45 points, the second being taken by Private Alfred McKeand, of No. 6 Company, with 44 points. The following is the score:—

MATCH NO. III.

LAWYERS' CUP—To be competed for by one officer, one sergeant, one corporal, and five men of each company in the 13th regiment, V.M.; the cup to be held permanently by the company first winning it for the third time. Ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards; five shots at each. Entrance fee, \$1 each company. Prizes for highest individual scores—1st, \$4; 2nd, \$2.

No. 2 Co.	103	120	60	283
No. 8 Co.	89	119	55	273
No. 1 Co.	94	108	63	265
No. 5 Co.	92	107	51	240
No. 4 Co.	84	103	52	238
No. 6 Co.	82	86	47	215

MATCH NO. IV.

Cup presented by the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society; competed for by five members of each company of the 13th regiment, and to be won twice consecutively before becoming the absolute property of any company. Ranges 300 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each. Entrance fee, 50cts. each company. Prizes for highest individual scores—1st \$4, 2nd \$2.

No. 5 Co.

Sergt. R. Omand.	17	18—35
Pte. D. Mitchell.	16	18—34
Corp. Ellis.	17	11—28
Sgt. Jones.	18	10—28
Ens. Barnard.	5	12—17
Total	73	69—142

No. 1 Co.

Lt. J. J. Mason.	15	16—31
Pte. J. Adam.	15	16—31
Pte. Laing.	15	15—30
Sgt. G. Omand.	10	13—23
Corp. McCann.	12	9—21
Total	67	69—136

No. 5 Co.

Pte. Leitch.	16	16—32
Ens. Caddy.	17	12—29
Sgt. Orr.	13	14—27
Lc.-Corp. Sherar.	11	9—20
Corpl. Leitch.	7	8—15
Total	64	59—123

No. 8 Co.

Pte. Easterbrook.	12	15—27
Sgt. Ashbury.	13	13—26
Pte. Cleves.	12	13—25
Sgt. Stock.	10	15—25
Corp. English.	13	3—16
Total	60	59—119

No. 6 Co.

Pte. Willis.	14	12—26
Lt. Little.	9	16—25
Corp. Street.	11	13—24
Pte. A. McKeand.	12	9—21
Pte. Craig.	11	6—17
Total	57	56—113

No. 4 Co.

Sgt. Campbell.	12	14—26
Corp. Cox.	11	11—22
Pte. McRoberts.	17	4—21
Pte. Mooney.	10	10—20
Pte. Graham.	11	3—14
Total	61	42—103

MATCH NO. 5.

District Challenge Cup—To be competed for by three marksmen from any Volunteer company in the 6th Military District. The

cup to be held in trust for the Association for one year by the Company making the highest aggregate score each year. The name of the winning Company to be engraved on it. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each—Government Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifle. Entrance \$10 from each Company, those Companies excepted who have entered and paid that sum in any previous year, and who shall only pay \$1 this year.

No. 8 Co.

Pte. Easterbrook.	9	11	8	28
Corp. English.	8	12	5	25
Sgt. Ashbury.	9	9	6	24
Total	26	32	19	77

No. 6 Co.

Lt. Little.	8	11	7	26
Pte. A. McKeand.	8	6	12	26
Pte. Willis.	10	12	2	24
Total	26	29	21	76

No. 2 Co.

Pte. D. Mitchell.	11	9	7	27
Sgt. R. Omand.	9	9	8	26
Sgt. Jones.	8	10	4	22
Total	28	28	19	75

No. 5 Co.

Pte. Leitch.	10	8	9	27
Sgt. Orr.	8	11	5	24
Ens. Caddy.	9	11	0	20
Total	27	30	14	71

No. 1 Co.

Lt. Mason.	10	11	7	28
Sgt. G. Omand.	10	7	4	21
Pte. J. Adam.	7	8	4	19
Total	27	26	15	68

No. 4 Co.

Sgt. Campbell.	8	11	4	23
Pte. Mooney.	8	9	0	17
Lc.-Corp. McRoberts.	10	7	0	17
Total	26	27	4	57

In match No. 4 prizes for individual scores were won as follows:—First by Sergt. R. Omand, and Second by Private D. Mitchell, both of No. 2 Co.

The highest scores in the match for the challenge cup were made by Lt. Mason of No. 1 Co., and Private Easterbrook of No. 8 Co. who each made 28 points.

The six highest aggregate scores in matches No. 3, 4 and 5 are as follows:

1 Lt. Mason, No. 1 Co.	45	31	28	104
2 Sgt. Omand, No. 2 Co.	37	35	26	98
3 Pt. D. Mitchell, do	36	34	27	97
4 Pt. Leitch, No. 5 Co.	38	32	27	97
5 Pt. Easterbrook, No 8 Co	41	27	28	96
6 Sgt. Orr, No. 5 Co.	41	27	24	92

3RD BATTALION GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY RIFLE MATCH.

Subjoined is the score of a rifle match which took place on Saturday, 6th ult., at the rifle range in Brantford, between companies Nos. 1 and 2, 3rd Battalion, Grand Trunk Brigade, each company furnishing 15 men. A glance at the number of points made on the occasion will give a good idea of the steady and accurate firing, as well as the comparative merits of the respective companies. An equal number of the above companies had a match last year, which resulted in a difference of two points only, showing that the almost equal amount of

skill displayed has not only maintained their character for sharpshooting, but proved that they have profited by their target practice in the interim:

COMPANY NO. 1.

Capt. Penfold	42
Ens. Harrison	30
Sgt. Shannahan	48
Pte. Morris	40
Pte. Temple	33
Pte. May	49
Pte. Usher	42
Pte. Fower	23
Pte. McMaster	43
Pte. Kennedy	39
Pte. Hatfield	25
Pte. Williams	43
Pte. Foxton	31
Pte. Burnley, jr.	25
Pte. Connor	44
Total	562

COMPANY NO. 2.

Capt. Jones	38
Lieut. Clifford	46
Ens. Hitchon	43
Col. Sgt. Burnley	47
Sgt. Page	37
Corp. Bennis	23
" Broadbent	30
Pte. Rogers	47
Pte. Cooke	43
Pte. Barnes	21
Pte. Horton	39
Pte. McKenzie	32
Pte. Kerr	42
Pte. James	38
Corp. Cron	36
Total	562

--Brantford Courier.

QUEBEC VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THIRD DAY.

The rifle match was continued on the 25th ult., with the following result:

NO. VI.—CONSOLATION MATCH.

Winners. 200 yards.

Captain Harder, G. T. Regiment	16
Lieut. Aitchison, 69th Regiment	16
Sergeant Ableson, 70th Batt.	15
Private Collette, 69th Regt.	15
Sergt. Baxter, 8th Batt.	15
Lieut. Balfour, 8th Batt.	15
Corporal Crean G. T. Regt.	15
Sergeant Langton, 69th Regt.	15
H Sergeant Ferguson, 8th Batt.	14
Color Sergeant Childs, 69th Regt.	14

NO. VII.—ALL COMERS MATCH.

700	800	900	T1	
Col. Sergt. Norris, 8th Batt.	19	16	16	51
Captain Morgan, 8th Batt.	16	15	15	47
Sergt. Wilkinson, 69th Regt.	17	16	14	47
Col. Sergt Childs, 59th Regt.	18	17	7	42

The rifles used in this match were the Metford and Martini-Henry, the former being the fusil that succeeded in carrying off the first prizes.

Prizes for the highest aggregate scores in matches one, three, and four with Snider Rifle:

1	3	4	T1	
Qr-Mr. Thomas, 5th Batt.	30	35	24	89
Lieut. E. G. Scott, 8th Batt.	28	34	24	86

We are happy to state that on this occasion the prize list was literally carried out, and that the successful competitors, contrary to the prevalent custom, were enabled to carry away their respective prizes with them.--Quebec Chronicle.

COLLOSSAL EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OUR COLLOSSAL EXPENDITURES—WHAT DO WE GET FOR THEM?

(From the New York World.)

Last Saturday we printed a comparison of the expenditures as furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the two financial years of 1860-61 and 1859-70, showing that making all allowances for the debt, interest, pensions, and an additional fifth for the increased expenditure to govern 38 millions of people in 1869-70, instead of 30 millions in 1860-61, we are now expending \$2.27 per capital to every one dollar we expended ten years ago.

This statement acted like a sort of loaded bombshell on some of our ardent advocates of revenue reform. Our figures and facts were not denied; but it was stated that no comparison could pertinently be made between the two periods. "As well might a comparison of expenditure between the great business of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., and the corner grocery store kept by John Smith, as between the two periods."

We will now show that such assertions are rash. We will boldly compare the present expenditure of Great Britain with our own. Here is the estimate made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget of 1870-71.

Interest of debt.....	£26,840,000
Other charges on consolidated fund.....	1,820,000
Supply service voted by Parliament.....	38,283,000
Telegraph service.....	360,000
Expenditure.....	£67,303,000

It will be seen that the whole amounts to 67,303,000 pounds sterling. If we deduct from this the interest on the British national debt, £26,840,000 and £300,000 for the telegraph service—together £27,140,000—there remains a sum of £40,163,000; or in dollars, \$200,815,000. From this sum must be deducted 800,000 pounds sterling, or \$4,000,000, for ocean packet service, which by no means exists here. This leaves \$196,815,000.

Our expenditure for the fiscal year just ended was \$292,113,000; from this, if we deduct the interest paid on the debt, say a round sum of \$120,000,000, the balance left for carrying on the government was \$172,113,000, or within \$26,000,000 less than the English carried on their government for, exclusive of the interest on their debt, telegraph and packet service.

And now we will show what England has got for her expenditure of \$196,815,000, and what we have "not" got for our expenditure of \$172,113,000.

England has a royal family, consisting of a queen, and some twenty-two princes and princesses, young and old, a Duchess Dowager of Cambridge, a Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge and her husband and two or three children; Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Osborne House, Balmoral, and numerous other royal residences to keep up in repairs, furniture, servants, horses, &c., &c.

Thanks to the wisdom and republican simplicity of our forefathers, we have no vestige of the above to provide for.

England has to pay her judges and courts, for the administration of justice expenses, which amount to £672,000, or \$3,362,500.

The United States government only pay for the Federal courts; all the rest of the

judiciary expenses, comprising the great bulk of judicial administration, being borne by the several States.

England has to keep and pay for the maintenance of her criminal prisoners, officials, penitentiaries, and prisons.

The United States Federal government do not pay a dollar for similar expenses, as the several States bear this burden.

England has to provide for the keeping up of Gibraltar, Malta, and Aken; she has to supply, in her numerous colonies and dependencies which have not an independent colonial government, deficiencies which are certain to be made every year.

The United States have no colonies or foreign fortifications to keep up.

England has and maintains the finest navy in the world—a navy which is the wonder, admiration and terror of nations who see only a portion of it.

The United States have the most crazy dilapidated, inefficient navy of any great power in the world—a navy which our best naval officers declare a disgrace to us.

England has and pays for a standing army of at least 100,000 men, 60,000 of which are now in England, the rest serving for her all over the world (besides those in India for which she does not pay.)

The United States have less than forty-thousand men as a standing army.

England has the most efficient, best paid, and expensive diplomatic service in the world.

The United States have an efficient (?) diplomatic service but it is certainly not an expensive one, inasmuch as the four English missions of Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Constantinople cost more than our whole diplomatic service put together.

England has a splendid coast-guard service.

Where is ours?

England we all know, or at least we believe we all know, has an aristocratic oligarchy living on the above \$196,815,000.

The United States have no aristocratic oligarchy who live directly on the public purse. Ours is a monopolist oligarchy, who live on the people's substance, and rob and plunder them by act of Congress. But they certainly cannot get a dollar from the Treasury.

As the above facts cannot be denied, and inasmuch as comparing ourselves with the most expensive, aristocratic, and largest empire in the world will certainly dismiss the pleasant comparison of A. T. Stewart's expenses and those of John Smith's corner grocery store, we would ask our Radical friends *what we can show* for an expenditure which falls less than \$25,000,000 short of the British.

Let it be understood, and well pondered, that the above comparison is exclusive in both countries of interest or reduction of debt. It simply embraces ordinary current expenditures.

The lively writer of the above, moreover, is under a small mistake; the English Oligarchy (query: did't he mean aristocracy?) does not live on the national revenue. His information on these points are on a par with those of Mr. Lafayette Kettle, about the average knowledge of intelligent Yankees on British affairs generally. The British aristocracy receive princely revenues from their splendid ancestral estates, some of them having as large incomes as the smaller states of the Union; there is not the

temptation or the desire, therefore, to plunder the people which exists in the free and independent republic, and this is one of the many uses of an aristocracy, it prevents the pure democrat from following out his propensities of bloodshed and rapine.

The study of this very interesting document is recommended to the would-be Independent annexationists of Canada, whose efforts to lead their countrymen blindfolded into political communion with the United States have been so praiseworthy and unsuccessful. The people of the United States have to thank the Republican wisdom and simplicity of their forefathers for the exuberant crop of scoundrelism which this generation and succeeding ones are destined to reap. The sins of the father will be visited on the children to the third and fourth generations, and they will find that political sins carry with them sure retribution.

SOUR GRAPES.

The N. Y. *Tribune* makes the following remarks on the Canadian Fortification scheme:—

Let us hope that the Canadians will not attempt to replace the troops which England is withdrawing, or maintain the forts along the southern boundary which England is dismantling. In peace they are needless, in war they would be powerless, and the moral effect of their army is absolutely and utterly lost upon us. Let her save the three or four millions a year which she contemplates expending for a standing army, and rest secure in the knowledge that we have no idea of invading her dominion, and would not take it as a gift or in payment of the Alabama claims. Above all spare us this occasional outpouring of newspaper wrath.

The philosophic N. Y. *Tribune* had better mind its own business and remember the old proverb of "the evil conscience being its own accuser." The States have no idea of invading our dominion for very good reasons, because the job would not pay, and we are merely arming to make sure of paying ourselves should the attempt be made. About all the rest of the nonsense the *Tribune* is welcome to it, but we promise Great Britain if she hands over to us the question of the Alabama claims, to settle it in a month, so that she will never hear a word from Brother Jonathan about it again, the people of Canada will shut him up for once and for aye on that subject.

The St. John Crew are in excellent spirits and health, and express confidence in the coming boat race at Lachine. Their new boat was launched last week, and the crew took a first pull in her. They rowed up and down the river past the spectators several times, and the boat was pronounced on all hands a "beauty." She sits prettily on the water, and moves easily, without any of that bobbing or jumping too common in boats of her class. It is considered that she will turn in eight or ten seconds less time than the old boat. Competent judges pronounce her the handsomest and best racing boat on the continent.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

HOW THEY FOUGHT AND FELL ON SPICHERN.

The hill of Spichern was one of those steep small round eminences such as you see round the Trossachs, but of course not a titho of the height. It was still such a hill as a horse could not ascend, and about breast high with brushwood. Around and near its summit the French had thrown up breastworks, and this was the hill which the Prussians advanced to take. On the whole, the Prussian slaughter has been greater than the French, for their slaughter at Spichern was terrible. Yet as fast as those in the front rank were swept away, others and others still kept dodging from every bush, firing from every stone, yet always advancing. On the summit of the hill they fired into each other for a quarter of an hour at less than fifty yards' distance. Then the French gave way and the Prussians at a rush occupied Spichern, and turned the whole of the French position. In the face of the French artillery the Prussians never left the cover of the woods.

When 500 yards from the top, the fire became so murderous that the men had orders to lie down and advance as best they could. The officers alone remained erect and cheered their men on. But few of them survive, not one is unwounded. At last the men jumped up, and with a terrific cheer advanced with bayonets fixed. A part of them had got the protection of a small poplar wood, from which they could with some advantage answer the fire. The charge is one that will be long remembered. I could see nothing of it because the smoke had become too dense; but when within thirty yards of the entrenchments, a new obstacle of a perplexing nature threw them into confusion. Poles had been fixed into the earth at certain distances, and through these iron wire, to the thickness of perhaps the eight of an inch, had been drawn at about the height of the chin and knee. Its thinness prevented it from being seen, and as the men rushed on and suddenly were cut in the face or thrown over by this wire, the order, as you may imagine, was broken. I saw one fellow who had a piece of the wire still attached to his helmet, he having been unable to detach it in the hurry. When this French dodge—the same that was used at Duple—became known, it was of course easily evaded. About twenty yards behind this came pallisades, and behind these, protected by a breastwork, the French Chassepots and mitrailleuses were doing their worst. The fight there man against man was something terrific. In many cases the gun was turned round, and the butt end settled what the bullet could not decide.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

On the top of the first ridge there were little heaps of French and Prussians mixed, whilst on the second ridge the French uniforms lay thickest. Upon reaching the brow of the hill a heart rending sight met my eyes. It had evidently been the last stand of the 29th regiment, for their uniforms mingled with the Prussians, lay to the number of 75 in a very small space. Facing the road, with a smile on his face, lay the Major of the French regiment. In one hand he clasped a Sergeant's hand, and in the other a lock of hair wrapped in a bit of paper. Both the Sergeant and he must have been shot at the same time. The woods were filled with the wounded, whose piteous cries were heartrending to hear. On the crest of the hill the Prussian uniform lay very thick. I leave you to imagine their suffer-

ings all night long without a drop of water. All branches of the service seemed to have suffered, for a lancet and some surgical instruments lay close to the body of a doctor who had evidently been shot whilst employed in attending to a wounded man. Here lay a French soldier of the line, his face still bearing a stern determined look upon it even in death, while close by his side lay the protector of his Fatherland, with his face to the enemy and his helmet in his hand.

THE RETREAT THROUGH FORBACH.

From an early hour the streets presented a strange spectacle which tells its own tale of this disaster. General Frossard's defeated army have been filing through the town in large numbers, and what a motley route. How different from the beautifully equipped and enthusiastic regiments who passed but three or four mornings ago. Ambulances, waggons, gun-carriages without their guns, sutlers carts, or peasants heavy trucks impressed, drawn by horses of the artillery, of the cavalry, or taken from the Haguenau forest, where the country people had let them loose for safety; harnessed with every kind of harness, real or extemporized. And their loads—Chassepots or swords, ammunition, accoutrements, piles of ownerless knapsacks and greatcoats, uniforms, saddles and harness, empty cuirasses and helmets dangling by their torn plumes, half-dressed and dirty soldiers, foot-sore and weary, and not a few with arms in sling and head tied up. And mingling among these or in little groups of ten and twenty, hundreds of soldiers on horseback, some two together, sitting on the heavy artillery horses, on cavalry chargers, on mules, on country horses barebacked, with a rope for bridle, or here and there an officer's beautiful Arab—are soldiers of every kind, some weaponless, others with four or five guns and swords, bloody, splashed and ragged, tearing at great loaves given by the pitying onlookers, and clothed in every variety of dress or undress. Here a line man without a tunic, wearing a Zouave's fez; there a Zouave with a sarass and a plumed helmet; lancers lanceless, great coats of the line tied round their necks; many bareheaded; many with temples bound with pocket handkerchief. Then there were a few Turkos, but these few appeared the most warlike of any. Their swaven heads plastered, some of them their faces and hands blackened by the powder and smoke—their clothes torn or wanting—their white pantaloons and gaiters smeared with dirt and blood—scratched, bruised and limping, all tell of the desperation with which they have sustained their character.

The International rifle match for the Elcho Shield on Wimbledon common attract considerable attention. Before the match began, a feeling existed which it was difficult to account for, and which was flatly contradicted by the event, that the English Eight were not this year as efficient a team as usual, and that winners were to be looked for either in the Irish or Scotch teams. The first five however, at the 800 yard's range must have satisfied the most sceptical that no ordinary team had been brought together on the side. Though both Scotch and Irish made excellent shooting, and were separated, upon the total scores at the distance by only five points, the English was no less than 28 ahead. At the 900 yards range she added another 28 points to her majority, while the Scotch and Irish made identical scores of 359. At the 1000 yards range, for the first

time, the performance of all the competitors were nearly equal in point of merit, England making 359 points, Scotland 357, and Ireland 353. Scotland thus recovered four out of five points which she had lost at the earlier range, and until the last shot was fired on the Irish side she was in an actual majority. An outer or a miss made by the last of the Irish marksmen would have left Scotland victorious over Ireland; a centre even would only have resulted in a tie; it required a bull's eye—and that at one thousand yards—to win the second place for Ireland, which was held by her in the year 1868 and 1869. The coveted bull's eye was successfully achieved by Mr. Walkor, and something like a shout of delight proceeded from his countrymen when the white disc leapt out of the markers butt in the extreme distance, and officially notified the fact. The majority, however, in favor of England upon the aggregate numbers was no less than 62.

THE INVESTMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The amount of money advanced in loan by the people of Britain to foreign undertakings of one kind and another is enormous, so much so that it is difficult to form a very distinct idea of its magnitude. The *Economist*, which is an authority on such matters, gave, a few months ago the following list of foreign stock dealt in at the London Stock Exchange:—

Stock.	Amount.
United States	£ 122,968,000
Confederate States, (Cotton Bonds)	2,418,800
Argentine Republic	5,459,000
Austria	15,000,000
Brazil	13,519,400
Chili	4,929,320
Colombia	127,000
Cuba	1,588,000
Denmark	4,198,000
Danubian Principalities	2,054,730
Holland	54,428,642
Ecuador	1,824,000
Greece	7,977,625
Guatemala	578,500
Honduras	1,000,000
Italy	37,583,824
Mexico	27,471,450
Montevideo	941,500
Morocco	439,200
New Grenada	7,002,000
Peru	7,502,450
Portugal	47,335,000
Russia	83,592,500
Sardinia	3,008,880
San Domingo	178,700
Spain	97,000,000
Sweden	3,697,600
Turkey	68,950,736
Venezuela	5,691,000
Egypt	27,211,000
Total	954,784,657

This is far on to five thousand millions of dollars, and the amount is increasing very fast. We are assured that in the two years ending March, 1869, securities were created on London alone to the extent of £600,000,000.

In addition to all these foreign debts, there is a vast amount of Colonial and Indian securities owned in Great Britain. This, it is to be borne in mind, is in addition to all Great Britain's manufacturing and commercial business, which has now reached most formidable dimensions, and becoming every day still more formidable, and that at a rate of progression it has never hitherto reached.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 2nd September, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, (27.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

1. The Brigade Camps about being formed for the Annual Training of the Active Militia, to be under the personal command of the Deputy Adjutant General commanding Districts, who accompanied by a Brigade Major, will encamp with the Troops during the period, in order to superintend the Drills and Target Practice, as well as to regulate all duties in camp.

2. Brigade Majors will be in attendance as the various corps reach the camping ground, and show the respective corps where, and how, they are to encamp, which must be in accordance with Paragraphs 239 to 250, of the "Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, 1870," whenever the ground admits.

3. Camp equipment to be issued under the superintendence of Brigade Majors, to the Quarter Masters of corps, and taken over from all corps by them on the breaking up of the encampment.

4. Eight clear days to be spent in camp, during which period drill of six hours each day to be executed, such Eight days to be exclusive of any Sunday that may intervene.

5. The whole of the troops to attend Divine Service in camp on Sundays, and where the services of Clergymen are not obtained, prayers are to be read by an officer.

6. The non-commissioned officers and men who shall have been present during the entire time of the Annual Training, will receive \$8 each, and the Officers will receive \$16 each. All mounted Officers of Infantry, and all Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of mounted corps will receive \$12 for one horse each, provided that such horse has been actually present on parade during the whole period of drill.

7. An allowance in lieu of Transport will be issued for all Officers and men present in camp, whose Company Headquarters are distant more than three miles therefrom, at the rate of Six Cents per mile for each Officer, and of Three Cents per mile for each non-commissioned officer and man; such allowance to cover transport to the camp and return home. When railway or water communication is not available for the whole journey, such portions of the distance

necessarily travelled over ordinary roads by waggon, may be claimed for at double the above rates, which is also to cover the return home.

8. Tents and blankets for officers and men will be provided 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 Officers and men out of their drill pay, and settled by themselves.

9. All Field Officers are to be mounted during the drills, and when Mounted Officers have incurred expence for transport of their horses, claims, in duplicate, for the same, may be sent in to the Deputy Adjutant General of Districts for their consideration.

10. The various Companies will proceed from their Headquarters at such an hour as will enable them to reach the camp in time to pitch their tents and complete their camp arrangements on the day on which they are ordered to assemble.

11. Each non-commissioned officer and man to be fully equipped, including Knapsack or Great Coat Straps, Greatcoat, Haiver sack, Water Bottle, Drinking Mug, Tin Plate, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Towel and Soap, Combs and Brushes, and an extra pair of Socks. Shakos or Busbies need not be brought, Forage Caps only being required, and plain clothes will not be allowed.

12. Captains of Companies will require each man to provide himself, before leaving home, with a sufficient quantity of cooked rations for the day of proceeding to Camp, (the first meal in camp will be on the morning of the second day). They will also provide their own camp Kettles, &c., also one Spade and one Axe per Company, and one Water Bucket for each ten men, in lieu of which \$6 per Company will be allowed. This together with the allowance in lieu of transport, may be charged in separate bulk sums at the end of the Acquittance Roll. A separate detailed account of the same duly certified by the Captain and Commanding Officer, that Camp Kettles, tins, &c., have been provided by the Company, and that the account for transport is correct, to be attached to each Acquittance Roll.

13. All damages to, or loss of, Camp equipment, will be deducted from the men's pay, and be assessed by Brigade Majors before the Corps leave Camp.

14. Arrangements should be made by which Beef, Bread, Groceries, and Wood may be contracted for by Commanding Officers.

15. Marching in States by Companies to be given to Brigade Majors immediately on arrival.

16. Officers are enjoined to make themselves acquainted with the "Regulations and Orders, &c., 1870." If not previously supplied. Officers commanding Corps will receive a sufficient number in Camp for distribution to their Officers, and attention is called to Paragraph 235, which directs that

no officer or man shall be allowed leave of absence during the annual drill; neither shall they be permitted, unless under special and urgent circumstances, to sleep out of camp.

17. In order that there may be no misunderstanding about the carrying on of the annual course of Target Practice while in camp, it is directed that the Target at 200 and 300 yards shall be four feet wide, Bull's Eye eight inches square, and Centro two feet square; from 400 to 600 yards inclusive, the Target shall be six feet wide, Bull's Eyes two feet square and Centro four feet square; Bull's Eye to count four, Centro three, and Outer two at all ranges. Position when firing to be: at 200 yards from the shoulder, at longer distances any position, but no artificial rests to be allowed.

18. The different companies of corps, will perform the prescribed course of Target Practice in regular succession, under the command of the Captains, who will keep and sign the Register of each man's performance, certifying the same as correct.

19. At the conclusion of the training, the Registers of Target Practice will be countersigned by the Commanding Officer of Corps, and transmitted through Brigade Majors to the Deputy Adjutant General in command of Districts.

20. Great accuracy must be observed by Captains of Companies in keeping these Registers, as on such depends the selection of individuals for the Annual Prizes.

21. Captains of Companies must have their Acquittance Rolls signed, and together with accounts for Camp Kettles, &c., and Transport allowance, properly certified to at least two days before the camp breaks up, arrangements having been made by which District Paymasters will be on the ground with the pay on the day the training ceases, by which means all accounts for Rations, Transport, &c., can be settled before leaving camp, and the men paid before they are dismissed to their homes. Battalion Paymasters will be held responsible that these Rolls are completed and all correct on the day named.

22. Boards of Examiners may be authorized on application, to assemble during the encampments, by which means Officers and other members of the Force may have an opportunity of testing their knowledge of drill, and for which the usual Certificates will be given.

23. Officers commanding Battalions are expected to provide proper Parade States and Guard and Sick Reports for their several Companies, and a sufficient quantity of stationery for their Orderly Rooms or tents for the full period.

24. As these Annual Camps are for the purpose of teaching the Active Militia their duties if called out for active service, it is desired that each Company cook their own rations by the ordinary camp fire or trench

used for that purpose by the regular soldier.

25. Officers Commanding Battalions will see that the whole of their arms, accoutrements, knapsacks, and small stores are properly numbered with the stumps already furnished each Battalion, in accordance with paragraphs commencing with 260 of the "REGULATIONS AND ORDERS, &c '870." If not already numbered, this should be done while in Camp.

26. Commanding Officers will in addition to having all vacancies of Staff Officers appointed, see that the following staff-sergeants are complete, viz:—Sergeant Major, Quarter Master Sergeant, Drum Major Hospital Sergeant, Orderly Room Sergeant, also one Bugler or Drummer for each Company.

27. On arrival at Camp, Corps will at once march on the ground allotted them, pile arms, post sentries, and detail working parties from each Company to obtain and convey Camp equipage and make Latrines, trenches, &c., and perform such other work as may be required of them. All Officers will render every assistance to Quarter-Masters in preparing the Camp.

28. Commanding Officers who wish to have their Officers mess together, can doubtless make arrangements at a moderate expense.

29. In forming these Brigade Camps, the success of which will depend greatly on the alacrity with which all orders are carried out, it is hoped that all Officers, non-commissioned officers and men will use their best exertions to support the Deputy Adjutants General in command of Districts in carrying out the same.

No. 2.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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

To be Lieutenant, provisionally.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Robert P. Davy,
vico Bogart, promoted.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 5 Company, Bayfield.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Thomas Simpson, Gentleman, vico H. McCann, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Exeter.

To be Ensign:

Glinn Elliot, Gentleman, M.S., vico R. C. Moore, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 8 Company, Gorie.

The resignation of Lieutenant W. McD. Gray, is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

5th Battalion "The Royal Light Infantry,"
Montreal.

To be Ensign:

Frederick Clarence Henshaw, Gentleman,
M.S., vico Howard, promoted.

The resignation of Lieutenant John E. M. Whitney, is hereby accepted.

MEMO.—With reference to General Order 17th July last, Quarter Master George Winks, who held at the time of his resignation the relative rank of Captain, is permitted to retire retaining the same rank.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

62nd "St. John" Battalion of Infantry.

The services of Lieutenant Michael W. Thompson as an Officer in the Militia are hereby dispensed with.

By Command of His Excellency the
Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada

REVIEWS.

THE *Westminster Review* for July has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 148 Fulton street, New York. We have also to acknowledge from the same Company the *Edinburgh Review* for July, which contains the following articles: The Text of Chaucer; The Baltic Provinces of Russia; The Chief Victories of Charles V.; Galton on Hereditary Genius; Sainte-Beuve; Manuals of Ancient History; Faraday: Postal Telegraphs; The Adventures of Anduban; D'Israeli's "Lothair"—the latter, as if in opposition to *Blackwood*, is reviewed with favorable consideration far more than its mere claim as a literary composition warrants; the argument of its circulation proves nothing, your novel hunter will read anything for excitement, and a novel by a Premier is a rarity sufficiently exciting to warrant it attaining a foremost place if it was the veriest trash ever printed.

THE "Fenian Raid of 1870" is the title of a neat pamphlet of some eighty pages, and contains good engravings of the principal actors on the Canadian side in that stirring episode. It purports to be compiled from notes by reporters present at the scenes described, and as a truthful and graphic description of the series of stirring events which characterize the period between the 24th of May and the 6th of June, it stands unrivalled. We earnestly recommend it to our readers, as a subject worthy of careful study is to be found in its pages, and that is the facilities which exist for the defence of Canada by the admirable military organization the country possesses. This pamphlet has been got up, as it modestly states, at the *Witness* Printing House, and reflects

great credit on the energy and patriotism of the publisher of that paper.

We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company the August number of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. The following are the contents: Who Painted the Great Murillo de La Merceer; New Books: Earl's Dene, Part X.; About What the Old Egyptians Knew; The Wishes of a Dumb Waiter; Lady Fair; The Greek Massacre.

RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—It is with extreme pleasure and satisfaction that we learn that Col. Wolseley, with the regular troops forming the advance of the Red River Expeditionary Force, arrived at Fort Garry on the 24th ult. Their near approach was apparently unknown to Riel and his followers who quitted the fort in some haste. Loaded rifles were found, and it is said resistance was contemplated by Riel but opposed by others of his party. The Union Jack was hoisted on the Fort, and a Royal Salute fired in honor of the event. Warrants were applied for against Riel, O'Donoghue, and some others, we assume by private persons aggrieved by their acts. No arrests were made by Col. Wolseley's orders. The safe achievement, without any serious casualty, of so difficult an undertaking as the transportation of the force from Shebandowan to Fort Garry in 38 days reflects the highest credit upon the care, judgment and forethought of its commander.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer.

Our Kingston Correspondent will see by the leading article in to day's issue the correction which he alludes to. As to the other part of his communication it will be strictly observed, as is our invariable rule.

We are unavoidably obliged to postpone our Montreal Correspondent's letter as well as the account of the presentation of prizes won at the recent Hastings Rifle Association Matches.

GRAND TRUNK RIFLES.—A pleasant ceremony took place yesterday afternoon in Belleville, in connection with No. 7 Company, 2nd Batt. G. T. Rifles. Capt. W. C. Nunn and Lieut. J. Teal, have for the past four years spared neither pains nor expense to advance in every way the interests of the men under their charge. The non-commissioned officers and men, feeling that some recognition of this was necessary, determined on presenting a field glass to their Captain, and a sword to their Lieut. which was done yesterday. These articles are from the establishment of Mr. Street, 211 Notre Dame str., Montreal, and the workmanship and taste displayed in their get up does great credit to that gentleman. The glass has various lenses, to suit theatre, field or marine purposes; the sword is handsomely etched and both have silver shields suitably engraved. The address and reply accompanying the presentation will be given in another issue.—*Intelligencer*, Aug. 25th.

Major Rourke, staff officer of the Pensioners at London, Ontario, becomes a Lieut.-Colonel in the army through the recent death of General Sir W. Wood.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten at the same rate, the sender of the names to receive one copy free for the year.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

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

AGENTS.

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

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

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

Last year a great step in advance towards the discipline of our Volunteer force was effected by the formation of regimental camps in each Military District. This year a further step has been taken by the formation of Brigade Camps wherein that object is kept steadily in view, combined with target practice, for which many inducements are held out by the Government. A programme of the Adjutant General's movements for the month of September will shew what progress has been made in assembling the forces of the military districts in Ontario at the various strategetic points, and thus inducting the Volunteers into the practice of military life and discipline.

On Saturday the 3rd instant he left Ottawa for Kingston, and Monday 5th (to-day) inspected the Depot Companies of the Red River force, the forts, barracks, and stores at Kingston.

On Tuesday after a drive of thirty two miles, he will inspect the cavalry encamped at Adolphustown, and the 16th Battalion, encamped at Picton, at four a.m.

On Wednesday he visits the camps at Bollevillo and inspects the 15th and 49th Battalions; on which occasion there will be a review and field day.

Thursday, the 5th, will find the Adjutant General en route for Goderich. On the 9th he will inspect the gunboat "Prince Alfred" and proceed in her to Samia, remaining in camp there till Wednesday, the 14th. There will be a heavy force encamped here of nearly 3,000 men of all arms, consisting of six battalions of infantry, three troops of cavalry, and one battery of four guns of field artillery. During the stay of the Adjutant General in camp there will be a series of reviews, field days, and other manoeuvres, the object of which is to give the Volunteers a practical knowledge of discipline a portion of which they have already made such good use.

Having spent five days in camp, during which time more actual practical knowledge of military movements will be communicated to the troops than they could otherwise learn in years, the Adjutant General proceeds to Goderich, visiting and inspecting the Brigade Camp formed of the 32nd and 35th Battalions; from whence he will return to Toronto on the 17th, inspecting the camp at Barrie on his way, and that of Oakville on the 19th.

On the 20th the Brigade Camp at Cobourg, consisting of four battalions and a squadron of cavalry will be inspected, the Adjutant General remaining there till the 22nd, and on the 23rd proceeding to Montreal, and on the 24th to Quebec.

At every one of these camps a series of extensive operations having for their object the initiation of officers and men into the practical application of their elementary knowledge to field manoeuvres of every possible description, and for this purpose all arms of the service have been brigaded together where possible. Previous to the concentration of the troops at the different camps detailed instructions will be issued establishing a uniform system of tactics for the instruction of all.

A Brigade Camp of five battalions will be formed at Prescott on the 5th instant, and it was intended to extend the system to other Divisions and Districts, but owing to events over which the Adjutant General could have no control this must be deferred for the present.

As noticed in a former article the principle on which the organization of the Canadian army is based is that of decentralization, and its success has been so striking in the past as to warrant its extension in the future. Under this system each military district is in a certain sense complete in its own autonomy, and only requires the necessary equipment to perfect that completeness. As we have repeatedly alleged the Militia

Bill has proved its adaptability to the military wants of Canada, and it is now demonstrated that the Volunteer army, created and fostered thereby, is not only a thoroughly popular, but also a thoroughly effective force, of which the Dominion is justly proud.

With an officer of such energy and undoubted ability as the Adjutant General at its head, the spirit and military capacity of the troops, brought out by the admirable system he has developed, no fear need be entertained by the people of Canada of the peace of the country being in the near or distant future easily disturbed. Before six years will have elapsed over one hundred thousand thoroughly trained and disciplined soldiers will be distributed throughout the Dominion without disturbing its industrial pursuits in the slightest degree—a force sufficient to leave the rest of the population, and the direct effect of which upon the stability of our institutions, the security of our commercial transactions and the development of our resources will be incalculable, as every one can understand the value of a thoroughly organised police force at home, and a formidable army abroad. The evidence of the feeling which animates our Canadian soldiers is to be found in the fact, that during the late invasion officers and men hurried from the golden valleys of California; the prairies of the Western States, and the cities of the South, to take their places in the ranks of an army, whose creation and organisation are due to statesman-like ability and untiring energy, coupled with rare professional science, of which the evidence is before us.

The shuffling, double-dealing, and evasive policy of the Gladstone administration on the Colonial question and their tendency to drift into forcing a separation of interests between the Empire and the Colonies received a remarkable illustration the other evening in the debate on the Guarantee Loan in the British House of Commons, the occasion, by the way, which brought Sir D. Wedderburne to the surface. The Premier, Mr. Gladstone, deliberately stated that “the impression that the construction of this fortress was being forced on Canada had no foundation. It was from no pressure on England’s part, real or supposed, that Canada built the fortifications, it was her own spontaneous wish they should be constructed, and that England should fulfil her engagements respecting them.” The fortress alluded to are those extensive works at Point Levi, which the Imperial authorities, under the inspiration of the Quaker Government, are now dismantling contrary to the positive engagements entered into with the Canadian Government by an administration of which both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Edward Cardwell were members.

A short recapitulation of the history of this transaction will not be out of place, especially as it will shew the people of Canada what little reliance can be placed on the

Whig Radical ideas of public faith. The utterances of any member of the Gladstone ministry or the idea that they have either forgotten or learned anything beyond the *counting house*. The manifest danger incurred during the Trent difficulty by the defenceless state of the Canadian frontier, the exaggerated idea of the military prowess of the United States, carried home by *suck my guardsmen*, led to great uneasiness on the part of the Imperial Government with reference to the defence of British North America, and to some excitement amongst the press and people of Great Britain, which at the time caused a corresponding degree of wonder to us Colonists, knowing as we did well the military capabilities of our people. This feeling at home led to the excessive demands on the part of the Imperial Government, who had despatched an able engineer officer, Colonel Jervois, to report on the defences of Canada; and the St. Alban’s raid furnished Mr. Edward Cardwell, then Colonial Secretary, with an occasion which he was only too anxious to improve. In January, 1865, in a despatch remarkable for its emphasis, he urged the importance of defensive works on Colonel Jervois’ plan, as a work to be undertaken immediately after the confederation of the Provinces. An extract from this despatch will shew the value he places on this measure:

“These considerations seem to Her Majesty’s Government to render it absolutely necessary that the defences of Quebec should be materially strengthened and without delay they intend, therefore, on their own part, to include in the estimates of the present year a vote for improving the defences of Quebec. The proposed defences of Montreal are so important to the general safety of the Province and to the maintenance of communication between districts west of Montreal and the naval and military power of the Mother Country, that Her Majesty’s Government trust that they may look with confidence to the Government of Canada for the immediate construction of these works. Her Majesty’s Government will be prepared to provide the armaments for the works at Montreal, as well as for those at Quebec.”

In accordance with the determination expressed in the despatch the Imperial Government submitted to Parliament an estimate for £200,000 sterling to be employed in improving the fortifications at Quebec, of which £50,000 per annum was to be expended annually till the works were completed. During a debate on this measure in the House of Lords the Government was severely attacked for having neglected the duty of providing for the defence of Canada, which drew from Earl Granville the following defence:

“The Government has been charged with having suddenly changed its policy on the question, after neglecting the defences of these Provinces for years. But it was only within the last three years that the Canadian Government would take up this question. Her Majesty’s Government has necessarily waited till it could come to a better understanding with the Government of Canada.”

In consequence of complications arising from the people of New Brunswick rejecting the scheme of Confederation proposed at Quebec, the Canadian Government deemed it prudent to despatch a deputation to Great Britain, and as this question of defence was inseparably connected with that of Confederation, the Canadian Minister of Finance, Mr. Galt, in asking for a vote of credit, previous to a prorogation of the House of Assembly, stated:

“The Government take this ground that the expense should be assured in part by Imperial Government, and under an Imperial guarantee. I have no hesitation in saying that difficulties have arisen in obtaining that guarantee, and unless these difficulties are removed, the Government are not prepared to say that this million of dollars will be expended on these works, but it is most important, in the opinion of the Government, as it has been said that Canada is unwilling to do her share in the defence of the country, that their hand should be strengthened so that they may proceed to England and show the Imperial authorities that the people of this Province are willing to meet any fair demand made upon them.”

On the return of the deputation from England their report states that “Her Majesty’s Government urged the immediate erection of permanent works of defence at Quebec and Montreal, the cost of the former to be borne by the Imperial Treasury, and of the latter by the people of Canada;” and that after their arrival they were put in communication with a committee of the Privy Council, and in referring to the question of defence the report states that:

“We pointed out that, while fully recognizing the necessity and prepared to provide for such a system of defence as would restore confidence in our future at home and abroad, the best ultimate defence for British America was to be found in the increase of her population as rapidly as possible, and the husbanding of her resources to that end; and, without claiming it as a right, we ventured to suggest that by enabling us to throw open the North-western territories to free settlement, and by aiding us in enlarging our canals, and prosecuting internal productive works, and by promoting an extensive plan of emigration from Europe into the unsettled portions of our domain, permanent security would be more quickly and surely and economically secured than by any other means.”

The true policy both for defensive purposes and the perpetuation of British rule in America was undoubtedly that pointed out by the Canadian statesmen, but it does not appear to have produced any effect on the *doctrinaires* of the Manchester school; they were preparing a policy of which we now begin to see the development and realise the scope. The report says:

“Much discussion ensued on all these points, and the result arrived at was, that if the people of Canada undertook the works of defence at and west of Montreal, and agreed to spend in training their militia, until the union of all the Provinces was determined, a sum not less than is now expended annually for that service, Her Majesty’s Government would complete the fortifications at Quebec, provide the whole armament for all the works undertaken by Canada, and, in the event of war, undertake

the defence of every portion of Canada, with all the resources of the Empire.

We have now the direct engagement of the Imperial Government with respect to the proportion Great Britain has to bear in this mutual system of defence. We see the question has been forced on the Canadian Government, and that Mr. Gladstone's assertion is directly contrary to facts, but the action of his administration in dismantling those very works a breach of public faith beyond even our conception of Whig-Radical baseness and tergiversation. From the whole of this transaction it plainly appears that the designs of the Manchester school are still progressively active, that it is the intention of those people to prepare the way for the final abandonment of the Colonies, and that they mean to do it by force or fraud. Our position here on the outposts of the Empire compels us in dealing with such people, to use very plain language, and therefore the statement of the English Premier is without doubt a direct falsehood whose object is to shew the people of Great Britain what a burden the Colonies are on the resources of that country. The design is precisely similar to that plot entertained by those people in concentrating the troops at home. But as their failure in that instance has been laughable, let us hope it will be also in ours. Mr. Gladstone and his clique will hear of something not to their advantage when the Canadian Parliament meets. The people of the Dominion hold him and his followers in utter contempt, and will nurse their wrath to keep it warm in the meantime. It is a pitiable spectacle to see a great Empire at the mercy of such cold-blooded petty hunters.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN, M.P., is like his chief, Gladstone, a very smart young man, and with a little practice might qualify for a *cute* Yankee. He knows the meaning of a distinction without a difference, and as a proof has addressed the following *morceau* to the *Times*:

Sir,—Permit me to state correctly a portion of what I said recently in the House of Commons on the Canada (Guarantee of Loan) Bill, as from a letter in your issue of to-day it appears to have been misunderstood:

"I believe the chief cause of the comparatively stationary appearance of Canada, frequently remarked by travellers from the States, to be the colonial policy of Great Britain. This policy is now burdening the revenues of Canada by the construction of Legislative palaces in the backwoods, of railroads which will not pay their working expenses, and of fortifications which are a futile menace to Canada's only neighbor. Few American citizens doubt that the British North American Provinces will one day join the Union peaceably, and of their own free will. I believe also that the Americans would pay any reasonable sum for such rights as the British Crown may possess over those Provinces.

"I will only here add that, in opposing the Bill, my sincere desire was not to injure

Canada, but to save her from a useless and dangerous burden.

"August 4th."

The *practical* Radicals of the present day deem it an act of supererogation to consult the wishes of 5,000,000 of British subjects, and must go to American citizens for an opinion as to their destiny. Sir D. Wedderburne's knowledge of Canadian affairs will not enable him to set the Thames on fire, and the people of the Dominion pray to be delivered from such friends, being quite able to deal with their foes.

60TH RIFLES.—The remaining companies of this fine regiment left this city for Montreal on the morning of the 31st ult. They were played down to the railway station by the band of the Volunteer Garrison Artillery, accompanied by a large number of persons to see them off. During the stay of the Rifles here they behaved themselves in the most exemplary and praiseworthy manner, and carry with them the regrets as well as the best wishes of our citizens for their future prosperity and happiness.

At the Hamilton Rifle Match, on Thursday the 25th ult., Lieutenant John J. Mason, at 500, 700, and 900 yards, out of 21 shots, made 19 bullseyes; the other two were centres. Three others were only four points behind him. This shooting, we believe, has not been excelled in any part of the Dominion of Canada. The rifle used by Lieut. Mason was the Metford.

NOVA SCOTIAN PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

It was a great question whether the annual match could be held before the Dominion Match this year, or not. On the 2nd August the Council received instructions that a Government grant was made in aid of the Association. On the 2nd of August the competition took place at Bedford. Little enough time remained to carry out all the arrangements, but an experience of some years has taught the half dozen working members of Council what is wanted, and when we praise or blame the Council, it is to these half-dozen the credit or discredit must be ascribed.

Bedford rifle range does credit to those who selected it; a pretty valley shut in on both sides by hills which leave the range of nearly equal width the whole way, and giving, as at present arranged, twelve splendid ranges up to 600 yards, with indefinite power of increasing the number, and a fair allowance of 1000 yds., ranges. The ground was purchased by the Government in 1865, to be used as a rifle range, and the Association at once laid it off in its present form. Discarding butts were forthwith erected and gave such thorough satisfaction that any attempt to return to the old system of flag marking would have caused great discontent. For the last two years Wimbledon

targets and, until this year, Wimbledon positions, have been retained, but as an alteration in the Wimbledon position is made in the Dominion Matches at 300 yards, the Nova Scotia Association followed suite.

The ground with tents, &c., was taken over from the Military authorities on the 15th inst., and a detachment of one officer and twelve sergeants (registrar keepers), and 24 markers of the 84th regiment were kindly detailed by Col. Ansell, commanding the Halifax garrison, for such duties as might be required of them. The morning of the 16th found the sharp and business-like Secretary, Capt. Ritchie, in full swing. The two rango officers, Major McKinlay and Major Yeomans, and the President of the Association, Col. Laurie, were early on the ground and from the commencement of the competition until the conclusion of the meeting, were closely in attendance and left nothing undone to expedite the match. These four gentlemen have year after year given up their whole time to the Association during its annual meeting and certainly deserve credit for the success attending its competitions. Within a quarter of an hour of the time named in the programme, the competition commenced, a result due to the system of tickets for competitors and cards for the registers, introduced by the late and present secretaries Capt. Thompson and Ritchie.

About 120 competitors answered to the bugle call, about one-half from the City of Halifax, most of the remainder from Colchester, Kings and Hants. Lunenburg and Annapolis, which boast between them of some 32 Companies, did not send a single representative. One from Digby and a few from Pictou completed the roll. Previous to the dissolution of the old Militia organization of the Province, more than 350 competitors used to attend at the annual match, all of whom were trained men and most of them trained instructors, all were uniformed at their own expense, and none had ever drawn a cent of pay from Government; they were the representatives of a body of trained militia officers some 3000 strong, and were the leading men in wealth and standing of the different localities from which they came together; now kicked aside like an old shoe for which there is no further use, they naturally feel sore, and nothing but a strong feeling of patriotism and a determination to show a strong front against a small but rising party of annexationists, would have induced them to take further service under the Militia Department by which they conceive they have been so badly treated.

The squad of competitors when formed up to be proved in their efficiency in the manual and platoon exercise presented a very motley appearance. The corps have now almost all been enrolled more than twelve months, yet hardly a single corps has received uniforms. Every one shirks the re-

sponsibility of being the cause of the delay, but the fact remains and the men are very discontented at being neglected. The meeting lasted three days and the scores and names of the prize-winners are annexed:

On the first day two competitions were finished. From the prize list appended it will be seen that Mr. Sanford of Halifax, and Mr. Eaton, of Canard, King's County, both famous marksmen, won the highest honors.

FIRST COMPETITION.

	Pts.
1st prize, P. R. A. Callenge Gold Medal and \$25, Sergt-Major Sanford, Garrison Artillery.	44
2nd, \$25, Pte. Larkin, Hx. Vol. Bt. Rifles.	41
3rd, 20, Sergt. McLeod, Inverness Reserve Militia.	41
4th, \$15, Pte. Hickey, Hx. Vol. Batt. Rifles.	39
5th, 10, Paymaster C. F. Eaton, King's Militia.	39
6th, \$5, Gr. E. D. Adams, Gar. Artillery.	39
7th, 5, Corpl. Stenhouse, Hx. Vol. Batt. Rifles.	39
8th, \$5, Sergt. W. Metzler, Gar. Artillery.	39
9th, 5, Sergt. Connors, Hx. Vol. Batt. Rifles.	38
10th, \$5, Capt. J. W. Smith, Hants Reserve Militia.	38
11th, \$5, Gunr. J. McKay, Gar. Artillery.	38
12th, 5, Corpl. W. Harris, Hx. Vol. Art'y.	38
13th, 5, Sergt. J. A. Smith, Windsor Volunteers.	38
14th, \$5, Ens. Blaiklock, Hx. Vol. Batt. Rifles.	37
15th, \$5, Private C. Perry, 1st Truro.	37
16th, 5, Pte Joseph Starr, King's Militia.	37
17th, 5, Capt. Piers, Hx. Vol. Batt. Rifles.	37

Ranges—300, 500 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each.

SECOND COMPETITION.

1st prize, the Cogswell Challenge Cup and \$30, Paymaster C. F. Eaton, King's Militia.	48
2nd, \$30, Pte C. Perry, Truro Volunteers.	47
3rd, 25, Lieut. J. R. Graham, Hx. Vol. Artillery.	47
4th, 20, Capt Piers, Hx. Vol. Batt. Rifles.	47
5th, 15, Gun'r S. Marshall, Gar. Artillery.	46
6th, 5, Pte. M. McLeod, 2nd Truro Co.	46
7th, 5, Pte J. W. Harvov, Hants Reserve Militia.	45
8th, 5, Pte Joseph Campbell, Hx. Vol. Battalion Rifles.	44
9th, 5, Sergt. Connors, Hx. Vol. Batt. Rifles.	44
10th, 5, Pte Larkin, Hx. Vol. Batt. Rifles.	44
11th, 5, Corporal D. Creamer, Hx. Vol. Battalion Rifles.	44
12th, 5, Sergt. Hennessy, 2nd Truro Co.	43
13th, 5, Sergt. J. Smith, Windsor Vol.	43
14th, 5, Corporal J. W. Harris, Hx. Vol. Artillery.	43
15th, 5, Pte. W. B. Wilson, 1st Truro Co.	43
16th, 5, Captain R. Farnham, King's Reserve Militia.	42
17th, 5, Captain Craue, 2nd Truro Co.	42

Ranges—300, 400 and 600 yards—5 rounds at each.

The Cogswell cup has now been won twice by Mr. Eaton, and another winning of it will make it his property. It was won in 1865 by Major D. McDonald, 5th Pictou, score 43; in 1866 by Capt. A. Fraser, 5th Pictou, score 43; in 1867 by Sergt. Major Hardwicke, 4th Kings, score 43; in 1868 by Quarter-Master (now Paymaster) C. F. Eaton, 4th Kings, score 49; and in 1869 by Capt. G. A. Layton, Truro Volunteers, score 47.

The weather was pleasant, and the brightness of the sun the greatest drawback to the riflemen. The unfortunates whose small

scores at the first ranges ruled them out of further competition found employment at the pool target and in the Time match. The latter appears in the programme for the first time. A series of prizes are offered for the rifleman scoring the most points in one minute. The desire to make a large number of shots induces many to fire so hurriedly that their scores figure very small. The match is to continue from day to day during the competition.

On Wednesday, 17th, the weather was again very favorable, and the shooting extraordinarily good. We happened to overhear a high compliment paid to the skill of our volunteers. While we were in the Secretary's tent a number of the regulars encamped at the range gathered close by and were discussing the propriety of entering the All Comers' competition. One of them remarked, "It's no use for us to try to compete with these volunteers," an opinion in which all seemed to concur.

The third, fourth and sixth competitions were fired, and a commencement made on the seventh. The fifth (All Comers') was deferred until to-day. Gunner Marshall, of the Halifax Garrison Artillery, won the National Association Medal and the \$25 accompanying it. The Ladies' Cup, the most honorable of all the prizes, went to the country for the second time—the fortunate marksman being Capt. G. A. Layton, of the 1st Truro Volunteers, whose score was 48. This valuable prize was won in 1865 by Sergt. G. A. Sandford, Halifax Volunteer Artillery, (now of the Garrison Artillery,) score 39; in 1866 by Corpl. J. G. Stenhouse, Halifax Volunteer Battalion, score 44; in 1867 by Sergt. W. Metzler, Halifax Volunteer Artillery, (now of the Garrison Artillery,) score 53; in 1868 by Capt. R. Farnham, 1st King's, score 47; in 1869 by Capt. George Piers, Halifax Volunteer Battalion, score 43. The General William's Gold Watch was won by Corpl. J. G. Corbin, Halifax Volunteer Battalion Rifles.

THIRD COMPETITION.

1st prize, National Rifle Association Medal and \$20, Gun. S. Marshall, G. A.	33
2nd, \$20, Pte J. Larkin, Halifax, Vol. Batt. Rifles.	33
3rd, \$15, Pte J. McInnis, Halifax, Vol. Batt. Rifles.	33
4th, \$10, Pte D. Berteaux, King's Reserve Militia.	31
5th, \$5, Sergt J. Smith, Windsor Vol.	31
6th, 5, Capt G. A. Layton, 1st Truro Vol.	31
7th, 5, Paymaster C. F. Eaton, King's Militia.	31
8th, \$5, Sergt Hennessy, 2nd Truro Vol.	30
9th, 5, Capt L. J. Crowe, 2nd Truro Vol.	30
10th, 5, Sergt Bennett, Shubenacadie Co.	30
11th, 5, Pte C. N. Cook, 2nd Truro Vol.	30
12th, 5, Lt. Graham, Halifax Vol. Ar.	30
13th, 5, Lieut Isaac L. Barnhill, Shubenacadie Co.	30
14th, \$5, Corpl W. Harris, Halifax Vol. Artillery.	29

Ranges—300 and 500 yards—5 rounds at each.

FOURTH COMPETITION.

1st prize, the Ladies' Cup (value £50) and \$30, Capt G. A. Layton, 1st Truro Volunteers.	48
2nd, \$30, Gunner S. Marshall, Gar. Ar.	48
3rd, 25, Pte Larkin, Halifax Vol. Batt. Rifles.	48
4th, 20, Lieut Isaac L. Earnhill, Shubenacadie Co.	47
5th, 15, Pte C. E. Perry, 1st Truro Vol.	45
6th, 10, Lieut C. McLeod, Colchester Reserve Militia.	45
7th, 5, Corporal R. Power, Halifax Vol. Batt. Rifles.	45

8th, 5, Paymaster C. F. Eaton, King's Militia.	41
9th, 5, Gunner E. D. Adams, Gar. Ar.	41
10th, 5, Pte J. McInnis, Halifax Vol. Batt. Rifles.	41
11th, 5, Capt J. Shand, Gar. Ar.	44
12th, 5, Capt J. L. Crowe, 2nd Truro Vol.	43
13th, 5, Corpl C. Taylor, Halifax Vol. Batt. Rifles.	43
14th, 5, Pte W. B. Wilson, 1st Truro Vol.	43
15th, 5, Pte C. P. Blanchard, 1st Truro Vol.	43
16th, 5, Lieut G. E. Church, Amhurst Co.	42
17th, 5, Sgt E. R. Bishop, King's Militia.	42
18th, 5, Pte W. Berteaux, King's Reserve Militia.	41

Ranges—200, 300 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each.

SIXTH COMPETITION.

1st prize, Gold Watch, presented by Gen. Williams, Corpl J. G. Corbin, Halifax Vol. Batt. Rifles.	36
2nd, \$25, Pte A. Robertson, Halifax, Vol. Batt. Rifles.	36
3rd, 20, Pte J. Larkin, Halifax, Vol. Batt. Rifles.	36
4th, 15, Corpl W. Harris, Halifax Vol. Artillery.	36
5th, 10, Sergt Kealy, King's Militia.	36
6th, 5, Sergt Bennet, Shubenacadie Co.	36
7th, 5, Pte W. B. Wilson, 1st Truro Vol.	35
8th, 5, Lieut John Herbin, Windsor Vol.	31
9th, 5, Sergt Connors, Halifax Vol. Rifles.	31
10th, 5, Capt Cole, Shubenacadie Co.	34
11th, 5, Pte McLeod, 2nd Truro Co.	34

Ranges—100 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each.

On Thursday the 18th, a high wind operated against the riflemen, but the shooting, notwithstanding was very good. The 7th competition, commenced on Wednesday, was first finished.

SEVENTH COMPETITION.

1st prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Governor General, Pte J. Larkin, Halifax. Vol. Batt. Rifles.	37
2nd, \$25, Captain R. M. Rand, King's Reserve Militia.	37
3rd, 20, Pte D. Berteaux, King's Reserve Militia.	35
4th, 15, Corpl J. G. Corbin, Halifax Vol. Batt. Rifles.	34
5th, 10, Pte Shand, Windsor Vol.	34
6th, 5, Sergt Major Hardwicke, King's Militia.	31
7th, 5, Corpl R. Power, Halifax Vol. Batt. Rifles.	34
8th, 5, Sergt A. McDonald, Truro.	34
9th, 5, Sergt W. Metzler, Gar. Ar.	32
10th, 5, Sergt Bennett, Shubenacadie Co.	32
11th, 5, Pte C. N. Cook, Truro Vol.	32
12th, 5, Sergt W. J. Harris, Gar. Ar.	32
13th, 5, Paymaster C. F. Eaton, King's Militia.	31
14th, 5, Capt L. J. Crowe, Truro Vol.	31
15th, 5, Gunner E. D. Adams, Gar. Ar.	31

Ranges—600, 700 and 800 yards; 5 rounds at each.

Extra Prize—Meerscham Pipe, presented by Messrs. Clemen Bros., for the best score at 800 yards, Sergt. W. Metzler, Garrison Artillery. 11 (Concluded in our next.)

PROMOTED.—Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, who was in command of the 100th regiment in Ottawa, has been promoted to the rank of full Colonel.

MY FOREST LAND.

BY DAVID WALLIS.

O tell me not of sunny lands,
Where snow is never seen;
Of splay gales and fragrant trees,
With branches ever green
Such scenes may please the languishing,
But bold hearts spurn the spells;
Give me the land where winter reigns
In snow roads and sleigh bells.

Some sing of lands where purling brooks
Are all the streams they boast;
Where craggy mountains clothed in mist
Protect their sterile coast.
Give me the land where inland seas
And giant rivers sweep,
And where from Niagara's falls
A deluge meets the deep.

Give me the land where forests rise
With towering heads and high;
Where leaves in Autumn's mellow scene
Reflect the tinted sky
Our own dear land, our Canada,
A land of freedom strong;
Come, join with me this song to raise,
And sound it loud and long.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XXVII.

After the failure of the attack on Fort Erie the Americans set about repairing the injured bastion and completing the new works then in process of construction; in a short time the place became a formidable fortress mounting 27 pieces of artillery, the garrison was strongly reinforced and numbered 3400 men. The place was covered toward the lake by the American flotilla, which had failed ingloriously at Michilimackinac, but were formidable opponents, mounting 58 heavy guns. The British troops reduced by the late losses, by sickness and privations, still invested Fort Erie on the land side, but it was General Drummond's intention to fall back on Chippewa and put his troops in winter quarters. Meantime, the works in front of Fort Erie were not pushed with vigor; a new battery to enfilade the Western bastion of the American works was in progress, and as the British encampment was distant a mile and a half it became necessary to guard them with great care. On the 17th September deWatteville's regiment being on duty in the trenches suffered themselves to be surprised during a violent rain storm by a sortie of the American troops, and were driven in confusion from the works, and possession taken after some fighting, of batteries No. 3 on the right which was blown up, and No. 2 on the centre, but reinforcements arriving they were again driven out and pursued to the glacis of Fort Erie. The following despatch will show what really occurred on this occasion:

CAMP BEFORE FORT ERIE, }
Sept. 19th, 1814. }

SIR:—I have the honor to report to you that the enemy attacked on the 17th, in the afternoon at three o'clock, our position before Fort Erie, the second brigade under Colonel Fischer, composed of the 5th and deWatteville's regiments, being on duty. Under cover of a heavy fire of his artillery from Fort Erie and much favored by the nature of the ground and the state of the weather, the ruin falling in torrents at the moment of his approach, the enemy succeeded in turning the right of our line of picquets without being perceived and with a very

considerable force attacked both the picquets and support in their flank and rear at the same time another portion of the enemy attacked in front the picquets between No. 2 and No. 3 batteries, and having succeeded in penetrating by No. 4 picquet part of his force turned to his left and thereby surrounded our right and got almost immediate possession of No. 3 battery.

The enemy then directed his attack with a very superior force towards No. 2 battery, but the obstinate resistance made by the picquets under every possible disadvantage, delayed considerably his getting possession of No. 2 battery, in which, however, he at last succeeded. As soon as the alarm was given the 1st brigade being next for support, composed of the Royal Scots the 82nd and 89th regiments, under Lieut.-Col. Gordon, received orders to march forward, and also the light demi-brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Pearson, the 6th regiment remaining in reserve under Lieut.-Col. Campbell. From the concession road the Royal Scots with the 99th moved by the new road and met the enemy near the block house on the right of No. 3 battery where they engaged, and by their brave and intrepid conduct checked his further progress. The 82nd regiment and three companies of the 6th regiment were detached to the left in order to support Nos. 1 and 2 batteries. The enemy having at that time possession of No. 2 battery and still pushing forward, seven companies of the 82nd, under Major Proctor, and the three companies of the 6th, under Major Taylor, received directions to oppose the enemy's forces, and immediately charged them with the most intrepid bravery driving them back across our entrenchments and also from No. 2 battery, thereby preventing their destroying it, or damaging its guns in a considerable degree. Lieut.-Col. Pearson with the Glengarry Light Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Battersby, pushed forward by the centre road and attacked and carried with great gallantry the new entrenchment in full possession of the enemy. The enemy being thus repulsed at every point was forced to retire with precipitation to their works leaving several prisoners and a number of their wounded in our hands. By five o'clock the entrenchments were again occupied and the line of picquets established as it had been previous to the enemy's attack.

I have the honor to enclose a return of casualties and the report of the officer commanding the Royal Artillery respecting the damage done to the ordnance and the batteries during the time they were in the enemy's possession.

I have honor to be, &c.,
L. DEWATTEVILLE,
Major-General.

Lieut. General Drummond.

The killed, wounded and missing in this deplorable affair amounted to 115 killed, 178 wounded, 316 missing or prisoners, making a total of 609. The stupid, obstinacy, carelessness and unsoldierly conduct of deWatteville's own regiment, was the proximate cause of all this loss. The American loss is reported at 80 killed, 214 wounded and 216 missing, in all 510

As the loss of the British army rendered a protracted siege impossible and having in the late sortie had three out of six siege guns disabled, General Drummond on the evening of the 21st Sept. raised the siege of Fort Erie and leisurely retired to Chippawa where he arrived on the 24th and put his troops into winter quarters. The American

troops at Sackett's harbor, to the number of 2400 of all arms, were embarked under Gen. Izard, landed on the south shore of the lake and marched a back route to Lowistown where he arrived on the 5th October. By simply crossing to Queenston he could have placed General Drummond in a critical position, but such a piece of strategy was above or below the gallant Yankee, so he quietly continued his course to Blackrock keeping out of the smell of *villianous saltpetre*, and on the 10th crossed over to Fort Erie and superseded General Brown who had already received a reinforcement of 700 regulars from Detroit; his force at this time must have been close on 6000 regular troops. Instead of attacking the handful of British troops who had broken up their cantonments and retreated to Forts George and Burlington, the American General contented himself with sending out strong detachments, and on the morning of the 19th one of those composed of at least 1500 men attacked the British picquets at Cook's Mills on Lynch's Creek, and after a smart action with 650 men on the British side both parties retired at the same time, the latter with a loss of 19 killed and wounded, the Americans with a loss of 67 killed and wounded. On the same day a reinforcement of five companies of the 90th with a quantity of provisions was landed at Fort George, and this reinforcement, small as it was, had the effect of compelling the Americans to retire on Fort Erie.

On the 1st November a further reinforcement of two regiments, a brigade of artillery and a few recruits compelled the evacuation of Fort Erie which the Americans having dismantled, evacuated on the 5th of November. The remainder of the season of 1814 was occupied by the Americans in disgraceful forays on the unarmed inhabitants along the Thames. But the action at Cook's Mills was the last fought during the war as far as Canada was concerned, peace being proclaimed on the 15th March, 1815.

It is a singular fact that the United States Government with resources in men and all the material of war at least twenty times greater than the feeble colony attacked, with ample time for preparation, and with all its plans matured, never succeeded in making the slightest impression on these Provinces, and only succeeded in demonstrating and establishing as vital principles:

"1st. That Canada is invulnerable as long as the United States does not hold the supremacy of the seas.

"2nd. That the territory of the United States is open to attack at all points both on the sea and lakeboard shores.

"3rd. That as soldiers they are no match for the Canadian people, and lastly, that their resources are inadequate to conquer Canada."

At the close of this three years' war the United States did not own one square foot

of Canadian soil, while Forts Niagara in the State of New York, Michitimackinac in the Michigan territory, and Prairie du Chein on the Mississippi, was in actual occupation of British and Canadian soldiers, while there is not the shadow of a doubt that a renewal of the contest next year would have ended in the conquest of New York and the Eastern States of the Union. For it must be borne in mind that the Atlantic Seaboard had been at the command of the British Naval forces; the national capital at Washington had been captured and burnt by a British army, and although a severe check had been received at New Orleans, the opening of the campaign of 1815 would have found that southern capital in the hands of the British and their grasp tightening on the throat of an enemy completely at their mercy; for their commerce was destroyed, their naval force rotting in the mud of those creeks into which they had been thrust to escape the keen search of the British cruisers who were dragging them like rats from their holes, and their troops were totally inadequate to cope with a force which had beaten the trained legions whose drums had been heard in every capital in Europe. The peace of Ghent was, therefore, a necessity for the United States, she agreed to its conditions without securing a single concession or redress for one alleged injury the pretence on which this war was wantonly and recklessly precipitated by a vain and empty-headed President and an egotistical people.

The facts of this contest revealing the strength of Canada and the weakness of the United States have not been generally known, and are usually overlooked or false deductions drawn therefrom, but any person who has carefully read the records cannot fail to have been impressed with the fact that in every case the Americans suffered all the consequences of defeat, and that no plan of campaign against Canada can be successfully devised with the United States as a base of operations, while the St. Lawrence is open. This fact was first demonstrated by the gallant French colony who unaided kept the whole power of Britain and the British American Provinces at bay for five years and only capitulated when resistance was no longer possible.

The contest of 1812-15 confirmed the truth of the military axiom and any future contest will only furnish additional proof of its truth. The deeds of the gallant colonists have not met with that full recognition their eminent services merited; many of the young colonial soldiers were rewarded with subaltern commissions, but as the Militia were with the regular troops, no very especial mention is made of their services, because few men like Brock could be found in the British army. Under all discouragements, they exhibited a courage, constancy and loyalty unsurpassed by any age or race and an example which their successors will

do well to copy. During the whole contest they were indebted to Government for a musket, bayonet, cartouch box and belts, one blanket and such provisions as could be found, they had the double labour of fighting and attending to their farm labour, but under all disadvantages their duty was performed with alacrity, enthusiasm and the energy of true soldiers.

THE RIFLE ARMS OF THE RIVAL ARMIES.

Ever since the battle of Sadowa the nations of Europe have directed a great deal of attention to the invention of breech-loading rifles. The points to be secured were rapidity and ease in loading, accuracy of aim, and simplicity of construction. Prussia retains her *Zunüadelgewehr*, or needle-gun, by which she gained such a decided victory over Austria. The needle-gun was invented by Mr. Dreyse, a manufacturer of arms at Sommerda, who spent over thirty years in perfecting the weapon. It is an excellent arm, finely finished, and carries shot an immense distance with the most perfect accuracy. From the ease and rapidity with which it can be loaded, however, the breech soon becomes so hot that it cannot be charged without endangering the life of the soldier who carries it, and the mechanism, though perfect, is so complicated that it is liable to be disarranged in action. There is also another objection urged against it by some military men, that the needle is not always sure to strike the fulminating powder in the cartridge, and that it is in constant danger of being broken from the force with which it is propelled. Whatever may be the objections of critics however, the Prussians are perfectly satisfied with their *Zunüadelgewehr*; they are thoroughly trained to its use of it, and believe that with it they are invincible.

The barrel of the rifle is 36.06 inches long, and is rifled with four grooves down to the breech, where the chamber, or bed for the cartridge, is smooth and a little larger than the bore. The bed enlarges slightly to the rear, so as to admit the cartridge freely, and the lower part of the bore for a distance of 6.17 inches is enlarged so that the ball is gradually compressed into the grooves. The rear of the barrel is conical, and is called the mouthpiece. Over this part there is a six-sided cylinder, which holds all the mechanism of the piece. The air chamber, next to the cylinder, has the needle pipe screwed into its breech.

The gun is loaded in this way: After it has been brought to a nearly horizontal position, with the butt resting on the right hip, and the left hand at the lower band, and the chamber drawn back from the mouthpiece, the cartridge is inserted through the opening in the cylinder to its place, the chamber again brought up to the mouthpiece by means of the handle, and turned to the right. The lock is shoved up, and the notch of the mainspring engages the catch at the inner rear end of the chamber. At the same time the middle offset of the needle-bolt is pressed against the trigger-stop, thus compressing the spiral spring.

Now let the trigger stop be drawn down by pressure on the trigger, so as to clear the offset of the needle-bolt. The bolt will

dart forward from the effect of the spring, and will strike the square end of the needle-pipe, which projects sufficiently to pass through the powder of the charge and inflame the fulminate. The ball is spherico-conical. The charge of powder is 56 grains. The weight of the Prussian needle-gun is 10 7/8 pounds to 11 3/8 pounds. The mechanism can be taken apart without screw-driver, vice, &c. It can be safely and easily cleaned, and the gun being small is particularly adapted for use in the contracted space of loop holes, on horseback, &c.

To oppose this destructive weapon, the French have the Chassepot rifle, so named by the inventor, M. Chassepot. This rifle is constructed on the principle of the needle-gun, but although some of the objectionable features of the original *Zunüadelgewehr* have been obviated, a new and still more objectionable principle has been introduced. To load the Chassepot it is necessary to hold it in the left hand, with the butt resting against the left hip. In bringing it to the right shoulder from this position, the soldier's aim is likely to be impaired. One of the principal improvements which the Chassepot has over the needle-gun of Prussia, is that its movement is simpler, and instead of being tightly enclosed in the breech by a cylinder, it is almost fully exposed, and the employment of India rubber as an obturator. It is argued that the Prussian gun, after it has been discharged several times in quick succession, becomes hot and damp in the chamber, owing to the inability of the gas which comes back after the explosion of the cartridge to escape. The inside soon becomes dirty, and the soldier is required to take his piece apart and clean it. The French gun is always open, and while there is no gas shut up in a chamber to corrode the metal, it can in a moment be cleansed from dirt or rust, and the soldier is always able to quickly discover any accident to his rifle. The Chassepot is handled in the following manner:—While loading, hold the gun in the left hand, with the butt-end resting on the left hip. The lever is then turned with but one movement, from right to left, and with another pulled to the right, after which the cartridge is inserted into the opening thus effected. By a third movement—pushing back the lever into its original position—the gun becomes ready to be fired off. The projectile is a rather long slug with the end rounded and pointed like our rifle ball. The charge, which is attached to it in a paper covering, is composed of a peculiar powder, specially manufactured for the purpose. The distance at which this gun carries with certainty is very considerable—over 1000 metres. Both the infantry and the chasseurs have only the one model, but the bayonets differ, in so far as those of the chasseurs are sword bayonets.

In rapidity of fire the two rifles are about equal, and the coming campaign will decide which is the more effective weapon. Prussia enters into the struggle knowing from actual experience all the merits and defects of her national weapon; France, though confident in her Chassepot, has not that implicit reliance on it which can only be obtained from positive proof of its efficiency in the field of battle. British officers are almost unanimous in the belief that the Snider-Enfield rifle, though less rapidly loaded than either of the needle-guns, is yet a more effective weapon, from its simplicity of construction. It has also the advantage of being less liable to be heated in action, and the soldier is not so likely to waste his ammunition by hasty and excited firing. Before many days the question will be decided on the banks of the Rhine.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE COMPETITION AT FREDERICTON.

BLACKTIN, OF ST. STEPHEN, TAKES THE ASSOCIATION MEDAL.

(From the Daily Telegraph and Journal.)

FREDERICTON, Aug. 23.

The firing of the Matches of the Provincial Rifle Association commenced this morning. About 110 Volunteers from St. John, Kings, Charlotte, Northumberland and York took part.

The first competition for the Association Gold Medal commenced at 11 a.m.; ranges, 400, 500 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each.

At 400 yards, Col. Beer, Sergt. McMullin, Surgeon Vail, Privates Sprout and Blacktin, made 19 out of a possible 20. Scores of 18 and 17 were numerous.

At the 500 and 600 yard ranges, the wind, to some extent, spoiled the shooting, coming as it did in puffs and gusts, defying all calculation in consequence of its unsteadiness. The medal was won by Blacktin, of Charlotte, by 50 points out of a highest possible score of 60.

The other winners of prizes and their scores are as follows:

Sapper Jones, St. John	47
Private McKee, do	43
Lieut. Hays, Kings	42
Corp. Pallen, the great prize winner of last year	42
Trooper Wayman, King's	42
Private J. Pinder, York	42
Private Hicks, St. John	41
Col. Beer, King's	41
Sergt. McMullin, Charlotte	40
Corp. Lipssett, York	40
Private B. W. Hill, King's	39
Private Sprout, King's	39

At four o'clock the competition for the Prince of Wales' Cup commenced; ranges, 200, 300 and 400 yards; 5 rounds at each.

The first two ranges were got through before dark.

It should be stated that the bull's eye at these ranges has been reduced from 2 feet by 1 to 8 inches square, and the centre from 1 foot by 2 to 2 feet square, which makes a great difference in the shooting from former competitions for this cup.

The following are the highest scores at the two first ranges:—

Blacktin and Cornet Wannemake 33 each out of a possible 40.

Bugler Langstroth, 32, Sergeant McMullin 31, R. Pinder 30.

Lieut. Hays, Private Marshall, Captain Langstroth, Private McEwen, Corp. Pallen, Sapper Jones, Lieut. Couglo and Corp. Lipssett, 29 each.

Major Arnold, Capt. D. P. Wetmore, Capt. E. Arnold, Col. Beer, Private Miner, Major McAdam, Private O'Keefe, Trooper Sherwood, Sergeant Major Vandemo and Private Perkins, each 28.

Lieut. Marks, Private Baker, Sergeant McAlary, Private Fowler, Trooper Wayman, Sergeant Pallen and Ensign Johnson, 27 each.

From this it will be seen that the shooting was very good.

The remaining range will be fired to-morrow morning.

The Militia officers entered, although they cannot win the cup, may take the money prizes in the same competition.

The Volunteers will resume firing to-morrow morning at 7:30.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

Her Majesty's Government, in order to remove any suspicion that Great Britain is deviating from her strict attitude of neutrality by giving facilities to France in respect of certain articles used for war purposes, have, through Earl Granville, addressed a circular on the subject to the Diplomatic and Consular agents abroad. The document asserts:

"It is not true that any facilities have been given, or any restrictions imposed, which are not equally applicable to both belligerents. The steps taken by Her Majesty's Government have been strictly in accordance with precedent and with the principles by which neutral nations, including Prussia herself, have been guided in recent wars. But it now appears to be wished that Great Britain should go farther; and that she should not only enjoin upon British subjects the obligations of neutrality, but that she should take it upon herself to enforce these obligations in a manner to an extent wholly unusual. It is demanded that she should not only forbid, but absolutely prevent the exportation of articles contraband of war.

It requires but little consideration to be convinced that this is a task which a neutral power can hardly be called upon to perform.

Strong remonstrances, for instance, are made against the export of coal to France; but it has been held by Prussian authors of high reputation that coal is not contraband, and that no one power neutral or belligerent, can pronounce it to be so. But, even if this point were clearly defined, it is beyond dispute that the contraband character would depend upon the destination; the neutral power could hardly be called upon to prevent the exportation of such cargoes to a neutral port; and if this be the case, how could it be decided, at the time of departure of a vessel, whether the alleged neutral destination were real or colorable? The question of the destination of the cargo must be decided in the prize court of a belligerent, and Prussia could hardly seriously propose to hold the British Government responsible whenever a British ship carrying a contraband cargo should be captured while attempting to enter a French port. Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that, when the present excitement has subsided, the German nation will give them credit for having honestly acted up to the duties of neutrality to the best of their power; and they are confirmed in this conviction by the recollection that, when Prussia was in the same position as that in which Great Britain now finds herself, her line of conduct was similar, and she found herself equally unable to enforce upon her subjects stringent obligations against the exportation even of unquestionable munitions of war.

A number of the human ghouls who prowl about the battle fields robbing the dead and wounded have been seized and summarily shot. One execution of twenty of these wretches is mentioned. Their activity was evidenced by the heaps of letters, empty purses and pocket books they had thrown aside. Most of them were peasants of the locality a number of whom have been caught in the act of murdering the wounded. The fanatic hatred of the Alsace peasants against their German kindred has excited in the papers much expression of surprise and regret.

The following statistics possess interest at the present moment. They show the number of men engaged in some of the principal battles of modern times, the number of the killed and wounded, and the percentage of losses to the numbers engaged:

Battle.	Troops Engaged.	Losses.	Per Cent.
Sadowa	400,000	33,000	8
Wagram	280,000	24,000	9
Leipzig	430,000	50,000	12
Austerlitz	170,000	23,000	13
Jena	200,000	34,000	18
Marengo	58,000	13,000	25
Borolino	250,000	80,000	32

It is expected that the battles of the present war will be far more sanguinary than any of the above, owing to the needle-gun, chassepot, and mitrailleuse.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening, the 27th ult., at the Drill Shed, Bugle Major Little, of the 60th Rifles, was presented with a handsome malacca cane, valued \$6, by the members of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery Band, as a token of their appreciation of the kind service he had rendered them.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 23rd Aug., 1870. } 35 3/4 in.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, (to be endorsed, "Tender for work on the Cornwall Canal,") will be received at this office until the evening of Friday, the 9th of September next, for Repairs to the Wharves at the Upper and Lower entrances of the Cornwall Canal, and at the Town of Cornwall.

Specifications can be seen at this office, or at the office of the Canal Superintendent, Cornwall, on and after Tuesday, the 3rd instant, where printed forms of tender, and other information, can also be obtained.

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 23rd August, 1870. } 35-2/4.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

Section No. 21 will begin at the Easterly end of section No. 20, one and three quarter miles East of the River Miramichi and will extend to Station No. 1610, three thousand feet Westerly from the River Kouchibouguac, a distance of about 2 1/2 miles.

Section No. 22 will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 21 to Station No. 1189 at the crossing of the River Buctouche, a distance of about 25 miles.

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

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

Section No. 10 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the centre of the Chapin Island Road, near the Court House at Newcastle, towards Bathurst, a distance of 20 miles in length.

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

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

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

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

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Ottawa, 15th August, 1870. 34-11



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Sept. 2, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 16 per cent.

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



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

CUSTOM HOUSE, CITY OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for London Custom House," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER next, at noon, for the

Erection and completion of a CUSTOM HOUSE AND EXAMINING WAREHOUSE.

In the City of London, Province of Ontario.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on and after the 21th Instant, at the Department of the Minister of Public Works, City of Ottawa; and also at the office of William Robinson, Esq., Architect, City Hall, London, Ontario.

The Tenders to be submitted must be in one bulk sum, embracing all Trades and Classifications of Work and Material.

The names of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties, for the due fulfilment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, (Signed,) F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Aug. 15th, 1870. 34-5m.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 25c to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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Montreal, March 11th, 1870. 12-6m

THE RED RIVER ROUTE MAP

Will be ready for delivery On the 25th of April, 1870.

LAURIE'S MAP OF THE North-West Territories!

This map supplies a desideratum long felt, and shows:—

- I.—The whole of the Fertile Belt, and those parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota through which the wagon roads pass to Fort Garry.
II.—The actual survey of the Selkirk Settlement with all the roads, churches, etc., including the New Government Road from Fort William to Fort Garry.
III.—The Canoe Route from Fort William to Fort Garry.
IV.—A Sectional Map giving all the Railway or Steamboat Routes by which St. Cloud can be reached.—(St. Cloud is the present terminus of railway travel).
V.—Table of distances on the Overland Route.

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Newspaper readers will find it an invaluable aid to a proper understanding of the news from that interesting region.

The map has been compiled by D. CODD, Esq., of Ottawa, from official maps and reports never yet made public; and in this work he has been assisted greatly by a practical knowledge of the country laid down.

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Five mounted maps, to one address, sent by express prepaid.

Address orders to P. G. LAURIE, Windsor, April 6, 1870. Windsor

PUBLIC ATTENTION

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

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

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

WM. P. LEITZ, Division Registrar In the City of Ottawa City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 13-6i

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