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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869.

No. 28.

### SOLITUDE FOR TWO.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

'Tis sweet to rove upon the hills  
Among the trees and flow'rs,  
Or sit beside the laughing rills  
That glide near sunny bow'rs;  
To muse alone, and gentle thought  
Delightedly to woo;  
But sweeter were that solitude  
In solitude for two!

To listen to the wild birds sing,  
To gaze upon the sky,  
Where spirits of the forest fling,  
Their long arms wild and high.  
Such things I know are very sweet  
In scenes we love to view,  
But O! their joy is more complete  
In solitude for two!

O! who would care for loneliness—  
A spirit pure and kind  
Such solitude can but oppress,  
Or half awake the mind.  
When I would gaze on scenes like this  
Be happy, glad and true,  
Let one fair being share my bliss  
In solitude for two.

### THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,  
1764-84.

### CHAPTER VIII.

Immediately after entering on his government General Gage ordered some regiments of foot and a detachment of artillery to Boston, and these were encamped on the common between the town and the narrow neck of land called Boston Neck, which joins the peninsula on which the town is built to the main land; when troops were formerly stationed at Boston, desertion was much encouraged by the inhabitants, and the same practice being again revived a guard was placed upon Boston Neck to prevent it. This was magnified by the busy plotters in the town into an attempt to cut off the communication between the town and country, and compel the inhabitants of the former, by force of famine, to submit to such terms as might be imposed on them. A report to this effect having been spread about the country the people of Worcester county assembled in great numbers and sent mes-

sengers to inquire into the truth of the report. These were charged to assure the people of Boston that several thousand armed men were ready to come to their assistance should it be necessary, but at the same time if they surrendered their liberties that the people of the country would not hold themselves bound by their acts.

An energetic Governor would at once have accepted the situation, proclaimed the whole Province under martial law and put down by force any assemblage of people for illegal purposes. This would have drawn out the loyal, determined the adhesion of the wavering and left the violent in a minority. Unfortunately England was not represented by a soldier distinguished for talent and her cause was ruined by being allowed to go by default, as lawyers say.

In the month of August an authentic copy of the Act altering the constitution of the Province arrived at Boston with the Commissions from the King to those who were to constitute the new Council, which was to consist of thirty-six members, but twenty-four only accepted the appointment, and having qualified, writs were issued by the Governor with their advice for the meeting of a new Assembly in October.

The rage of the mob was at once directed against those who had accepted seats in the new Council and the greatest number, to save their persons and property, were obliged to resign their appointments. When the Superior Court sat for the administration of justice the juries refused to be sworn and the inferior officers of the court declined acting under the new regulations. So completely had the system of resistance organized by the demagogues become law that from this time forth civil government was entirely dissolved in the Province of Massachusetts. Under the name of freedom a reign of terror was established, enforced by a brutal mob. No place was safe for a man to utter sentiments different from the prevailing idea except under the protection of British bayonets, and it is a pity that this efficient weapon for coercing unruly scoundrels was not brought into effective use at this period by an able and energetic Governor. That

the issue of all this agitation might be no longer doubtful the demagogues, and the mob compelled every man suspected of attachment to Great Britain to fly to Boston. Tar and feathers were liberally apportioned as the most effective argument in favor of freedom. Arms were provided by those who were without them. Ammunition and warlike stores began to be collected, and the young men were trained in military discipline.

In the autumn of 1774 the Province of Massachusetts was in open rebellion,—a fact not recognized by His Majesty's Representative there. To counteract as far as possible the effects of those courses, General Gage began to fortify Boston Neck under the idea that he was providing for the safety of his troops, consisting of between four and five thousand men, and thus, by keeping them within those lines, initiated the first of that series of military blunders by which the British arms were disgraced in North America and that country wrested from the British Empire. Instead of confining them within the lines of a town which two gunboats could defend, advantage should have been taken of the presence of such a body of troops to enforce law and order by seizing the persons of the leaders as well as occupying those towns which were afterwards of such service to the rebels; in fact by enforcing martial law and shooting down every scoundrel caught with arms in his hands.

With more prudence than previous conduct would warrant us to expect the powder and other military stores deposited in the magazines at Charlestown, Cambridge, and the Medford powder house was removed to Boston lest the mob should seize on them. These proceedings excited those already in rebellion and very soon worked up to a degree of frenzy by the machinations of the violent party they again assembled and were with difficulty restrained from marching to Boston and attacking the troops. A false report was spread in Connecticut at the same time that an attack was begun upon the inhabitants of Boston by the ships and troops, when several thousands assembled in arms and marched a considerable distance

to succour their brethren before they were undeceived. These manœuvres were doubtless the efforts of those leaders of the ultra republican faction which had always existed in Massachusetts and were peculiar to the religious belief of the people and their social organization, and they were intended to try how far the mob would support their measures, but matters not being yet ripe for open hostilities; in order to quiet the disturbances for the present it was decided to appoint a meeting of delegates from all the towns in the county of Suffolk, of which Boston is the capital, to advise on such a plan of conduct as would best subserve the interests of the people. This meeting was accordingly held on 9th September, and the resolutions were of such a character as to render it no longer a matter of doubt to what lengths the rebels were prepared to go. They refused all submission to Parliament and engaged to indemnify such as should be prosecuted for disobedience to the acts thereof. They accused those who accepted seats in the new Council of violating the duty due their country and threatened them with being treated as public enemies unless they resigned their appointments. They exhorted the people to perfect themselves in the use of arms, and for that purpose to assemble once a week. They warned them to be on their guard as attempts would be made to seize on some of them who deserved well of their country, and if this was effected they were to retaliate by seizing on every British officer they could find. They recommended the receivers of the public revenue to keep it in their own hands until the Constitution of the Province was restored or until it should be otherwise disposed of by a Provincial Convention. They presented a remonstrance to the Governor complaining of the fortification of Boston Neck, the seizure of the magazines, and concluded by stating that they had no inclination to commence hostilities against His Majesty's troops, yet they are determined never to submit to the late Acts of Parliament.

Nothing but the indolent supineness of Gage and his want of energy or decision prevented his seizing those gentry and their abettors in the midst of their treason.

Throughout the summer preparations had been made throughout all the Colonies, Georgia excepted, for holding a Congress at Philadelphia. How this Assembly was permitted to be organized by the British Administration is one of those perplexing problems with which the student of history has to deal, the motive being incomprehensible and the results most disastrous. It is evident that too little importance was attached altogether to this illegal assemblage. The very mode in which the delegates were chosen was sufficient to mark the character of the Assembly. In those Colonies where the Assemblies met delegates to the Congress were appointed, a proceeding entirely outside their constitutional privileges, and therefore illegal. In other Colonies the peo-

ple elected representatives as if it had been for an Assembly, and those representatives elected the delegates—the whole proceedings being illegal. The instructions to the delegates were of course as varied as the temper and conditions of the people represented; but they all agreed on one point, that of condemning the Boston Port Bill and the other Acts relating to Massachusetts and denying the right of the British Parliament to tax them, but the most important of all was the instructions to agree to whatever measures should meet with the concurrence of a majority of the Congress.

The first session of this self-constituted body was held in Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774, and consisted of fifty-one delegates representing twelve Colonies on the shores of the Atlantic, from New Hampshire to South Carolina inclusive; the greatest number for one Colony being seven and the smallest two delegates. It was agreed that each Colony should have only one vote whatever was the number of its delegates. This representative, or assumed to be representative, Assembly of a few people sat with locked doors. No one was permitted to be present at their deliberations and all their proceedings, except what they chose to make public, were kept profoundly secret. Assembled in the cause of freedom their first act was to observe a form only practised in the most despotic Governments, and at this distance of time it is not possible to unlock the secrets of their plotting from its prison house, but it argued badly from the outset to find that their proceedings could not be entrusted to the public gaze.

Seven papers were published as the records of their labours, said by their admirers in Great Britain to be masterly compositions well adapted to the purposes intended and able state papers, but in reality a series of special pleadings which any clever lawyer (and there were many such amongst the delegates) could compose. They were—A Declaration on the state of affairs in Massachusetts—A letter to General Gage—A Declaration of Rights and Grievances accompanied with an Association—A Petition to the King—An Address to the People of Great Britain—Another to the Inhabitants of the Colonies—and a third to the Inhabitants of Canada. As those resolutions tended to approve of all the acts of rebellion perpetrated since 1768 the loyalists and some of the more moderate of what was called the patriotic party were greatly chagrined and disappointed, it was hoped the Congress would have endeavored to affect a compromise, but the tactics of the Republicans were successful and the Southern delegates were dazzled at the ambitious prospects opened before them by the crafty New England leaders allowed the opportunity to pass from their hands for ever of healing the divisions between the Colonies and the Mother Country.

A recapitulation of the contents of those resolutions would be useless as they con-

tained the standard complaints so often enumerated, the lofty resolves so frequently reiterated and the whining cant of loyalty which deceived no one.

The address to the people of Canada was the cleverest and most rascally of the productions of that remarkable Assembly; its intention was to render that colony dissatisfied and to induce them to join the confederacy, and this at a time when one of the charges against Great Britain was the restoration to those very people of the ancient laws by the Quebec Act. Happily the people of Canada were not to be caught with the chaff of blandishments by people who had manifested their enmity to themselves and institutions, and when their hour of trial came they showed of what stuff they were made and dealt with Yankee rebels in the same order with which they served those gentry as colonial militia in the war of 1754-64.

After a sitting of fifty-two days this self-constituted body dissolved on the 26th of October, leaving as its only published proceedings those already detailed, but when the delegates reached their respective Provinces the results of their unpublished deliberations were apparent in the stern note of preparation for the coming conflict, and the implicit obedience paid to the decrees of Congress. Meantime the Massachusetts rebels were doing their utmost towards straitening Gage's quarters at Boston, burning the straw and sinking the boats loaded with brick for the use of the troops, but that stolid commander, unwilling to strike the first blow, sat at ease within his lines while his opponents were busily engaged in rooting out the last vestige of British power from the Province by compelling the commissioners of customs and all their officers to fly to Boston for protection; in fact since August British jurisdiction was conferred to that peninsula alone.

As the Legislative Council had virtually dissolved itself by the resignation of the majority of its members, General Gage thought fit by proclamation to countermand the writs issued for election to the Assembly in October, but in opposition the leading demagogues declared the proclamation illegal and that the elections should be made in pursuance of the writs. The representative thus illegally chosen assembled at Salem on the fifth of October, and after waiting a day for the Governor who did not appear, they veiled themselves into a Provincial Congress and chose Mr. J. Hancock for the president, the seizure of whose sloop in 1768 for smuggling was the beginning of the disturbances which had now culminated in rebellion.

This illegal and self-constituted body advanced to Concord, a town about twenty miles from Boston, and at once proceeded to remonstrate with the Governor on the subject of the fortifications on Boston Neck, and on the alarm occasioned in the Province by the military forces collecting at Boston

der the pretence that these things endangered the lives, liberties and property of the people in general, to this Gage was unwise enough to reply retorting with great effect the falsehood and villiany of their course unrestricted by law which made Boston the only place in the Province where thought and action was unfettered, that they were subverting their own liberty and that of the colonists by the illegality of their proceedings, and urging them to desist from such unconstitutional proceedings.

The Provincial Council cared very little about Gage's advice and were busied devising means to drive himself and troops from Boston. It was evident that any attempt to starve out the troops would tell in a great degree on the inhabitants, while any attempt on the town would be met by reinforcing the garrison. Frequent communications passed between themselves and the general Congress on this subject, thus proving the treasonable character of the proceedings to which that body had committed itself; but no plan could be devised for effecting the desired purpose. But if unsuccessful in this they still persisted in their treasonable course by assuming all the functions of government, passing resolutions under the style of recommendations for regulating and exercising the militia, collecting and disposing the public revenue and providing arms and military stores. A proclamation of the Government warning the Colonists of the treason and sedition practised by the Provincial Congress, prohibiting them from paying any attention to their recommendations, was treated with contempt while the edicts of the Congress were obeyed as laws. That assembly appointed another Congress, to be held in the month of February, 1775, and dissolved itself towards the end of November.

As a commentry on the secret proceedings of the General Congress the militia of the various Colonies were frequently assembled for training. Arms were provided by those who needed them and resistance to the power of Great Britain became the common topic of conversation. A proclamation arrived from England to prevent the exportation of warlike stores, and this served to make the Colonists more eager to procure supplies. Mills for making powder and manufactories for arms were set up in several Colonies and great encouragement was offered for making saltpetre.

The successful launch of a new iron-clad for the Turkish government took place in England on Saturday, June 11. She is called the *Moyini-Zaffer*, which, being translated, means "The aid to victory," and a very efficient aid she is likely to be. The length is 230 feet, breadth 35 feet, depth 27 feet. Her burden is 1,400 tons, and her displacement 2,400. Her armament will be four 12-ton rifled guns, placed in a double central battery, so arranged that they can be all fired on one broadside, or can be trained to fire in a line nearly parallel with the ship's course to bow and stern chasers.

REASONS FOR SHOOTING MY LANDLORD.

BY AN IRISH TENANT FARMER.

1. Because he is my landlord.
  2. Because I am descended from Brian Boru and he isn't, and therefore he must be an interloper.
  3. Because my ancestors must have owned land somewhere in Ireland, and this farm is just as likely to have been part of the land in question as any other.
  4. Because we disagree on the subject of rent—he wanting me to pay it, and I declining so to do; to settle which dispute a bullet from behind a hedge is the natural and proper reasoning.
  5. Because he is a Protestant and I am a Catholic.
  6. Because he is a Catholic and I am a Protestant.
  7. Because no Landlord has been shot in our part of the country for over six weeks; and as I am not desirous that we should be disgraced he must have his turn as well as others.
  8. Because the land is ours, if we had our rights; only the grinding laws of the tyrant Saxon declare it to be his.
  9. Because he has talked of raising my rent; a clear and undoubted reason for his being shot.
  10. Because he hasn't talked of raising my rent; which shows he takes no interest in the land, and therefore does not deserve to live to possess it.
  11. Because he has no sons to succeed him; and therefore the sooner his race is extinct the better.
  12. Because he has a large family of sons; and therefore it is time that they had a turn at holding the property.
- 11, and last. Because Mr. Bright is going to give us all the land next year, and shooting the landlords off will save that good man much trouble in arranging the compensation to be paid to them when that time comes.—*Judy*.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

"Anglicanus," writing to the *Times*, takes exception to Lord Derby's statement on a recent occasion that the Irish Protestants were the men who, at the battle of the Boyne, vindicated the freedom of Ireland and the rights of the Protestant religion. After quoting Macaulay's account of the composition of King William's army, pointing out how largely the English and foreign element entered into it, he goes on to say that, in round numbers, less than one-eighth of the victorious army was composed of Irish Protestants; that the Londonderry contingent found the cold water of the Boyne too much for them, and were only rallied by Bishop Walker rushing as well into the river; that the Inniskilleners got across after the Dutch Blues and the French Huguenots, but hardly in an active, effective, or collected condition. They were afterwards repulsed with the loss of fifty men, and put to flight till King William rallied them. This was the sole check or repulse sustained by the victorious army after the passage of the river, so that, all things considered, the Irish Protestants have about the same claim or title to the Battle of the Boyne as *les braves Belges* to the Battle of Waterloo.

It has, we believe, been arranged that Mr. Musgrave, the Governor of Newfoundland, is to assume the Governorship of British Columbia, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Seymour.

The American and German recruits for the Cuban army are drilled on the second floor of a building in Houston street, New York. No Cubans are permitted to rendezvous at these headquarters, they being kept by themselves at another recruiting depot, and having Cuban officers to command them. Money has been very lavishly distributed among the recruits by the members of the Cuban Junta, who are said to have a large amount of funds deposited under guard at a store. The Junta, expect to use, or have already used, a great portion of these funds in making contracts for arms and ammunition, purchasing supplies of uniforms, and in securing vessels to convey the troops to Cuba. It is believed that they have expended enormous sums in carrying out their designs; and that they have afforded an excellent opportunity to contractors for speculation. It is now reported to be the intention of the Junta to substitute new officers in the proposed expedition for the present officers, in case the latter are compelled to abandon their positions through the action of the Government. Among the chief officers who accompany the expedition is Gen. Goicuria, who is represented to be the equal of Col. Ryan in authority. He is said to be an old and gallant fighter, who has experienced war service in South America. Col. Ryan, the alleged organizer of the expedition, has also seen service, having, it is said, secured his title by constant fidelity and bravery as a Union scout in the Army of the Shenandoah. He claims to have forsaken two valuable quartz mines which he owned in the West for the purpose of coming to devote himself to the cause of Cuban independence.

A REAL USE FOR VELOCIPEDES.—For many months the papers have been full of suggestions as to the use to which velocipedes could be turned, but the boldest innovators will be surprised to hear that the new-fangled vehicle has actually made its appearance in the bull fighting ring. In the circus at Nismes the picadors appeared last week mounted on velocipedes instead of horses, and displayed such skill in the management of their iron steeds that the astounded bull was unable to dismount a single one of them. Should this fashion become universal in bull-fighting countries the gain to common humanity will be undoubtedly great, but it is feared that the increased expense will prove an insurmountable obstacle to its general adoption, a single velocipede being worth, as a rule, at least half a dozen of wretched horses yearly disembowelled by hundreds for the amusement of the fair ladies of Madrid and Seville.

USE OF EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES IN WAR.—Copies in English and French of the declaration signed towards the end of last year at St. Petersburg, renouncing the use in time of war of explosive projectiles under 400 grammes weight, having been presented to the Houses of Parliament, were distributed to the public yesterday. The signatures of the representatives of Great Britain, Austria and Hungary, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Prussia, and the North German Confederation, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Wurtemberg.

Major-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., who will shortly be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, will continue in his military command at Halifax till the expiration of his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in 1871.

## CONCLUDING VOLUME OF NAPOLEON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

The Imperial Commission charged with the collection of Napoleon's letters has just terminated, its task in a rather abrupt and unsatisfactory manner; it is evident that a great many letters must have been suppressed out of consideration for families who support the present regime, and for the regime itself. The twenty-eighth and last volume embraces the period generally known as "The Hundred Days," during which time Napoleon pleaded in appeal, and tried to quash the judgment which had sent him an exile to Elba. Before landing in France he drew up various manifestoes; to the army he spoke of the victories they had gained together, and complained of the defection of Marmont and Augereau, which had compromised everything. He made a concession to the Republican party which he had always hated more than the most rabid chouans—he called the French people "citoyens," and accepted the proffered services of Carnot. Convinced of the necessity of conciliation, he then held out his hand to the constitutional party, and offered the country the famous "additional act" which was drawn up by Benjamin Constant, and was certainly a more liberal instrument than the charter which Louis XVIII. conceded as an act of his sovereign will.

The first letters in this volume show that great difficulty was experienced in getting men, and arms, and money to pay the artisans engaged in mending damaged firelocks. Napoleon even proposed to purchase 100,000 stand of arms in England, and in default of men he took lads from school to fight his battles. Whilst his Majesty was yet at Lyons he wrote the following note to Ney:—"My cousin,—My adjutant general will send you your marching orders. I feel sure that on hearing of my arrival in this city you have persuaded your troops to return to the tricoloured flags. Execute the orders sent by Bertrand, and come and join me at Chalons. I shall receive you as on the morning after the battle of Borodino—Napoleon." Ney a few days before had accepted the command of the Royal troops, and had promised to bring back "that madman in an iron cage."

In spite of all the weighty matters of State with which his Majesty had hourly to deal, his old habit of meddling with trifles was still strong in him. He must know every piece produced on the Paris stage; and on the 25th of March he wrote this highly characteristic letter to the same General Count Bertrand who had sent orders to Ney:—"M. le Comte Bertrand,—There are disputes amongst the members of my household. My first "maitre d'hotel" shall be the one I had at Porto Ferrajo. The sieur Dousseau shall be my chief cook, the sieur Pierron my head scullion. Dismiss all individuals pretending to the contrary. Present me a simple organisation for my household. I do not wish to see any persons filling two offices," &c., &c.

On the 29th of March his Majesty took a more important step. He issued a decree, the first article of which was thus couched:—"From the date of the present decree the slave trade is abolished." On the same date he despatched a curious note to Fouché, ordering him to recover some pictures "which belonged to Prince Joseph; I had them brought from Spain." It is needless to ask how the ex-King Joseph came by them.

On the 1st of April Napoleon wrote to the Emperor of Austria in these terms;—

"Monsieur my Brother and very dear Father-in-Law,—At a moment when Providence brings me back to my capital and my States, my most ardent desire is to see again the objects of my tenderest affection, my wife and my son. As a long separation has afflicted my heart, so the virtuous princess united to my destiny by your Majesty is impatient for a reunion. If the dignity of the conduct or the Empress during the time of my misfortune has increased the tenderness of your Majesty for a daughter already dear you will understand, Sir, how much I desire the moment to arrive when I may show her my gratitude. My efforts tend solely to consolidate this throne, which the love of my people has restored to me, and to leave it one day to the infant which your Majesty has surrounded with paternal care. The duration of peace being essentially necessary," &c.

As early as April, Napoleon seems to have divined the intentions of the Allies; he ordered Davoust to prepare Paris for fear of an attack, but assured him that the month of May would pass over quietly, and that nothing was to be apprehended till June. In the meantime every nerve was strained to fill up the ranks of the army. On the 20th of May the Emperor wrote to his War Minister:—"My cousin, let me know when one will be able to place the Spanish, Piedmontese, Belgian, Polish, and other foreign battalions in line; and on the 22d his Majesty demanded six engineers well acquainted with Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine.

On the 7th June Napoleon opened the Chambers, and portions of his speech have lost none of their interest. He commenced by stating that he had been clothed by the people with unlimited power, that now the dearest wish of his heart was accomplished he had commenced a constitutional monarchy. He declared a monarchy necessary to France in order to guarantee her liberty; his ambition was to see France enjoy all possible freedom—he said possible, because anarchy always brought back an absolute government. The liberty of the press he considered inherent to the present constitution, nor could any change be made without altering the whole political system. He then alluded to the threatened invasion of France, which might soon call him to the frontier, and he asked the two Houses to show an example to the nation, and like the Senate of a great people of antiquity, to prefer death rather than survive the dishonour and degradation of France. We know that this language fell exceedingly flat on the ears of the two Chambers. On the same 7th of June Soult, who had replaced Berthier, was ordered to repair to Lille incognito he was to create a spy office and collect intelligence from the wood-rangers of the Ardennes. A few days later Napoleon left Paris, and placed himself at the head of his troops. He directed his War Minister to recruit two battalions amongst the Polish prisoners. He concluded his instructions with these curious words:—"I attach great importance to having the 500 Poles mounted as soon as possible, for by placing them in the advanced posts they will aid other Poles to desert!"

On the 15th of June, Prince Joseph received a letter from Baron Fain:—"Monseigneur,—It is nice in the evening. The Emperor, who has been on horseback since three in the morning, has just entered, overcome by fatigue. He has thrown himself on a bed for a few hours' sleep. He is to be on horseback again at midnight. . . . The army has forced the Sambre near Charleroi," &c., &c. On the 16th of June we have only three letters—a short note to Prince Joseph, in which the Emperor regrets

the loss of General Letort in the body of the letter, and says he is better in a postscript; an order to Ney telling him to hold himself in readiness to march on Brussels, and acquainting him with his own movements and those of Grouchy; and finally, a despatch to Grouchy directing him to march on Sombrèffe with the right wing, and evidently written early in the morning. On the 17th, there are no letters; on the 18th, merely an order to the army, dated 11 a. m., directing the attack on Mont Saint Jean by d'Erlon's corps.

There is something tragical in the way this volume ends with the sudden collapse of a great empire; on the 20th the Emperor, who had stopped in his flight at Leod, wrote his account of the battles of Ligny and Waterloo. He attributed the loss of Waterloo to Ney sacrificing his cavalry. "After eight hours' fighting the army saw with satisfaction," he said, "the battle won and the field in our power. At 8.30 p. m. the four battalions of the middle guard which had been sent up the plateau beyond Mont Saint Jean to sustain the cuirassiers, being harassed by the enemy's grape, marched forward to carry his batteries with the bayonet. The battle was drawing to a close when a charge made on their flank by several squadrons of English threw them into disorder; the fugitives repassed the ravine; the neighbouring regiments who saw some of the guard retiring in confusion thought that it was the old guard, and broke. Cries of "All is lost," and "The guard is repulsed" were heard." Then came a frightful panic, and it was found impossible to re-form a single corps; everything was swept away in dire confusion. The Emperor in his report made no complaint of Grouchy not coming up to save the day; he stated that after the manner in which the cavalry had been employed a decided success was not to be hoped for, "but Marshal Grouchy, having learned the movement of the Prussian corps, was following it, and this assured us a brilliant success the next day." It is clear that Napoleon's impression two days after Waterloo was that Grouchy could not have reached the field in time to have taken any part in the action of the 18th of June. As regards the Prussians, the Emperor said that early in the morning he was made aware that a column 15,000 strong had quitted the main body, and might be expected to come into action towards evening, falling on his right flank. "About 3 p. m. this column commenced skirmishing with Lobeau's division, and Napoleon was afterwards obliged to send his young guard and several reserve batteries to attack it before marching against the British centre. He makes no mention of more Prussian troops arriving after Bulow's corps had been driven back.

On the 21st Napoleon alighted at the Elysee, and sent a message to the Chambers announcing the result of his campaign. The next day he abdicated in favour of his son. On the 25th of June Bertrand writes by order of the Emperor to Barbier, the Imperial librarian, for various works, especially works on the United States and a complete collection of the *Moniteur*. His library was to be consigned to some house in America. On the 14th of July Napoleon wrote his memorable letter to the Prince Regent, in which he compared himself to Themistocles, and desired to place himself "under the laws of the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of his enemies." The collection closes with the protest written on board the Bellerophon, in which Napoleon takes history to witness that, having for twenty years made war upon the English people, he came of his own free will to seek



an asylum in England; "and what greater proof could he give her of his esteem and confidence? But how did England respond to this magnanimity? She feigned to stretch forth a hospitable hand to this enemy, and when he had surrendered himself she immolated him." In spite of the note to Barbier, and the consignment to an American house, it is intended that we should believe that Napoleon did not contemplate crossing the Atlantic.

RIFLE MATCHES.

A closely contested Rifle match took place at the ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club on the 1st inst., nearly all the crack shots of the city competing. The conditions were ranges 200, 400, 500, and 600 yards, 5 shots at each; Enfield rifles; prizes, a gold medal and a sweepstakes divided into three prizes. After an exciting contest the medal was won by Private E. Rice of No. 1 Company, the sweepstakes being divided between Private Adam of No. 1 Company, Ensign Little and Quarter master Mason. The following is the score of those who made 50 points and upwards:

Name.	T <sup>1</sup>
Pte. Rice, No. 1	55
Pte. Adam, No. 1	64
Ensign Little	63
Q. M. Masson	62
Capt Henry	61
Ald. Murison	60
Capt Meckelcan	60
Sergt. Omand	58
Pte. Nicholson (1)	57
St. Barnard, No. 2	57
Pt. Sache, No 1	57
W. Scott	56
Ensign Marsh	56
R. Young	53
Jos. Mason	52
Pt. Street, No. 6	51
Sergt. Brass	50

—Hamilton Spectator.

The following is the score made by the winners of the Montreal Grand Trunk Rifle Association, Point St. Charles, on Dominion Day:—

	200	300	400	500	Total
	ys.	ys.	ys.	ys.	
Private J. Clune	20	17	15	17	69
Private E. Mundy	17	18	18	12	65
Private Steele	19	14	16	14	63
Sergt. D. Turnbull	19	12	15	16	62
Ensign T. Trihey	17	15	16	14	62
Private Gough	16	16	16	13	61
Private Metcalf	16	12	17	15	60

Five shots at each range

First prize, a handsome silver cup, given by Paymaster Waddell, awarded to Private J. Clune.

Second prize, handsome silver cup, presented by Mr. John Peacock, watchmaker and jeweller, 684 Craig street, awarded to Private E. Mundy.

Third prize, a valuable Colt's Revolver, silver mounted, presented by Ensign Trihey, awarded to Private Steele.

Fourth prize, a silver medal, presented by Mr. John J. Reeves, 104 Notre Dame street, awarded to Color Sergt. D. Turnbull.

Three money prizes, given by the Association, were awarded to Ensign T. Trihey, Private Gough, and Private Metcalf.—Montreal Star.

The halyards of the American Consul's flag in Halifax have three times been cut and carried away during the last fortnight.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—As information relating to the Volunteer service must be of interest to the readers of your journal, I take the liberty of sending you an account of the recent annual inspections in a portion of the 5th Military District, under command of Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, D. A. G. of Militia.

The 58th, or "Compton" Battalion, under command of Lt. Col. Cook, numbering ten companies, was inspected by Lt. Col. Macpherson, D.A.A.G. of Militia, deputed for the duty by Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, who was unavoidably detained by other official duties at Montreal.

The Inspecting Officer was accompanied by Lt. Col. King, Brigade Major of the District, and Captain Pope, Adjutant of the Battalion, and inspected the companies at their respective company headquarters, in the following order, viz:—No. 1 Company, headquarters at Robinson, Capt. E. Lockett, commanding, inspected on the 17th June; No. 2 Company, headquarters at Gould, Capt. J. W. Vaughan commanding, inspected on the 18th June; No. 3 Company, headquarters at Winslow, Capt. W. MacDonald, commanding, inspected 18th June; No. 9 Company, headquarters at Winslow, Capt. McIver commanding, inspected on the 18th June; No. 5 Company, headquarters at Lake Megantic, Capt. J. D. Ramage commanding, inspected on the 19th June; No. 10 Company, headquarters at Eaton Corner, Captain W. H. Bailey commanding, inspected on the 21st June; No. 6 Company, headquarters at Compton, Captain C. Rice commanding, inspected on the 21st June; No. 7 Company, headquarters at Coaticook, Capt. A. Shirtliff commanding, inspected on the 22nd June; No. 8 Company, headquarters Stanstead, Capt. J. R. Gilman commanding, inspected on the 23rd June.

The muster of the various companies was very good, being an average of 43; this was highly satisfactory considering the scattered state of the companies in that part of the country, and the great distance that many of the men have to travel to attend drill, varying from five to ten miles, especially in the sparsely settled parts in the Townships of Bury, Lingwick, Winslow and Whitton. The first of these townships, Bury, I am informed, furnished to the Volunteer organization about ten per cent. of its population: this fact alone speaks highly of the spirit of the population in the County of Compton.

The general appearance of the Volunteers on parade and their progress in drill and discipline I am informed was satisfactory to the Inspecting Officer. Considering that the 58th Battalion is one of the newly raised regiments in Lt. Col. Smith's District the result of the inspection reflected great credit

upon both officers and men for the interest they have manifested in the service.

Lt. Col. Macpherson took occasion to address the Volunteers at the close of the inspections, expressing his high satisfaction with their appearance and the progress made in their military duties, and the splendid spirit manifested by all ranks in keeping up the Volunteer movement in their several localities. I might also mention that many of the leading men in the several townships contribute in no small degree to foster the military spirit by their influence and means. In the Township of Bury, Samuel Pope, Esq., is a host in himself. This gentleman takes great interest in any movement to aid the Volunteer cause, and very likely this station, being central, will be made the headquarters of the Battalion. With this view a splendid drill shed is about being completed at Bury. Mr. Pope has been chiefly instrumental in the erection of this building for the use of the Volunteers. Among other leading men who interest themselves in the Volunteers I may mention the names of John Henry Pope, Esq., M. P., member for the County, and Lt. Col. Cook, both residing at Cookshire. These gentlemen accompanied the Inspecting Officer to Eaton Corner, on the occasion of the inspection of the Company at that station, and at the conclusion of the inspection both gentlemen addressed the Volunteers, complimenting them upon their fine appearance and turnout. Mr. Pope complimented Capt. Bailey and the men under his command upon the well merited remarks made to them by the Inspecting Officer, and after a most excellent speech, concluded by thanking Capt. Bailey and the officers for the interest they have taken in maintaining so efficient a company, which is a credit to the Volunteer force, and assured them of the warm interest always felt in the Volunteer organization in the County, and would be ready on all occasions to aid them in their efforts when required to do so.

I understand it is proposed to assemble all the companies of this Battalion in camp at an early day at Bury, to perform the annual drill for the ensuing financial year when a large muster may be expected. Other battalions in Lt. Col. King's Brigade Division will no doubt be ordered to assemble at their battalion headquarters in the same manner this summer.

I should not omit to mention in connection with the 58th Battalion that a most efficient band is attached to this regiment, composed of 18 or 20 members, and was organized at Robinson under the direction of Capt. Lockett and Capt. Pope of that place. The band performed very creditably during the inspection of the Volunteers at Robinson. Lt. Col. King, Brigade Major, has a fine force in this Division, and may well feel proud to have such a splendid body of Volunteers under his charge.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient serv't,  
AN OLD OFFICER OF THE FORCE."

## THE ONTARIO MEETING.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—As one who had the pleasure of attending the matches of the Ontario Rifle Association, at Toronto, during the week ending 28th June, I would like (without being thought captious) to point out some faults of detail that ought to be remedied before the commencement of the Dominion matches on the 17th Aug.

## 1st. Marking.

It was a pity to introduce a new system (Hill's disc marking) without previously having the markers trained to it. On the opening day of the matches the mantlets for the 6 targets on the left of the ranges were improperly constructed, and during the sighting shots some six or eight of the markers were severely cut by the splash of lead from the targets. Again, when the men of the 13th were put on to mark, their marking, in spite of the flattering resolutions passed by the Council, was very inferior, for which they cannot be blamed as target practice is not a speciality of a cavalry regiment. It is a well known fact that a great deal of practice is required to become a good marker, and the regular markers of the 60th Rifles were at Laprairie marking for the companies going through their annual course of musketry instruction, so that the marking at Toronto was done by entirely green hands. Another great pity was that there was no officer of their own regiment doing duty in superintending the firing and whole charge of the arrangements. Because regulars cannot be expected and never do obey the orders of Volunteer officers of any grade whatever, with the same sharpness and precision they would show to their own. There are several officers of the regulars now stationed in Canada, who have had large experience at Wimbledon, and have been on the paid staff of the National Rifle Association during the Wimbledon matches of the last three or four years. If the Council were to engage the service of a well known captain in the 60th Rifles, who has had a great deal to do with matches in Canada, and give him charge of the firing arrangements, they would save themselves an immense amount of trouble and could be certain to have things managed with despatch. In the first place none but the most experienced markers would be sent to the butts, the non-commissioned officers who act as register keepers, would be thoroughly instructed as to what positions were allowable and what not, and the officer in charge would have a couple of mounted orderlies to carry any communications to the markers. These small matters trifling as they appear on paper are generally the things which cause the most annoyance and delay at matches.

2nd. The measurement of the distances at Toronto is not extremely accurate. The writer was sure that No. 1 range was long and had it measured by some of the 60th

Rifles who returned it 525 yds. at the 500 yards firing point. Their measurement may have been not exactly correct, but at that range 6-100 of an inch increased elevation was necessary with a Metford rifle.

3rd. The construction of the firing points is extremely faulty. All the mounds are made far too narrow, being about 3 feet or 3 feet 6 inches wide, when they should be at least 6 feet, as few men like to fire lying straight behind their rifle, the council gave as a reason for not making the mounds wider the probability of competitors firing at wrong targets on account of the proximity of the mounds. However, I cannot see why, with the whole of the target distinctly over it, any man *with care* should make a mistake. The other arrangements of the match were very good, and certainly none of the competitors could complain of want of civility or attention from the Council of the O. R. A. With the exception of the "May's patent Steel Arm" I did not hear of or see anything unpleasant, and I trust that none of the Volunteer Officers who had anything to do with the arrangements will be offended with me for stating that the markers would have been more expeditious with the fear of the guard room before their eyes, than they were when they knew they were not accountable except to their non-coms. To give the poor fellows their due, they had a hard time of it, and several were rather severely injured, I happened to see one of them having a large piece of lead cut out of his throat. Trusting that I have not taken up too much of your space

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

ROYAL.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Dominion day passed off very quietly here, there was no demonstration of any kind. The principle places of business, however, were closed, and a large number of the inhabitants proceeded to Prescott to witness the fine celebration there, where, at the regatta, a Brockville boat, the "Sleepy Canadian" carried off the first prize. A few of the Volunteers here devoted a part of the day to target practice.

The Brockville marksmen again distinguished themselves at the Provincial match four of whom took twelve individual prizes exclusive of the \$50 taken by the 42nd Brockville Battalion, Lt.-Col. Buell, five members competing.

The two G. T. Rifle Companies, Captains Young and Bell, all under the command of Major McKechnie, were inspected on the 3rd inst. by Lt.-Col. Gallwey, Brigade Major. After a close inspection of the arms, clothing, &c. the companies performed several evolutions in Battalion drill, including skirmishing, advancing and retiring firing, relieving skirmishing, &c., the whole of which

was creditably done; (the two companies paraded 92 officer and men) at the conclusion, Col. Gallwey complimented them on the cleanliness of the stores, drill and appearance, at the same time urging them to be more particular in fitting their accoutrements, and above all things to wear nothing but black on their neck when at drill. The officers of these two companies are all qualified, and from what I have seen and hear of the G. T. R's at other stations, I believe the force here is not second to any in the brigade.

Lt.-Col. Wily, superintendent of stores has been spending a few days here, boating and fishing. The fine healthful air of the St. Lawrence, will, I trust, so improve his vitality that he will be impregnable to the dust and heat of the capital during the remainder of the season.

## 31ST BATTALION V. M.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Believing every Volunteer remiss in duty and to his own interests who fails to subscribe for your valuable paper, and believing that occasional items of local as well as general interest have a tendency to extend your influence, I shall assume the privilege with your permission, of occupying a place in your columns.

You have doubtless often heard the query "Who has the pay of the 31st Batt. for 1867-68?"

That question has never been answered to the satisfaction of any officer or man in the Battalion. We have been casually informed that errors have been made in previous years, the men naturally ask "who made the errors and what are they?" the officers do not know, and the men say "then I know I am not going to remain in a company where such errors are made and no body knows anything about it." And they have in a large measure acted up to it, so that we are glad to fill up our companies with recruits, who actually refuse to come over two miles to drill, as provided in the much lauded act of the Minister of Militia. Another grievance we labour under is the delay in making appointments, for nearly if not quite two years we have had but one "Major," although the choice is not limited to one or two qualified officers to fill the vacancy, who are losing seniority every day the appointment is unfilled. In the same way resignations accepted last March are still vacant to the great injury of the companies interested and injustice to the acting officers in the vacancies. We hope all the grievances will be rectified with as little delay as possible.

A more pleasant subject to write about is a friendly match which took place at Flesherton, on the 1st inst., between Nos. 4 and 6 Companies of the 31st Batt., the Flesherton company entertained their comrades from Durham in a truly hospitable

and soldierlike manner in their spacious drill shed, which is much larger than the government plan, after which 12 men from each Co. fired 5 rounds at 200 and the same at 400 yds., Durham beating by 18 hits and points out of a total by the 24 men of 512 or an average of 21 1/3, which is a great improvement on the muzzle loaders.

Annexed is the state of the day's practice.

No. 4 CO. DURHAM.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	T <sup>1</sup>
Sergt. Kenny.....	33400	44343	28
Corp'l McGirr.....	00224	34343	25
Donalho.....	00000	04002	6
Saunders.....	03233	42234	26
Pto McGirr.....	33423	23222	26
Andrews.....	30222	43004	20
Williams.....	33233	33433	30
Irvine.....	24000	43344	24
Robson, Geo.....	00200	00222	8
Williams, Jno.....	33202	40233	22
Devlin.....	04324	20320	20
Robson, Wm.....	24234	33234	30
Total.....			265

No. 6. CO., FLESHERTON.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	T <sup>1</sup>
Sergt. Little.....	00334	00424	20
C3rp'l Moore.....	00003	34343	20
Pte. Ferrigo.....	20232	20252	19
Carr.....	00330	04340	17
Smith.....	03440	03334	24
Parks.....	43334	44242	33
Wright.....	22300	23323	20
Weaver.....	00403	32403	19
Watson.....	00002	30000	5
McBrain.....	00423	00333	18
Stone.....	40443	33323	29
Worling.....	30033	22442	23
Total.....			247

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE UNPAID BATTALION.

County of Grey, July 5th, 1869.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—In your issue of the 5th instant appears a letter from your "Own Correspondent" giving an account of the inspection of a number of our city corps, which I think open to objection.

The Engineers deserve much more favorable notice than they received; they are in appearance, as well as in general efficiency, really a credit to the city.

The "Victorias," also, merit all the encomium bestowed upon them by the Inspecting Officer, being generally smart young fellows who pick up a fair knowledge of drill in a short time and can "march" without any instruction worthy of the name. Their appearance, however, was somewhat marred by the presence in the ranks of an occasional man in mufti, this however will shortly be remedied.

I cannot pretend, however, to entirely acquiesce in the remarks of your correspondent relative to the Brigade of Artillery. The men turned out in first rate style— heavy marching order—and had a large muster. Col. Ferrier, deserves very great credit for his efforts to bring his Brigade to

a state of efficiency—he has succeeded in doing so as far as dress and accoutrements are concerned—but if he desires to pass a creditable inspection next year he must see to it, that the officers and men of his Brigade are taught their drill. No regiment exhibited a greater deficiency in this essential particular during the late inspection than the Garrison Artillery, and it is surprising that a correspondent of a military journal should clip his account of the inspection from the *Daily News*, whose editor having the good sense to belong to the Brigade naturally saw everything *couleur de rose*.

The Prince of Wales is a fine old corps—the oldest in the Province of what are correctly styled "Volunteers"—and I would be most unwilling to utter a word in their disparagement, but the truth must be told. Your correspondent credits them with a muster of 200 men—their parade state shows 133 men of all ranks, including the band who numbered 20, the remaining 113 men comprised 8 officers, 21 sergeants, and 84 rank and file. I hope they will muster fully 300 men at the next inspection.

The Hochelagas scarcely deserved to be noticed in the way they are by your correspondent; he says, "they presented a sorry appearance as to numbers compared to what they once could muster, scarcely 100 being present," this is doubtless true, but as they mustered 106, having no band, against 113 of the Prince of Wales, there must be a regrettable animus on the part of your correspondent to lead him to see double when estimating the strength of the Prince of Wales the discrepancy is too great to be the result of accident. The Hochelagas having performed four extra drills early in the summer of 1868 were only allowed 12 drills this season, and Col. Isaacson judiciously kept his men at squad drill for nearly the whole number of drills. The change of the "short rifle manual" being new to them they naturally required time to forget the old manual and learn the new, this left no time for Battalion drill; and their officers marched out for inspection without having performed, or had the opportunity to perform, one regular battalion drill. It is, therefore, not surprising that they proved a little rusty but three or four drills will remedy this fault.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I beg leave to say that were all your correspondents and the press generally to adhere strictly to the bare truth when noticing the Volunteer Force instead of praising them on all occasions it would be conducive to our improvement. The Hochelagas, I bear, acknowledge the the truth of your correspondent's strictures about themselves, but complain that the same sound policy was not adhered to in noticing other battalions equally deficient.

Yours,

TRUTH.

Montreal, 8th July, 1869.

FROM MONTREAL.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A shooting match under the auspices of the G. and Trunk Rifle Association came off at the ranges, Point St. Charles, on Dominion Day. The competitors are all members of the Grand Trunk Rifles. The following is the score.—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	T <sup>1</sup>
Pte. John Clune.....	20	17	15	17	69
do E. Mundy.....	17	18	18	12	65
do Steele.....	19	14	16	14	63
Sgt. D. Turnbull.....	19	12	15	16	62
Ensign T. Trihey.....	17	15	16	14	62
Private Gough.....	16	16	16	13	61
Private Metcalf.....	16	12	17	15	60

5 shots at each range

Handsome Silver Cup, given by Paymaster Waddell, awarded to Private John Clune.

Handsome Silver Cup, presented by Mr. John Peacock, watchmaker and jeweller, 684 Craig street, awarded to Private E Mundy.

A valuable Colt's revolver silver mounted, presented by Ensign Trihey, awarded to Private Steele.

A Silver Medal, presented by Mr. John J. Reeves, 104 Notre Dame street, awarded to Color-Sergeant D. Turnbull.

Three money prizes, given by the Association, awarded to ensign Trihey, private Gough, and Private Metcalf.

A second simultaneous match between the Montreal Rifle Club and the Hamilton Victoria Rifle Club, will take place on Saturday at Point St. Charles and Hamilton respectively. Six competitors to be on each side and to fire seven shots each at 500, 600, 800 and 1000 yards; rifles to be small bore pattern. It is to be hoped that our boys will be more successful than last time. The Montreal Garrison Artillery have challenged the Quebec Garrison Artillery also the Ottawa Garrison Artillery to a rifle match and the challenge has been accepted. This match is looked forward to with eagerness, and some good shooting may be expected.

THE MILITARY AT IRISH ELECTIONS.—General M'Murdo, commanding in the Dublin District, was examined on Tuesday by the Select Committee on Parliamentary and Municipal Election, with regard to the presence of military at elections in Ireland. The gallant officer recommended that troops should no longer be used to escort voters to the poll in the country; and he added that, in his opinion, if the military element were withdrawn, and the ballot introduced, elections might in future be conducted without any serious breach of the peace.

A story is told of the late Prince Gortchakoff, that when he was in England a short time before the Crimean war, he went to see a fox-chase, and as the hounds approached they suddenly made a rush at him. They were with difficulty whipped off by the huntsman, and it turned out that the Prince was wearing a cloak lined with the skins of foxes, so that the dogs naturally attacked him. If they had pulled him down, the Russians might never have crossed the Pruth, and the world would not have heard of the siege of Sebastopol!— *Good Words*.



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editor's 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 Province are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the lists for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.

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

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869.

Lieut. COL. R. LOVELACE having accepted the agency of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW is prepared to receive subscriptions and transact other business connected therewith in Montreal and the Province of Quebec. Col. Lovelace intends visiting the Eastern Townships at an early date, when we hope our friends in that section will give him a favorable reception.

FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

SECRETARIES OF RIFLE CLUBS and associations are particularly requested to send us early as possible announcements of their forthcoming meetings and prize matches for publication in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. A large number of our marksmen who desire to enter upon the summer campaign look to

us for the necessary information and we hope gentlemen having the management of meetings will put us in possession of facts relating thereto as early as possible.

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting commences at Toronto, Ont., on Tuesday 17th Aug.

Stadacona Rifle Association Annual Prize Meeting, at Beauport Flats near Quebec, commences July 21st, Capt. Forrest, Secretary.

Metropolitan Rifle Association Annual Prize Meeting commences at Rideau Range, Ottawa, on Tuesday August 3rd.

We would direct the attention of those having the management of future Rifle Meetings, especially the Dominion one, to the letter from a correspondent signing himself "ROYAL" in the present issue. His remarks are timely and correct, as far as we are enabled to judge, and are worthy of being considered in connection with the approaching Dominion Meeting.

We are glad to observe that, at a meeting held at Toronto during the late Prize Matches, the subject of the MacDougall testimonial was discussed and unanimously approved. We hope the matter will not be allowed to drop, as there are a great many among the Volunteers who would be happy to subscribe towards the object proposed.

The Toronto Telegraph gives currency to a rumour having reference to the Minister of Militia, Sir G. E. Cartier. It says that the Hon. Baronet will be appointed first Chief Justice of the Dominion and that, on the occasion of his elevation to the head of the Supreme court, he will receive a patent of nobility from the crown, which will entitle him to a seat in the House of Lords, with the title of Baron Cartier of Vercheres. This report was rife in Ottawa some time ago, though it is said to have come from an English source. The name of the present Minister of Militia has often been mentioned of late in connection with a peerage, and certainly as a representative Canadian he is fully deserving of the honor.

One excellent effect has been produced by the controversy upon the "Alabama" question, which will have a very beneficial influence hereafter on all complications arising out of infractions of the neutrality laws, as understood between nations. Since the outbreak of the insurrection in the island of Cuba, an active party in the United States, under the leadership of certain heroic gentlemen whose names have been connected with every filibustering expedition concocted within the Union since the days of Walker, has been working with indefatigable energy to continue and increase the bloody civil discord raging among the hills of the unhappy "Queen of the Antillies"

To the exertions of these bold, energetic and unscrupulous men that island is indebted for the continuation of the rebellion, as the fact is, we believe, pretty generally acknowledged that were it not for the material aid furnished the rebels peace would have long since been restored. Among the worthies who had the honor of occupying seats in the Cuban Junta of New York we find the names of General Spear and Colonel Ryan—Arcades ambo—Fomus both, two excellent specimens of the modern Free Trade Brotherhood whom it was almost a pity to prevent receiving the salutations of Caballero de Rhoda, a soldier, by the way, who perfectly understands the virtues contained in gunpowder as a sedative.

The first expedition of any magnitude which made good its departure for the United States in aid of the Cuban insurgents was the ship Perri! and the others would doubtless have been equally successful were it not for the recent controversy on the Alabama. Here was an exact case in point, indeed a parallel, and the Government of the United States could not help acknowledging its force; but, in order to defend the stand they had taken upon the former question, it was imperative on them to enforce the new laws, and though ever so anxious to acknowledge the insurrectionary party in Cuba, they dare not do so in the face of their own arguments in reference to the late controversy. Thus the late action of the United States authorities, for which we give them all praise, was directly caused by the recent Alabama controversy. The arrest of the Houston street Junta was demanded in the interest of peace, that self constituted body being guilty of a violation of the neutrality laws, and it only remains now for the United States government to completely vindicate its position and alleged principles by arresting the Fenian leaders who are publicly infringing the same laws in every city of the Union. Upon the strength of a warrant issued by the United States Marshal, four Cuban officers were arrested and sent to jail for organizing a regiment of filibusters at 636 Broadway, New York; this was perfectly correct, but how does it happen that other persons may organize as many regiments as they like in the same city with the avowed intention of invading British territory, and parade the streets armed to the teeth, and have no notice whatever taken of them by the same Marshals who proved themselves so vigilant in arresting Lemus, Alfaro, Ryan & Co., and in preventing the escape of the Quaker city, Catharine Whiting, McCoolle and Webb. The press of the Republic is jubilant over what they call "the triumphant vindication of our Neutrality Laws," but they must deal with the Fenians as they have dealt with the Cuban revolutionists before we admit the vaunted "triumph. The precedent, however, is established, and it is an excellent one; so the hot bed of revolutionizing cabals will have to expend their energies at home.

Our neighbours acknowledge that all their sympathies are with the insurgents in Cuba, and exultingly point to the arrest of those going to their aid as a noble example of a duty performed when inclination prompted them to do otherwise; but, in reality they have little cause of self laudation because they were compelled to act as they have done or else stultify themselves in the action they had taken on the *Alabama* question. The turn this affair has taken is gratifying in the extreme, as it gives assurance of what will be the probable action of the United States government in the event of another infraction of the law by the Fenians. It is evident that a better spirit and a wiser judgement is obtaining amongst our neighbours and that the acts of the foolish and criminal will not be permitted to assume a national character, thereby placing it in the power of every bellicose vagabond to plunge his country into war. We congratulate our republican friends upon the vindication of their laws and hope they will apply the same principle in all future instances of a like nature.

The case of Mr. Reiffenstein, which has furnished food for gossip at the capital for some time past, is a circumstance of such a nature as to require great circumspection in dealing with it, that the possible innocence of the accused be not prejudiced by a too hasty judgement. Although the press was excluded from the court yet the general tenor of the proceedings has become pretty well known, and the prisoner has been remanded to the assizes on one or more of the counts against him.

One thing has been made apparent by the discovery of these frauds which is rather calculated to disturb the public mind with reference to the working of the Audit branch of the Finance Department. This system which is of recent introduction was thought to be a grand success, and Mr. Langton was complimented in the Commons on the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of his office. There were those, however, among the public and in the press who doubted the excellence of the system and depreciated the claims of the auditor, and it must be confessed that the recent revelations in connection with the Reiffenstein defalcations go far to prove the correctness of their views. It is to be hoped that the whole matter will be probed to the bottom that the responsibility of such disgraceful proceedings may be brought home to the proper parties.

All the bearings of the case have been freely canvassed and some sympathy has been accorded the accused, who, although not in the receipt of a very high salary, was a remarkably generous host who delighted in entertaining his friends; others unkindly draw inferences, based on probable calculations, with which however, we have nothing to do, so the inquisitive will have to await the revelations of the assize court,

It is possible that the case may be merely a series of blunders, of which Mr. Reiffenstein has become the unfortunate victim, but, if such should turn out to be the real nature of the matter, it will only prove the necessity of improving the present or adopting a new system so that such blunders be rendered less probable in the future. If unfortunately it should be proved that there was such a systematic fraud then the tax-paying public will be justified in insisting upon such an overhauling of the public accounts as may be unpleasant to more than the accused. Indeed viewed as either a blunder or a piece of knavery, it shows that there must be something rotten in the system, and we hope the Government will consult their best interests by making the investigation as thorough as possible. Any looseness in the management of the public accounts is sure to open the way to fraud and lead eventually to the demoralization of the public service.

Of late the British Parliament and press have been somewhat exercised upon the question of a military reserve or Militia, and have gone pretty nearly through the same process of reasoning as we in Canada have on the same subject. Of course there have been any number of schemes proposed, and Mr. Cardwell has come in for any amount of lecturing. The fact however appears apparent, there as well as here, Volunteering seems not to receive that encouragement from government which it is supposed to deserve, and an approximation to the Prussian system seems to be the idea most favoured by those in authority, while the Volunteer advocates oppose it. In Canada volunteering has declined and for causes nearly identical with those which have affected the home service, viz: the Volunteers think they have been unfairly dealt with by the Government. We wish we could believe it otherwise, but the fact remains and is deeply to be regretted. It would be well if the Minister of Militia were to appoint a commission of experienced volunteer officers to enquire into the matter and report upon it, that steps might be taken next session for remedying any defects in the present law which bear hardly on the Volunteer branch of the service. The principle of the existing Militia law we have always upheld and we would be glad to see its provisions adjusted so as to render its pressure equal upon all classes of the community.

Amongst the many articles which have appeared in England upon the subject of a Reserve army the following from the *Echoes* is worthy of attention in Canada:—

“A Reserve Army! What reserve can be more powerfully sufficient than a body of trained and disciplined men, accustomed to bearing arms, and knowing how to use them? Such a force ought to exist in our Militia, but it does not—because the officers are not of the right sort, and the men of the worst possible material, treated and trained in the worst possible manner.

Let us then endeavour to demonstrate how a reserve might be obtained. It is known to all familiar with the organization of that force that our volunteer contingent, in case of invasion, would be increased twentyfold; that each present Volunteer would become, as it were, a sergeant to nineteen others, who would enter the ranks from the working classes, for they as a body have not at present joined the Volunteers, simply because they cannot afford the time and the expense. Here then is the mass of material to work upon. The question is how in the readiest manner, to have these men trained and disciplined—to arrive, in fact, at possessing, for the purpose of defence, a population used to arms, without deteriorating from the national resources by engendering the dangerous and wasteful idleness of an armed population?

At present we have the Militia exercised—say a month in the year. What could be easier than to appoint some one or two months in the year, during which working men, being paid their full wages, might receive military training? all this should be voluntary—entirely without compulsion, or ballot, or conscription. The working men would regard this as a holiday and an outing, for it would of course take place in summer or autumn. The Volunteer Militia camp would be, indeed, a most attractive spectacle around which the military spirit of the nation would be collected and grow up—the largest and best of all recruiting departments.

Year after year would add to the body of men disciplined and educated in arms. There would be no need of compulsion, or binding over to a master roll in the future. Everything of that nature would be studiously avoided. It would be needless, for the real difficulty—when men were wanted—would be to avoid favouritism in selection from all the number of candidates.

The cost of such a plan would be not much greater than that of the Militia, to which we propose it should be supplementary and intermediate between them and the Volunteers. Judiciously carried out, with right attention to the temper and feeling of the English working men, it would raise for England a far preferable reserve to that of the Prussian *Landwehr*—the force which is now the *bête noir* of military Europe.

Surely what has been recently experienced of the Naval Reserve Force, made up from the Mercantile Marine—the conduct and willingness to discipline of the men in the service of their country—ought to teach a lesson—even to our red tape ignoramus—that there is a mine of self-sacrifice, of nobleness, of generosity, of honest chivalry, of courage and true heartedness in the humbler classes that wants but to be struck, and a spirit that, once raised, will take them for ever out of the power of the agitators who now deceive and prey upon them.

THE reasons for declining having the next Annual Prize Meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association at Halifax is given in the following communication from Mr. N. J. Ritchie secretary of the Nova Scotia Rifle Association:—

“Whereas the Association has been notified that the Dominion of Canada Prize Rifle Match is to be held on the 17th August next at Bedford; and whereas since the withdrawal of the arms no Rifles have, up to this 14th day of June, been issued to the Nova Scotia Riflemen, and consequently no opportunity given them to practise;

And whereas but few Corps are yet organ-

ized here, though several are being formed; And whereas the public cannot be expected to subscribe to or interest themselves in a Match in which our Riflemen would be so badly represented and so disadvantageously situated;

Therefore, resolved that this Council do request the Council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association to hold their Prize Match of this year in some other Province of the Dominion."

The subject of the position of Surgeons and Medical Officers in the Volunteer Force will be taken up next week.

The Dominion Rifle Association Prize Meeting has been postponed until the 6th September. This does not meet with the approbation of Eastern marksmen.

**METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The prize list of the Metropolitan Rifle Association for this year promises to be a handsome one, and its members should feel gratified at the liberal support they have met with in this locality. His Excellency Sir John Young has been pleased to present to the Association, unsolicited, a handsome cup of sterling silver of elegant design, richly chased and highly burnished, the inside of the bowl being gilt and burnished. The bowl also bears His Excellency's monogram, and a chased facsimile of the badge of the Bath. Another cup, we understand, has been presented to the Association by the Civil Service Rifle Association, which has, since the disbandment of that corps, been amalgamated with the Metropolitan. A third cup has been presented, we are informed, by Messrs. Young & Radford.

Inspections by Lt.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division.

Tuesday, July 13th, 1869.—L'Orignal at 3.30 P. M.; Hawkesbury Mills 7 P. M.

Wednesday, July 14th.—East Hawkesbury 10 A. M.; Vankleck Hill 7 P. M.

Thursday, July 15th—Plantagenet, morning.

The return match between the Hamiltonians and Montrealers was to have been fired last Saturday. The following is the Montreal team.

Capt. Worsley, 60th Rifles.	.. Rigby.
" Esdaile, Royals.	..... Metford
Lt. McDougall	" .....
R. A. Field, Esq	" .....
Jas. Hilton, Esq	" .....
J. F. Hilton, Esq	" .....

Ranges 500, 600, 800, and 1000 yards, seven shots at each. We will give the scores in our next.

The Pembroke Volunteer Company, under command of Captain Duck, a popular and efficient officer, were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, B. M., on the 7th inst. They mustered about 50 strong and received the praise of the Inspecting Officer for their efficiency in drill and the excellent state of their arms and clothing.

## PERTH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

### FIRST ANNUAL MATCH IN STRATFORD.

The first annual match of Perth Rifle Association came off in Stratford on July 5th and 6th. There were a good number present to contest for the prizes. Owing to the late heavy rains the range was in bad condition, which no doubt was the cause of the inferior shooting, at some of the distances, as the contestants had to wade almost up to their knees in mud and water. It was intended that the proceedings should be commenced by the opening shot being fired by Lieut.-Col. J. C. V. Daly, Patron of the Association, but owing to some unavoidable circumstance that gentleman was unable to present, much to his own regret and also to those assembled. The honor of firing the first shot fell to Assistant-Surgeon Jackson, of the 28th Batt., who, after a careful aim, sent the first ball clean to the centre of the bull's eye. Through the courtesy of Adjutant Scott we are enabled to give the prize list up to the time of our going to press.

#### 1ST MATCH.

Open to members of the Perth Rifle Association only. Ranges 200 and 300 yards.

The shooting at these ranges was very bad—about the worst we believe ever made at the butt. The prizes were awarded as follows:—1st, George Fulcher, St. Mary's; 2nd J. G. Turner, Stratford; 3rd, Sergt. Treanor, St. Marys; 4th, D. B. Burritt, Stratford; 5th, Col. Service, Stratford; 6th, T. Rastall, Stratford.

#### 2ND MATCH.

Rules the same as in the first match. Ranges, 300 and 400 yards. 1st prize, \$8, 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$4; 5th, \$2, 6th, \$1.

The 1st prize was awarded to Captain Smith, Stratford; 2nd, T. Rastall, Stratford; 3rd, George Fulcher, St. Marys; 4th, W. B. Jackson, Stratford; 5th, D. B. Burritt, Stratford; 6th, Capt. Stephenson, Stratford.

#### 3RD MATCH.

All comers, open to any competitor, with any rifle. 1st prize, \$8; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$2; 5th, \$1. Ranges, 400 and 500 yards.

In this match the shooting was very good at the 400 yards range, as will be seen by the large scores of bulls' eyes and centres. George Fulcher, of St. Marys, pierced the bull's eye 5 times in five successive shots, but he was less fortunate at the long range. The 1st prize was awarded to W. B. Jackson, Stratford; 2nd, Sergt. Treanor, St. Marys; 3rd, Capt. Smith, Stratford; 4th, J. G. Turner, Stratford; 5th, Major Stephenson, G. T. R.

#### 4TH MATCH.

1st prize, Snider Rifle, value \$25, given by the Ontario Rifle Association; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5; 4th, 100 rounds of ammunition; 5th, 80 rounds; 6th, 40 rounds. Rules the same as in the first and second match.

After a keen contest, which was quite exciting, owing to the fact that the St. Marys men were straining every nerve to carry off the laurels as winners of the best prize, the score showed that Mr. Joseph G. Turner, of Stratford, was the successful competitor by 5 points, he having made 47, while Mr. J. Hay, of the St. Marys team, followed with a score of 42, carrying off the second prize. The third prize was awarded to Mr. W. B. Jackson, G. T. R., Stratford; 4th, Col. Service, Stratford; 5th, Adjutant Scott, Stratford; 6th, T. Rastall, Stratford.

The only other match to be fired was the Consolation—5 prizes. We are unable to

give the result, as the competition was still going on when we went to press.

The association have reason to be proud of the success which has attended their first meeting. Everything passed off pleasantly, and so far as we have heard, with satisfaction to all concerned. The prizes were all awarded according to the rules of the Dominion Association and no ties were shot off, the best hits being counted when these points were settled.—*Stratford Herald*.

## PRESENTATION.

On Thursday evening the members of No. 1, Ottawa Volunteer Rifles, assembled at the Queen restaurant for the purpose of presenting their late Captain M. J. May, Esq., with a token of their appreciation of him while in command of the corps. Capt. May has for a long time most efficiently commanded this corps, and worked with great energy to keep it up to a proper status, but for private reasons not long since deemed it advisable to retire from the position he so worthily occupied.

Captain May was then presented with a very handsome Malacca cane, richly mounted in silver with an inscription setting forth the occasion of the presentation. The head of the cane was of ivory most elaborately carved.

Capt. May, in a few well chosen remarks, feelingly responded, thanking the company for the many acts of kindness shown him on their part during his term of service, and more particularly for the last, in presenting him with such a beautiful and costly souvenir of their friendship. He assured the donors that he would prize and cherish it with the many fond recollections of Ottawa, and only regretted that he might be compelled to leave her hospitable shelter. During the response the gallant captain was visibly affected at the unexpected mark of appreciation thus bestowed upon him by his comrades in arms.

The great Beard question in the Navy has been settled for the present by an Admiralty Circular dated the 24th ult. Not to keep our gallant sea-rovers in suspense we beg to inform them they are at liberty to discontinue the use of the razor on certain conditions. The Lords of the Admiralty do not tolerate the moustaches without the beard, nor the beard without the moustaches; in other words, they prohibit all "randysm" in the matter. No gay lieutenant is to be allowed to storm Angelina's heart under cover of an irresistible imperi; and no gallant far is to come over Mary Jane with a beard like a Turk, or with an affection of Piccadilly weepers. In all these points we believe the circular will be found inexorable, and the captain will be invested with absolute power to prescribe the decent length to which the beard is to be trimmed. The order is understood to be experimental, and if neatness and cleanliness are not observed, the razor will be reinstated.—*Broad Arrow*

Mr. May of St. Catharines, Ont., thinks that he was unfairly dealt with by the authorities of the Ontario Rifle Association at the recent match in Toronto. He has placed his case in the hands of an able lawyer, Mr. J. G. Currie, and the Association will be required to show cause for not paying Mr. May his prizes. His action in so doing meets with great approbation.

All military stores at St. John, N. B., to be sent to Halifax.

SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER,  
BARONET.(From the London *Prototypic*.)

Among the lights and shadows that flit beneath the eye of the constant frequenter of the galleries, there is no figure that attracts more notice than the doughty little Frenchman from Montreal East, who has so long been the standard bearer of the solid phalanx of faithful *Bleus* of the Province of Quebec. And perhaps it is a misnomer to say "a Frenchman," for, although when you contemplate the neat, dapper, gesticulating figure, in nicely fitting velvet, with iron-grey hair, brushed straight up and bristling in such a way, that you felt the menacing points ought to be modified into a queue, and hear the rapid elocution that is delivered in fair, but broken, English, or correct French, you cannot be mistaken as to the origin of the courageous descendant of Jacques Cartier. Still, when his British Queen is spoken of in proud terms of affection and loyalty, and British principles and British institutions on this continent are upheld and vindicated, if your eye could leave the figure of the knight, and your ear lose the French accent, you would be prepared to swear that the speaker was as sturdily an Englishman as Derby or Disraeli. One thing the House and the galleries are always prepared to acknowledge, and that is, the belligerent status of the self-assertive member for Montreal East. War to the knife with his own or his country's foes, seems to glitter behind his spectacles, and to breathe from his firmly pressed lips, or to show itself in the strong and somewhat elevated lower part of the face; and yet, in the very midst of what you conceive to be, and is, a furious onslaught, the honourable gentleman will often, with the volatile characteristics of the race from which he sprung, suddenly indulge in some good natured pleasantry, which sudden transition seldom fails to convulse the House, and which none seems to enjoy more than himself. Thus, when he admitted the truthfulness of his likeness to a terrier dog, the quick, sharp, yelping tone in which he spoke, the small restless wiry figure, and the bristling grey hair, made the self-pointed pleasantry so potent as to create roars of laughter: and yet you felt that the Quebec leader's bark was worse than his bite when in his most demonstrative moods and that it was when more subdued and thoughtful that the baronet was most dangerous. That he is a strong and loyal friend is shown almost every day of the session, when he charges furiously down on the ranks of the foe in aid of some too venturesome friend or supporter, or boldly asserts and maintains any propositions made in the interest of an outside confederate, whether right or wrong, but which his energy and earnestness leads one to believe he thinks right. And he is an equally implacable enemy; and although he is by no means averse to flattery, and the acknowledgement of his power, it is not easy to gain his confidence, except by long continuance in the political and friendly course that meets his approbation. A hard worker, and always at his post, the Minister of Militia, nevertheless, when not on his legs, or in apparently deep consideration of the speech of some favorite supporter, whom he wishes to flatter and encourage, generally seems to sleep in his seat beside the premier; but it is only seeming, as was exemplified one night in the debate on the militia bill, when the member

for Lambton said it was useless to go on, as he had succeeded in putting the head of the war office to sleep, and another honorable member, since dead, quoted the appropriate line:

"Rest! warrior, rest!"

The minister, without moving a muscle, quietly opened his eyes, with a comically placid expression that "brought down the House," asserting that he was not sleeping; and in his subsequent defence of his measure, he convinced his hearers that he had lost nothing of what had been going on while he had been silently "playing opossum," as among his other idiosyncrasies the gallant baronet is sometimes prone to do.

A decree just issued by the commandant of the garrison at Kolberg, in Pomerania, amusingly illustrates one of the inconveniences to which royalty in Prussia is exposed. It appears that during the late tour of the Crown Prince in Pomerania, the people of Kolberg came into the streets with flowers to greet him on his entrance into their town, and that several of them, anxious to give a practical proof of their loyal enthusiasm, showered bouquets in his face. The consequence was, says the commandant, that His Royal Highness entered the hall of the palace "with his eyes full of tears" caused by the pain of the scratches he had received; "notwithstanding which," he adds, "our Hohenzollern was so extraordinary good natured that he overlooked this monstrous treatment, and continued to behave with that winning friendliness which is so characteristic of him." The commandant then proceeds to exhort the inhabitants in future to be more careful and considerate when presenting flowers to royal personages. "When the son of the Sovereign walks in the street, the people should either with the deepest humility offer him a flower in their hands, or scatter flowers before his feet, but they should not recklessly cast them in the air so as to cause wounds, like the projectiles of an enemy.

In his "Byways of Europe," Bayard Taylor tells us that the large halls, which are illustrated with paintings of battles in all the Russian campaigns, from Pultowa to Sebastopol, are posted companies of soldiers at the further end—a different regiment to each hall. For six hours these men and their officers stand motionless as statues. Not a movement, except now and then of the eyelid, can be detected; even their respiration seems to be suspended. There is something weird and uncanny in such a preternatural silence and apparent death-in-life. "I became impressed," he says, "with the idea that some form of catalepsy had seized and bound them in strong trance. The eyeballs were fixed, they stared at me and saw me not; their hands were glued to the weapons, and their feet to the floor. I suspect there must have been some stolen relief when no guest happened to be present; yet, come when I might, I found them unchanged. When I reflected that the men were undoubtedly very proud of the distinction they enjoyed, and that their case demanded no sympathy, I could inspect and admire them with an easy mind."

Accounts of a new plan for building war vessels are given in the German papers. Otto Vogel proposes to construct a submarine steamship, and the Berlin *Borsenzeitung* asserts that the Prussian admiralty has approved of the plans submitted for inspection. The vessel, covered with a strong plating, is entirely below the surface of the sea, with

the exceptoin of the deck, which is surmounted by a vaulted iron roof of immense strength. Beneath this covering heavy guns are placed, so that the whole greatly resembles a first rate iron clad. It is said, however, that besides all the advantages of such men of war, the new ship may be entirely submerged, and in this condition is so completely under command that it can outweather a storm or attack an enemy with submarine cannon and torpedoes. Mr. Vogel is now engaged in constructing a large model, twenty four feet in length, which will soon be finished.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—We believe it is now pretty generally understood that the Duke of Edinburgh will reach Trincomalee early in February, and that his stay in the island will be of longer duration than was at one time contemplated. It is intended that the Prince shall see something of Ceylon sport, for which purpose some of the best guns in the island will be got together in the north of the island. Kandy will be taken en route from Trincomalee to Colombo, and such lions will be shown at our hill capital as may be thought worth of notice by our Royal guest. A *Pl* saloon carriage is being fitted up for the use of our distinguished visitor on his journey by rail to Colombo, where, after some festivities, the Prince and suite will embark on board the Galaton.—*Colombo Observer*.

MAJOR KODOLITSCH, who was despatched by the Emperor of Austria to observe the operations of the English Army in Abyssinia, has sent in his report. He does not express approval of the way in which these operations were conducted. He considers that we omitted turning the means at our disposal to the best possible account, as the appliances adopted did not produce the effect which might have been expected from them: in short, that the return was not in proportion to the outlay of strength and material. Whilst fully admitting the discipline and constancy of our troops, and the zeal of their officers, he is of opinion that the surprising success of the undertaking was due far more to the skill, foresight, and firmness of the Commander-in-Chief.

A great discovery is said to have been recently made by a Surgeon of the British army in China, in the way of an effectual remedy for small-pox. The mode of treatment is as follows:—When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, and is regarded as a perfect cure.

GALLANT RESCUE BY NAVAL OFFICERS.—Brave deeds should live in story, and although we have of late said much about the Royal Naval Reserve, we must record a striking incident in connection with the late cruise on board the Scylla. During the performance of some evolutions, a boy fell overboard from the hammock nettings. The accident was witnessed by Lieutenant Pearson and Mr. Walter Warren, midshipman (son of Admiral Warren, commander-in-chief at the Nore), and both officers simultaneously sprang overboard to the help of the drowning boy. Mr. Pearson being the strongest swimmer, first came up with the boy, whose life was saved.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**EIGHTH BATTALION, STADACONA RIFLES.**

The annual match of the Battalion took place at the Beauport Flats, 29th ult., with the following result:—

**NURSERY MATCH.**

Open to all members of the Battalion who have never won prizes.

1st Prize.....	\$10
2nd ".....	7
3rd ".....	6
4th ".....	5
5th ".....	2

Ranges 200 and 400 yards; 5 shots at each range.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Tl
Pte. Hunter, No. 1 Co.....	12	14	26
Pte. A. Smith, No. 1 Co.....	11	13	24
Pte. Burling, No. 2 Co.....	12	12	24
Pte. W. T. Scott, No. 2 Co.....	7	15	22
Pte. J. C. Smith, No. 1 Co.....	12	9	21

Smith and Burling being ties, fired off, with the following result:

Private Smith.....	3	3	4—10
Private Burling.....	2	0	3—5

**BATTALION MATCH.**

Open to all members of the Battalion.

1st Prize—Major Burstall's Cup and \$12.....	12
2nd ".....	12
3rd ".....	10
4th ".....	6
5th ".....	5

Ranges 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each range. Major Burstall's cup is to be fired for annually, the winner of it two years in succession being entitled to keep it. Competitors not making 7 points in the first 6 rounds will be ruled out.

	200	300	400	500	600	Tl
	ys.	ys.	ys.	ys.	ys.	ys.
Capt. Patterson, No. 5 Co.....	8	9	11	11	5	44
Sergt. Norris, No. 1 Co.....	6	9	12	7	8	42
Ensign Balfour, ".....	5	Co. 9	4	10	8	40
Capt. Morgan, No. 2 Co.....	9	8	9	10	4	40
Capt. Barrett, No. 1 Co.....	7	9	10	6	8	40

The tie between Capt. Barrett and Capt. Morgan was decided as follows:

Capt. Morgan.....	4	2	4—10
Capt. Barrett.....	2	3	2—7

**TIME MATCH.**

Open to all members of the Battalion.

1st Prize.....	\$12
2nd ".....	8
3rd ".....	5

Range 200 yards. Any position. Time for each competition, two minutes, to be counted from the first shot. The competitor will go on with the firing in his own time, after the first round, until the word time is called. Loading will, in all cases, be from pouch or pocket. The register of the match to be kept at the butts, but the score of each competitor is to be signalled and recorded at the firing point. The target to be washed before another competitor commences. Ties in this match to be decided by firing again for 2 minutes.

	Bull's eyes.	Con-tres.	Out-ers.	Mis-ses.	Tl.
Sergt. Norris.....	4	4	10	0	48
Capt. Barrett.....	1	5	10	2	39
Adj. O'Neill.....	1	6	7	2	36

Eighteen shots in two minutes must be considered very quick firing, and the score of Sergt. Norris is remarkably high, running up a total of 48 points without once missing the target.

**JOHN PHOENIX AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.**

When Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War he issued orders to all army officers, asking of them specifications for a new uniform. Phoenix who was an excellent draftsman, set to work and produced a design. He made no great change in the uniform, but he proposed revolutionizing the entire system of modern tactics by an iron hook. This hook was to be attached to the seat of every soldier's pants. It applied to every arm of service—cavalry, infantry and artillery. He illustrated its use by a series of well executed designs. He quoted high medical authority proving its advantages in a sanitary point of view. The heavy knapsack he argued induced a stooping position and a very great contraction of the chest; but hung on the hook by a strap connecting with the shoulder, it would brace the body back and expand the chest. The cavalry were thus to be rendered more secure in their seats, hooked to a ring in the saddle. All the commissioned officers were to carry a light twenty foot pole, with a ring attached to the end. This was to be used during an engagement in drawing the straggler back to the ranks. He illustrated a terrific battle, the generals and colonels being thus occupied, running about hauling stragglers back to the ranks. In many other unheard of ways, did he expatiate on the value of his hook. Jefferson Davis was enraged. His dignity was wounded and the service insulted. He instantly made out an order directing Phoenix to be court martialed for contempt. Marcy was made aware of Phoenix's transaction as well as the cloud hanging over him. He looked over the plates. He saw a regiment drawn up in line their knapsacks, blankets, hams and all manner of camp equipment pending from each shoulder on the hook. Marcy broke down. Said he to Davis, "Its no use to court martial this man. The matter will be made public; the laugh will settle entirely on us, and besides a man who has the inventive ingenuity here displayed, as well as this faculty of design, ill directed though it be, is too valuable to the service to be trifled with." John Phoenix was not brought to grief and Davis's anger was sufficiently mollified for him to enjoy the joke. It does not appear however that they adopted Phoenix's plan.

**TO THE NORTH POLE BY BALLOON.**

A new and daring experiment is noted by the *Fall Mall Gazette*—"The invariable failure which has hitherto attended nautical expeditions to the Arctic regions has induced two Frenchmen, Messieurs Tissandier and de Fouvielle, to undertake the enterprise of reaching the north pole in a balloon. The machine in which the bold adventurers are about to embark on their perilous journey, and which is appropriately named "Le Pol Nord," is now being completed in the Champ de Mars, which the Government have placed at their disposal for that purpose. The monster balloon, beside which even the famous Geant would seem a mere toy, will contain over 10,000 cubic metres of gas, and is composed entirely of a cloth manufactured from caoutchouc, which will allow of great expansion in the rarefied strata of the atmosphere. The seams uniting the different pieces form a total of three English miles. The car, a marvel, it is said, of strength and lightness, is constructed to carry ten passengers, 4,000 pounds of ballast, and provisions for a month. We can only hope this bold enterprise may be attended with better luck than the aerial flight of the Geant in 1863.

**DUNVOGAN INFANTRY COMPANY.**—This company, No. 7 of the 59th, or Stormont and Glengarry Battalion Volunteer Militia, was inspected on Tuesday, the 22nd ult., at 1 p. m. at Dunvogan, by Col. Atcherley, D. A. G. M., accompanied by Major Bergh the commanding officer of the Battalion. The rain poured down so heavily, that it was not practicable to test their proficiency in drill to any great extent; but enough was performed to show that the greatest pains had been taken by Captain McDermid in the instruction of his men, and that they had fully availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them. The inspecting officer pronounced the company the finest he had yet seen. The men were so clean and smart, and well cut clothing, and accoutrements clean. Their physique was admirable. After inspecting the stores, he addressed the officers and men, pointing out to them deficiencies and the proper method of remedying. He concluded by complimenting them upon their turn out, (forty two out of the forty five being present upon parade), evincing as it did the true volunteer spirit, and hoped to be able to see them again shortly at Cornwall with the rest of the Battalion. Captain McDermid and Lieutenant and Ensign McQuaig have reason to be proud of their men—and Kenyon should be proud of its company. It is the best in the district. A drill shed should be procured for them at once.—*Freeholder.*

**YOUNG LADY SHOT BY A VOLUNTEER.**—The *Bristol Times* says:—The engineers met on Saturday at the Terminus, and proceeded to their usual parade ground—a field at the top of Knowle Hill—for parade under the adjutant. As the corps were firing blank cartridge one of the men left his ramrod in his rifle, and at the next discharge the missile struck Miss Griffith, a girl about fourteen years of age, the daughter of Mr Griffith, Golden Villa, Totterdown, upon the arm, piercing her clothing and slightly cutting the flesh. From her arm the ramrod took an upward direction, striking the unfortunate girl again in the centre of the forehead; and laying bare the bone for three or four inches; it then passed through the top of her hat, and penetrated five or six inches into a wall some distance behind.

**MONTAGNARDS LIGHT INFANTRY.**—This company, under command of Captain Simpson, mustered on Monday evening in St. Jean Baptiste Village for inspection; Lieut. Col. D'Orsonnens, Brigade Major, was received with the usual salute. After the inspection Col. D'Orsonnens expressed himself in favourable terms, of its steadiness and neatness in appearance, and highly complimented Capt. Simpson for having such a fine company composed of all of young and able men, which he had no doubt would prove competent if called upon for duty.

On the north-west side of Malvern Hill, a terrible scene lately presented itself. Thousands of Confederate soldiers having been buried where they fell, twenty acres or more were ploughed up by the owner of the field, and the ploughshare turned to the surface all the skeletons. Over the whole tract the bones were strewn in profusion, and grinning skulls, stared the visitors in the face on every hand. When the farmer was questioned, he said the land was now the richest place he had, in justification of the sacrilegious act, stated that he didn't put 'em here no how. Large numbers of the bones of these brave fellows were carted into Richmond and ground up at the bone factories. And such is glory!



**New Cooking Apparatus.**—The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by several generals, recently witnessed a trial made at the Tulleries of a new cooking apparatus for boiling coffee and cooking provisions. It is heated by petroleum lamps, and both coffee and meat may be prepared in the course of an hour. The whole may be carried on the back of a mule, and a dinner be dressed as the animal advances on a march.

The policy of Lord Lawrence, who has given British India a bulwark in Afghanistan seems to have already begun to produce an effect in Russia. On the 24th of May, General Von Kaufmann, the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan, declared at a speech at a banquet given to him in St. Petersburg, "that the epoch of conquest had closed for Russia in Central Asia, and the epoch of peaceful development was about to begin."

Upwards of 14,000 troops were reviewed by the Queen in Windsor Castle Park the other day.

**BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—GREATFUL AND COMFORTING.**—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 4lb., and 11lb. tinned packets, labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.** 28-291

**CANADA.**



**MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.**

**HEAD QUARTERS.**

Ottawa, 2nd July, 1869.

**GENERAL ORDERS.**

**No. 1.**

The arrival in Canada of Col. P. Robertson-Ross, Adjutant General of Militia, is hereby notified.

**No. 2.**

**PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

The Head Quarters of Lt.-Col. Milsom, Brigade Major, 2nd Brigade Division is now changed from Wolfville to Halifax.

To be Provincial Store-keeper:  
Sergeant Major G. M. Guy.

**PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

To be Provincial Store-keeper:  
Major John Evans.

**VOLUNTEER MILITIA.**

**No. 3.**

Boards of Officers will assemble at London, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 3rd and 4th August next, for the examination in their respective districts of such officers of the Volunteer Force, throughout the Dominion as may desire to have their proficiency in drill and discipline tested and certified by such Boards.

The certificates which the Boards will be authorized to give, will be of two classes.

Class 1. For such officers as shall have proved to the Board, their ability to handle a Battalion at Battalion drill.

Class 2. For such officers as shall have proved to the Board, their ability to drill a Company at Company's drill and to command a Company at Battalion drill.

No charge for travelling expenses will be admitted.

The Boards will consist of the D. A. General and one Brigade Major of each District, and a qualified Field Officer of the Volunteers to be detailed for this duty by the District Staff Officer.

Officers desirous of appearing before the Boards are requested to give timely notice of the same to the Brigade Majors in their respective Divisions.

**No. 4.**

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**

9th Battalion "Volunteers of Quebec."

No. 6 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Zephirin Lavoisier, M. S., vice Letellier, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Provincial Battalion of Rimouski.

No. 1 Company Rimouski.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Joseph Adhemar Martin, vice E. O. Martin, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Michel Ringeret, Gentleman, M. S., vice J. A. Martin, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Pierre Alfred Martin, Gentleman, M. S., vice Lepage, left the limits.

No. 3 Company, Anse-au-Sable.

To be Lieutenant:

John Lepage, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign:

Joseph Smith, Gentleman, M. S.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized:

An Infantry Company at St. Tite, County of Champlain.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Pierre Olivier Trudel, Esquire.

**PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

St John Volunteer Battalion.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Calvin Powers, M. S., vice Campbell, appointed Paymaster.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign William S. Harding, M. S.

Arthur Wellesley Lovett, M. S.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

George K. Borton, Gentleman, vice Lovett, promoted.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized. Officers provisional excepting those holding certificates, viz:

An Infantry Company at Elgin County of

Albert.

To be Captain:

John A. M. Colpitts, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

James A. Killam, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Robert Walter Colpitts, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at St. Stephen, County of Charlotte.

To be Captain:

Henry Hutton, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

John Stewart, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John McWilliam, Gentleman

An Infantry Company at Petit Sault County of Victoria.

To be Captain:

Levitz Thoriault, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Pierre Michaud, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Maxime LeBel, Gentleman.

**PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized viz:

An Infantry Company at Windsor County of Hants.

To be Captain:

Lt.-Colonel David H. Clarke, late 1st Regiment, Kings County.

To be Lieutenant:

Captain W. H. Blanchard, late 1st Regiment, Hants County.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Joseph Burgess, Gentleman.

By command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

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

**HEAD QUARTERS.**

Ottawa, 2nd July 1869.

**GENERAL ORDER.**

**RESERVE MILITIA.**

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF GREENVILLE.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

MacNee Clarke, Esquire, vice Jesrup, resigned.

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF SHEBROOKE.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:

Major Benjamin Morris, vice the Hon. A. T. Galt, who is hereby permitted to retire with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia.

To be Major:

Captain Livingston E. Morris, from No. 1 Company Division.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General.

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

**SUPPRESSION OF THE BARMAIDS AT STRELITZ.**  
—In New Strelitz, the capital of Mecklenburg-Strelitz there has been a great commotion among the women. The police authorities suddenly commanded the keepers of beer and wine houses to dismiss their bar women on the following day, punctually at twelve o'clock mid-day. The threatened young women betook themselves to the police authorities, and in vain declaimed against this order. They were mercilessly banished from the town. It is said that they mean to appeal to the Reichstag by a petition. Thus the Reichstag will again occupy itself with Mecklenburg, this time not with obsolete privileges of Junkers and trade guilds, but with the apparently outraged rights of the Strelitz barmaids.

**DOMINION OF CANADA. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

**LIST OF PRIZES**  
TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE ANNUAL MATCH TO TAKE PLACE NEAR THE CITY OF TORONTO, ONT.,  
On 6th SEPTEMBER, 1889, and following days.

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

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

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

**DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.**  
Open to all Certified Efficient Members of Embodied Corps of Volunteer Militia or Militia, and to members of the Staff in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, who are also Members of the Association.  
[Efficiency to be understood as having been a *bonafide* member of the Corps to which the Competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1889, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of Drills authorised by any General Order in that behalf.]  
And in Nova Scotia open to all members of Volunteer Corps or Militiamen (and members of the Staff) being members of the Association, who may be certified by the respective Brigade-Majors as being qualified by their services since May 1st, 1887, to compete for prizes offered by the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia. Certificate to be signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the competitor belongs.

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

To be competed for in two Stages.  
**1st Stage.**  
Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards.  
The 30 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$20 and a First Class Badge.  
The next 30 highest to receive \$10 each and a Second Class Badge.  
The next 30 highest to receive \$5 each.  
**2nd Stage.**  
Five shots each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st Stage.  
Competitors making the highest score to receive \$200 and a Special Badge.  
The second highest, \$100; and the third highest \$50.  
Government Snider-Enfield Rifle.

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

**PROVINCIAL MATCH.**  
To be shot for by 15 Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association or its duly accredited Agent. Where there is no Association the selection to be certified by the Senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong.  
Names of the 15 men per Province, to be given in to the Secretary the day previous to the Match.  
Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion Match.

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

\$780  
Gov't Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position.  
Ranges—400, 500, 600 yards.  
Five rounds at each range.  
Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

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

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

\$175

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

**ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.**  
Open to all comers of any nation.  
To be fired in two Stages.

1st Stage—	
30 making highest score, \$10 each	\$300
30 next " 5 each	150

\$450  
**2nd Stage.**  
To be fired for by the 60 winners in the first Stage.

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

\$255  
Any Rifle coming within Rule 7. Any position.  
Ranges—1st Stage, 300 and 600 yards.  
2nd " 800 and 1,000 yards.  
Five shots at each range.  
Entrance, \$1.00.

**TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.**  
Aggregate value, \$525.  
Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militiamen as in the Dominion of Canada Match.  
31 Prizes.  
1st Prize, a Cup and 10 Sovereigns, presented by His Excellency the Governor General, Sir John Young, K.C.B., &c., &c.

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

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

Each competitor may enter 3 times at each range.  
**Details of Time Match.**  
Each competitor to come to the firing point with such number of rounds of ammunition as he deems necessary, but with his rifle unloaded.  
He will be allowed one minute to take his position in which he intends to fire.  
He will load by word of command.  
Loading must in all cases be from pouch or pocket.  
Two minutes will be allowed for the word of command "Present," which will not be given until the first loading is completed.

The competitor will go on with the firing in his own time, after the first round, until the word "Time" is called.  
If he is about to fire and has not done so when the command is uttered, he must drop his piece, —if he fires after the word "Time" is called, he will be ruled out.  
The Registers of the Match to be kept at the Butts, but the score of each competitor is to be signalled and recorded at the firing-point.  
The number of Points made by each competitor to be registered opposite his name or number stating the number of Bulls Eyes, Centres and Outs, as soon as his firing is finished.  
The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

**NURSERY STAKES.**  
Open to all comers who have not been winners of First or Second Prizes in the following Matches, viz:—  
"All Comers' Match of 1883."  
"All Comers' International Match of 1882."  
"All Comers' International Match of 1883."

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

\$325  
Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations.  
Any position.  
Ranges—700 and 900 yards.  
Seven rounds at each range. 2.  
Entrance, \$1.00.

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

1st Prize	\$30
2nd "	20
3rd "	15
4th "	10
15 Prizes of \$5 each	75

\$150  
Government Snider-Enfield Rifles.  
Ranges—200, 400, and 600 yards.  
Five rounds at each range.  
Entrance, 25 cts.

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

Additional Prizes will be announced from time to time, previous to the Match, as the Council may feel authorized to offer by the receipt of contributions.  
Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.  
Rifle Associations, whether Regimental or otherwise, are referred to No. 4 of the Dominion Rifle Association Rules. Associations intending to affiliate must comply with that Rule before the 17th July.  
Subscribers under Rule 2 will be accepted up to 17th August.

**WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS, 1887, ADAPTED TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING OF 1889.**

- There shall be nine distances, viz:—  
200 yards.      "      yards.      800 yards.  
300 "      "      "      900 "      "  
400 "      "      700 "      1,000 "
- The size of the targets shall be the same as in 1888, viz:—  
**Site of the Targets.**  
At 200 and 300 yards—6 feet by 4 wide; Bull's Eye, 8 inches; Centre, 2 feet.  
At 400, 500 and 600 yards—6 feet square, Bull's Eye, 2 feet; Centre, 4 feet.  
At 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards—8 feet by twelve wide; Bull's Eye, 3 feet; Centre, 6 feet.
- There shall be square bull's eyes and centres at all distances, bull's eyes counting 4, centres 3, outs 2.
- In matches only open to Enfield, or Snider Enfield Rifles, the shooting at 200 and 300 yards, unless otherwise specified, shall be off the shoulder. At distances above 300 yards it shall be in any position.
- In Matches open to all comers and any rifles, the shooting shall be in any position. By "any position" is meant any position that a person would be able to take on level ground.
- No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.
- Unless otherwise specified, the Prizes open to All Comers may be shot for with any

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

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

X.—No front aperture sights, such as solid discs or bushes pierced in the centre, shall be allowed.  
XI.—In all shooting for Voluntary Prizes, and in all competitions restricted to rifles of a bona fide Government pattern, the minimum pull of trigger shall be 6 lbs.

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

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

When the firing takes place at one distance only:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. STUART, Captain,  
Secretary.  
Ottawa, June 7, 1869. 22-11

Under present arrangements Prince Arthur will, it is understood, proceed to Canada in the autumn, where he will be attached to the Rifle Brigade. On his return in the following spring he will probably join a battalion of the same regiment which will be stationed at Woolwich.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, JUNE 23, 1869.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 24th June, 1869.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given in the 68th section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, intitled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that *Crude Brimstone*, heretofore chargeable, as an unenumerated article, in the existing Tariff of Canal Tolls, with the rates fixed for the sixth class, shall be and the same is hereby placed in the fifth class thereof, and made chargeable with the Tolls of that class.

WM. H. LEE

Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, July 10, 1869.

27-3



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 25th June, 1869.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Section 61, Cap. 6, 31st Victoria, the Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations respecting Warehousing Ports and Bonding Warehouses,—

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

Wm. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, July 10, 1869.

27-31



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 25th June, 1869.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

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

Wm. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, 10th July, 1869.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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HENRY J. MORGAN,

Ottawa, July, 10th, 1869.

22-11



1869. 1869.

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23-17

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23-17

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