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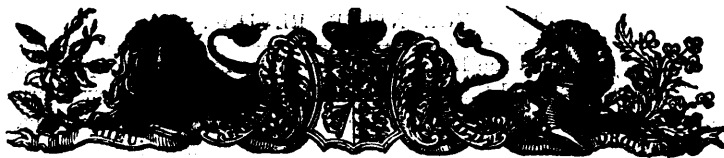
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The Volunteer Review

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 19, 1869.

No. 29.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER IX.

The great mistake made in the administration of Colonial affairs at this period appears to have been that of placing quantities of artillery and arms within the reach of the disaffected. As General Gage's duty should have led him to take all necessary precautionary measures, it certainly argues no sense of responsibility on his part to leave the numerous forts in the New England Colonies armed and without sufficient garrisons. After the disposition displayed by the people of Rhode Island it was certainly strange to find the batteries for the protection of the harbours armed, and as a consequence as soon as the news of the proclamation reached the locality the mob seized the forty pieces of different calibre, which were mounted, and removed them into the country, stating that this was done to prevent them falling into the hands of the Royal troops and with the intention of using them against any power that should offer to molest them. This action was approved by the Legislative Assembly of the Province, who passed resolutions for procuring arms and military stores at the public expense and for training the militia.

In New Hampshire the mob, led away by this example, surprised a small fort called William and Mary, garrisoned by only one officer and five men, took possession of the ordnance, gunpowder and military stores which they removed.

The actual social and political condition of the British American Colonies are graphically sketched by Winthrop Sargent, M. A., the talented author of "Braddock's Expedition," in his valuable life of "Major Andre." In describing his voyage out to join his regiment in Canada which singularly enough was by the round about way of Philadelphia, and endeavoring to find a reason for this eccentricity, says: "It may well be asked why Andre should have taken this

route to Canada, the travel from the Delaware to the St. Lawrence was full as tedious as that from England to America, and the voyage between the two countries could have as readily been performed to one river as the other. On Sunday, the 17th of the very month (September, 1774) in which he reached Philadelphia, the ship Canadian arrived at Quebec in sixty days from Cowes, bringing over Carleton and his family. * * * From our knowledge of Andre's character it seems unlikely that without some cause he should have missed the opportunity which taking passage in this vessel would have afforded of coming in contact through several weeks with his commander. * * * Is it not probable that the selection of Philadelphia was governed by the circumstances that the meeting of the 'first Continental Congress' was called at that place, and that there was a good deal for an intelligent eye witness to possess himself of between Pennsylvania and Canada. His own inclination may have suggested this idea, but if it really had an existence it was in all likelihood carried into effect by direction of Carleton himself—a leader whom Heath, one of the chiefs of our revolutionary army, characterises as the greatest General the British had in this country during the war, and whose retention in Canada he pronounced an especial piece of good fortune to America. This is the only manner in which Andre's presence in the South can be accounted for at a time when he should serve his Sovereign in the North. He was a prodigious keen observer; he doubtless noted all he saw and the state of things in the Colonies was beyond question of a nature to excite the anxious attention of every considering man in authority.

"Domestic troubles were more than apprehended by the Ministry, and the intervention of the military arm was provided for. The temper of the people and the signs of the times in America would therefore be points to which so far sighted a person as Carleton could not be indifferent.

"At this very moment, however, it is probable that our Revolution could have been turned aside by a change of British policy. The bulk of the patriotic party here were in

opposition as Englishmen less than Americans. They applauded the words of Chatham and Rockingham, and regarded North as their political enemy and the misleader of the King. They did not know that it was the King who guided his ministers and who really is chiefly responsible for the production of measures of questionable constitutionality and as impolitic as impracticable. The general tone of Whig feeling in Philadelphia had from the first been cautious but fair. The public sympathy was, it is true, warmly enlisted for the Bostonians, but the public mind was not as yet fixed to that hostility to England which prevailed in Massachusetts. The first Continental Congress, however, was now met and as it was in session at Philadelphia from 5th September to 26th October, 1774, we may reasonably conclude that its doings were not disregarded by Andre. The secrecy in which the conduct of this body was wrapt prevents us to-day from knowing much more than what appears on its published record, but by contemporaries many things must at least have been surmised which are lost to us forever. It sufficiently appears that the boasted unanimity of the assembly had no foundation in fact. At an early stage it seems to have been agreed, by way of lending weight to every conclusion, that the decision of a majority should be acquiesced in by all, and that no one should reveal anything that transpired without the express permission of Congress. After this arrangement had been settled upon we are told by a well informed Tory pamphleteer of the day that when some strong measures were introduced and carried the effect on the minority was like 'the springing of a mine or the bursting of a bomb in Carpenter's hall. So far as can now be gathered we may infer that to this Congress came several delegates who had resolved in their secret hearts upon secession from Britain and whose aim was to produce war rather than reconciliation.*

*I had not, Sir, been in Congress a fortnight before I discovered parties were forming and that some members had come to that Assembly with views altogether different from what America professed to have and what, bating a designing Junta, she really had. Of these men her independency upon Great Britain, at all events, was the most favorite project. By these the pulse of

"Whether or not they represented the wishes of their own constituents they certainly did not in this fulfil the desires of the Colonists generally, and it was necessary by evasion or denial to deceive the country at large with loyal professions until nearly two years later a majority of Congress was ready to unite in the resolve of independence.

"At the close of the war a Boston statesman thus referred to his own services in producing the result:—'Here in my retreat, like another Cataliense, the collar around my neck, in danger of the severest punishment, I laid down the plan of the revolt. I endeavored to persuade my timid accomplices that a most glorious revolution might be the result of our efforts, but I scarcely dared to hope it, and what I have seen realized appears to me like a dream. You know by what obscure intrigues, by what unfaithfulness to the Mother Country, a powerful party was formed; how the minds of the people were irritated before we could provoke the insurrection.'"

History furnishes no other instance of the rise of a nation by falsehood, perjury and treachery, and let it be remembered that it is their own countryman who charges this upon the "Revolutionary heroes and statesmen of the United States. Mr. Sargent says again, "Had it been avowed in the Congress of 1774 that the end of some of its leaders was a democratic and independent government; it is probable that a vast majority of the American people would have repulsed them with indignation. By dissimulation, however, they maintained the control until affairs were sufficiently ripe." Alluding to the designing Republican Junta he says, "Nor could anything have more entirely aided this party in Congress than the course pursued in England by the leaders of the two great parties. On the one hand they were told by the most eminent men in the States that their cause was just and resistance laudable. Chatham and Burke, Richmond and Granby, applauded their course; Saville held it as a 'justifiable rebellion.' On the other as though with full intent to stimulate into rage against England every American who had not as yet drawn the sword; the halls of Parliament echoed with the denials to our countrymen of the most ordinary attributes of manhood."

Lord Sandwich pronounced them to be cowards, and Colonel Grant, whose famous fiasco at Fort due Quesne in 1758 had like to have brought the same fate on Forbes' expedition as befel that under Braddock, decided they did not possess one military trait. It was such fellows, who were chosen

all the rest was felt on every favorable occasion and often on no occasion at all, and by these men measures were concocted to produce what we all professed to deprecate; nay, at the very time that we universally invoked the majesty of Heaven to witness the purity of our hearts, I had reason to believe the hearts of many of us gave our invocation the lie. I cannot entertain the most favorable opinion of a man's veracity who intended to do it when he swore he did not and when he represented a people who were actually passing measures to prevent the necessity of doing it.—*Livingston to Laurens,*

to lead the Royal troops in the coming contest, and this conceited dolt did his share of the subsequent mischief. The supercilious insolence of the *untaught blackguards* which at that time held rank as officers in His Majesty's army did quite as much to alienate the affections of his loyal subjects as the customs and admiralty laws together.

American writers fall into the serious error of charging the King with all the errors which provoked this contest, apparently because they want a justification of the rebellion and that could not be found in armed opposition to constitutional authority. It helped the unprincipled Republican leaders in Congress to direct the attention of the people from the goal towards which they were trying by fraud and treachery to lead them by fixing on a tangible object for their hatred. The high position and dignity of individual almost preventing the probability of investigation on their part and ensuring comparative impunity to the lying plotters.

The first ostensible cause of quarrel was that of calling in question the right of Parliament to tax and finally its right to legislate—if that body had been represented to the people as tyrannical, refutation would follow investigation, therefore it became necessary to fix on some more intangible portion of the body politic and the Chief Magistrate of the Empire could be more safely attacked because he could not reply. However, American historians are not ashamed to perpetuate a falsehood devised by apt pupils of the Father of lies. Every act of this war and what led to it can be justly charged to the British Parliament and people, the King merely doing his own duty by endeavoring to preserve his Empire intact for the benefit of his people as bound by his coronation oath.

The philosophy of modern days tends to worship success, no matter how obtained. *The end sanctifies the means* is the creed of the modern political economist. Hence many English writers eulogise this successful rebellion began under such auspices of fraud and treachery as a most glorious triumph of human freedom. Alas for the desecrated blessing—if the law of a mob is freedom—that the United States possesses. If to take the meanest in social position, capacity and intellect of the same mob and place him on the highest seat of authority is freedom then the descendants of the rebels have a monopoly thereof. And if an irresponsible and tyrannical executive is freedom it belongs wholly to that people who have not gained constitutional freedom by their separation from Britain in any sense of the term.

Mr. Sargent asserts that the "most unfortunate encouragement that America received from England was the assurance that the latter country whether by reason of the general aversion to war, whether because of its own comparative feebleness would not hold out beyond a single campaign." This then

explains the alacrity with which the colonists flew to arms at the outset and the difficulty of getting a sufficient force at a later period. After stating that England was never in a better position for war, he says "and as for public sentiment there can be no doubt the war was highly popular with the British nation until Europe joined against them and success was doubtful. In America at the outbreak the circulating cash was \$4,750,000 in specie, and \$26,250,000 in paper showing a proper revenue of about \$7,500,000. The population may be estimated at 2,448,000 souls and the military capacity at from 20,000 to 30,000 men."

He then goes on to describe Andre's journey from the Jerseys to New York "Passing through Jersey there he might have perceived symptoms of the prevailing strong Whig feeling and turbulent spirit, and arriving in New York may have procured some discouraging information from his brother officers stationed there. The King's birthday in 1774 had been duly celebrated indeed by the 23rd regiment and what other military there were at New York, but by the people generally was passed over almost unnoticed. The active Whigs under the name of 'Sons of Liberty' had an organized mob and their conflicts with the soldiers were frequent and bitter. The gentry in opposition, writes Governor Morris, had started the mob and now the heads of the mobility were dangerous to the gentry. The mob begins to think and reason, poor reptiles, it is with them a vernal morning, they are struggling to cast off their wanton slough, they bask in the sunshine and ere noon they will bite depend on it. The gentry begins to fear them." It must never be confessed that however unlawful it may have been for the action of the Whigs of New York in preventing any workmen or stores being transmitted to Gage at Boston, it was of real service to the American cause. and there is nothing to wonder at in the turbulence of the people considering the encouragement they had received in such scenes ever since the period of the Stamp Act.

From New York to Boston the traveller, in those days, usually passed upon horse, either going through Connecticut or by way of Long Island to New London and so on wards. From the moment he entered New England he probably encountered none but ardent Whigs, and as greater unanimity and more demonstrative habits prevailed so was the public mind more inflamed than in New York and Pennsylvania. Through the summer and fall of 1774 the Connecticut farmers had not been sparing in their demonstrations. At Farmington the Boston Port Bill was burned by the hangman. At Windham and Norwich a merchant from Boston named Green suspected of loyalty and known to be in pursuit of his debts was mobbed and driven from the town. At Bolton the clergyman was rudely dealt with who had proclaimed the true reason for opposition to the introduction of the East India Company's tea was

that since the tea was sold at Amsterdam for one shilling and at London and Boston for two shillings and six pence, it followed that Colonel Hancock gained one shilling and ten pence by every pound of tea he smuggled in from Holland while Colonel Irving gained but sixpence by every pound he sold from the company, and as their private interest he argued, had caused the destruction of the tea in Boston harbour, he proposed that the traders with Holland should pay the damages out of the profits from the five thousand boxes of Dutch teas they had sold within two years. In short although there were a good many Tories in Connecticut the rule was to tar and feather all who made themselves prominent save only in the portions where this party happened to be strongest. But if any luckless tory wight was caught beyond the reach of his friendly neighbors he was forthwith seized and led from town to town as by law provided in the case of strolling idiots, lunatics, &c., and so in Rhode Island, at Providence a public meeting requested the authorities to expel the friends of the Ministry, in other places the Whigs took the law into their own hands."

Such was the social and political aspect of the Colonies in the fall of 1774, unsatisfactory and dangerous to all law and order; yet to add to those difficulties the name of religion so often prostituted to the villiany of men was invoked. In New England, and especially in Massachusetts, where old Lenthal's ideal of "a presbyterial form of Government" had prevailed, the greatest jealousy and fear was felt, or affected, at the idea of the introduction and establishment of an American Episcopacy. Amongst the lower and uneducated classes horrible tales were circulated, by which Bishops were made to appear as incarnate demons, and the story was firmly believed that every tenth born child should be forcibly taken from its parents for the Bishop's use. Nay, these misrepresentations had so infected all classes that "Intelligent and educated striplings thought it their bounden duty to God to be ready to slay the first prelate that should arrive." It is no wonder then if their pulpits volleyed forth the most bitter imprecations against England, and that their prayers invoked the Almighty to shatter her ships against rocks and drown her armies in the depths of the ocean. It would answer no good purpose to repeat the awful blasphemies of those scoundrels, but enough has been shown to prove what was the true cause of the Rebellion of the American Colonies, the unprincipled character of its leaders and the falsehood and calumnies with which the scenes of this period have been covered. To the candor of American writers a good deal is due by the historical student for the zeal with which they heartily endeavored to clear away the rubbish under which the truth of this episode in history was covered, and to have more than men like Winthrop, Sargent and the Hon. Lorenzo Sabine.

TAPPING THE WIRE.

(From "Military Signalling and Telegraphy," in the Cornhill Magazine for June.)

The liability of the telegraph to be disabled is one of the difficulties to be contended with. It is not always possible to guard efficiently long lines of wire; and they are sometimes exposed to the attacks of such bold raiders as Morgan, Stuart, and others, both Federal and Confederate, who made their way to the rear of the advanced telegraph posts and interrupted the communication. A favourable plan of the raiders was to "tap" the wire and extract from it all the information with which it was charged. This is easily done when temporary possession is obtained of one point on the line, by the application of a small pocket instrument. An amusing incident of this description is related as having occurred during Morgan's raid into Kentucky, in the summer of 1863. The wire was tapped between Nashville and Louisville, and the impromptu telegraphist received various messages from the Federal officers in command of those posts. Morgan, personating the Federal officers ordered and counter-ordered the various detachments as it suited his purpose. "He received," says Colonel Fletcher, to whom we are indebted for this anecdote, "many warnings of his own presence in the country, and messages not always complimentary relative to himself; whilst he was often obliged to have recourse to stratagems to discover some clue, his ignorance of which would have betrayed the trick. Thus, wishing to ascertain the station from which a particular message had been despatched, without exciting suspicion, he telegraphed to this effect: "A gentleman in the office bets me two cigars that you cannot spell name of your station correctly." Answer: "Take the bet. Lebanon Junction Is this not right? How did he think I would spell it?" "He gives it up. He thought you would put two b's in Lebanon." Answer: Ha! ha! he is a green one." And then followed inquiries respecting a train full of soldiers, which had already fallen into Morgan's clutches. Frequently, after serious work, and after all the information necessary had been acquired, some irritating message would be sent through the wires to the unfortunate officer, who, the victim of the stratagem, had been communicating freely the secret of the army to the enemy's general. Thus, Morgan telegraphs his farewell to the Federal general, who unwittingly had betrayed to him the disposition of his forces; "Good morning, Jerry. The telegraph is a great institution. You should destroy it, as it keeps you too well posted. My friend has all the despatches since the 12th of July on file; do you wish for copies?" And then probably, when the mischief had been done the wire was cut. However, tapping the wire may be defeated by the simple counter-stratagem of invariably telegraphing in cipher. And in any case the verdict will probably be that pronounced by Morgan above, although in a different sense, that the telegraph, in its application to military purposes, although yet, perhaps, fully developed, a great institution, the value of which will probably be recognised in the next campaign, if it is not already perceived.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MONTREAL,

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Correspondents are but human and as liable to error as other mortals. I notice in your last the letter of "Truth" who finds

fault with me in having made a slight error of computation by saying that I credited the Prince of Wales Rifles with a muster of 200 men when, as he says, only 133 were present. "Truth" may be a Hochelagaite, jealous of the merited encomiums on the Garrison Artillery, than whom a finer disciplined body of Volunteers does not exist, and angry that I passed over the Hochelagas with such a brief notice. Let me also tell "Truth" that I seldom Indulge in clipping city papers, making it a point to be as often as possible on hand to judge for myself when any inspection or turn out takes place. Your correspondent was personally present at the late inspection and what he wrote was entirely the result of his own observations. I shall, in my duty as correspondent, endeavour to portray faithfully facts, not as they ought to be, but as they are, believing as "Truth" does that the press is generally apt to praise more than censure in regard to the Volunteers. I regret having offended "Truth" in my short notice of the "Engineers." They are without doubt a fine and well disciplined corps and I should like to see them out oftener than I do.

The simultaneous rifle match between Hamilton and Montreal took place on Saturday. The distances were 400, 600, 800 and 1000 yards, seven shots at each range. Hamilton did some fine shooting and again proved the victor by 32 points. This result has greatly dissatisfied our gallant boys, but they intend again to try their luck with the successful Hamiltonians.

Prince Arthur's quarters on his arrival here will be in Dalhousie Square, and preparations in the way of fixings and alterations are being made in the apartments he will occupy. It is generally understood that he will perform all the duties and routine pertaining to his regimental rank regardless of his royal rank.

All the military stores are now moved from Chambly, also the pontoon bridges, which, each drawn by six horses, attracted some notice as they passed along our streets.

The Mount Royal Rifles, lately gazetted, are energetically drilling and otherwise perfecting themselves in discipline; they promise to be a crack corps, judging from the progress they have already made.

The Cadets now drill in a field considerably up town, near the Hotel Dieu; what their object is in going such a distance I can't say. Surely the Drill Hall or Champ de Mars are more convenient.

The Victoria Barracks are now being renovated and refitted, and will be again turned into wholesale stores.

The Garrison Artillery are getting up a Rifle Club in connection with the corps.

The summer, so far, here, has been very mild; so unlike what we experienced last year, when at this time numerous cases of sunstroke were reported in our midst; altogether the weather has been very pleasant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

I don't think, Sir, there is any use in prolonging the discussion over the New Militia Bill, Parliament has now adjourned, and until next year matters will, I suppose, remain as they are. "L. C." cannot convince the Editor of the REVIEW that there is anything wrong in the new Bill, and on the other hand, a dozen Reviews will not make "L. C." believe there is anything good in it. You have had but a theoretical trial of the Bill, I have had the practical experience of it, I will leave it to yourself to say which test is most likely to lead to a fair and honest conclusion.

Taking your comments on my last letter in their order, to the first one I will reply that I carefully read the report of the debates of last session, and I saw no such remark made by Sir George Cartier as you mention. Even if he did say so and without contradiction, your own next paragraph upon the action of the Militia officers in the Parliament of 1868 is a sufficient commentary, without one more word from me. If Sir George would pay no attention to a deputation of Militia officers, many of them his own supporters, pending the passage of the new Bill in 1868, what would be the use of any of them in opposition raising any objections to what he said about it in 1869. Had any of them done so the very men who went with them to endeavour to get the Bill modified, and who afterwards voted for it without modification, would have gone dead against them if it came to a vote.

You have been some time in Ottawa, Sir, I ask you as a man of honor, have you seen any question which might peril the stability of the administration, such as the Militia Bill, discussed and decided upon its merits? you know you have not, and what is the use of talking of Parliamentary independence. When party and party influence is carried to the extent that it is done in Canada, just so long can a Minister like George Cartier, who has place and patronage at his disposal, do as he pleases confident that he can always command sufficient support, to make the country believe, that a measure supported by such a majority as that which voted for his Militia Bill, must surely reflect the feelings and sentiments of all who supported the measure. I told you in my last letter how these votes were given, I challenge contradiction, I have all the names on record, and if Militia officers were such slavish partisans when their dearest and proudest interest was sacrificed, what can be expected from private members of Parliament. When those who ought to know something about the Militia Laws of the country are confessedly ignorant, and showed their ignorance by allowing such a statement as you say was made to go uncontradicted, I think it too a mere waste of time for a simple militiaman

to endeavour to arouse these men to a sense of their duties.

Now, Sir, to show whether I am, or have been, impressed by local grievances, I enclose you a few memoranda which you can look over at your leisure, and will in addition make the following bet which I will hold open for a month, fifty dollars, that there is not in all Ontario six thousand men (less than one-third the quota) re-enrolled for three years under the provisions of the New Bill. The same bet that there is not nine thousand, half the quota, enrolled to complete their three years, or that there has been three thousand recruits added to the force, that is one-sixth of the quota, under the New Law; and the same bet, that there is not twelve thousand effective Militia Volunteers in the whole force of Ontario. Now, Sir, you, or any of your friends entertaining similar opinions, can take your choice, I exclude of course the Grand Trunk Brigade.

You say it will puzzle me to show to whom the administrative organization of Prussia is due. There is no secret in it all. If you will turn up report of the English commission on the re-organization of the British army in the North British Review for December, 1867, you will find that the affairs of the Prussian army are directed.

1st. By the assistants of the King.

2nd. By the General War Department divided into five branches, viz:—

Division for food, army mobilization, substitution, &c., &c.

Division for the Artillery, arms for the army, powder, &c., &c.

Division for Engineers.

Division for Marines.

Division for personal affairs and the secret War Chancery.

Then you have the Department of Military Administration containing three divisions:—

1st. Division of the Exchequer and Staff.

2nd. Division for Uniform, Commissariat and Train.

3rd. Division for Hospital Service.

I do not mention these departments, Mr. Editor, in order to claim that we should have corresponding bureaus in Canada, but you asked me very triumphantly to show to whom the administrative organization of Prussia is due, and I hope I have satisfied you that there is no one man power there and that even Count Bismark would not have the effrontery to endeavour to rule the Prussian army.

The wildest assertion you make Sir, (you will pardon the expression but really I know no other word so applicable) is when you say that "Canada does not need to be an armed people as her frontiers are not easily accessible." Did you ever read Col. Lysons' report? Did you ever hear the report of the commission that was sent to examine the frontier in 1862-3? Did you ever hear that almost immediately on the publication of that report, that the Imperial authorities

had ordered all the troops to be concentrated in Montreal and Quebec, as it would be impossible to defend the frontier of Upper Canada without a large supply of Militia, and there was no such support organized? Do you remember hearing or reading of all this Sir? Will you cast a glance at a map of Canada and show where there is a spot on the frontier from Rouse's point to the New Brunswick line that a man cannot step over Look where New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Main cuts right into Canada the frontier of both States and Dominion, being only an imaginary line. Look at the Niagara river with its bloody record of three or four invasions and again to the Detroit river, what is there from Amherstburg to Sarnia to hinder an invader from making his own choice where he shall attack and where he shall land? and yet you say, Canada does not need to be an armed nation. There is where I differ with you and I think you held other ideas yourself on this head not very long ago, for if I don't mistake one of your strong arguments in favor of this New Bill, was that it would make us an armed nation, and that is just what we want to be. We cannot afford a standing army and an efficient militia will have to take its place, but we will never have that in Canada till the system of its administration is changed—Switzerland with nothing like our resources with a poor country and a scanty population has maintained its independence for hundreds of years although surrounded by enemies, attacked time and again by powerful foes, the Swiss have always come out of the conflict with honor. How did they manage this when the country does not maintain a standing army? simply they have the best militia system in Europe and the Swiss are emphatically an armed nation. But, Mr. Editor, they do not do in the Swiss militia what is the rule in Canada. There are no appointments made there like what was made the other day in the Simcoe Battalion, no man with the stifled report of a court of Inquiry kept back in the pigeon holes of the Militia Department, is appointed second in command of a Militia Battalion, no man like the late Adjutant General is compelled to resign because he endeavours, as he should do, to maintain the efficiency and discipline of the force entrusted to his charge, but which he is prevented from doing by the Minister of Militia because his action would touch some of Sir George's political partisans. They order all these things better in France. I cannot flatter you on the experience you speak of in your last paragraph where you say "a committee would not have improved the Bill anyway." Now I do not think the experience of the Parliament of Canada and Sir George Cartier to boot is more extensive than that of Great Britain, France, Prussia, or the United States. All these nations except England have re-organized their armies within the last three years, all under committees or commissions. France under Generals Niel

and Trochu; Prussia under the Crown Prince, Von Bismark and Moltko; the United States under a congressional committee in February last, with power to send for persons or papers. England's commissioners have not yet finally reported and her army of the future has yet to be decided on. Why does not your argument of the emanation of *one mind* apply here as well as to Canada, or if you only use the argument for Canada, why then was not the Militia Bill prepared by the late Adjutant General, Col. MacDougall, submitted to Parliament by Sir George instead of his own miserable abortion. There is about as much force in your argument on this head as there is in a preceding paragraph when you endeavour to strengthen your position on the Bill by saying that the Imperial authorities and the Volunteer leaders of England call it "the best Militia Bill in the world." Well I'd like to see that, and also upon what premises they base their conclusions. Does the Bill give a bounty to those who join the service, or a pension to those who leave it? Has the Volunteer any advantage over the drafted man, and if so what is it? Does it enable the zealous officer to fill up his ranks from what is called the Reserve when he has exhausted all the available Volunteer material in his neighbourhood? Does it make any provisions for using the Drill Sheds which are now scattered all over Ontario when the companies which built them are nearly all disbanded? Does it guarantee a decent education and a reasonable amount of professional knowledge among the officers? Does it hold out any inducement to either men or officers to remain in the service, in a word, Sir, does this Bill endeavour to inculcate among the youth of Canada that maxim that has gone so far to build up the *esprit du corps* of Prussia? where it is regarded as a pride by every son of the soil to become a combatant for it. When your English endorsers can show me some such results as these arising from the operations of this Bill, I will believe it possesses all the beauties you claim for it, till then though I will have as much faith in it and them as I had in a speech of Mr. Cardwell's which he made in the English House of Commons in 1862; he said that Canada had then nearly 80,000 organized and effective Militia ready for the field, when every Militia officer in the country knew well enough that there was not 4000 men in the whole United Provinces.

I am, Sir,
Your obed't serv't,

L. C.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

In the Company Match reported last week I should have placed No. 7 Company, Q. O. R., 2nd, and No. 1 3rd. The next match, which was fired on Monday, was carried on with a very stiff wind from North

necessitating an allowance at 900 yards of about 14 feet for small bores. This match was rather unsatisfactory as the markers used short handled discs which could not reach the extreme outers and thereby misled many of the best shots, before it was explained. There is no doubt, moreover, that many shots in consequence of the slowness in marking were never signalled and worse than lost to the competitors. The butts will have to be much improved before the Dominion match.

SMALL BORE MATCH.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution or through Affiliated Associations.

First Prize, \$50. Second Prize, \$40. Third Prize, \$30. Fourth Prize, \$25. Fifth Prize, \$20. Sixth Prize, \$15. Three Prizes of \$10. Description of Rifle—Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations. Ranges—500, 700 and 900 yards. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—Any. Entrance Fee—50 cents.

1st prize	Private Bell, Q. O. R.	44
2nd "	D. Nicholson, V. R. C.	43
3rd "	J. B. Disher, St. Catharines. . . .	40
4th "	Ensign Morrison, O.	40
5th "	Private Sheppard.	39
6th "	Lt. Col. Jackson.	39
7th "	J. Mason, V. R. C.	39
8th "	G. Disher, St. Catharines.	37
9th "	Capt. McLean, 42nd.	37

The following are the total scores of the five men making the next highest aggregate in the match:—

Gunner Russell, T. G. B.	36
Sergeant Doudiet, 43rd.	35
Private Stanly, Q. O. R.	35
G. Morrison, V. R. C.	34
Sergeant Bailey, Q. O. R.	33

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S PRIZE OF \$50, AND \$120 ADDED BY ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Open to regularly enrolled volunteers in the Province of Ontario only.

First Prize, a Snider Enfield and \$10. Second Prize, a Snider Enfield and \$5. Third Prize, a Snider Enfield. Fourth Prize, a Snider Enfield. Fifth Prize, a Snider Enfield. Five Prizes of \$8. Eight Prize, of \$5. Description of Rifle—Snider Enfields. Government issue. Ranges—200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—200 yards, standing; 500 and 600 yards, any position. Entrance Fee—25 cents.

The following are the totals of the scores:—

1st prize	Sergt. Bailey, Q. O. R.	48
2nd "	Gnr. Thompson, G. B. T.	46
3rd "	Capt. McLean,	43
4th "	Sergt. Clarke, 10th Royals.	43
5th "	Private Jennings, Q. O. R.	42
6th "	Col-Sergt. Ban, 10th Royals.	42
7th "	Gunner Russell, G. B. T.	42
8th "	Drum-Major Carr, 10th Royals. . . .	42
9th "	Sergt. Mason, Q. O. R.	42
10th "	Capt. Cole, 41st.	41
11th "	Pte. Black, 10th Royals.	40
12th "	Sergt. Philips, 10th Royals.	40
13th "	Lt. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major. . . .	40
14th "	Trooper Copeland, Oak Ridges Troop.	40
15th "	Assistant Surgeon Aikins.	40
16th "	Capt. Thomson, 19th.	40
17th "	Lieut. Gibson, G. B. T.	39
18th "	Private Hara, 14th.	39

The final or "Consolation" match was next competed, and was terminated about eight o'clock.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to any Competitor not winning a prize in preceding matches.

First Prize, Cup, value \$20, presented by J. E. Ellis & Co., Toronto. Second Prize, Cup, value \$20, presented by Wharrie & Co., Toronto. Third Prize, Photograph of winner, value \$20, presented by Notman & Fraser. Fourth Prize, Books, value \$15, presented by W. C. Chowett & Co. Fifth Prize, Telescope, value \$12, presented by C. Potter, Optician. Five Prizes of \$10. Eleventh Prize,

Officer's Sword, value \$9, presented by N. McEachren, Toronto. Twelfth Prize, Courier's Bag, value \$8, presented by R. Malcom, Toronto. Ten Prizes of \$5. Description of Rifle—Enfields, Snider Enfields, or Spencer Carbines. Ranges—200 and 400 yards. Number of rounds at each range—Three. Position—200 yards, standing; 400 yards, any position. Entrance Fee—25 cents.

1st prize	Capt. Warner, 14th	22
2nd "	Sergt. J. Conway, T. R. A.	21
3rd "	Sergt. Doudiet, 43rd.	21
4th "	Sergt. Tainton, 60th.	20
5th "	Dr. Oliver, 60th	20
6th "	Sergt. Howitt, 12th	20
7th "	Sergt. Hanna, 27th.	20
8th "	Private Robertson, 36th.	19
9th "	Sergt Wallen, 47th.	19
10th "	Corporal Cooper, 20th.	19
11th "	Corporal Horrs	19
12th "	Private Thom, T. G. B	19
13th "	Private Wardell, 10th.	19
14th "	Corporal Durie, Q. O. R.	19
15th "	Private T. Lloyd, 12th.	19
16th "	Capt O'Malley	19
17th "	Capt. Nesbitt, 36th.	18
18th "	Sergt. Leslie, 57th.	18
19th "	Private Allinson, Q. O. R.	18
20th "	Sergt. Strachan, 47th.	18
21st "	Major Gracey, 36th.	18
22nd "	Private C. Armstrong, 12th.	18

The following is the Secretary's report for the past year, read at the adjourned annual meeting:—

ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Council have little to report as to the proceedings of the Association, owing to the fact that having been organized only last year, circumstances have not, as yet, permitted of a prize meeting.

A Provincial match is, however, fixed for the 22nd June instant, and from the report of the Committee of Arrangements, herewith submitted, the meeting promises to be a successful one in every way.

The present report is, therefore, preliminary, and will be supplemented by a fuller one, embodying the details of the above match, and bringing up the proceedings of the Association to the close of 1869.

Your Council have much pleasure in recording the liberality of the Dominion Government in making a donation last year of \$1,800 to the funds of the Association.

Without this grant, such has been the apathy generally on the part of riflemen throughout the Province towards the Association, that it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to get up the necessary funds for a prize meeting.

Your Council feel bound to regret the want of interest generally on the part of the public (particularly among the volunteers), in the success of this Association.

As an evidence of this, your attention is called to the fact that the Treasurer's statement herewith submitted, shows only \$63 as having been received up to the 19th instant, for membership.

It is probable that this apathy arises to a considerable extent from a preference on the part of riflemen generally, to encourage Associations nearer home.

Your Council express the hope, however, that when the policy and objects of the Provincial Association are better understood, it will be seen that there exists no cause for jealousy; that, on the contrary, the principal object which the latter has in view is to encourage and promote the usefulness of local Associations.

Your Council submit the following resolution, passed at a meeting on the 22nd April last, in proof of this, that is to say:—

"That each corps of Volunteer Militia or Rifle Association, which may have affiliated with the Provincial Association by the 1st

day of June next, shall receive from the Council the sum of twenty dollars, and those Associations to the number of fifteen, which may have first affiliated, shall receive a Snider Rifle and 250 rounds of ammunition in addition."

The undermentioned Associations and Battalions have affiliated with the Provincial Association to the present date, that is to say, 1868:—Aug. 26—St. Catharines; Sept. 10, Cobourg; Nov. 4, Brockville; Dec. 23, Haldimand. 1869.—April 21, Guelph; 24, 13th Battalion; 24, Toronto Club; 24, County of Peel; 26, Victoria, Hamilton; 26, Peterboro'; 26, London; 26, Queen's Own; 27, Wardsville; 28, Perth; 28, Ontario; 28, Ingersoll; 20, 40th Battalion. May 3, Lambton; 4, Tenth Royals; 5, 14th P. of W. Battalion; 8, 47th Battalion; 10, Huron County; 12, 18th Battalion; 26, 35th Battalion. June 2nd, 2nd Brigade, G. I. R.; 21, Metropolitan Rifle Association; 21, Ottawa. Making in all, 26 in number.

The prize rifles given to the Local Association were obtained from the War Department, not, however, without much trouble, through the efforts of the President, when in England last summer.

The President has also succeeded through the kindness of General Wyndham, commanding the Regular Forces in the Dominion, in obtaining in this country, the Snider Rifles offered as prizes at the ensuing match.

It will be seen that the Association is indebted to His Excellency Sir John Young, Governor-General; to Major-General Stisted, late Lieutenant-Governor, who kindly consented to be patron; to His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Howland, at present patron; to the President; to the Hon. Macpherson; to Messrs. Aldwell & Co., and to others, for generous contributions to the Prize List to be competed for at the coming match.

C. S. CZOWSKI, President.
J. S. DENNIS, Secretary.

Balance Sheet of the Ontario Rifle Association.
June 19, 1869.

To Life Members.....	\$ 40 00
Annual Members.....	63 00
Affiliated Associations.....	250 00
Country Donations.....	225 00

CONTRIBUTIONS.

C. Czowski, Esq.....	\$100 00
Maj.-Gen. Stisted.....	100 00
Gov. Howland.....	50 00
D. L. Macpherson, Esq.....	50 00
Others.....	50
	<u>\$300 50</u>

Extra Members Affiliated Associations.....	9 00
Government Grant.....	1,800 00
Interest to Nov. '68.....	\$22 94
" May '69.....	41 08
	<u>64 02</u>
Sale of Programmes.....	30 00
	<u>\$2,781 52</u>

By Stationery, Printing, advertising, &c.....	\$ 204 04
Dominion Association.....	50 00
Bank Charges.....	1 03
Lieut.-Col. Boulton.....	20 00
Contingencies, Treasurer.....	11 67
" Major Scoble.....	71 42
Wind Screens.....	36 00
Work at Rifle Butts.....	232 00
Arms, Ammunition, etc.....	490 77
Balance on hand.....	\$1,696 59
	<u>\$2781,52</u>

NORCOTT ALGER, Ex-Major,
Treasurer, O. R. A.

After a discussion the report was adopted and the election of Council for 1869-70 proceeded with.

COUNCIL OF ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Capt. McCleneghan; Woodstock; Lieut.-Col. Davis, Sarnia; Lieut.-Col. Lewis, London; Judge McDonald, Guelph, for the first district. C. S. Czowski, Esq., Toronto; Lieut.-Col. Fairbanks, Oshawa; Lieut.-Col. Skinner, Hamilton, and Major Croft, Toronto, for the second district. Lieut.-Col. Boulton, Cobourg; Capt. Webb, Brighton; Capt. Werner, Kingston; Rev. Mr. Clementi, Peterboro', for the third district. Lieut. Col. Buell, Brockville; Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Cornwall; Lieut.-Col. Forrest, Ottawa; and W. J. Morris, Perth, for the fourth district. A. Graham, Esq., Toronto; and J. J. Mason, Esq., Hamilton, were appointed Auditors for the present year.

At a subsequent meeting of Council it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Czowski should be President for the ensuing year. On motion, Judge McDonald was appointed Vice-President for the first Military District, Lieut. Col. Skinner for the second, Lieut. Col. Paton for the third, and Hon John Sandfield Macdonald for the fourth. Lieut.-Colonel Dennis was re-elected Secretary and Major Alger also re-elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

It was further resolved that the next annual rifle match of the Association be held at Toronto, on the 3rd Tuesday and following days in June, 1870.

At a meeting of the Dominion Council held here it has been decided to put off the Dominion Match until September 6th so as to give farmers and others a convenient season. A Battalion match has likewise been added to the programme. The number of men (10) I regard as too many to expect from distant battalions and favoring those in this vicinity. It is not to be expected surely that so large teams can be had from the Maritime Provinces or even Quebec. The second stage in the 1st Match will be for small bores at 800 and 100 yards. These are the main alterations made. The Wimbledon Rules of 1869 it is stated will govern the match. The Grand Trunk Brigade were inspected the other evening by Brigade Major Gallwey and Lt.-Col. Spicer who highly complimented the performance in drill and the band.

By the by I had almost forgotten to refer to a private meeting of the officers held during the last match, assembled to consider a suitable testimonial to our late respected Adjutant General whom it is much regretted political interference caused to resign. I believe the matter is now being agitated by those interested.

Dominion day, thanks to our Governor General's proclamation, was duly celebrated here in a most agreeable and loyal manner. The weather was beautiful and no accident occurred to mar the harmony.

I will give you a short notice of a trip to

Buffalo on the American National day (4th July) by your correspondent in my next letter.

18TH BATTALION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Annual Prize Meeting of this Association came off at Vankleek Hill on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst. The weather for the first two days was favourable with a breeze varying from the left front to the right. The third day was rainy and foggy and the scoring was not so good as on the two previous days.

MATCH NO. 1.

1st Prize, Silver Cup, presented by Lt. Col. Higginson. 2nd prize, Cash \$3. 3rd Prize, Fowling Piece, presented by Malcolm McCualg, Esq. 4th Prize, Photograph of winner, by R. W. Londrum, 5th Prize, \$3 Cash; and 4 cash prizes of \$2 each, and 4 prizes of \$1 each. Open to Volunteer officers and men of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, Members of the Association and the Thurso Infantry company. Entrance 25 cents. Ranges 200 and 400 yards; 5 shots at each.

	200 ys.	400 ys.	Tl
Sergt. P. T. Saucier.....	16	19	35
Pte. Thos. White.....	16	18	34
Capt. C. T. Higginson.....	12	20	32
Ensign LeRoy.....	13	18	31
Lt. J. Vankleek.....	11	20	31
Pte. J. Mode.....	14	16	30
Sgt. A. P. Campbell.....	15	15	30
Pte. A. McDonald.....	13	17	30
Wm. Byers.....	15	15	30
Adj. G. W. Johnson.....	11	18	29
Capt. D. McIntish.....	15	14	29
Pte J. White.....	12	17	29
Pte. C. White.....	11	17	28

NO. 2.—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

1st prize, Cultivator, presented by Angus McDonell, Esq. 2nd prize, 1 pair knee boots, presented by John Johnston, Esq. 3rd prize, 100 lbs. No. 1 Flour, presented by Messrs. Cameron & Cummings, and 2 Prizes of \$2 each. Open to Association Members only. Entrance fee 25 cents. Ranges 400 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each.

	400 ys.	500 ys.	Tl
Lt. J. Vankleek.....	18	16	34
Pte. J. White.....	19	14	33
Kossuth Marston.....	16	16	32
Capt. & Adj. E. W. Johnson.....	17	15	32
Capt. C. T. Higginson.....	16	16	32
Ens. M. LeRoy.....	18	14	32
Pte. J. Mode.....	17	14	31
Ens. D. McPhee.....	16	14	30
Pte. James Stephenson.....	16	14	30
Pte. C. White.....	18	12	30
Pte. T. White.....	16	13	29
Capt. D. McIntosh.....	17	12	29
M. McQuaig.....	16	13	29
Sgt. W. Moany.....	12	16	28
Sgt. P. T. Saucier.....	18	10	28
Lt. T. T. Higginson.....	14	13	27
Pte. J. McNeen.....	15	12	27
Capt. J. Pattee.....	17	10	27
Sgt. Wm. Hamilton.....	17	10	27
Pte. W. H. Byers.....	16	10	26
Surgeon Harkin.....	15	11	26
Sgt. S. Higginson.....	15	11	26

Sgt. A. P. Campbell.....	14	11	25
Sgt. R. LeRoy.....	15	10	25
Corp. S. J. McMahon.....	15	10	25

NO. 3.—COMPANY MATCH.

1st prize \$15. 2nd prize \$12. 3rd prize \$9. 4th prize \$6; open to six officers, non-commissioned officers or men of any Volunteer Company in the united counties of Prescott and Russell and the Thurso Infantry Company. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; 3 shots each at 200 and 400 yards, and 4 shots at 600 yards.

No. 1 Company.....	159
No. 2 Company.....	152
No. 4 Company.....	116
No. 3 Company.....	100

No. 4 MATCH.

1st prize, Special presented by Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Senator. 2nd prize Gold Ring, presented by John Robertson, Esq. 3rd prize, a Riding Bridle and Martingale, presented by Thomas Hepburn, Esq. 4th prize, Map of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, presented by the Warden, N. D. McLeod, Esq. 4 prizes of \$2 each, and 4 prizes of \$1 each. Entrance fee 25 cents; Ranges 300 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each; open to Volunteer Officers and Men of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Members of the Association and the Thurso Infantry Company.

300 yds. 500 yds. T'l.

1 Thomas White.....	12	16	28
2 Charles White.....	14	13	27
3 Capt. C. T. Higginson	10	17	27
4 Capt. G. M. Johnson	11	15	26
5 Sgt. P. T. Saucier..	10	15	25
6 Ens. U. LeRoy.....	10	15	25
7 Kossuth Marston..	11	13	24
8 Pte. J. Moany.....	11	12	23
9 Pte. J. White.....	9	13	22
10 Sergt. W. Moany..	9	13	22
11 R. Marston.....	10	12	22
12 Corp. J. McMahon.	13	9	22

No. 5 MATCH.

1st prize \$15.00, presented by Thomas Gregg, James Stewart and James McDonell, Esqrs. Hotel Keepers, Vankleek Mill. 2nd prize \$10.00 cash. 3rd Fowling Piece, presented by John R. McLaurin Esq. 4th prize, Leicester Ewe Lamb, presented by John Lightall Esq. 5th prize Neckyoke, presented by A. McVicar Esq., 3 prizes of \$2.00 each, and 3 prizes of \$1.00 each; open to Volunteer officers and men of the aforesaid United Counties, Members of the Association and Thurso Infantry Company. Entrance 25 cents. Ranges 400 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each.

400 yds. 600 yds. T'l

1 Pte. C. White.....	15	17	32
3 Pte. J. Moany.....	16	15	31
3 Ens D. McPhee.....	19	12	31
4 Pte. T. White.....	16	14	30
5 Capt & Adj. Johnson.	16	13	29
6 Pte W. H. Byers.....	13	15	28
7 Sergt. W. Moany.....	17	11	28
8 " P. T. Saucier.....	17	11	28
9 Lieut. J. Vankleek...	14	13	27
10 Pte J. White.....	17	10	27
11 Pte. Marston.....	16	10	26

No. 6 MATCH.

1st prize, Smith and Wesson Revolver,

presented by Capt. A. Urquhart. 2nd prize, cash, \$8. 3rd prize, cash, \$5. 4 prizes of \$2 each, and 4 prizes of \$1 each; Ranges 200 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each. Entrance 25 cents. Open to Volunteer officers and men of the United Counties; Members of the Association and the Thurso Infantry Company.

200 yds. 500 yds. T'l

1 Pte. John Mode.....	15	18	33
2 Pte. John White.....	17	16	33
3 Sergt. P. E. Saucier..	14	17	31
4 Capt. O. T. Higginson.	15	15	30
5 Ens. M. LeRoy.....	13	16	29
6 Sergt. A. P. Campbell	15	14	29
7 Pte. Thomas White...	14	14	28
8 Lieut. J. Vankleek...	12	16	28
9 Pte. A. A. LeRoy....	15	13	28
10 Capt. & Adj. Johnson	11	17	28
11 Pte J. Moany.....	14	14	28

No. 7 COMPANY MATCH.

1st prize a Ballard Rifle presented by J. P. Wells Esq. 2nd prize, cash, \$6. 3rd prize, a Map of Europe presented by D. Campbell Esq. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; 3 shots each at first two ranges and 4 shots at last range; open as No. 3 match. Entrance \$1.50 per Company.

No. 2 Company.....	147
No. 1 Company.....	141
No. 4 Company.....	128

No. 8 CONSOLATION MATCH.

1st prize, Shakespeare's Complete works, presented by J. C. Potter Esq; and \$5.00 added by the Association. 2nd prize, Water Pitcher and Pail, presented by Mark McMahon, Esq., and \$2.00 added by Association. 3rd prize, Special, by Hugh Cameron Esq.; 4 prizes of \$2.00, each, and 4 prizes of \$1.00 each. Open to unsuccessful competitors in all previous Matches. Entrance 25 cents. Range 400 yards; 5 shots.

1 Corp W. McCaskill.....	16
2 R. W. Lendrum.....	16
3 J. K. Kerr.....	16
4 Pte. R. Byers.....	16
5 Pte. C. Orton.....	15
6 Pte. J. Lumsden.....	14
7 Pte. F. Delordier.....	12
8 Pte Thomas Higginson.....	12
9 Pte. Joseph Ogden.....	12
10 R. P. Pattee.....	11
11 Pte. C. Brown.....	11

SWEEP STAKES.

1 Sergt. P. T. Saucier.....	34
2 Capt and Adj. E. W. Johnson.....	33
3 Ens. M. LeRoy.....	33
4 Corp. S. J. McMahon.....	30
5 Sergt. LeRoy.....	30
6 Pte J. Moany.....	28
7 Pte. J. Mode.....	25
8 Corp. W. McCaskill.....	25
9 Lieut. J. Vankleek.....	25
10 Sergt. Wm. Moany.....	22
11 A. Ogden.....	18
12 J. McNee.....	18

* A public presentation of prizes will be held in the Drill Shed Vankleek Hill on Wednesday the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock p. m. Volunteer officers and men in uniform will require no tickets of admission. Other persons admitted by tickets only.

WM. HARKIN M. D.

Secy-Treas, 18th Batt. R. A.

FROM MONTREAL.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

At the recent inspection of the P. W. Wales Regiment, of V. Rifles and the Hochelaga Regiment of Light Infantry, the former corps only mustered twelve men more than the Hochelagas, which was certainly not a reason for the slur cast on them in a former number of the REVIEW by one of the Montreal correspondents.

A very satisfactory tour of inspection has just been concluded by Lt.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major of the District, when the following corps paraded under their respective commanding officers:—

St. Andrews Troop V. Hussars, Captain Burwash.

11th Batt., Argenteuil Rangers, Lt.-Col. Abbott, M. P.

St. Therese Infantry Company, Captain Edwards.

Wakefield Infantry Company, Captain Ashford.

The large deduction of pay from the Drill Instructors is severely felt, and it is earnestly hoped that the Minister of Militia will take into favourable consideration the very inadequate allowance per Troop and company that by a recent general order they are now to receive. The Drill Instructors (Assistant Adjutants as they were formerly named) were selected by the commanding officers of their respective regiments in H. M. service as good drills, smart and intelligent non-commissioned officers and men of excellent character, and are all with one exception married men with families. The great reduction of their pay and the length of time they will have to wait before they receive their salaries, will be of serious import to them in a pecuniary point of view, having nothing else to depend on for a livelihood. The following were the duties they severally had to perform independent of the drill of the corps to which they were attached:—

DUTIES.

Attend to the Brigade office every day a 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m., and every Tuesday in uniform.

Visit the armoury at least once a day.

Warn all officers for drill purposes, &c.

It will thus be seen that this very necessary observance of routine of duty did not leave the Montreal Drill Instructors much time to employ themselves in other pursuits and the efficient state of the Montreal Field Battery and other city corps are much attributable to the services of these valuable non-commissioned officers who have not failed up to this date to secure the good will and due appreciation of those in command.

THE TALLEST FREEMASON IN THE WORLD.—The Glasgow Herald records that at an emergency meeting of the Lodge Clyde, No. 403 in that city, Major Ole Andreas Hansen, of the United States army, a native of Norway, was initiated, passed, and raised to the sublime degree by Brother Campbell, P. M. The major is the tallest Freemason in the world, being eight feet high, and thirty-three stones (Scottico) in weight. —Broad Arrow.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that 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 19, 1869.

FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

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

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting commences at Toronto, Ont., on Tuesday 5th of September.

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.

—The letters from our Montreal and Toronto correspondents were received too late for insertion last week.

—The Victoria Rifle Club, Hamilton, have again come off winners in the simultaneous match with the Montreal Club. See score in another column.

—Lt.-Col. Powell D. A. G. left Ottawa last week en route for Europe where he intends to make an extensive tour. We join heartily in wishing the gallant Colonel *Bon voyage*.

—The Annual Drill is now being proceeded with in all parts of the country, although there is a general feeling that the time is too short to be of much real benefit in accustoming the men to the duties of a regular service.

—Colonel Gilmour, of the Queen's Own, has offered a handsome Silver Cup for competition between ten Canadian marksmen and an equal number English, Irish and Scotch. Major Brown offers a second prize to be similarly disposed of.

—The St. John's, Que., *News* wants to know if the Province of Quebec is going to have a Provincial rifle match this year. We have often wondered why that Province has not a Provincial Rifle Association, possessing as it does a large number of the crack shots of the Dominion. With the Government appropriation of \$1,800 to start with we think an association equal to the "Ontario" could soon be established. Riflemen of Montreal and Quebec ought to take the matter in hand immediately and we feel certain they will meet with a full measure of success.

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

Tuesday, July 20th, 1869.—Bell's Corners at 9 a.m.; Huntly, 2 p.m.; Richmond, 7 p.m.

Wednesday, 21st.—Goulbourn, 9.30 a.m.; North Gower, 7 p.m.

Thursday, 22nd.—Manotick, 9.30 a.m.; Vernon, 4 p.m.; Metcalfe, 7 p.m.

Friday, 23rd.—Russell, 9 a.m.

A number of our contemporaries announce that Armstrong guns have arrived from England and have been distributed to the artillery Brigades in the various cities and towns. Far from this being the case the guns are a lot of almost obsolete twenty-four pounders of the days of George IV., 50 cwt. guns; military readers will understand how near they approach the modern Armstrong. We inspected those that arrived at Ottawa the other day and are of opinion that for drill purposes they may answer well enough,

but for anything else they are perfectly useless. When we remember the heaps of magnificent ordnance lying rusting in garisons at home and abroad, we are inclined to regard the present of those 24 pounders as but a sorry compliment to our Volunteers.

ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE has written a long letter to the *Montreal Gazette* in which he gives a connected narrative of the proceedings of the unfortunate priest McMahon at the time of the Fenian invasion in June, 1866. According to "The Whistler at the Plough" a most extraordinary concatenation of circumstances has made Father McMahon the victim of our laws. Our detestation of Fenianism and everything connected with it is unbounded, but at the same time we would be sorry if the innocent, especially one of the Priesthood, should suffer through a miscarriage of evidence. Lumsden, it is admitted on all sides, was a scamp who should now be sharing with McMahon the delights of Hatter's Bay, and it was a pity they were not both allowed to go free, as the conviction of the Priest and the acquittal of the Minister to a great many savours of prejudice. An inquiry into the circumstances detailed by Somerville would go far towards removing much of the obliquity resting upon the Priest, and, as the ends of justice have been sufficiently answered, we can afford to be generous and permit him to depart. To a very large portion of our people, who have always proved their loyalty and devotion to British interests in America, the liberation of Father McMahon would be regarded as an act of commendable mercy, and those of the opposite creed are sufficiently generous to give him the full benefit of the doubt.

THE Ancient Capital has given His Excellency Sir John Young a hearty reception as we learn from the Quebec papers. He was met on his arrival by the Mayor and Corporation who presented him with an address to which he replied in gracious terms, then in company with Lady Young he entered the carriage of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and with Sir N. F. Belleau and the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, drove through the city to Spencer Wood.

They were escorted by a troop of the Quebec Hussars, and followed by carriages, in which were members of the Governor-General's suite, Major Pascheroau, the Lieutenant Governor's Aide-de-Camp, and members of the Cabinet, &c.

The streets through which the Governor-General and party proceeded were lined with spectators, notwithstanding that a heavy shower of rain fell but a few minutes before. The trees provided by the Corporation to ornament the route formed a perfect avenue from the wharf to St. Lewis Gate, and there was a general show of flags along the whole distance. All the public buildings had up their colors, and bunting was freely displayed at the various foreign Consulates, and

in many other parts of the city, besides being hung across all the streets passed through. The weather was somewhat unpropitious just before His Excellency's landing, but cleared up as he drove through the Upper Town. We have no doubt that their sojourn at Spencer Wood will prove agreeable to Sir John and Lady Young.

"L. C.'s" letter, which will be found elsewhere in the present number, clearly indicates the state of feeling among the officers of the Volunteer force with regard to the present Militia Law, if what he advances be correct, and we are bound to believe him when treating of facts, it is really necessary that some effort should be made by the Militia authorities to allay the discontent manifested, now to our certain knowledge through his kindness, by the most influential members of the force. It would be only a matter of policy to enquire into the matter which "L. C." so boldly states in the wagger which he offers. If such is really the case then we have been laboring under a strange error, and both the Adjutant General and the Minister of Militia have shared the mistake with us. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, therefore, by all means, let us have inquiry.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the Report of the Council of the Ontario Rifle Association which will be found in our Toronto Correspondent's letter. For some reason or another it is now generally apparent that rifle matches on a large scale, like those of the Dominion and Ontario Rifle Associations, are in reality badly managed so far in Canada, this does not arise from any want of zeal on the part of the promoters, but from a want of experience and administrative faculty on the part of those entrusted with the management. It does seem somewhat extraordinary that gentlemen who can conduct local meetings with consummate skill should be entirely at fault when they come to conduct provincial gatherings. Last year at Laprairie Western men joined with Nova Scotians in condemning the management of the Dominion meeting, and they certainly had some cause for their complaints. This year the Ontario meeting has not gone off without a large amount of adverse criticism from those who took part in it. The Dominion Rifle Association has shared a large amount of public and Governmental patronage and it was only natural that a report of some kind of the first meetings should have been issued, but up the present moment we have had nothing of the kind. We are aware, as was stated in a former issue of the REVIEW, that an accident destroyed the result of Captain Stuart's labors, but, nevertheless, there was sufficient data left to satisfy the public curiosity, and we think it was a mistake on the part of the council not to put it in shape for general circulation. When a large amount of public

money and private donations is spent for a special object the public have a right to know how it is disbursed, and although we have every confidence in the gentlemen entrusted with its management, yet we would, for their own sakes, recommend that no time should be lost in publishing their report! Even if one exceptional item for refreshments should have reached \$500 it is far better to state it straightforwardly than to allow prejudicial surmises to go the rounds of the Force uncontradicted. It was an understood thing, we believe among the members of the Council that the items of expenditure, connected with the Laprairie meeting were not to be too closely examined, and even the Demon of detail for once voted in favour of the lump sum, but at this understanding is very far from satisfactory to those who do not happen to belong to that body, but who, nevertheless, have an abiding interest in its operations. We are willing to let the *pro* go, but we will not submit to a repetition, and if the present council does not manage things better at the approaching meeting in Toronto and give a naturally curious public some idea of their progress, they need not look for further support. From the first inauguration of the movement for the establishment of a Dominion Association we have given its promoters our earnest support, but at the same time we did not fail to point out where they were wanting, and we have frequently urged upon them the necessity of more careful and judicious management, and we again beg to direct their attention to the necessity of establishing a system which could not be better done than by taking the advice of our correspondent "Royal," whose letter appeared in a late number.

It is in no spirit of captiousness that we make these remarks, but solely with a desire to see the forthcoming meeting at Toronto a success in every sense of the word; and that can only be done by pointing out where the shortcomings were before, and that they may be avoided is our earnest desire.

Some time ago we referred to the anomalous position of the medical officers of the Active force, and the continued injustice under which they suffer in not having their period of service so regulated as to obtain for them relative rank with other officers. No step higher than Surgeon, with field rank as Major, has yet been conferred although there are medical gentlemen still actively connected with the force who have served as much as twenty and even thirty years. This seems to be a strange neglect especially when it is remembered that of all classes who are called upon to forego their private affairs at times of active service the surgeons make the greatest sacrifice, as they are taken completely away from their ordinary duties and avocations, which cannot well be performed by a substitute in their absence.

In curious contradiction to the neglect of

this highly important branch of the service is the exceptional privileges accorded to Regimental Paymasters whose duties are at all times of a purely nominal character; as they never, under existing regulations, handle one cent of the pay of their corps, while after a few years service they can rise to the relative rank of Lieut.-Colonel, without in reality performing any service to entitle them to the distinction. Why medical officers are not placed upon the same footing we are at a loss to understand. But perhaps it may be accounted for by the fact that the working of the Department is permitted to lie in the hands of one person, who, however estimable he may be in other respects has not, as far as we are aware, proved himself of any particular service to the Volunteers or even to that class among them which he is supposed to represent. Dr. Girdwood, formerly Assistant Surgeon of the Guards, was gazetted Surgeon of the Victoria Volunteer Rifles of Montreal, July 14th, 1865, and receives from Government pay for services which are, to say the least, somewhat problematical. As the services of this gentleman entitle him to no exceptional consideration in the force, it is not astonishing that medical officers of long standing should grumble at the way they are treated, when it is borne in mind that time and again they have left large and lucrative practices to attend to their Volunteer duties when the possibility of disturbance called their corps to the frontier.

With our remarks upon this subject in a former number Col. Macdougall, late Adjutant General, entirely concurred, and it was his intention had he remained in Canada, to take steps towards recognizing in some tangible manner the services of the Medical Officers. We would therefore take the present opportunity of calling the attention of the Adjutant General to this important subject which is not only expedient but highly necessary to the welfare of the force at large, as it is it cannot be expected that those gentlemen will continue to endure a neglect as unaccountable as it is dangerous.

Of the many extraordinary phases of political life through which Ireland has passed, the present perhaps offers the strongest instance. The great question of disestablishment has worked up to fever heat a naturally excitable people, and the consequences are that the unhappy island is torn by factional dissention. In the south we have Fenianism with its sure and disgusting accompaniments of cowardly outrage and murder, and in the north we see the dominant party breaking the law in the name of loyalty. To a great many this sad state of affairs will appear like political retribution, but the fact is Ireland has never since the days of Henry II. been governed or legislated for without reference to party objects. The one absolute proposition—the good of the country—has never up to the present moment been entertained,

perly paid Battalion Staff, and says in order that a Battalion should be efficient it is indispensable that it should be provided with an Adjutant and Sergeant-Major who should give up their whole time to their military duties, and the rate of pay awarded to them should be such as to offer some inducement to young men of intelligence and social position to qualify themselves for those posts. It is a delusion to imagine that an efficient military force can be kept up without a properly paid permanent staff, and the attempt to do so can only lead to an unprofitable expenditure of public money.

Lt. Col. Osborne Smith states:—The appointment of Battalion Drill Instructors and Adjutants has been attended with the most happy results, the actual druggery of the detail work is taken off the hands of commanding officers, and instructions in drill and duty is assimilated amongst the scattered companies in a manner that could hardly be established otherwise.

Lt. Col. Taylor says:—The formation of the Force into battalions renders it absolutely necessary that there should be some paid staff officer to each battalion whose duty it is to see that the General and District orders are fully carried out, to attend to instruction in Battalion drill, the formation of Drill classes, correspondence, returns, target practice, supervision of arms and stores, and generally to perform the duties of Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Paymaster during such time as the Battalion is not out in camp or on service, such an officer is the Battalion Drill Instructor, and each Battalion in this district has now a Battalion Drill Instructor who is also the Adjutant, I find that this officer is also of great use in carrying on the interior management of the battahon, saving much expense to Government in travelling expenses of Brigade Majors, who with their largely increased number of companies; had such a considerable portion of their time occupied in performing their quartely inspections that other important duties had to be neglected, and now that the Force is supplied with Breach loaders they require the supervision of some staff officer near at hand independent of company officers, as the neglect of a few weeks would cause considerable damage to the new arms.

It is unnecessary, Mr. Editor, to quote further as the whole testimony of the different District Staff Officers in that report is to the same effect showing the benefit derived by the Force from the appointment of these officers, and yet within one year from the publication of such report, to effect a paltry saving of some three or four thousand dollars, these officers are dismissed.

On the withdrawal of the Instructors sent out by the Home Government the majority of these officers now dismissed took the post of Drill Instructors to the scattered companies in their respective counties at a rate of pay and cost to the country of less than half what that duty had previously been done for

this necessitated giving up all civil employment as nearly the whole of their time was taken up in travelling to and fro from the different posts having to stay at each post from three weeks to a month at a time. For this duty they received on an average \$300 a year out, of which they had to defray all travelling charges, postage &c. Of course they were considerably out of pocket by the end of the year but they did this duty cheerfully and (as the reports of the various Inspecting officers show) efficiently in the expectation that they would receive on the consolidation of the Force into Battalions the appointment from which they have just been dismissed, and I do not think that the most economical politician would say that they were overpaid at the salary attached to the appointment \$300 a year and \$20 per annum for travelling expenses for each Company located away from Head quarters. Contrast this with the pay received by the adjutants of the Volunteer Battalions in the old country \$2000 a year and horse allowance with a Drill Sergeant attached to such Company to assist him. I think very few of these gentlemen would have left their civil employments had they been aware of the poor pay that was to be attached to these appointments or have thought that after devoting some six or seven years to render the force efficient they would have been cast aside with as little acknowledgement as one throws away an old glove with the drawback of beginning anew the world minus the years they have so unprofitably lost.

In conclusion, I can only say that I have been an active Volunteer for the last eight years and feel that the Battalion in which I have the honor to command a company, in losing our Adjutant sustains the loss of an officer who has been untiring in his exertions to promote its efficiency, and having been ever since the formation of the Volunteer Force most active and zealous in its cause he has gained the goodwill and esteem not only of the officers and men, but of the whole country.

Your obedient Servant,
VOLUNTEER.

THE USE OF EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES IN WAR.

There was issued on Thursday a copy of the declaration of the International Military Commission which lately assembled at St. Petersburg in order to examine into the expediency of forbidding the use of certain projectiles in the time of war between civilized nations. That Commission, having by common agreement fixed the technical limits at which the necessities of war ought to yield to the requirements of humanity, declared as follows:—

“Considering that the progress of civilization should have the effect of alleviating as much as possible the calamities of war; that the only legitimate object which States should endeavour to accomplish during war is to weaken the military forces of the enemy; that for this purpose it is sufficient to disable the greatest possible number of men; that this object would be exceeded by the

employment of arms which uselessly aggravate the sufferings of disabled men, or render their death inevitable; that the employment of such arms would, therefore, be contrary to the laws of humanity; the contracting parties engage mutually to renounce, in case of war among themselves, the employment by their military or naval troops of any projectile of a weight below 400 grammes, which is either explosive or charged with fulminating or inflammable substances. They will invite all the States which have not taken part in the deliberations of the International Military Commission assembled at St. Petersburg, by sending delegates thereto, to accede to the present engagement. This engagement is obligatory only upon the contracting or acceding parties thereto in case of war between two or more of themselves; it is not applicable with regard to non-contracting parties, or parties who shall not have acceded to it. It will also cease to be obligatory from the moment when, in a war between contracting or acceding parties, a non-contracting party or a non-acceding party shall join one of the belligerents. The contracting or acceding parties reserve to themselves to come hereafter to an understanding whenever a precise proposition shall be drawn up in view of future improvements which science may effect in the armament of troops, in order to maintain the principles which they have established, and to conciliate the necessities of war with the laws of humanity.”

This was signed at St. Petersburg, on the 11th of December, 1868, by the representatives of Great Britain, Austria and Hungary, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Prussia and North German Confederation, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Wurttemberg.

The following from the *Nor' Wester* will be valuable to those intending to emigrate to the Red River country;—

“We find upon due enquiry that justice to the intending emigrant counsels us to advise such of them as intend to come to this country by way of Lake Superior City as to the best route to take, inasmuch as the back route from here to Crow Wing is only a natural prairie road with no bridges over the streams. We would advise them to come from Superior City to Sunrise City, and thence by the best available route to St. Cloud or Alexandria. When at either of the latter places they can take the regularly travelled road to this place.”

“Emigrants coming in companies with their families and stock, will not encounter much difficulty on either route we now mention, and it will be much the cheapest.”

The following table shows the distance from point to point on the route named:—

From Superior City to Crow Wing miles	100
Crow Wing to Otter-tail Lake.....	80
Otter-tail Lake to Otter-tail River.....	24
Otter-tail river to 2d crossing Otter-tail River.....	4
Otter-tail River to Detroit Lake.....	5
Detroit Lake to Buffalo River.....	35
Buffalo River to Rice River.....	30
Rice River to Sand Hill River.....	33
Sand Hill River to Red Lake River.....	28
Red Lake River to Smoke Hill River..	27
Smoke Hill River to Middle River.....	7
Middle River to Pine River.....	4
Pine River to Long Point.....	18
Long Point to 1st of 2 Rivers.....	8
1st of 2 Rivers to 2d of 2 Rivers.....	4
2d of Rivers to Pembina.....	12
Pembina to Fort Garry.....	67

STADACONA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Stadacona Rifle Association, which was held at the Militia Office, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., the following resolutions were passed:—

Moved by C. F. Smith, Esq., seconded by Major R. Alley, and

Resolved.—That the annual meeting of the Stadacona Rifle Association be postponed until the tenth and following days of August next, then to take place on the Beauport Flats as agreed upon.

Moved by Capt. W. T. Barrett, seconded by Capt. J. B. Amyot, and

Resolved.—That Major Grant, Volunteer Artillery, be appointed a member of the Council in place of Captain J. C. Thomson, resigned.

Moved by Capt. J. B. Amyot, seconded by Major R. Alley, and

Resolved.—That the Secy.-Treasurer be authorized to transmit to the Treasurer of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association the affiliation fee of forty dollars.

Moved by Capt. W. T. Barrett, seconded by Capt. J. B. Amyot, and

Resolved.—That the "Island of Orleans Rifle Association" be admitted into this Association, on its paying the sum of twenty-six dollars, which will entitle it to twenty-six memberships.

GENERAL BUTLER ON REPARATION.

General Butler, who is said to be qualifying for the Senate, lately delivered a characteristic address at Gloucester, Massachusetts. The occasion was the decoration of the graves of soldiers who fell in the civil war. To the General's mind the tombs suggested nothing so much as the perfidy of that monarchy of the old world, which, when it thought the States were in a death grapple with each other, endeavoured to destroy the Republic by aiding the South. We might suppose that this was France, whose Government proposed an armed intervention on behalf of the South, but it turns out to be England, whose Government resolutely resisted this insidious suggestion in loyalty to the North. The incidents of the old war of independence, the hiring of Hessians and savages, are so mixed up with the Alabama and the British pirates that one rises from the perusal of the speech with an impression that the indemnity demanded by Mr. Sumner is to be extended to the wrongs of former generations. By-and-by we shall probably find the pilgrim fathers in the bill. As a choice passage of American rhetoric we cull the following:—

"Hereafter when the Gloucester boy shall say to his father—'Where are the fishing vessels that you once had as the dependence of your old age?' the man shall answer, 'Boy, do you remember the smoke you saw from the Eastern point when a child? That was your father's vessel burnt by pirates sent out from British ports by British builders, who were cheered for so doing by the British Parliament.' The boy will say, 'What shall be demanded for so great a wrong?' and the old man shall write the single word 'Reparation.' And so shall the remembrance of the injuries be kept alive in the hearts of the people. But more and more do these sins of England become a part of this occasion, because there is not a child whose basket is heavy with blossoms to place with pious care upon the green turf of his father's grave who does not know that his or his comrade's sire lost his life in a war encouraged, aided, and prolonged by hatred of England to the institutions of his country, and by her endeavour to destroy the Republic."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

At the recent review at Windsor six battalions of the Brigade of Guards were on the ground. This is the first time since the Crimean war that they have all met on parade.

REFORMS IN THE TURKISH ARMY.—The *Levant Times* understands that the Siraskier has appointed a Commission to prepare a plan for the admission of native Christians into the Turkish army.

Prince "I-have-seen-the-World," son of King Theodore of Abyssinia, will leave England for India by the next steamer from Southampton, under the care of Captain Speedy, who has received an appointment in Oude.

A number of heavy guns were lately sent out from Great Britain for distribution in the towns and cities of the Dominion. They have already been delivered in Hamilton, Guelph, London, Brockville, Prescott, Collingwood, Kingston, Port Hope and Cobourg.

It is the intention to form a military camp at Drummondville this year, composed at least of the 44th Battalion, the Welland Canal Field Battery and the Queeston Mounted Infantry. An attempt will be made to secure the presence of Capt. Gregory's Cavalry, but it is doubtful if they will.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

TIT FOR TAT.—I was told an anecdote illustrative of Hungarian pride. The incident occurred at a ball at Presburg. A young lady, who thought herself demeaned by having for *vis-a-vis* a young officer who was not a noble, hardly allowed him to touch the tip of her little finger when she passed him in the quadrille. The second time, thinking even this slight favour too great a condescension, she held him the corner of her pocket-handkerchief! He coolly took it, used it, and returned it to her! Not a gentlemanly thing to do, but it served her quite right.—"*Holiday in Austria,*" by L. S. Eden.

Another famous cavalry charge has to be added to our military annals. On Monday, the three batteries Royal Horse Artillery, 5th Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, 6th Inniskillings, and 10th Hussars, formed up, under Major General H. D. White, near the Queen's Pavilion at Aldershot, for field movements, and were told off in two brigades. The report of what occurred will be found in detail on another page; we will only repeat here that the light brigade having charged in line, was in the act of retiring in columns of troops to the left, when the heavy brigade, which had charged in support, dashed with a fearful crash into the rear squadron of the Inniskillings, putting a number of men *hors de combat*, with such serious injuries that one of them has since died, notwithstanding the unceasing attention he received from the medical staff of the division, while two of the horses were so severely hurt that they had to be shot on the field.—*Broad Arrow.*

The serene indifference of the military man as such, to the value of human life, was curiously illustrated by General Sherman in one part of his address to the graduating class at West Point. India and the colonies, where there are plenty of tigers and rebellious natives to shoot, "have been to England," said General Sherman, "a rare school for generals." "The barren steppes of Algeria"—which furnished famous targets for marksmen in the shape of lions and savage Algerines—"have trained some of the best modern generals for France." "In our favored country," proceeded the speaker, "you have every stimulus possible to

develop, the manly strength and courage so essential to our chosen profession of arms." The great plains are lively with the Sioux, the Choyonnes, and the Assawahoes, and vast herds of buffalo, to which you have heard so much."

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 homœopathic 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., 1lb., and 1lb. tin—pneumatically labelled.—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 2-3-

DOMINION OF CANADA. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES

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

On 6th SEPTEMBER, 1869, and following days.

ALL COMERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.

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

1st Prize	.....	\$100
2nd "	.....	50
3rd "	.....	40
4th "	.....	30
5 Prizes at \$20	.....	100
20 "	10	200
20 "	5	100
		\$630

To be shot for in two Stages. Enfield, or Snider-Enfield Rifle.

Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards. 2nd Stage, 700 yards. Rounds—1st Stage, 5 rounds at each range. 2nd Stage, 7 rounds.

In the 1st Stage 5 highest scores to receive \$20 each. 2nd highest " 15 " 3rd " 10 "

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 Excellent Members of Enrolled Corps of Volunteer Militia or Militia, and to members of the Staff in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, who are also Members of the Association.

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

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

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

To be competed for in two Stages

1st Stage.—Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards. The 30 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$20 and a First Class Badge. The next 30 highest to receive \$10 each and a Second Class Badge. The next 30 highest to receive \$5 each.

2nd Stage.—Five shots each at 600 and 700 yards, to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st Stage. Competitors making the highest score to receive \$30 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.

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

Gov't Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position. Ranges—100, 500, 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

MACDOUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$300.00

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.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1st Cash Prize. \$25. 10 Prizes of \$10 each. 100. 10 " 5 " 50.

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—100 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.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1st Stage, making highest score, \$10 each \$300. 20 " next " 5 each. 150.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1st Prize \$100. 2nd " 50. 3rd " 40. 4th " 15.

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

TIME MATCH, FOR BREACH-LOADING RIFLES.

Aggregate value, \$325.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 2nd Prize \$75. 3rd " 50. 4th " 25. 10 Prizes for \$15 each 150. 20 " 5 " 100.

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

Each competitor may enter 3 times at each range.

Details of Time Match.

Each competitor to come to the firing point with such number of rounds of ammunition as he deems necessary, but with his rifle unloaded.

He will be allowed one minute to take his position in which he intends to fire.
He will load by word of command.
Loading must in all cases be from pouch or pocket.

Two minutes will be allowed for the word of command "Present," which will not be given until the first loading is completed.

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

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

The Registers of the Match to be kept at the 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 Outers, as soon as his firing is finished.

The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

NURSERY STAKES.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1st Prize \$100. 2nd " 50. 3rd " 25. 10 Prizes of Ten Dollars. 100. 10 Prizes of Five " 50.

Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations.

Any position. Ranges—700 and 900 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance, \$1.00.

MILITARY MATCH.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1st Prize \$30. 2nd " 20. 3rd " 15. 4th " 10. 15 Prizes of \$5 each. 75.

Government Snider-Enfield Rifles.

Ranges—200, 300, 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. (Breach-loaders.)
- 9. All Comers' International Match, 2nd Stage.
- 10. Nursery Stakes. Any rifle.
- 11. Military Match.

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

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.

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

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

WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS, 1867.

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

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

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

- At 200 and 300 yards—6 feet by 4 wide; Bull's Eye, 6 inches; Centre, 2 feet.
- At 400, 500 and 600 yards—6 feet square, Bull's Eye, 2 feet; Centre, 4 feet.
- At 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards—6 feet by twelve wide; Bull's Eye, 3 feet; Centre, 6 feet.

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

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

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

VI.—No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.

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

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

VIII.—No magnifying sights shall be allowed.

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

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

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

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

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

When the firing takes place at one distance only: 1. By fewest misses. 2. By fewest outers. 3. If still a tie, by firing a single shot.

4. In the "Time Match" by "division." The hours of firing off 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 missing 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.—Competitor; 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 15 or before six o'clock of the evening previous to the commencement of the match, if he wishes to enter, shall be squadded, and names 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 debarred from all further competitions during the meeting, and shall forfeit all his entrance fees. Before firing a rifle into the place provided for the purpose, permission must be obtained from the officer in charge.

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

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

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

C. STUART, Captain, Secretary.

Ottawa, June 7, 1860. 22

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, July 16th, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 2.

With reference to the General Order No. 1 of the 9th October last, the temporary rank of Lieut.-Colonel then accorded to Captain Charles Stuart, is now confirmed.

No. 1.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

London Field Battery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :
Ensign Richard Redmond Brough, from 7th Battalion, vice Biddulph, resigned.

10th "Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers."

To be Major:

Captain William Stollery, vice J. Worthington, who is allowed to retire retaining his rank.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Louis H. Moffatt, M. S., vice Stollery, promoted.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign Wm. H. Dudley, vice Moffatt, promoted.

Ensign Edwin G. Curtiss, vice Robertson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The resignations of the following officers are hereby accepted, viz.

Captain G. A. Boomer.

Captain and Adjutant H. J. Browne.

Ensign F. E. Boswell.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

With reference to the General Order of the 25th June last.

Lieutenant Johnson Clench, is allowed to retire retaining his rank.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles."

Lieutenant and Adjutant James White, is promoted to the rank of Captain.

To be Quartermaster:

James Burley, Rounds, Gentleman, vice Craig, resigned.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.

The surname of the Lieutenant appointed to No. 7 Company, Strathroy, by the General Order of the 30th April last, is "Gilzean" and not "Gilzeau" as was therein stated.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Forrester."

To be Major provisionally:

Captain William E. B'Brien, from No. 6 Company, vice G. Moberly, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

No. 5 Company, Barrie.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

William M. Nicholson, Gentleman, vice Wisden, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Oro.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Hugh McD. Clarke, vice O'Brien promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William Wilson, M. S., vice Clarke promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color Sergeant Silas Baskerville, vice Wilson, promoted.

*38th "Brant" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 6 Company, Burford.*

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Claudius Byrne, M. S., vice E. Yeigh, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*41st Brockville Battalion of Rifles.**No. 2 Company Gananoque.*

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Joshua Legge, Jun., vice R. McCrum, who is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

*42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 9 Company, Fitzroy.*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Allan Grant, Gentleman, vice Howe, resigned.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Sergeant Arthur Pigott, vice Mills, resigned.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally.

2nd Lieutenant Samuel Hatt, vice G. A. Baynes, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be 2nd Lieutenants:

George Harwood Bacon, Gentleman, vice Hamilton, promoted.

William Thornton Urouhart, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Doucet, promoted.

Thomas Cuthbert Gordon, Gentleman, M. S., vice Tylee, deceased.

William Robert Oswald, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Hatt, promoted.

11th "Battalion" Argentcuil Rangers

To be Quarter-Master:

Henry Howard, Gentleman, vice Bethune, resigned.

Chasseurs Canadiens, Montreal.

To be Majors:

Captain J. O. Labranche, M. S.

Captain G. N. L. Beaudry, provisionally.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant Henri Bouthillier, M. S., vice Labranche, promoted.

Lieutenant Cornwallis Monk, M. S., vice Beaudry, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Alphonse Taillon, vice Bouthillier, promoted.

Mount Royal Rifles, Montreal.

To be Captain and Adjutant:

Benjamin Parent, Esquire, M. S.

An Infantry Company at St. Jean Baptiste County of Hochelaga.

To be Captain, provisionally :
Alexander Simpson, Esquire.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

An Infantry Company at McKeen's Corner, County of York.

To be Captain:

William Christy, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Jesse Christie, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Israel E. Smith, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Sackville, County of Westmorland.

To be Captain:

Blair Botsford, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

David Lindsay, Gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at Grand Falls,**County of Victoria.*

To be Captain:

Henri Bossé, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

George Thibideau, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Joseph Havern, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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

A Battery of Garrison Artillery at Halifax.

To be Captain:

Captain George Mitchell.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Captain A. G. Hesslein.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

Lieut. Robt. B. Boak.

A Battery of Garrison Artillery at Halifax.

To be Captain:

Captain George Thomson.

To be 1st Lieutenant;

2nd Captain Frank Romans.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

Lieutenant Fred B. Woodill.

No. 1 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

A. M. Charbonneau, Gentleman, M. S.

*Portugal Provisional Battalion**No. 4 Company, St. Augustin.*

To be Ensign:

Louis Gadourie, Gentleman, M. S.

Lachine Infantry Company

This Company having become disorganized is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized to replace the Lachine Infantry Company disbanded.

An Infantry Company at Onslow, County of Colchester.

To be Captain:
 Captain George Payne.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Captain Peter Ball.
 To be Ensign:
 Lieutenant Oliver Johnson.
 By command of his Excellency the Governor-General.

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

A New York correspondent says that Colonel Ryan has made much money out of the Cuban filibusters and that he cares a great deal more for greenbacks than for Cuba.

METROPOLITAN

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

CUP AND PRIZES TO THE VALUE OF \$1000.

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

Tuesday the 10th August next.

Full particulars immediately.

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

Ottawa, July 17, 1869.



1869. 1869.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS.

Ottawa City to Montreal Daily (Sundays excepted).

The splendid, new and fast sailing Steamers

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. BOWIE.

"PRINCE OF WALES,"

CAPT. W. H. SHEPHERD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. W. SHEPHERD,

June 7, 1869.

23-1f



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

WM. H. LEE

Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, July 10, 1869.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 25th June, 1869.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Section 53, 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.

23-3f

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second Hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office,

Volunteer Review Office,
 Ottawa, May 31st, 1869.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 25th June, 1869.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and the Report of the Honorable the Board of Treasury, His Excellency has been pleased to Order the following Regulation under the provisions of the 7th 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.

23-3f

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.

Price Two Dollars.

HENRY J. MORGAN.

Ottawa, July, 10th, 1869.

23-1f

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review.
The Edinburgh Review.
The Westminster Review.
The North British Review.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in Great Britain.

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