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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, AUGUST 30, 1869.

No. 35.

TO A JESSAMINE TREE.

BY THE LATE, EARL OF CARLISLE.

My slight and slender jessamine tree,
That bloomest on my border tower;
Thou art more dearly lov'd by me,
Than all the wreaths of fairy bower.
Ask not, while I near thee dwell,
Arabia's spice or Syria's rose,
Thy light festoons more freshly smell,
Thy virgin white more purely glows.

My wild and winsome jessamine tree,
That climbest up the dark gray wall,
Thy tiny flowers seem in glee,
Like silver spray-drops, down to fall;
Say, did they from their leaves just peep,
When mall'd mosstroopers rode the hill,
When helmed warriors pac'd the keep,
And bugles blew for "Belied Will."

My free and feathery jessamine tree,
Within the fragrance of thy breath
Yon dungeon grated to its key,
And the chained captive sigh'd for death;
On border fray or feudal crime
I dream not while I gaze on thee,
The chieftains of that stern old time
Could ne'er have loved a jessamine tree.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies.

1764-84.

CHAPTER XV.

It will be abundantly evident from what has been detailed that the Earl of Dummore was neither a general nor a statesman; the evil effects of his cowardice and blunders was felt by men far better qualified to fill the position he disgraced. A Mr. Conelly, a native of Pennsylvania, with the true appreciation of genius, devised a plan of campaign which he unfortunately communicated to the noble peer, whose brains seemed to be unable to appreciate its details or his own duty.

It was the true plan at that period for paralyzing the united action of the Northern and Southern States. It was to occupy the line of the Potomac and connect it by a chain of ports with the Ohio, by way of Braddock's advance to Pittsburg (Du Quesne). Reinforcements could be collected from Canada, and, joined by the frontier settlers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, who were principally Highlanders recently established and loyal to a man, as well as by the Indian tribes, the communication between the southern and northern

Colonies could be cut off, order restored in Virginia without trouble, the Carolinas and Georgia completely overcome, while Pennsylvania, throughout, though for its Quaker population inefficient to a great extent, would find no difficulty in ejecting the rebel congress and its sympathisers from its soil.

Everything promised success if Lord Dummore had only kept quiet, but his baleful activity provoked the vigilance of his enemies, and as Mr. Conelly's visits were necessarily frequent he was watched, seized in Maryland, and having the misfortune to have papers of importance on his person by which the whole scheme was disclosed, was sent, by order of congress, a prisoner to Philadelphia, put in irons and treated with savage cruelty. Thus ended one of the best devised plans of campaign which this war produced.

In North Carolina the Governor, Mr. Martin, was met by the complaint that he "attempted to stir up the negroes against their masters." His reply, couched in the form of a proclamation, was so spirited and severe that the Provincial Convention voted it "a most outrageous libel," and ordered it to be burnt by the hangman.

Finding that the rebels had embodied themselves, and as his residence at Newbern could not be supported from the fleet he was finally obliged to retire on board ship, and about the same time the people of South Carolina compelled Lord William Campbell, their Governor, to take refuge on board a man-of-war.

As soon as possible afterwards the rebels made a treaty with the backwoods settlers by which neither party were to molest the other without due notice, and that no interference should be attempted with opinions on either side.

Having rendered the partisans of constitutional law powerless the rebels proceeded by perfecting their military arrangements to ensure the success of their own measures, and use the force which fraud and folly placed in their hands for the attainment of their own purposes.

Before the close of the year General Gage resigned his command, having contrived

during his exercise of power to do more mischief to the interests of Great Britain than any man before his time; he was succeeded by General Howe.

While the rebel congress was busily engaged usurping the legislative and executive power to the detriment of the parent state, levying war upon her, plundering the public magazines of their contents and murdering her soldiers in actual conflict, they had the effrontery to dispatch two deputies, Messrs. Richard Penn and Arthur Lee, to London with a petition to be laid before the King, in which, after a great deal of rhodomontade they demanded what they called "the new system of statutes and regulations for the administration of the Colonies," inveighed against the conduct of his ministers, and with unparralled impudence asserted that "by persevering in their obnoxious system and by proceeding to open hostilities to enforce it had compelled them to arm in their own defence." With the whining blasphemy of hypocrisy they deprecated the shedding of blood (which they were plotting to spill by treachery in torrents) declared their "duty and attachment to His Majesty," and that their most ardent desire was the establishment of the former harmony existing between Great Britain and the Colonies upon the firmest basis; but that they did not wish to procure this at the expense of the *dignity or welfare* of the Mother Country, and it was earnestly recommended that some mode should be adopted which would have a tendency to repeal those statutes alleged to be injurious to the Colonies. This petition was signed by John Hancock, as president, and every member of the Continental Congress. For a piece of malignant turpitude, falsehood and treachery it is unrivalled in history, especially as those people who did not wish to compromise the dignity or welfare of the Mother Country, had named a commander-in-chief to the insurgents blockading that country's troops in Boston, approved the policy of the private enterprise which wrested the forts and magazines of Ticonderoga, Crown Point and St. John's from the Crown; appointed a Major-General, with discretionary powers, to invade

the Province of Canada, issued manifestoes inciting its people to rebel, and at the moment when its rascally messengers, who ought to have been hung, knelt at the foot of the throne with the lying petition, those insurgents, under commission of their congress, were actually besieging the British troops at St. John's. History does not present so thoroughly disgraceful a page as that filled with the acts of the continental congress in 1775.

This petition was delivered to Lord Dartmouth on the 1st September and on the 4th Messrs. Penn and Leo were informed "that no answer would be given apart from the effrontery displayed in sending such a paper at all; it was designed to achieve historic fame from the fact the debates on it revived the party names of Whig and Tory (which had been dormant since the reign of Queen Anne) in the British Legislature.

It is probable that acting under the guidance of some of the astute politicians from Massachusetts Congress prepared this petition as a plausible cover for their own actions; first because they knew that with such a document the British executive would not dare to give decisive orders to the officers commanding their troops in North America; secondly that these gentlemen would not naturally wish to act on their own responsibility for what at any time they might be held personally liable; thirdly, that this would paralyze the action of the troops, enable the rebels to overcome the loyalists and to attain such positions as would leave the result of the contest at their own option; and lastly they reckoned on the opposition for giving effect, by direct attacks on the administration, to all this scheming which actually happened.

As a commentary on this treachery and an act calculated to show how thoroughly insincere those people could be, this very congress, by decreeing an embargo on provisions, actually succeeded in compelling the return of the fishing fleet from the banks of Newfoundland without the usual cargoes of fish, as supplies for the crews could not be obtained.

At this distance of time it is impossible to appreciate the feelings or account for the policy which treated a contemptible minority of the population of the British Empire with the forbearance extended to the North American rebels.

On the 26th October Parliament was opened with a speech from the throne in which his Majesty stated that the situation of affairs in North America was the occasion of his assembling both houses so early; he then declared that his revolted subjects had raised troops, assembled a naval armament, seized the public revenue, assumed legislative, executive and judicial powers which was exercised in a most despotic manner over their fellow subjects and till they had arrived at this possession of power they had endeavored to deceive and cajole the mother coun-

try by vague expressions of attachment to her and of protestations of loyalty to her sovereign, that although it was well known last session that a rebellious existed in the Province of Massachusetts the efforts of the Government had been directed to reclaim rather than subdue; the same course had been adopted with the other Colonies and although it had become necessary to employ stronger means to enforce respect for the laws and uphold the dignity of the crown, yet conciliatory measures had always preceded them; the self constituted Provincial authorities had rejected all measures of conciliation and prepared to repel force by force, it was therefore evident that the object of the insurgents was the establishment of an independent Empire; that if such an attempt succeeded the prestige of Great Britain would be destroyed, her power considerably weakened, and her commercial interests placed in jeopardy. It was therefore necessary to adopt the most decisive measures, and under this idea the naval and military establishments had been increased and that it was in contemplation to employ on this service some foreign troops which had been offered; that notwithstanding what had happened the misled should be received with tenderness and mercy whenever a sense of their error led them to return to allegiance which they had so treacherously and needlessly abandoned, and in conclusion Parliament was informed that the proper estimates for the necessary supplies would be laid before them.

In this able and moderate address the whole case was carefully reviewed without prejudicing the interests of the Colonists or laying undue claims to any prerogative or power except that strictly within the limits of the constitutional law. In answer thereto the ministry moved an address to his Majesty assuring him that both houses concurred in admitting the necessity for adopting vigorous measures in the Colonies and that they would assist him with the necessary supplies.

The address was met by violent opposition and it was moved in amendment "that a declaration should be adopted that Parliament were convinced that the means which had been adopted to allay the excitement in the Colonies had rather increased it, that consequently those means could not be properly adapted to secure the end proposed; that they were satisfied the present disturbances originated in the want of adequate information relative to the true state of the Colonies which had been the reason why obnoxious measures were also carried into execution; that Parliament would proceed to review in a most solemn manner the whole of the late proceedings in order to avoid the dreadful necessity of shedding the blood of fellow subjects and the dreadful expedient of arming Briton against Briton."

In opposition to all this fine sentiment but really factious and unreasonable attempt to

thwart the measures of the administration it was replied that the amendment misrepresented the whole case and that it was calculated to intimidate and repress the national vigor while it invigorated in a corresponding degree the spirits and councils of the insurgents from whose whole conduct it was absurd to infer that they aimed at less than a disruption of the Empire by compelling a recognition of unconditional independence.

In all their proceedings they had considered themselves as entirely separated from Great Britain and although their professions and petitions spoke of peace and moderation their actions and preparations denoted war and despised every attempt to conciliate which had been put in practice without effect and in proportion as their wishes were acceded to, they became more insolent and overbearing in their demands.

The right of taxation had been conceded yet with that they were not content but refused to contribute anything towards the expenses of the state which had so lately expended her blood and treasure in their defence all hope of accommodation was at end and only two other alternatives remained for the British nation—coercion or contempt.

The debate had occupied a whole night and the amendment of the opposition was rejected by a majority of one hundred and seventy, the number for it being one hundred and eight, against it two hundred and seventy-eight.

It appears that the introduction of foreign mercenary troops was unpopular from the first; the policy governing the measures appears to be founded on the fact that amongst British soldiers the tendency to desert would be great especially as many of the subordinates and some of the higher grades in the rebel army were filled by men who had been British officers, that sympathy would paralyze exertion and therefore for foreigners who would fight for present advantage would be more reliable troops for this particular service.

Events did not justify these premises but from what had and did appear, the general theory was correct. During the violent debates to which this event gave rise, intelligence was received that the insurgents were already soliciting foreign aid, and as the maritime powers had good reason for involving England in trouble there was every prospect that they would be successful, therefore after fierce opposition, which did no honor to the patriotism or intellect of the ministerial opponents, it was determined that the naval force for the year should be 28,000 seamen and 80 ships; the land forces to consist of 25,000 men.

In order further to embarrass ministers a motion was made in the House of Lords that Mr. Penn should be examined touching the contents of the petition, and in order to induce the ministry to comply it was stated that, being formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, he was well acquainted with the real

interests of the Colonies and could perhaps furnish sufficient information as would point out the way to a reconciliation, besides he was personally acquainted with every member of Congress. To this motion the ministry acceded, and he was examined at the bar of the House of Lords, where he stated most positively "that the Congress did not aim at independence; that they had been elected according to the constitutional law and usage of Great Britain. They were chosen by the constituents, and were trusted with almost unlimited power; that the Province of Pennsylvania alone could afford a militia of 60,000 men, of these 20,000 before his departure had attached themselves to the common cause, armed at their own expense and serving without pay; that Congress had purchased military stores in abundance, that they were casting iron cannon at Philadelphia and would be well prepared to carry on a contest; that sanguine hopes were entertained of the success of the petition he brought over, it bearing the euphonious name of the olive branch, and he feared the consequence of its rejection would be fatal. The most vigorous measures would be adopted, and he had every reason to suppose the Colonists would not want the assistance of foreign powers, possessing ample resources." It is impossible in this transaction to tell what most to admire, the effrontery and downright falsehood of this plausible and treacherous hypocrite or the ignorance and want of principle of the opposition who listened to his fable with avidity and instantly made a motion that the lying petition, supported by the greater falsehood of its bearer, afforded sufficient ground for reconciling the unhappy differences subsisting between Great Britain and her Colonies, and although this motion was rejected after prolonged debate it helped the cause of rebellion in no ordinary degree.

Penn told direct and deliberate falsehoods when he asserted that the Congress did not aim at independence—he himself being one of the leaders of the movement—when he stated that body was elected by the people (at the time it represented one third of them), and he knowingly and willfully misrepresented the population of Pennsylvania by making them more than one-half what they really were. In fact the whole of his evidence is a tissue of lies, quirks and evasions, and it certainly argues great forbearance on the part of the administration that he was not imprisoned for "the most barefaced attempt on record to deceive Parliament."

An attempt to bring in a bill having conciliation in view, by Mr. Burke, was defeated. The part that great man acted throughout this contest is a matter of just reprehension, as it could only be inspired by the most factions of motives.

The Colony of Nova Scotia transmitted a memorial praying that a revenue should be raised within the Colony in conformity with

the Act of last session, and the mode was by levying a stipulated sum in the hundred on imported goods. The prayer of the memorial was granted, and all other taxes or duties except those regulating customs were at once repealed.

A motion of the Duke of Grafton, relative to the petition of Congress, was the last offered in the interests of conciliation. It stated the fact that two French gentlemen had been despatched to North America, and on their arrival had at once repaired to Congress. But it was fitly answered that the Colonists had amply proved they did not seek peace, and that they seemed to think the mother country did not possess sufficient power to compel obedience, or that if her resources were adequate to the task she was afraid to use them. That it was necessary to give no time for preparation, and if the intimation of foreign aid was of any value it was the more necessary to strike vigorously and promptly. The motion was negatived by a majority of sixty.

DOCTOR PHIL. H. SHERIDAN.

The *Detroit Post* thus good naturedly announces the new honor conferred upon the Lieutenant-General by the University of Vermont:

Philip H. Sheridan, L. L. D.—that's his name and title. He is a Doctor of Laws. The University of Vermont, the Green Mountain State, has proved its claim to perennial verdure by conferring this degree on "Little Phil." Dr. Sheridan is as well as could be expected. He is a doctor of both ecclesiastical and civil laws—that's what the degree means. The learned doctor has long been noted for his familiarity with some portions of ecclesiastical literature. He is said, in moments of excitement, to use liberal and emphatic quotations from the prayer book, the hymn-book, and the Scriptures. As to his knowledge of civil laws, we are not so sure; but we suppose the University was satisfied with the way he doctored 'em in New Orleans. We have no doubt that, should Dr. Sheridan attempt to deliver a lecture upon ecclesiastical and civil jurisprudence, his proofs of erudition would astonish the country. Should he accept a chair in any university, as a doctor of laws, we doubt not the students placed under his care would be severely disciplined in the matter of obedience to the laws, at least.

The University of Vermont has very properly, in matters of learning, ignored social and official proprieties. Bachelor or Arts, or Master of Arts, Schuyler Colfax—whose degree was conferred by the Hillsdale College, if we remember rightly, which only pays its president about half the wages earned by a skilful stone-mason—is, in the eye of the constitution of the United States, of superior rank to Dr. Sheridan. But L. L. D. is superior, in learned rank, to B. A. or M. A. As a doctor, Prof. Sheridan ranks above Prof. Colfax. Moreover, the legal proprieties have been outraged in another direction. General Sherman is Sheridan's military superior; but General Sherman is not a doctor of laws. As a learned jurist, the University of Vermont places Dr. Sheridan infinitely above Mr. Sherman. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war;" and this victory by Sheridan over his military superior, Sherman, is one of them. From his lofty height as a recognized eminent scholar, he can look

down even upon President and late General Grant. He takes rank, indeed, in legal oration, with Dr. Longfellow—whose title comes from Oxford—and with Chief Justice Chase and Attorney General Hoar.

At present, Dr. Sheridan is engaged in delivering instruction concerning the laws to the Indian savages of the West, in which he has proved eminently successful. His favorite style of instruction is remarkable for its vigor, and for the rapidity with which his pupils finish their course. But, doubtless, as soon as he has graduated his present class, he will be open for an engagement elsewhere; and we call the attention of the regents of the Michigan State University to his eminent title and recognized merits as a learned scholar. Before tendering the now vacant presidency of the University to Dr. Sheridan, however, the faculty might make a point toward inducing him to accept by conferring upon him one or two more degrees—say M. D. and D. D. Everybody knows that he is eminent as a practitioner of certain surgical operations, such as amputations and perforations, while his familiarity with theologic nomenclature we have already alluded to. Communications may be addressed to Phil. H. Sheridan, L. L. D., Chicago, Ill.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

The *New York Times*, perhaps the most respectable paper published in the American metropolis, devotes an article to Mrs. Stowe's "revelation" concerning Lord Byron. It so fully expresses the opinions we have formed after a careful perusal of Mrs. Stowe's statement, and other writings upon the same subject, that we make no apology for reprinting it entire. The *Times* says:—

"We cannot but deplore the publication of a narrative such as that which Mrs. Stowe has thought proper to lay before the world. It sets no question at rest, and consequently it will not even satisfy the morbid curiosity of those persons who are more interested in the scandals of Lord Byron's life than in his works. Mrs. Stowe has been made the means of circulating a revolting aspersion on Byron's half sister—sister Mrs. Stowe calls her—of whom all that is known is that she was faithful to him in the darkest hours of his life, and followed him with her sympathy in his exile. It is no justification of the course which Mrs. Stowe has unfortunately been advised to adopt, that Lady Byron originated the calumny of an innocent lady. Lady Byron pursued the poet with a systematic malignity which was sometimes scarcely compatible with the theory of her sanity. There was no offence of which she did not accuse him. It was only after he and his half sister had both been buried for years that she ventured to link their names together in infamy. Then it was done in a conversation with a comparative stranger, and no proofs whatever were given in support of the odious charge. Mrs. Stowe was not called upon to revive this miserable story of domestic unhappiness. She can produce no evidence in substantiation of the narrative. All the facts and all the probabilities contradict it. Respect for the memory of Lady Byron would certainly have suggested the propriety of allowing a mystery which can never be cleared up to sink into oblivion. She has now stepped forward with unsupported allegations of a character so abominable as to compel us to receive them with incredulity, and it is but little extenuation of her fault that she suffered herself to be imposed upon by a woman of implacable disposition and relentless temper."

LEVIS ASSOCIATION RIFLE MATCH.

The competitors for the prizes offered by the County of Levis Rifle Association, met on the 12th inst., at the camp of the Royal Engineers, at half past nine o'clock, and after the preliminaries usual upon such occasions had been arranged, the firing squads were told off with orders to prepare for immediate action. The grounds selected for those matches could not, we believe, be surpassed in the Dominion of Canada; and it is to be regretted that the meeting of the Stadacona Association did not take place on the same spot. The first noticeable feature on entering the main gate of the Engineers' camp, leading to the targets, is the remarkable neatness in which the lawn surrounding the men's quarters, canteen, reading room, &c., are kept. The view, on all sides, is certainly enchanting. On the rising ground, looking towards the west, white canvas tents of the 29th Regiment and Rifle Brigade appear. Towards the north we have a capital view of the river St. Lawrence, and upper end of the Island of Orleans, supported by the dark grey mountains of the Laurentian range, with a good view of the Falls of Montmorenci. In the vicinity of the firing ground are a number of tents prettily arranged, one of which is used by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association; the others to supply the wants of the inner man when required. During the day, between the different matches, the band of the 53rd Regiment played a select variety of airs, which had the effect of driving away dull care, and adding considerably to the interest of the proceedings. It was pleasing to notice amongst the crack shots so many familiar faces, many of whom were taken from the rank and file of the 8th Battalion, while the members of the Rifle Club furnished a very fair muster. The following is the result of the firing:—

1st MATCH.

Open to all comers; ranges 200 and 500 yards; 3 shots at each. Entrance, 50 cents; members, 25 cents. 67 entries; 66 competitors.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. 1st prize, \$8—Corp. Doyle, R. E. 20; 2nd " 6—Capt. Harder, G. T. R. 20; 3rd " 5—Corp. Crean, G. T. R. 19; 4th " 4—Capt. Morgan, 8th Batt. 17; 5th " 2—Sap Newby, R. E. 17

2nd MATCH.

Association Match—Ranges 200 and 400 yards; 3 shots at each. Entrance, 25 cents. 61 entries; 60 competitors.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. 1st prize, \$10—Corp. Jamieson, R. E. 23; 2nd " 8—Col. Sergt. Norris, 8th Batt. 23; 3rd " 6—Capt. Malcolm, R. E. 22; 4th " 4—Col. Sgt. Pannafor, R. B. 22; 5th " 2—Sergt. Ferguson, V. G. A. 22

The ties in this match were fired off, after which the competitors ranked as above placed.

4th MATCH.

Open to original first class members of the Association. Ranges, 200, 400 and 500 yards; 3 shots at 200 and 400, 4 shots at 500 yards. Entrance, 25 cents. 16 entries; 16 competitors.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. 1st prize, Silver Cup, presented by H. Atkinson, Esq.—Capt. Harder, G. T. R. 36; 2nd prize, \$10—Major Stevenson, R. Club 23; 3rd " 5—Capt. Malcolm, R. E. 21

5th MATCH.

Open to officers of Regulars and Volunteers. Ranges, 300, 500 and 600 yards; 3

shots at each. Entrance 50 cents; members 25 cents. 24 entries; 23 competitors.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. 1st prize, Silver Medal—Capt. Malcolm. 2nd " Portrait of Winner Photograph—Capt. Paterson. 3rd " Meerschaum Pipe—Lieut. Frere, R. E. 4th " \$4—Capt. Amyot. 5th " 2—Lieut. Carrington.

SECOND DAY.

The firing for the prizes was resumed yesterday, the 19th inst. The weather was all that could be desired, and the following matches were fired, viz:—

THE CAMP MATCH.

Open to N. C. Officers and Men of the Regulars only. Ranges 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards; 3 rounds at 200 and 300; 4 rounds at 500, and 5 rounds at 600 yards. Entrance fee 50 cents. 59 entries; 59 competitors.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. 1st prize, \$20—Corpl. Jamieson, R. E. 47; 2nd " 15—Sergt. Fountain, 53rd Regt 46; 3rd " 10—Sergt. Aston, R. B. 42; 4th " 7.50—Sapper Nuby, R. E. 38; 5th " 5—Corpl. Clark, R. E. 38; 6th " 2.50—Corpl. MacKie, R. E. 36

MATCH NO. 6.

Open to N. C. Officers and Privates of Regulars and Volunteers. Ranges 400 and 600 yards; 3 shots at each. Entrance 25 cents; Members 12 1/2 cents. 88 entries; 88 competitors.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. 1st prize, \$10—Sergt. Lowe, R. B. 21; 2nd " 8—Sergt. Aston, R. B. 21; 3rd " 6—Sergt. Clapworthy, 53rd Regt. 19; 4th " 4—Sergt. Ferguson, V. G. A. 19; 5th " 3—Cr-Sergt. Norris, 8th Batt V. R. 18

BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed by 6 Officers, N. C. Officers and Men from each Battalion of Volunteers or Regulars or Quebec Rifle Club. Ranges 300, 500 and 600 yards; 3 shots at each. Entrance \$6 per Battalion; 7 Battalions competed.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. 1st prize, Silver Cup—P. C. O. Rifle Brigade 110; 2nd " \$10, highest individual score Corp. Flanigan, R. E. 28; 3rd " 6, 2nd highest individual score Corp. MacKie, R. E. 25; 4th " 4, 3rd highest individual score Lt. Buckingham, 53rd Regt. 25

MATCH NO. 8.

Consolation Match—Open to Non-Prize Winners during the meeting. Range 400; 3 shots. 61 competitors.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. 1st prize, \$3—Sergt. Stockly, R. E. 12; 2nd " 7—Sergt. Demers, 17th Batt V. M. I. 11; 3rd " 6—Sapper Hurst, R. E. 10; 4th " 5—Capt. Barrett, 8th Batt. V. M. R. 10; 5th " 4—Corpl. Still, R. E. 10; 6th " 3—Pte. Kelly, R. B. 10; 7th " 2—Pte. Holloway, 8th Batt. V. M. R. 10; 8th " 1—Corpl. Barker, 53rd Regt. 10

Owing to the length of time occupied in the Camp Match and the impossibility of resuming the firing to-day, Match No. 7 had to be omitted.

Gen. Breckinridge has settled down at Lexington, Kentucky, to practice law, and already has some business.

GRAND TRUNK RIFLE MATCH

The annual Rifle Match of the 3rd Batt. Grand Trunk Volunteers, came off at the Stratford ranges. There was a large attendance. The day was rather unfavourable, owing to a heavy wind prevailing. The splendid band of the Battalion was on the ground and enlivened the day's proceedings with some choice pieces. Though the courtesy of Capt. Stephenson, we are enabled to publish the names of the successful competitors:—

Field Officers' Prize.—1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$4; 6th, \$3. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards—3 shots at each range.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. 1. Major Stephenson. 20; 2. Private Bell. 19; 3. Bradfield. 18; 4. Holmes. 17; 5. Morris. 16; 6. Sergt. Trainer. 15

Lt. Col. Brydges, Prize.—1st, Snider Rifle (made to order); 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. Ranges 500 and 700 yards—3 shots at each range.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. 1. Major Stephenson. 16; 2. Private Jackson. 15; 3. Hay. 14; 4. Michie. 13

Brigade Prize—1st prize, \$30; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. Range, 700 yards—3 shots.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. 1. Private Jackson. 16; 2. Hay. 15; 3. Major Stephenson. 14; 4. Private Fulcher. 13

Headquarters, Prize—1st. prize, \$30; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$6; 5th, \$4; 6th, \$3. Ranges, 200 and 400 yards.—3 shots at each range.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. 1. Major Stephenson. 21; 2. Private Fulcher. 21; 3. Corpl. Bryce. 21; 4. Private Jackson. 20; 5. Temple. 20; 6. Anderson. 20

Battalion Match—Range, 400 yds—5 shots 10 men per battalion. 1st prize, \$30; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15. Highest individual score—1st \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. Private Jackson. 19; " Holmes. 19; Major Stephenson. 18; Private Uthegrove. 18; " Hay. 17; " Fulcher. 17; " Bell. 16; " Morris. 15; Ensign Bethune. 13; Sergt. Trainer. 12

Total. 162

Consolation Stakes—1st prize, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$12; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$8; 6th, \$5. Range, 500 yards—3 shots—officers not to complete.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Score. Sergeant Lyo. 12; Private Fulcher. 12; Baddisman Ussher. 11; Private Holmes. 10; " Hay. 10; " Jackson. 8; " Hewitt. 8; " Longhurst. 8

—Herald

Mr. Peabody has donated \$60,000 to Gen. Lee's Washington College in Virginia to found an additional professorship proposed by the General. The health of Mr. Peabody has greatly improved.

PRINCE ARTHUR

Prince Arthur's appointment to a Lieutenancy in the Rifle Brigade, quartered in this city, may be found elsewhere. The *Times* of the 3rd inst., referring to a recent review of the Royal Artillery, at Woolwich, further says:

"After this a banquet was given the officers of the Royal Artillery, at which the Duke of Cambridge took part as Colonel of the regiment, in the mess room, at the Royal Artillery Barracks, to Prince Arthur, who terminated his duties with the Royal Artillery on that day, and will embark in a few days for Canada, where his Royal Highness is expected to remain about nine months, doing duty with the Rifle Brigade. He will then return to this country and be attached for a time to some other branch of the Army. Ultimately it is anticipated that his Royal Highness will take up a more permanent position with the Royal Artillery and remain with that branch of the service."

A RELIC OF WATERLOO.—A man who was years ago one of the notoriety of Europe has just died at Brussels. His name is Cantillon. He was a sergeant in the Old Guard of Napoleon, and fought through the campaign of Waterloo, quitting the army after the capture of Paris. After the execution of Ney and Lapedoyère, thirty or forty of the non-commissioned officers of the Old Guard conceived the idea of assassinating Wellington, whom they regarded as chief author of evils that had befallen France. About the end of December, 1715, a pistol-shot was fired at the duke in the streets of Paris, but missed him. Cantillon was suspected and tried, but the proof was not clear and he was acquitted. It was to this man that Napoleon left a legacy of £400, which paid in 1823.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In your issue of the 16th inst. I observe an item which has been incorrectly reported, viz:—"The 8th Battalion of Volunteer Militia and the Quebec Volunteer Garrison Artillery, went into camp at the Island of Orleans on the 2nd inst., the camp equipage furnished for this purpose is said to have given general satisfaction."

The 8th Battalion did not go down on the occasion referred to, nor has it gone into camp since or has any idea of going.

The camp equipage did give general satisfaction as it is well adapted for the purpose but the treatment which the brigade experienced at the hands of the Militia authorities was not of a character to deserve any satisfaction whatever.

Every Volunteer officer will remember the difficulty with which the old and well trained rank and file were induced to sign the new roll last October, and the sanguine promises that were made repeatedly, the improvements that were to have been effected last session in the Militia Act. It is consequently rather disgusting that on the first drill pay day after the close of the session (in which so much was promised) the men should be informed that their already miserable pay of eight dollars a year was reduc-

ed to six and a-half, and that for the Sunday that naturally intervened in six days and a half (the half seems to have been put in for the express purpose of dragging in a Sunday) no pay or rations were allowed, and consequently on the day on which the camp was crowded with visitors no rations would have been issued had not the officers come forward to furnish them at their own private expense. The usual allowance for transport of rations, ammunition and fare of the men from Quebec to camp, had also been refused by the Militia Department.

In civil life when an agreement is entered into for a fixed term between two parties, both are generally consulted before a change can be effected, but under the glorious administration under which we live, the Government alter their side of the bargain without consulting the other party in the least, and diminish the wretched dole of \$3 a year to \$6.50, besides compelling corps to go into camp and pay for the privilege beside.

In conclusion I may say that "disgust" is the only word which can portray the feelings of the Quebec Garrison Artillery at present, and I should not feel at all astonished should a wholesale resignation take place before next session, as perhaps, heaven knows, then the officers will be compelled to pay the men and find their "beer" for the barren honor of holding commissions, or the men may be compelled to drill six and a half days and have no rations at all.

It is ludicrous to expect that men can be induced to remain in any corps after their time is up under the present policy which the government adopts toward Volunteers and the man who fancies he can procure recruits worth having should be well taken care of by his friends until there is a vacancy in the Beaufort Asylum.

Your obed't servant.

COIN.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—As the time for the first annual matches of the Quebec Rifle Association draws near, the ranges at Point St. Charles begin to change their appearance; Capt. MacPherson (the nice president of the Montreal Rifle Club) having kindly taken charge of all the ground arrangements, has made a most wonderful transformation of the ground; the back grounds of the targets have been increased to 30 feet in width (40 feet at the long range butts) the firing points have been raised, made 6½ feet square, dead level, and bound with plank. Flags are to be placed on top of each butt, to give competitors a chance of observing the wind. The marking is to be done by the pick of the trained markers of the 60th. The Military School is to be closed for the match week, and the registers to be kept by the drill instructors of the School. The markers go into camp on Monday and will be practiced in using the discs on Monday afternoon. Capt. Worsley has sole command of

the men employed in the butts and at the firing points. All disputes will be decided by the three senior members of the executive, Cols. Fletcher, Grant and McKay, none of whom are going to compete. The greatest credit is due to Capt. MacPherson for the pains he has taken and the manner in which he has made his arrangements. The matches are expected to be finished by Friday night at the latest. The band of the 60th Rifles is to play on Wednesday afternoon and the bands of the G. T. Brigade and the Garrison Artillery on Tuesday and Thursday. The Battalion Match causes some little speculation and is considered a very open match as six Battalions are very nearly alike.

Yours truly,

Montreal, 24th Aug. ROYAL.

P. S.—I have letters from the Secretaries of the Hamilton and Toronto Rifle Clubs saying that the programme is most satisfactory and that they will each endeavour to send down some men. R.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Now that so much money is being given both by the Government and citizens of the Dominion to encourage rifle shooting it behooves all who feel anxious that every Volunteer should be able to shoot, to take into consideration and devise such a distribution of the appropriations as to cause the greater number to compete, which as a matter of course will cause much practice at home. During the past nine years the writer has attended the greater number of rifle contests in the Province, and has been forcibly struck with the fact that the same few carried off the lion's share of the prizes. Now why should money be given to encourage such competitors as Sheppard, Thom, Murison, Disher, Freeborn, Nicholson, Russell, Thompson, Jackson, McClean, Cotton, Stewart, Barry, and I might name a score of similar ones, who as a rule, turn up at every match, and have carried off a great proportion of all the prizes thus far given, I think it now time to make an effort to bring out a new lot, and instead of as at present, having five or ten good shots in each battalion, let us have at least two hundred average marksmen, and this I think can best be accomplished by establishing regimental matches and offering prizes to be competed for by those who have never competed. But my object in writing on the subject now is, to bring it before the thinking portion of the force, who will I trust take up the subject and give us their views.

In a future letter I may undertake to show how large sums are squandered at our large rifle meetings, which would be saved for the benefit of the Volunteers if properly distributed over the Dominion and managed by local associations.

Yours, &c.,

MARKSMAN.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—As the exponent of the acts and doings of the Volunteers, I have looked weekly for some notice in your columns of the camping out of our county Battalion in July last, the more so as I believe the 30th Battalion, Wollington Rifles, is the second largest Battalion in the Dominion, but in no other than the local press have I seen a word mentioned; I suppose the exchange system will keep you posted in all such matters. I am well aware a letter was sent to the *Globe* referring to the camping out and its attendant expenses, &c., but which was never published.

On the 9th July last the ten companies of the above Battalion marched into camp at Guelph 476 rank and file; 9 staff; 29 company officers; 24 band: total 538.

The Battalion went through 3 drills each day of two hours duration each, and on the 16th Lt.-Col. J. B. Taylor, D. A. A. G., from London came to inspect and made the following remarks:—

He said he had great pleasure in witnessing the working of the Battalion, which was one of the strongest in his district, and when he said so he might also say one of the strongest in the Province, or, he believed, in the Dominion. It was pleasing to see the good feeling that existed between the Volunteers and the citizens; it spoke well for the patriotism of the latter, and demonstrated their appreciation of the worth of the former. He was happy to note that the Battalion had increased very much in steadiness, and that there was a great deal less talking in the ranks. There was also more implicit attention paid to orders. They should always bear in mind that company drill is to be learned at home and that they come here to learn Battalion drill. From the former consideration he would like to see the subaltern officers better posted, and he hoped that before next year Lieut.-Col. Higginbotham would insist on all such passing an examination. Each man would receive thirty rounds of ammunition, and he hoped that a few crack shots would not be allowed to use the whole of it, but that each would endeavour to improve his shooting with the portion which was allotted to him. He hoped to see a good turn out at the Dominion Rifle Match and he thought that they might give a good account of themselves. They had sharp enough eyes, steady enough nerves, and strong enough to enable them to win a goodly number of prizes. He then cautioned them to take care of their arms. A Volunteer might have a rusty coat, but he never should have a rusty rifle. He observed some of their coats were rusty, but there would be a supply of clothing this fall. He was proud of the band; the whole county should be proud of it and assist in its support. The Chaplain had told him that the conduct of the men while in camp had been exemplary. He was rejoiced to know it, and felt that he owed that gentleman a debt of gratitude. If other ministers in the Province would copy his example, there would be better battalions. He was sorry to hear that a gross act of insubordination had been committed, but the fact that it was not in an old company rendered it somewhat more excusable. People say that this is the weak point of the Volunteer system; so it is, if Volunteering be not looked upon in the proper light; but a Volunteer should always remember that it is patriotism that induces

him to enter the ranks, and when that motive has placed him there, he should have a strict regard for discipline. The Deputy Adjutant General concluded his address in these words: Lieutenant-Colonel Higginbotham, I cannot tell you how much I think of your battalion.

I enclose you also two articles from one of our local press issued where there is a splendid company and where one of the staff resides and who takes a most lively interest in the Volunteers, but I am afraid nothing will save the force from its inevitable doom brought about by the new Militia Bill.

With respect to the \$6 paid to each Captain for providing camp kettles, spades, axes, tin pans, pails, &c., for the use of the company, I can only say the sum just pays about one third of the cost which has to be borne by the captain unless the municipality feels inclined to reimburse him the outlay which should be borne by the Dominion Government as it is for Dominion defence the force is organized, and for the defence of the Dominion we may and will willingly fight but I cannot disguise that the feeling exhibited in the two articles prevades all this district and it is a large and loyal one, as exhibited by its fine Battalion.

Guelph, 21st Aug. 1879.

CIVIS.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—I have seen several letters in your columns relating to filling up the expected vacancy occasioned by Brigade Major Dennis' appointment as Surveyor General at Red River.

If this appointment is to be made I beg to draw attention to the claims of Lieut.-Col. Norman F. McLeod of the York Cavalry. Col. McLeod served in Capt Gappens' troop of cavalry over twenty-five years ago, and commanded the second troop of the old York Light Dragoons for several years before the present Volunteer Force was organized. In 1855 Col. Dennis, the present Brigade Major, was his Lieutenant until in 1856 he was appointed to command the Toronto battery. Col. Dennis was in command a little over a year and then was made Brigade Major to put him on the shelf, the position then being a mere sinecure, without any pay and without any duties to perform. After some four or five years the law providing for paid Brigade Majors was passed and as Col. Dennis had already been gazetted he was able to retain it. But for this, Col. McLeod would then have received the appointment had merit and exertions in the force decided it.

Now that this post is likely to be vacant again, Col. McLeod cannot be fairly overlooked, he is the oldest volunteer in the district and I think the highest in rank. No one has held to the force through good report and evil report better than himself. He has obtained a first class certificate in both the Cavalry and Infantry Schools, while his military talent is far superior to that of

Col. Dennis. His appointment would be popular throughout the whole force.

If the Government wish to show that they are not determined always to overlook her hard-working Volunteers, they should appoint Col. McLeod. Major Scoble who is now doing the duty may not be applying for the post. He has no claim for it however. Any claims he might have as a Volunteer in comparison to Col. McLeod's are over well rewarded already by the far emoluments and very light duties of his office as Superintendent of drill sheds.

Yours, &c.,

KANUCK.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

There is nothing new to report for the past fortnight except the return match between the Toronto and Hamilton Rifle Clubs. As a participant at Hamilton your correspondent can only repeat the praises every where bestowed on this spirited champion club. Both parties entertained their friends in a most generous and cordial manner, and, after the conflict, on the meeting of the teams at the Hamilton station, the Torontonians admitted that the best men had won, but that Toronto could stand a licking well and would, with better rifles and sights, "go for them" again next year. The Toronto Club have been looking for satisfaction some where and challenged the Montrealers to a simultaneous match, but the latter refuse, probably owing to their repeated bad luck on similar occasions. As the scores of the match were furnished by your "Victoria" correspondent I will not repeat them here. The only satisfaction had by T. R. C. was taking the highest individual average of the two matches by Mr. Russell, who made 28 bulls eyes and 14 centres out of 42 shots at 300, 500, and 700 yards.

The construction of the Dominion ranges here is progressing very slowly. Outsiders need not grumble at Toronto being favored for but few can get a shot in at the long ranges, and when work is commenced in earnest I suppose shooting will stop altogether or we will hear more complaints of the unfinished state of butts and mounds, as at the Provincial match.

The 10th Royals battalion match comes off on the 31st inst. Major Croft is making, so far, a good selection for a Province team, and means to win this time. Quebec will have to practice and appear in full strength or the cup comes up here. The programme for the Quebec Provincial match was certainly very enticing and several of the Queen's Own and Toronto Rifle Club would have been happy to attend did time permit.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

The Quebec Provincial Rifle Association Matches commenced on Tuesday at the Point St. Charles Rifle ranges. There was a

very fair attendance. The committee seemed to have worked hard and have performed their duties very satisfactory, Col. Fletcher, Secretary to the Association, has been indefatigable in his efforts to have everything work smoothly and he has well succeeded. The markers who are under the supervision of Capt. Worsley, are a detachment from the 60th Rifles. The marking is done under a new system, which is very accurate, indeed said to be faultless, and impossible of being misunderstood. A band will play every afternoon. The *coup d'oeil* is very striking and the camp has very gay and animated appearance. Everything tends to denote that matters will progress satisfactorily and that there will be little cause for grumbling.

There were 165 entries for the first competition.

COMPETITION I.

Open to all members of Provincial Rifle Association of Quebec whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

1st Prize	\$30
2nd "	25
3rd "	20
4th "	15
5th "	10

15 Prizes of \$5 each.

Snider Rifle, Government issue. Range, 200 yards. Number of rounds seven, Entrance fee, 25 cts.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

Rank & Names.	Corps.	Points.	Prize.
Corp. Cleveland,	54th Batt.	24	\$30
Lt. Joinson,	1st Batt. G. T. R.	24	25
Corp. Backus,	60th Batt. V. M.	23	20
Sergt. Saucier,	18th Batt.	23	15
*Sergt. Ferguson,	8th do.	22	10
*Pte. Steel.		22	10
Pte. Metcalfe,	51st.	22	5
Capt. Worsley,	1st 60th Rifles.	22	5
Pte. E. Neil,	52nd Batt. V. M.	22	5
Sergt. Telfer,	G. T. R.	22	5
Sergt. Blackhall,	M. G. Art.	22	5
Pte. Minor,	52nd Batt.	22	5
Sergt. Doudiet,	43rd.	22	5
Sergt. Harris,	G. Art, Ottawa.	22	5
Major Irvin,	55th Batt.	22	5
Lt McNab,	Fd Batt, Ottawa.	22	5
Lt. Cotton,	G. Art, Ottawa.	22	5
Gunner Lee,	M. G. Art.	21	5
Sergt. Fyfe,	5th Royals.	21	5
*Capt. Wall,	G. T. R.	21	5
Trump. Markham,	G. T. Art.	21	5
*Ties.			

The following scored 21, but did not win prize:—Corp. Crane, G. T. R.; Corp. Clune, do.; Private Munday, do.; Captain Esdaile, 5th Royals; Corp. Wynne, Montreal Garrison Artillery; Major Hanning, 54th Batt.; Private Leet, do.; Corp. Wilson, G. T. R.; Lt. Baynes, Montreal Garrison Artillery, Private Cox, G. T. Rifles, Major Rowe, 60th Batt.

The following scored 20:—Geo. Murison, Hamilton; James Adam, Hamilton; Captain Fletcher, 21st Batt.; Private Clelland, 51st Batt.; Corp. Orr, do.; Lt. Foole, 60th Rifles; Samaal Arnold, Montreal Garrison Artillery Gunner Dennison, do.; Sergt Beers; do.; Sergt. Mahony, 8th Batt., Captain Paterson, do.; Captain McKenzie, 54th Batt.; Private Leet, do.; Private McLeod, do.; Lieut. Slack, G. T. Rifles; Sergt. Underhill, 60th Rifles; Ensign Triney, G. T. Rifles; Thomas McAnally, Montreal; Corp. Hunt, G. T. Rifles; Lt Wilkinson, 42nd Batt.; Corporal Cunningham, Montreal Garrison

Artillery; Ensign Montgomery, 55th Batt.; Private Fiset, G. T. Artillery; Sergeant Adams, 51st Batt.; Corp. Anthony, do.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The day opened very doubtful, and at about nine o'clock the rain came down in torrents, with a heavy wind, rendering all attempts to continue unpractical. Towards noon it cleared up, the sun shone, and the weather was all that could be desired, if we except the intense heat prevailing. The spectators, though few, numbered considerable in excess of the day previous, but no ladies were visible. The matches so far attract but little enthusiasm.

COMPETITION 2.—139 COMPETITORS.—20 PRIZES IN ALL—AGGREGATE, \$245.

Open to all *bona fide* volunteers in the Province of Quebec, and officers and men in Her Majesty's service, who are also members of the Provincial Rifle Association of Quebec men who have served three years as volunteers and received honourable discharges to count as *bona fide* volunteers Snider Rifle. 1st. prize \$50; 2nd \$40; 3rd \$30; 4th \$25; 5th, \$20. 5 prizes \$10, each, 10 prizes \$5, each.

BATTALION.	200	500	600	TOTAL
Pte. Clelland, 51st Batt.	10	17	18-51	
Pte. Furnell, 8th Batt.	15	17	18-53	
Corp. Anthony, 51st Batt.	16	17	18-49	
Ensign Balfour,	17	16	14-47	
Gunner Arnold, M. G. A.	17	16	14-47	
Sergt. Adams, 51st Batt.	15	18	15-49	
Capt. Worsley 60th Rifles.	13	14	17-44	
Sergt. Barry, Royals.	17	17	10-41	
Capt. Esdaile, Royals.	16	15	14-43	
Lieut. Foole, 60th Rifles.	13	17	13-43	
Sergt. Frew, 8th Batt.	16	14	14-43	
Pte. McCall, 51st Batt.	16	15	12-43	
Sergt. Blackhall, M. G. A.	18	14	11-43	
Pte. Field, Royals.	15	17	11-43	
Qr.-Master Thomas, 5th Batt.	12	23	10-42	
Dr. Baynes, M. G. A.	14	15	12-41	
Color-Sergt. Morrish, 60th Rifles.	15	14	12-41	
Major Hanning, 54th Batt.	14	16	11-41	

The first forty in this competition are further permitted to compete at 600 yards, 7 shots for three prizes. 1st prize \$80; 2nd do., \$50; 3rd do., \$20.

In addition to those already detailed as having secured prizes, the following will be permitted to enter:

Capt. Fletcher, 21st.	41
Sergt. Naughton, 58th Batt.	40
Sergt. Curtis, G. T. R. A.	40
Capt. Harder, G. T. R.	39
Private Morgan, C. S.	39
Gunner Peafall, M. G. A.	39
Lt. Scott, 8th Batt.	39
Capt. Paterson, 8th Batt.	30
Private Munday, G. T. R.	39
Private Brown, P. W. R.	39
Capt. Aylmer, 54th.	39
Private J. Niel, 52nd.	39
Sergt. Telfer, G. T. R.	39
Private Knight, 60th Rifles.	38
Capt. Morgan, 8th.	38
Private T. Orr, 51st.	38
Capt. McKenzie, 54th.	38
Private Shaw, 54th.	38
Private Miner, 52nd.	38
Sergt. Simpson, G. T. R. A.	38

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

The second stage of the foregoing match was concluded as follows:—

	Pts.
\$80, 1st Prize, Sergt. Adams, 51st Batt.	19
50, 2nd " Lt. Baynes, M. G. A.	19
20, 3rd " Pte. Field, 5th Batt.	16

COMPETITION III.

Open to all members of the Provincial

Rifle Associations of Quebec, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated associations.

Pts.

1st. Prize, \$30, Corp. Cleveland, 54th Batt	24
2nd " 25, C. Sgt. Morrish, 60th Rifles	24
3rd " 20, Sgt. Ferguson, 8th Bat.	24
4th " 15, Gunner Wilson, M. G. A.	24
5th " 10, Pte. Clune, G. T. R.	24

The successful competitors for the remaining 10 prizes of \$5 each were

Sergt. McEwan, G. T. R.	23
Ens. Donoghony, 21st Batt.	23
Sergt. Doudiet, 43rd Batt.	23
Pte. White, 18th Bat.	23
Col. Sgt. Underhill, 60th Rifles.	23
Capt. Johnston 51st Batt.	23
Sergt. Cole, 42nd Batt.	23
Gunner Wisenbron.	23
Sgt. Adams, 51st Batt.	23
Pte. Hilton, 5th Batt.	22

COMPETITION NO. 5.

Open to all members as in competition No. 3. 12 entries, Snider Rifle, 600 yds and 7 rounds.

Pts.

1. \$40, J. Adam, Hamilton.	22
2. 25, Col. Sgt. Kelly, 60th Rifles.	22
3. 20, Col. Sgt. Morrish, 60th Rifles.	20
4. 15, Sergt. Hawkins, 8th Batt.	20
5. 10, Jas. Mason, Hamilton.	19

For the remaining 10 prizes of \$5 each

Capt. McLean, 42nd Batt.	19
Corp. Cleveland, 54th Batt.	18
Pte. Clune, 54th Batt.	18
Pte. Clune, G. T. R.	18
Sergt. McEwan, G. T. R.	18
Capt. Aylmer, 54th Batt.	18
Pte. Miner, 52nd Batt.	17
Qr.-Mast. Thomas, 54th Batt.	17
Sergt. Doudiet, 43rd Batt.	17
Pte. Date, G. T. R.	17
Capt. Fletcher, 21st. Batt., scored 17 but was not entitled to a prize.	

The day was fine, and a good number of spectators, including ladies were present. The lateness of the hour prevents me from going further into particulars, but will reserve till my next letter. B.

The committee of which Lieutenant General Sir Augustus Spencer is President, and Major General Russell a member, and which has sat almost continuously during the summer months at the Horse Guards to consider the changes necessary in the drill and tactics of the British infantry in consequence of the introduction of breech loading arms, has nearly finished its labours, and the report may be expected to be published immediately. The principal changes recommended will be, it is said, that captains should always be posted in rear of the centres of their companies, and that the volunteer officers should guide the movement of the companies. Deployments and formations are to be made independently to either flank, without regard to whether the right or left may be in front. The rear rank is to be able to act as a front rank, so as to avoid all counter marching, and a wider interval is to be allowed between the ranks. It is curious that almost at the very time that these simplifications are being made in the field exercises of the infantry the drill of the cavalry which has been tried for some years is to be abolished, and the old system of pivots also. Sir Augustus Spencer's committee lay great value on the use of the spade, and a special intrenching drill is to be proposed in their report.

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

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

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

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

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

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LIST.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1863.

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to pay will please remit to us by mail.

FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

The annual R. A. Match of Peterboro,
will be held on the 31st August. The prize
list will be published as early as possible.

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

District of Bedford Rifle Association,
second annual prize meeting commences at
St. Armand Station, Que., on Tuesday,
August 31st. Over 50 prizes are offered.

County of Ontario Rifle Association Prize
meeting commences at Oshawa, Ont., on
the 31st inst.

—A prominent Fenian from the other side
of the lake, has been paying a visit to Belle-
ville lately.

—PRESOTT, Ont., now enjoys the benefit
of having a pretty large garrison, which is
likely to continue for some time—perhaps
to the end of the season.

—ON the 23rd of next month the camp
at Cobourg, Ont., is to be formed. The bri-
gade will consist of the battalions from
Peterborough, East Durham, Cobourg, and
the Northumberland and Durham Squadrons
of Cavalry. The Adjutant-General will visit
this camp as well as the one at Niagara.

—9TH BATTALION.—We received informa-
tion a few days ago to the effect that this
regiment of "Home Spuns" were about
going into camp at the parish of St. Michel,
as that an appropriate spot had been se-
lected for that purpose. Since then no fur-
ther information reached us upon the sub-
ject until yesterday, when an occasional cor-
respondent stated that over 100 young men
of the battalion are now engaged working
on a railway in the United States.

The above extraordinary item appears in
the Quebec *Chronicle* of the 21st inst. We
do not know what to make of it, but sup-
pose that their working on a railway in the
United States can have no connection with
their volunteer duties. Will a gallant mem-
ber of the 9th, from whom we have heard
before enlighten us upon the subject.

LAST week we referred to the general
effects and great public utility of rifle shoot-
ing, and we take great pleasure on the pre-
sent occasion in drawing attention to a letter
from one of our oldest and most valued cor-
respondents in reference to the same sub-
ject. The facts which he cites in his com-
munication, which will be found elsewhere
in the present issue, are so well established
that they need no comment, and the propo-
sition which he makes is one we cordially
endorse and hope the idea will be taken up
and acted upon by the various associations.
For the purpose of encouraging rifle shoot-
ing amongst those of the Volunteers who
are not in the habit of winning prizes, it
would be a good idea to introduce into the
programmes of matches forthcoming prizes
for men who have never won a prize. This
would stimulate the unsuccessful by giving
them a chance to work up to the enviable
position of marksmen, and its effect would
be to call into the field a large number of
persons who now stand aloof solely because
they believe they have no chance in com-
peting with crack shots, who, as general
rule, carry off all prizes worth the winning.
The object of rifle meetings should be to

make the men of the country proficient in
the use of arms, therefore encouragement
should be extended to all. The writer of
the letter to which we refer is a member of
the Council of the Dominion Rifle Associa-
tion, and we think there is yet ample time
to arrange a match at the September meet-
ing like what he advocates. We would call
the attention of the managers of coming
meetings to the remarks of our correspon-
dent and hope they will act upon them, as
they cannot but have a beneficial result
upon the attendance and spirit of approach-
ing gatherings.

THE great Gattysburg gathering was a
complete fizzle. It is strange that our coun-
sins cannot see the wisdom of smoothing
down as much as possible the asperities oc-
casioned by their late disastrous war. They
should strive to lay the ghost of their "re-
bellion" instead of calling it up on all pos-
sible occasions. It is, however, worthy of
note that no officer of real distinction took
part in the proceedings. The Chicago army
reunion culminated in a drunken row, the
Potomac Army Association was a failure, and
the Gattysburg gathering a fizzle. All this
clearly indicates that the keener minds in the
higher ranks of American public men are
wiser than those who would assemble, like
kites on the field after battle, to gorge
themselves on the slain. The battle has
been fought—lost and won—and the victors
in the contest should choose the other
place whereon to get drunk and make led
speeches.

THE great success which has attended the
reviews of large bodies of Volunteers in Eng-
land leads us to suppose that similar gather-
ings would meet with proportionate success
in Canada. The camps which from time to
time have been established for the instruc-
tion of battalions in the more important
duties of active service have been highly
successful, although upon a limited scale,
and we have no doubt were the Adjutant
General to call a large number of Volun-
teers together for a grand review at some
central point, similar to the English reviews
at Dover and Portsmouth, the meeting
would not only be successful but would be
attended with the most gratifying results.
It would give both officers and men an idea
of field movements on an extensive scale,
and show them what they have, as yet, had
no chance of learning, the realities of active
service, thereby preparing them to under-
take the duties of real soldiering whenever
occasion might demand.

AN old idea, often advocated in these
pages, has been recently recuscitated by a
member of Parliament, which is, the grant-
ing of land from the public domain to Vol-
unteers who have completed a certain term
of service. It is a standing reproach to our
country that its once magnificent Volunteer
army has been allowed to dwindle down to

mere skeleton of its former greatness, and that its best material in both officers and men, has departed from its active ranks, through disgust of the shabby manner in which they were treated. It is very unfortunate that the administration of the Militia has of late been such as to alienate the Volunteers from the Government, and thus place the best portion of every community in an attitude of hostility towards those who politically manage the military affairs of the Dominion. Sir George E. Cartier, we believe, earnestly desires to place the militia of Canada on the best possible footing, but it is a great pity he has not more closely studied the temper and feelings of the people, especially that class so well represented by the Volunteers. It matters little how able and laborious the Adjutant-General and his staff may be if their best efforts are thwarted by crochety civilians with little knowledge and no experience. The Volunteers of Canada deserve some acknowledgement at the hands of the Government, and in no way could that acknowledgement be better made than by giving them free grants of land from the almost illimitable tracts which have lately come into our possession.

Here now the Government has an opportunity of performing a stroke of policy which must result in benefits the most enduring to Canadian interests in North America.

Volunteers as a class are the most intelligent, active and hardy of the population of Canada. No better material could be found for settlers. The country battalions especially are composed of men who would be invaluable in a new country. It is almost needless for us to enter upon a detail of the benefits that would arise from the scheme. The grand effect, however, would be twofold. In the first place it would immediately fill up the ranks of the Volunteer Force with men who are attached strongly to British institutions, and who would gladly give a portion of their time for sake of the prospective advantages held out in the certainty of establishing a home at the end of a given period. The next great good that would arise from a distribution of lands to the Volunteers would be that the country would secure in them the very best men for opening up a new country. They would be sufficient in themselves to leaven the heterogeneous mass that will doubtless settle in the North West, attracted thither by the immense field which it will open to enterprise and labour.

If this idea be properly carried out we would immediately obtain an accession of strength that would make the Volunteer army of Canada a most formidable and reliable force, and at once set at rest those feelings of anger and disappointment with which the Volunteers of Western Canada regard the late action of the Militia authorities. The Government has gone to considerable expense in providing emigrant

agencies in the various countries of Europe for the purpose of securing settlers for our vast unoccupied lands. It would be equally well—indeed a great deal better—if attention were bestowed upon those classes in Canada who are in reality of far more value as emigrants to the new fields of the west.

We hope the honorable gentleman who has taken the matter in hand will succeed in impressing the administration with the importance and eminent practicability of the scheme, which would ultimately confer the most lasting benefits on all portions of the Dominion.

COLONEL WOLSELEY, late Deputy Quarter-master General in Canada, has written a book entitled "The Soldiers Pocket book for Field Service," which contains many brewed and truthful passages well worthy the attention of our volunteers. The author strikes at many things in the British military system which have long been canvassed by the press and writers upon military subjects. His long experience in the army and his intimate knowledge of the workings of its various grades give his opinions great weight, and we cannot better display the character of the work than by giving a few extracts from a review of it by an English paper.

"Colonel Wolseley has achieved the difficult and rarely-accomplished task which he proposed to himself—the production of a practical and portable book, including, in this instance, 'all the ordinary duties which can fall to the lot of soldiers when in the presence of an enemy.'" Wolseley incidentally, from a sentence in the brief preface, that "some few years ago, when Sir R. Airey was Quarter-master General of the Army, he proposed to have a practical hand-book for the staff, compiled by experienced officers of his department, and published for the use of the army. A little money was required for the purpose, which the War Office, from economical motives, would not allow." Is not this exquisite, though we are certain it is unintentional, irony? Only imagine the Quarter-master-General of the British Forces being convinced of the sore "lack of knowledge" among staff officers, whereby both they and the soldiers "perished" (*teste* Bala-klava, &c., &c.), and proposing to remedy this crass ignorance or forgetful unreadiness by a pocket counsellor; a silent, portable, inexpensive, and perfectly reliable "guide, philosopher, and friend," and then, as "a little money" would be required for paper and print (which about a shilling a copy would reimburse), "the scheme failed." That is, fifty pounds worth of books would have outweighed the estimates, and brought the stigma of unwarrantable extravagance on the unimpeachable expenditure of nine millions of pounds sterling so carefully laid out on our gallant army. We are glad that the officials did not bring out their book, because we are to be, as a consequence of their "cheese-paring" in this matter, Colonel Wolseley "resolved to bring out a work of this description on his own responsibility and admirably has that responsibility been discharged. To give any adequate idea of the multifarious contents of the book we must reprint the closely packed table of contents. A few of the subjects in Part I. are: Advice to Young Officers on their bearing

towards their Men, Military Spirit, Volunteering, What all Officers should carry in their Heads, Duties of staff Officers in Actions, The Commissariat, Magazines, Rations, Money, Camp Equipment, Hospitals, Stores, Police, and Courts-martial. On all and each of these does our author give sound and practical advice and clear instruction. We propose to take a few snatches from the first subject, "Advice to Officers," as a sample of the Military Mentor who herein advises his junior comrades:—

HOW TO FOSTER MILITARY SPIRIT.

Spare no pains to create and foster the growth of military spirit, by impressing up on all ranks the importance of their duties. Whatever may be the reason of it, it is nevertheless a fact that up to the present time we have never had an English commander who succeeded in calling forth any great enthusiasm for himself or the cause in hand. We are too prone to fall down before the old Duke, and think that everything he did was right, and that his method with soldiers was the best. Without wishing for a moment to depreciate either the general or his services, let anyone read the history of his wars, and what he accomplished, and then picture to himself what the Duke might have done if his soldiers had had for him the feelings that the French had for their Emperor. Napoleon was above all a student of character and of the passions and feelings that influence men's conduct. By means of spirit-stirring proclamations, by appeals to their love of glory and all those points upon which he knew Frenchmen to be susceptible, he was able to extract from his soldiers everything that they were capable of. It is not true that Englishmen are utterly devoid of such high sentiments, but it is only special nourishment and treatment that will develop feelings so long ignored. Let any general arise who knows how to do so, and a new era of victory will be arrived at in British history. Let officers of all ranks ponder on this subject, and in their own sphere, no matter how humble that may be, let them endeavour to call out the finer and better qualities of those serving under them. No man can respond with greater alacrity than the British soldier will when an officer who understands him makes an appeal to his honour, his love of country, his loyalty and to all those subtle but powerful influences, which alone can convert mobs into armies. "The greatest talent of a general," says Plutarch, "is to secure obedience through the affection he inspires." In fact if you want to win battles, make yourself loved by those who serve under you.

The following sensible remarks run as so lately counter to the system and tendency of a late princely theoriser who practised upon the equipments and dress of the British army. Its reasoning and spirit will commend itself to the thoughtful reader:—

"There has been a tendency of late to make all regiments alike in their outward appearance, and to consider them so in their feelings. Machines into which the individual talents and disposition of men enter so largely, as into those called regiments, are never calculated to keep time alike as watches do. The idiosyncrasies of commanding officers, historical traditions, and established customs affect the character of regiments more than might be imagined by those who draw their idea of our service from H. M. Regulations." The endeavour to assimilate them has not been happy. Like democracy, it has had a tendency to pull down the best to a level with the worst instead of raising the latter. *Esprit de corps* is made up of trifle; a rose by any other

name smolls differently to military nostrils. The guardsman reduced to a linesman is not the fine guardsman any longer. Take the best rifle battalion and clothe it in red, it would soon cease to be the dashing body of skirmishers it is now. Many little peculiarities of dress on which regiments prided themselves have been taken from them within the last fourteen years, without any apparent object, except that of enabling the gentlemen tailors of the clothing board to have but one pattern of coat, &c. The intention is to make us like interchangeable arms which, when any part is lost or broken, can be replaced at once, for each spring or screw fits equally into all rifles. No man who knew soldiers or their peculiar way of thinking or who was acquainted with the many little trifles that go to make up *esprit de corps*, and that form as it were a lien between it and discipline, would ever deprive a soldier of any peculiarity that he prided himself on, without having some overpowering reasons for doing so.

The only European war of which this generation of our soldiers know anything, is that against Russia. It taught us many useful lessons, not the least of which was the necessity that exists for watching over the morale of our men. We are apt to think that if the Briton is well fed, well looked after, and well led by his officers, everything he is capable of has been given a fair field, and that all will in consequence be brought out.

During the siege of Sebastopol I verily believe that a large proportion of our men did not know the name of the general commanding. They seldom saw him; he did not live amongst them. If he had feelings in common with them, they did not know it. No touching appeals were made to their feelings of honour and patriotism. All our attention was bestowed on their stomach; and the result was, we never got much out of our men, and that in August, 1855, our army was in a discreditable condition of demoralization.

We are too prone to overload ourselves with baggage in the field; it is greatly to be regretted that official instructions are not issued regarding the field kit that officers should have, and that it is not laid down by regulation that no more than 40 lbs. in weight will be allowed, for which conveyance will be provided. It is a saying abroad that "*chaque officier Anglais a sa bassinoire*." This "chaff" comes home to us with only too much truth. Formerly, men went campaigning prepared to lead a gipsy life, independent of all supplies in the way of clothes; wars lasted for years then, and the means of obtaining shirts, boots, &c., from home were small. Now a few weeks is the utmost one can be separated from railway communication, and a few months will probably be about the duration of active operations carried on by regular armies.

An infantry officer's "kit" is then given, including bed, waterproof sheet, &c., clothing, stationery, and this "Handbook,"—It amounts to 37lbs. 14oz. (say 40lbs.), and thereafter we have "what he is to carry about him," down to his "light sharp sword, central fire revolver, and ammunition."

All officers should endeavour to retain certain n. thematical formulæ regarding the measurement of distances, &c.

Taking it for granted that all officers are acquainted with the Queen's regulations and the customs of the service, they should endeavour to carry in their heads certain easy mathematical formulæ regarding the measurement of distances, &c. A great deal of course depends on their disposition and their power of perception. Make it a

practice to note carefully, even as you whiz along in a railway carriage, the peculiar features of the country the nature of its fences, &c. This is commonly done by hunting men from habit, so much so that with them it is a mental operation gone through almost mechanically. Accustom yourself to time the pace at which you travel, to count the number of telegraph poles there are to a mile, and so ascertain how many yards they are apart, &c. As time and distance are the two elements upon which all military movements hinge, officers cannot accustom themselves too much to every day calculations regarding them as they bear upon their amusements, or their ordinary routine of duty. I think men accustomed to keep horses are more in the habit of doing so than men who don't ride much. To keep a journal is a good practice; in it should be noted one's daily habits, the events of the day, and general opinions upon them, together with remarks upon the books one reads, the politics of the time, foreign affairs, &c. All such practices tend to impress useful facts on the memory. It is taken for granted that every officer has a fair knowledge of arithmetic, of at least the first two books Euclid, of plane trigonometry, of algebra as far as quadratic, equations and of permanent fortification. For facilitating the measurement of distances, &c. everyone should know the exact length of his ordinary pace, and be able to pace yards accurately; he should know the height of his knee, waist, and eye, and also the exact proportion that his drinking-cup bears to a pint. The more information regarding the strength composition, and distribution of the contending armies that an officer can carry in his head, the better.

—We understand the Canadian Navigation Company made good the soldiers' losses incurred by the wreck of the *Grecian*.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 28th instant:—

- VANKLEEK HILL, O.—Pto. Mode, \$1; Dr. Harkin, \$2.
- MONTREAL.—Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, D. A. G., \$2.
- CATOGA, O.—Dr. Baxter, \$3.
- HILLSVILLE, O.—Ens. D. Murray, \$2.

REVIEWS, &c.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for September, John Dougall & Son, Montreal. This number of a popular Canadian magazine contains a pleasing paper on the aboriginals of Newfoundland, and a translation from the Greek by Mr. John Reade, which is a faithful and happy rendition. The selections are pretty fair, and we have much pleasure in recommending it to our readers who desire to patronize native literature.

General Thomas says that the military force stationed in Alaska "produces little or no result, except chronic rheumatism, which spoils in a single year two thirds of the troops unfortunate enough to be stationed in the land of fogs and chills." It is to be feared that that little speculation of Seward's will never pay expenses.

FROM QUEBEC.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The match of the Lewis Association came off at the Royal Engineers Camp on Wednesday and Thursday the 18th and 19th inst. The Association is almost entirely composed of officers and men of the regular troops stationed at Point Levis, so the match, as may be supposed, was very well managed. The attendance was very large, larger in fact than at the Quebec Meeting, and the shooting, as will be seen by the scoring which I take from the *Chronicle*, excellent.

The return match between the Grand Trunk Rifle Battalion of Montreal and the 8th Battalion of this city came off at Point St. Charles on Monday last, and resulted in a victory for the 8th with a majority of 29 points. The score it is said is the best ever made in Canada being 19 points over a centre, and is as follows,

8TH BATTALION.					
	200	300	400	500	
	Yds	Yds	Yds	Yds	
Corp. Holloway.....	19	14	17	18	63
C. Sgt. Hawkins.....	18	15	20	14	67
O. Sgt. Norris.....	19	14	19	15	67
Pvt. Parnell.....	17	16	17	16	66
Sgt. Ferguson.....	15	14	19	14	62
Capt. Barrett.....	20	12	16	13	61
Lt. Scott.....	16	13	17	15	61
O. R. Sgt. Frew.....	17	14	16	14	61
Capt. Morgan.....	15	13	15	15	58
Sgt. Mahoney.....	12	12	14	10	48
Totals.....	168	137	170	144	619

GRAND TRUNK.					
Pte. Clune.....	19	17	14	18	63
Sgt. McEwan.....	17	17	17	15	65
Capt. Wall.....	19	15	19	12	65
Pvt. Steele.....	19	15	16	13	63
Sgt. Turnbull.....	18	15	16	14	63
Ens. Fisher.....	17	14	17	13	61
Ens. Patterson.....	17	13	14	13	57
Pte. Gough.....	15	7	16	15	53
" Munday.....	15	14	15	8	52
Lt. Atkinson.....	15	16	11	9	51
Total.....	171	143	155	130	593

This victory is very creditable to the 8th as the best shot in their team was not present at the match and had to be replaced at the last moment.

It is rumoured that the 29th and 53rd Regiments will not leave Canada this year as was intended.

PUNISHMENT IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—The *Berlin Correspondence* has the subjoined:—"The *Frankfort Gazette*, whose business, not a very flourishing one, consists in calumniating and insulting Prussia, announces that "the Chamber of Darmstadt has just re-established the bastinado in the Hesse military legislation, taking the Prussian military code for its model." Several of the French journals have reproduced this passage, and some of them even add comments in no way flattering to Prussia. Nevertheless, the journal in question has been only sporting with the credulity of its foreign readers. For no one in Germany can be ignorant that more than twenty years ago a Royal ordinance (May 6, 1848), abolished Arts. 31 and 32 of the Prussian military code, and thereby did away with all corporal punishment in the army."

ARRIVAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR.

HALIFAX, Aug. 23rd.—The steamship "City of Paris" arrived at nine o'clock yesterday morning, being the quickest passage ever made to this port, and brought forty passengers, including his Royal Highness Prince Arthur; his governor, Col. Elphinstone, and Lieut. Pickard, Equerry.

At ten o'clock the steamer came to the wharf where the Governor General, the Lieutenant governor, and a Guard of Honor from the 78th Highlanders, with a large concourse of people, were in waiting.

His Royal Highness entered the Governor's carriage and was driven to the Government House, the crowd giving hearty cheers as he left the wharf.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by Lady Young, Sir Hastings Doyle, and Admirals Mundy and Wellesley attended a special service in the Garrison Chapel, at 5 o'clock p. m. Flags were flying from every house.

To-day His Royal Highness went on board the flagship, "Royal Alfred," from which a formal landing and reception took place at noon in the dockyard, at the same place where the Prince of Wales landed nine years ago.

The Halifax Volunteer Battery formed the guard of honour. He was received on the landing by the Governor General, Lieut. Governor Doyle and staff, Admirals Mundy and Wellesley, the French Admiral, Baron Nagult, the Mayor and other members of the City Council, members of the Dominion Parliament, members of the Provincial Government and Parliament and thousands of citizens.

An address of welcome was read by the Recorder, and a suitable reply made by Prince Arthur. A procession was then formed, and marched through Water, Granville, George, and Barrington streets, which were lined by the North British, St. George and Irish Societies. The streets were also lined by the Volunteer Militia, the 60th and 78th regiments, and the Royal Engineers. A detachment of the 78th formed a guard of honor. Much enthusiasm was displayed by the citizens, not only while the procession was passing the streets, but throughout the day. It is not yet decided how long Prince Arthur will remain in Halifax, or how his time will be occupied.

Officers of the garrison are getting up a ball in his honor, and the citizens will invite him to a picnic on the grounds of the Princess's Lodge, the former residence of his grandfather.

Prince Arthur was on the street to-day with several of his companions. He afterwards attended to a private picnic of 150 couples in the Superior Grounds of the Archbishop of Halifax, on the north west arm. In the evening he was present at a crowded concert in the Horticultural Gardens, and received a most cordial welcome. He was much pleased at the demonstration yesterday.

HASTINGS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This Association was formed by some gentlemen about two months ago, and after a good deal of energy succeeded in getting as fine a range as any in the country, and numbers in its ranks a good many "crack" shots. It has succeeded in getting a range up to 900 yards, a better one is not in the country, and 1,000 yards can be had by crossing one highway. The new marking butt is of stone, and is very spacious; the embankment in rear of the target is 50 feet long, and 30 feet

high, at each range there is a raised platform of earth thrown up and nicely sodded.

The annual subscription is one dollar for Officers of Volunteers and civilians, and fifty cents for non-commissioned officers and men of Volunteer Corps. It is arranged to have several good matches take place this fall.

The following gentlemen comprise the officers of the Association, viz.—Lt-Col: A. A. Campbell, 15th Batt., President; Lt-Col. James Brown, 49th Batt., 1st Vice President, Capt. Nunn, G. T. R., 2nd Vice President, Capt. Hambly, 49th Batt., Treasurer, Capt. Bogart, 15th Batt., Secretary.—*Belleville Intelligence*.

THEY DESERVE FAIR PLAY.

From the Elora Lightning Express Aug. 19, '69.

The Fergus Council in a response to a petition from the Fergus Land Company, generously voted the sum of \$50 to defray needful expenses of the company while in camp, and at the same time expressed its belief that the remuneration granted by the government is altogether inadequate for the services rendered." This opinion is coincided in by all acquainted with the miserable parsimony displayed by the Militia Department towards rural volunteers. Unlike their brethren in the cities, the volunteers resident in the country parts are unable to get together for battalion drill, and the Government wisely resolved to give them opportunity to do so by placing them in camp for the purpose of learning the art of moving in large bodies. So far, good. The movement is highly commendable, and nobody will grumble at the expense necessarily incurred in carrying out this arrangement. Last year men thus brought together were allowed \$3 for eight days, drill two of which days were consumed in going to and returning from camp, while a Sunday covered a third. The men were called upon to pay their board, and in most instances were billeted. This year they are placed under canvas, and are allowed \$6.50, for six clear days in camp, Sunday not being counted, and have to furnish themselves with rations. That is while last year they had \$3 for eight days, work this year they receive \$6.50, for nine days, feeding themselves out of this pittance in both cases. When we remember that, in contrast to this their city brethren are permitted to put in their drill on odd evenings throughout the year—as many company companies do, in addition to this annual battalion drill—and receive their pay without any deduction, an appearance of injustice, at least, towards the country companies is at once presented and a sour feeling aroused. Our lads feel that the willing horse is over ridden—that patriotism is too much drawn upon—that invidious and very unfair distinction is made—and that our Militia Minister is endeavoring to earn a character for economy at the cost of rank and file. Now we are of those who believe that volunteers ought to be volunteers in reality as well as name—that more money considerations do not, as they ought not, to weigh with our citizen soldiers—and that when men enter the ranks merely for the sake of pay their efficiency as volunteers is likely soon to end, but this does not blind us to the fact that when our young men give up a week, or two or three, from business, and leave their homes, in addition to many a tramp through mud and rain, or cold and snow to the drill shed, the least return the country can make is a fair

remuneration for time and loss of employment, when at headquarters for battalion drill. And when they are expected to furnish themselves with camp outfit—kettles, pails, spades, axes, tins, spoons, knives and forks, fire-wood shovels, &c.—a sum larger than ten cents per head is requisite for that purpose. Our noble fellows, who, in 1866, showed of what sort of stuff they were made and their willingness to expose themselves in the defence of their country, don't need coaxing—don't desire luxuries and big pay—don't prefer unreasonable requests—but do ask for fair play and decent usage. In stead of leaving liberal councils, here and there supplement the government allowance let the Militia Department do its duty at once, give to the volunteers their full pay of \$8—even if rations are deducted therefrom. An order in Council will easily put the matter right, and when a vote of the House required next session—as it would be—for the additional pay over the \$6.50 already voted, not a word would be uttered in objection to it. A feeling of soreness—a sense of injustice—would be thus removed, and our Volunteer Force would be thereby materially and morally strengthened.

TROOPS IN AUSTRALIA.

A circular despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received by the Governors of the various Australian colonies, intimating that it is the intention to withdraw from Australia all the infantry troops in excess of a single regiment, which is to be distributed as follows:—New South Wales, four companies; South Australia, two companies; Queensland, one company; Tasmania, one company. A battery of artillery is to remain at Sydney, and the Victoria Government have been informed that, if they wish it, another battery will be sent to Melbourne. The head-quarters of the Australian command will remain in Victoria, as at present, but the head-quarters of the regiment are to be at Sydney, where the largest number of infantry will be stationed. These troops are to be paid for at the present rate; but it is intimated that the colonies must be prepared before long to pay the full expense of their own military defence. Tasmania is to be placed on the same footing as the other colonies, and is no longer to enjoy the advantage, hitherto conceded, of receiving the services of Her Majesty's troops without payment. In reply to this despatch the Chief Secretary of Victoria has addressed a minute to the Governor, intimating that the colony will not continue to pay a subsidy towards the expense of Imperial troops excepting on the condition that they shall remain here in time of war as well as in time of peace, and that they shall consist of artillery. This intimation has been made in accordance with the unanimous feeling expressed by the Legislative Assembly when the military vote was under consideration.—*Melbourne Argus*.

On July 30, while drilling with his battery on Woolwich Common, and while standing at ease, Prince Arthur's charger became restive, made a sudden plunge, and took the Prince so unawares that he was jerked completely out of the saddle to the ground. Fortunately His Royal Highness received no injury whatever, and was on his feet in a moment. The horse scampered off across the Common in the direction of the stables, where it pulled up of its own accord, and was soon after led back to its master, who remounted and remained in the saddle for the rest of the time he was on duty.

THE FENIAN BOND-MONEY—COLONEL O'MAHONY'S OPINION OF DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS.

Old Mother Tammany, who has laboured many years to convince our Irish citizens that the promotion of their welfare was her first task, is now showing her true colours. In an interview with Col. O'Mahony, the principal party to the suit now pending before Judge McCunn, the late Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, expressed his belief of some very curious facts. In the first place, he regards the action of Judge McCunn as unconstitutional and unfair according to the spirit of the American law. The Colonel states that the bond on which the man Bailey claims payment was issued fully six months after the money had been sent to Ireland and there seized by the British authorities. He further alleges that the money was not raised on bonds: that it was composed of personal donations to himself, which he by his agent, used as his property on business. He avers that no evidence has been placed before Judge McCunn to prove it was not his (O'Mahony's) property, that all else tended to show that it was, and that the Judge, despite these facts ruled it as public money belonging to the Fenian organization. He thinks that McCunn had no right to step behind the legal facts and make this ruling. "It is a singular fact," said the Colonel, "that when this affair was brought into court Belmont's lawyers were disposed to settle it amicably. I expected to have the money paid over every moment and had procured five trustees (men of standing and wealth in the mercantile profession), who would receive it in trust for the Fenian Brotherhood within an hour after it would have been paid to me. This arrangement could not be effected that day, and the following one Judge McCunn appointed his dependent, Thos. J. Barr, as receiver. This man's expenses have, I am told amounted already to \$2,500, and to-day he wants more. If there were not sacred interests at stake I would not care so much, but I do think that the device of Judge McCunn in removing the money from the Superior Court, in order to give Mr. Barr's pocket a good per centage out of it, is a disgrace to the New York Bench, and especially to the Irishmen who elected him. "I tell you this, Sir," said the Colonel, "as far as my influence, together with that of the Fenian Brotherhood, will go neither Judge McCunn nor Mr. Thos. J. Barr will be elected to a public office in this city." The Colonel thinks that Tammany is at the bottom of the affair, and that English interests and feelings are being furtured by the minister of justice. A prominent Republican has informed Col. O'Mahony that a conference was had with reference to the affair in the Fifth Avenue Hotel between Judge McCunn, Thos. J. Barr, and a Mr. Anderson, on the evening previous to the appointment of the receiver. The nature of this conference or the name of his informant the Colonel was not at liberty to divulge, but he shrewdly remarked, "You may hear some startling news in a day or two. I want a little more proof." He expects to obtain the proof and will place the affair before the public through the medium of the press. It is evident that the principal members of the Fenian Brotherhood support Col. O'Mahony's views, and one of the leaders of the body expressed his opinion that "McCunn had tried the last cause in which Irish interests were involved, and he would not have much chance of ever trying his hand on another of any kind." It is

more than probable many Irishmen who have supported Democracy will shake it off forever on account of this affair.

PORTRAIT OF COLONEL DYDE.

We yesterday had the pleasure of seeing a portrait of our veteran Volunteer officer, Colonel Dyde, at the atelier of Mr. Bell Smith, who has painted it, we presume, for some of the Colonel's comrades and admirers. That for the present is, however, a secret confined to the bosom of the artist and his employers, as also is the destination of the picture. As a work of art we suppose that this portrait is the finest ever painted in Canada, which is doubtless due in some degree to the excellence of the subject, as residents of Montreal need not be told that there are few nobler figures than that of the senior officer of Canadian Volunteers, notwithstanding the somewhat venerable age which that fact implies. It is saying, therefore, a good deal for the manner in which the subject has been handled to state that it seems to us that the representation of the man is not unworthy of the man himself. The canvas is a large one, representing the three quarter figure, or from the head to the knees. It is moreover the exact size of life. The costume is the officers tunic, of that red color, which in thin line has so often stood and repulsed the charge of surging columns. The head is bare; the cocked hat with feather being held in one of the hands. Of course these accessories though they do much to make a handsome picture, are of small importance in comparison with the head and countenance. Of these we may say the likeness is very striking, which is perhaps the best praise of any that can be bestowed upon a work of art of this nature. The artist has succeeded well in the difficult part of painting the head in such a manner that it is not killed by the brilliancy of the uniform, and he has also managed to bring the figure out from the background with great roundness and effect. The background is a somewhat lurid sky, suggesting, perhaps the smoke of a battle or a field day in the distance, in connection with which the figure in the fore ground, for the perfection of all the appointments and the vigour of the attitude, might remind us of him whom the poet has sketched for us, who "after the fight was done, weary and faint, was leaning on his sword." As to the appointments we may add that they have been worked up with a great deal industry and accuracy, and though but accessory they do a great deal to make the picture complete. We have already said that the destination of the portrait is at present a mystery. It is, however to be hoped and expected that the present proprietors, whether they offer it to Colonel Dyde, or hang it permanently in some public place, will allow its being seen by the public at least for some reasonable period. —*Montreal Herald.*

AMERICAN NAVAL NOMENCLATURE.—The Secretary of the U. S. Navy has taken his own time and way of answering the protest against the changes made by his predecessor in the names of naval vessels. Some of the old names have been restored, as for example, the Omaha, the Nauset, the Medoc, the Nahant, the Mahopac, the Canandaigua, the Suncook, the Wassuc, the Winnebago, and the Yuma, while the new names corresponding to these, Astoria, Aetna, Achilles, Atlas, Castor, Detroit, Spitfire, Stromboli, Tornado and Tempest, are dropped. Other changes have been made, and speak for themselves: for example the Hecla, formerly the Shakamaxon, is now the Nebraska; the Hercules,

was the Qvinsigamond, and is now the Oregon; the thunderer, formerly the Passaconaway, is now the Massachusetts; the Pushmataha became first the Cambridge and is now the Congress. Other transformations are as follows:—Neshaming—Arizona—Neveda; Neosho—Vixen—Osceola; Napa—Nemesis—Wyandotte,—the first of these names being the original, the second Mr. Borie's the last Mr. Robeson's.

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 "	.....	6
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.
20 second highest " " 10 "
20 third " " 5 "

The 2nd Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest scores in the 1st Stage.

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c.

2nd " \$1.00.

Position—Shoulder at 200 yards and any position at the other ranges.

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

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

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

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

1st Prize	.....	\$200
2nd "	.....	100
3rd "	.....	50
30 Prizes at \$20.	.....	600
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 \$200 and a Special Badge.

The second highest, \$100; and the third highest \$50.

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle.

Position—From the shoulder, at 300 yards; any position after.

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c.

2nd " \$1.00.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.

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

Names of the 15 men per Province, to be given in to the Secretary the day previous to the Match.
 Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion Match.
 1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, in Plato or Money as may be selected by the winning Province as represented by its Association. \$300
 2nd Prize to highest individual score. 50
 3rd Prize to second highest individual score. 30
 To the next 20 highest \$5 each. 100
 \$780
 Gov't Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position. Ranges—100, 500, 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.
 Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

MACDOUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$200.00
 Presented by Mrs. P. L. MacDougall, together with \$175 added by the Association. Open to all certified and efficient members of Regularly Embodied Corps, &c., &c., as in Dominion Match.
 1st Cash Prize. \$25
 10 Prizes of \$10 each. 100
 10 " 5 " 50
 \$175
 Competitor making the highest score to hold the Cup according to terms of donor.
 Competitor making the highest score amongst those who paid Entrance Fee, to receive the 1st Cash Prize.
 Government Snider-Enfield Rifle and Government ammunition.
 Ranges—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.
 1st Stage,—
 1) making highest score, \$10 each. \$300
 2) " next " 5 each. 150
 2nd Stage,—
 To be fired for by the 60 winners in the first Stage.
 1st Prize. \$100
 2nd " 50
 3rd " 25
 4th " 15
 \$325
 Any Rifle coming within Rule 7. Any position. Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 600 yards. 2nd " 800 and 1,000 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance, \$1.00.

TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Aggregate value, \$253.
 Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militiamen as in the Dominion of Canada Match.
 3 Prizes.
 1st Prize, a Cup and 10 Sovereigns, presented by His Excellency the Governor General, Sir John Young, K.C.B., &c., &c., \$25
 2nd Prize 50
 3rd " 25
 4th " 15
 10 Prizes for \$15 each 150
 2) " 5 " 100
 \$100
 Government Snider-Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Any position. Time—For each competition, two minutes. Ranges—200 and 400 yards. Entrance Fee, 300 yards. \$ 50
 " 400 " 1,000 " 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 1863."
 "All Comers' International Match of 1868."
 "All Comers' International Match of 1868."
 1st Prize. \$100
 2nd " 50
 3rd " 25
 10 Prizes of Ten Dollars. 100
 10 Prizes of Five " 50
 \$325
 Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations. Any position. Ranges—700 and 900 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance, \$1.00.

MILITARY MATCH.

Open to Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Her Majesty's Regular Forces and Navy stationed in the Dominion of Canada.
 1st Prize. \$20
 2nd " 15
 3rd " 10
 4th " 5
 15 Prizes of \$5 each. 75
 \$150
 Government Snider-Enfield Rifles. Ranges—200, 400, and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Entrance, 25 cts.

ROTATION OF MATCHES.

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

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

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS, 1867.

ADAPTED TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING OF 1868

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

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

Size of the Targets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI.—No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When the firing takes place at one distance only:

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

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

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

XIV.—In the Volunteer Militia and Military Matches, now 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 joining the squad when all the sighting shots have been fired will thus be restricted to one sighting shot. Ties shall be allowed to sighting shots, at 1st shot and at the target at which the tie is a out to be shot off.

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

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

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

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

XX.—All competitors for open Volunteer or All-Comers' Prizes, who enter their names and pay the entrance fee to the Secretary, by or before six o'clock of the evening previous to the commencement of the match for which he wishes to enter, will be squadded, and notice shall be given as long as possible before the competition, or in the evening 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 uniform of their Corps.

XXVII.—Any person firing when the danger flag or disc is snatched 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 debarr'd 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 snatching 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.

THE BURIAL-PLACES OF THE CRIMEA

[From the Illustrated News.]

The burial-places of the Crimea are as much in ruins as Sebastopol itself. A siege of eleven months and a bombardment could not have made them worse. When one hears of the money spent in their preservation one wonders how it has been applied. The Russian cemetery on the French left attack, which endured some of the fiercest work of the siege, did not suffer so much as the British graves seem to have done in the course of a few years of careful and costly supervision. Of course, there is one great difficulty at the bottom of the whole case, and that is the number of these burial-grounds and the space they are spread over. No fewer than eighty-nine English burial-places were reported to me, extending over a space of about eighty square miles. Such a multiplicity and such extent of dispersion will defy almost any amount of guardianship. The burial-grounds are of various sizes and shapes; some are only a few yards square, and enclose only one or two graves, while others must include as many hundreds; and some are in much better preservation than others. The burial-ground which surmounts Cathcart Hill is by far the one in the best condition; but even this one has suffered. General Cathcart's own monument, and those of Strangways, Seymour, and others of the staff killed at Inkerman are all in very good order. Colonel Hunter Blair's monument is also in good order. General Goldie's and Sir John Campbell's monuments are here; these, and in fact all, with one or two marked exceptions, are in fair preservation. Sir Robert Newman's monument is a very handsome one, and has, no doubt, tempted some robber with the idea that valuable booty might be got from the grave below. In the burial-ground of the 2d Brigade of the Light Division, near the Picket House, which ground is very large one, for the Light Division suffered more than the others, there are monuments in all states of decay. Still, this is a place the monuments in which have stood, perhaps, better than many of those elsewhere. Here is the grave of Hadley Vicars, of the 97th Regiment; and it will interest some readers to know that the very small stone which first marked his resting place is still erect, and its inscription is yet legible. The 97th was the leading regiment in the last attack on the Redan. I looked for the graves of some whom I knew, and who fell on that day. Just behind that of Hadley Vicars is the grave of Colonel Handcock, with those of Major Welsford and Adjutant M'Gregor, of the 67th, all in tolerably good order. The stone put up by the regiment has been broken, and is mended with a piece of iron, and in this state it remains. There is a monument in the centre of this burial-ground "to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2d Brigade, Light Division." This was composed of the 19th, 77th, 88th, 90th, and 97th Regiments; the monument is still in good repair. A stone to the memory of Egerton, of the 77th, who fell taking a rifle-pit known by his name during the siege, is also in good order. The burial-ground of the 1st Brigade of the Light Division is situated in a ravine nearer to the windmill. The principal monument here is one erected by General von Straubenzeo to those of his brigade who fell, and "in testimony of heroic fortitude and valour." It consists of a pyramid formed of steps, and surmounted by an Iona cross; the whole is in good order. There is a monument to the officers and men of the 34th Regiment; and there is also a very fine monument in marble to Captain Hammond,

which is likewise in good order. There is another monument, on which one can read the names of Colonel Blake, Captain Burke, Lieutenants Thistlewayte, Gough, Montague, Worthington, Thorold, Bennett, Heyland, Donovan, and Marsh, and Paymaster M'Grath. These were the officers of the 33d, or Duke of Wellington's Regiment. In thus taking notes of the monuments, one's eye was attracted, of course, to those which were still in good order, and readable; a multitude of fragments are passed over in which a cross, with "Sacred to the memory," was all that one could make out; or it might be that only the lower half of the stone was still in its position, and then all that was visible would be "fell at Inkerman, on the 6th Nov., 1854," or "at the assault on the Redan," or "who fell while on duty at the trenches." The question arises, "who fell?" But that is a question which the destruction of these stones renders it impossible to answer. In wandering over the hills, I visited a great many of the burial-grounds; at times to seek for flowers, at other times to look for the graves of friends, or to see if I knew any one among the names on the stones.

FIELD ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

The *Observer*, in an article on the field artillery experiments now carrying on, says,—We may take it to be settled that it is absolutely necessary that some means of rapidity and accurately discerning distance must be at the command of field artillery batteries to enable them to maintain the superiority which has now been re-established over musketry fire. We may accept also as a settled fact that field artillery drill and manoeuvres will have to undergo as great modifications as those of the infantry. The experiments have shown conclusively that such slight cover as a battalion of infantry properly drilled could throw up in the course of a period measured by minutes would greatly weaken the effect of field artillery fire, while such a bank as most hedge-rows supply would neutralise it altogether. Another point satisfactorily determined is that we have not a really reliable fusee—either for time or percussion—in the service. The great range and marvellous accuracy of rifled field guns are accompanied by the drawback of its being necessary to judge the distance of an enemy with almost absolute accuracy, or distant practice becomes so much waste of ammunition. It seems not improbable that we shall have to return to the use of the old-fashioned form of field-gun—the howitzer—to meet one of the requirements of modern warfare. The difficulty of igniting time fuses, except under conditions which would make the employment of this species of gun for their special service impossible, points to the probability that we shall have to discard breech-loading as applied to field artillery, and go back to some such system of muzzle-loading as that which has been adopted for the Indian service. In deed, our whole system of field artillery is clearly on the eve of a transition.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The *St. John Telegraph* says.—The report in the Halifax papers that the 78th Highlanders now in that city were to be removed at once to St. John was founded on an order from Head Quarters to that effect. The men of that Garrison were hurriedly got into readiness for embarkation and would doubtless have been on their way here now, but for an order countermanding the movement yesterday morning.

A STORY FROM NED BRACE.—Mr. Bacon, of Edgefield, S. C., the hero of the Georgia scenes, under the name of "Ned Brace," was once courting a lady in Georgia or Carolina. She had refused him frequently, and he as often had renewed his suit. At one interview she became extremely annoyed at his importunity and told him that she could not marry him; that their tastes, opinions, likes and dislikes were totally different.—"In fact," said she, "Mr. Bacon, I don't think there is one subject on earth upon which we agree."

"I assure you madam, that you are mistaken," said Mr. Bacon, "and I can prove it."

"If you will mention one thing about which we agree, said she "I will marry you."

"Well," said Mr. Bacon, "I will do it. Suppose, now, you and I were travelling together: we arrive at night at a hotel, and there are only two beds vacant; in case there is a man, and in the other a woman— which would you sleep in?"

"She rose indignantly, and replied, "With the woman of course, sir?"

"So would I," earnestly responded Mr. Bacon.

The parchment discharge certificates of six men of the R. C. Rifles, have been received from home, and they will be discharged to pension from 15th instant. Lieut. Smith has been permitted to resign his appointment as Musketry Instructor. Lieut. W. Kavanagh, from half pay, is gazetted to a captaincy without purchase, dated 25th of July. The Military prison at Quebec will be closed on the 30th September. The prison in Montreal, however, will be retained with a diminished staff, consisting of one chief warder, 3 warders, 4 assistant warders, and 1 messenger. A company of the Rifle Brigade will leave Ottawa for Montreal on the 16th inst. The men of the corps of the Royal C. Rifles at Ottawa, will at once be moved to Isle-aux-Noix and Kingston. A case of scarlet fever having appeared in one family, they will be detached and placed under canvas to prevent contagion.—*Whig*.

At the opening of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, General Doyle made an excellent speech. He said: "I repeat what I said at Digby, that everybody who does not desire to live under the British flag should move out of this Province. (Loud and repeated cheers.) I thank you gentlemen for those cheers. I knew that I was in the midst of loyal spirits. I have been told that I am too loyal. Well, gentlemen, I imbued loyalty with my mother's milk. It is in my bones and marrow, and any one who desires to cure me of that complaint will have to proceed to extremities. A good deal of blood letting will have to be done, and I will only be cured of my loyalty when I part with the last drop of blood. I do not wish to see those who differ from me in politics leave the Province, but I do wish to see every disloyal man out of it." (Cheers.)

The Queen of England is awakening fresh interest in herself. Notwithstanding an occasional fling at her in the papers, she is perfectly idolized by the people, mingling among them familiarly patting the heads of the children, entering the cottages, sitting down at their dinner table, and partaking a bit of food, but never losing sight of that graceful dignity which is one of her characteristics. Unlike her cousin of France she is very domestic, a good housekeeper, very frugal, and never surrounded by a bevy of trifling butterflies, who live only for display and dissipation.

TWO VOLUNTEERS KILLED BY SUNSTROKE.—A deplorable case of sunstroke occurred at Belton Park, near Grantham, last week. On that day the Volunteers from the neighbouring countries assembled for inspection by Col. Wombwell. The Robin Hoods, from Nottingham, are said to have excelled the soldiers of the line in the drill, but one of the captains had to be carried off the field, and he has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the heat. Before the whole body of Volunteers marched to the park, which is situate within two miles of the railway station, the bandmaster of the March Rifle Corps fell and immediately expired. It is also understood that another death has happened, and from 50 to 60 men altogether suffered from the heat and were carried to hospitals provided, where, under careful medical attendance, they recovered. Such an occurrence as this should suggest to the authorities the propriety of either drilling their men in seasonable weather, or providing them with sufficient protection from the heat. In this case several thousand men had a march of two miles to the review ground, and a very heavy drill when they reached the park.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, August 27th, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The following Officers having appeared before Boards of officers at Montreal have received Certificates as follows, viz:

Military District No. 5.

FIRST CLASS.

- Captain J. C. Sinton, 6th Batt. Hochelaga Lt. Infantry.
- Capt G. Knott, G. T. R. Brigade.
- Lieut. W. W. Dupont, 6th Batt. Hochelaga Lt. Infantry.
- Lieut. J. Hatt, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery.

SECOND CLASS.

- Ensign A. J. McIntosh, 6th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry.
- Ensign H. Taylor, 3rd Battalion Victoria Volunteer Rifles.
- Lieutenant G. S. Bryant, G. T. Railway Brigade.
- Lieutenant C. D. Tylee, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery.
- Ensign J. G. Seebold, 6th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry.

Military District No. 6

SECOND CLASS.

- Captain Louis Bisailon, " Voltigeurs Canadiens."
- Lieutenant L. R. Baker, do
- " Alphonse A Taillon, " Chasseurs Canadiens."

The following Officers heretofore provisionally appointed having obtained the

necessary Certificates of qualification, are now confirmed in their respective ranks from the 4th instant, the date of those Certificates, viz:

- Captain G. Knott, G. T. Railway Brigade.
 - " Louis Bisailon, " Voltigeurs Canadiens."
 - Lieut. J. Hatt, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery.
 - " C. D. Tylee, do do do
 - " G. S. Bryant, G. T. Railway Brigade.
 - " L. R. Baker. " Voltigeurs Canadiens."
 - " Alphonse A. Taillon, " Chasseurs Canadiens."
 - Ensign A. J. McIntosh, 6th Batt. H. L. I.
 - " H. Taylor, 3rd Batt, Victoria Vol. Rifles.
 - " J. G. Seebold, 6th Batt. H. L. I.
- By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.
P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,
A. G. of Militia,
Canada.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

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

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

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
 1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1861-65 and '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.
- IV. Retrospect of Literature, Art and Science.
- V. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences.
- VI. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c.
- VII. Obituary of Celebrated Persons.
- VIII. Public Documents and State Papers of Importance.

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

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

The volume for 1867 will contain 350 pp., R. 8vo., and will be bound in cloth.
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1869.

1869.

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R. W. SHEPHERD,

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