

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									✓		



# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1869.

No. 27.

"PICCIOLA."

It was a Sergeant old and gray,  
Well singed and bronzed from sieg and pillage,  
Went tramping in an army's wake,  
Along the turnpike of the village.

For days and nights the winding host  
Had through the little place been marching,  
And ever loud the rustics cheer'd,  
Till ev'ry throat was hoarse and parching.

The squire and farmer, maid and dame,  
All took the sight's electric stirring,  
And hats were waved and staves were sung,  
And kerchiefs white were countless whirling.

They only saw a gallant show  
Of heroes stalwart under banners,  
And in the fierce heroic glow,  
'Twas theirs to yield but wild hosannas,

The Sergeant heard the shrill hurrahs,  
Where he behind in step was keeping;  
But glancing down beside the road  
He saw a little maid sit weeping.

"And how is this?" he gruffly said,  
A moment pausing to regard her;—  
"Why weepst thou, my little chit?"  
And then she only cried the harder.

"And how is this, my little chit?"  
The sturdy trooper strait repeated,  
"When all the village cheers us on,  
That you, in tears, apart are seated?"

"We march two hundred thousand strong,  
And that's a sight my baby beauty,  
To quicken silence into song  
And glorify the soldier's duty."

"It's very, very grand, I know,"  
The little maid gave soft replying;  
"And Father, Mother, Brother, too,  
All say 'Hurrah' while I am crying;

"But think—O, Mr. Soldier, think,  
How many little sister's brothers  
Are going all away to fight,  
And may be *kill'd*, as well as others!"

"Why, bless thee, child," the Sergeant said,  
His brawny hand her curls caressing,  
"Th'is left for little ones like thee  
To find that war's not all a blessing."

And "Bless thee!" once again he cried:  
Then cleared his throat and look'd indignant  
And march'd away with wrinkled brow  
To stop the struggling tear benignant.

And still the ringing shouts went up  
From doorway, thatch, and fields of tillage;  
The pall behind the standard seen  
By one alone, of all the village.

The oak and cedar bend and writhe  
When roars the wind through gap and braken;  
But 'tis the tenderest reed of all  
That trembles first when Earth is shaken.

Some of the sturdy yeomen of Carleton County returned in the last steamer from Boston; having travelled through Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other States they came back better pleased with their native Province and its just laws, than all the inducements offered by the "greatest nation in all creation,"—and still they come—cured of the annexation fever.—*New Brunswick Paper.*

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,  
1764-84.

CHAPTER VII.

The Boston Port Bill was introduced to the House of Commons on the 14th of March, 1774, and received the Royal assent on the 31st of the same month. During the session an Act was passed depriving the Lower House of Assembly in Massachusetts of the privilege of electing the members of the Legislative Council, and vesting the power of nominating them in the Crown; also authorizing the King, or his representative, to appoint the judges, magistrates and sheriffs and empowering the latter to summon and retain juries; also prohibiting town meetings from being called by the Select men without the consent of the Governor. In order to protect those employed in the administration of the law and enforcing obedience to the authority of Parliament another Act was passed for the impartial administration of justice in Massachusetts empowering the Governor, with the advice of the Council, where any person acting in discharge of his duty as revenue, magistrate, or in support of those officers, should be charged with the crime of murder or any other capital offence committed while so acting to send such person so accused to Great Britain, or any other of the Colonies for trial in case an impartial trial could not be obtained within the Province. This was rendered necessary by the case of Captain Preston, and the fact that he owed his safety to his trial being delayed, and to the universal resistance to British law and its administrations manifested throughout the Colony, it was the duty of the British Government to protect their officers in the discharge of the duties assigned them, and if this had been done at an earlier period the turbulent mob of Boston would have been cowed into order and much subsequent suffering avoided.

During the session it was ascertained that the whole of the thirteen Colonies had been implicated in resistance to the landing of

tea but in a less outrageous degree. Throughout all these disturbances the recently acquired Colony or Province of Canada remained perfectly quiet. The gallant French Canadians no doubt regretted the reverse of fortune which separated them from their beloved La Belle France, but having bravely done their duty as good subjects they determined to preserve their honor by faithfully fulfilling their engagements under the new regime.

An Act was passed this session intituled "A Bill for re-constituting the Government of the Province of Quebec," as Canada was then called. This, known as the "Quebec Act," although the subject of severe animadversion and of outrageous complaint for the people of the thirteen Colonies was the most statesmanlike measure of the age and has resulted in securing to the Empire one-half of the North American continent. Happily for Canada and fortunately for Great Britain the former had found a Governor (George Carleton) who thoroughly understood the genius of the people whom the fortunes of war had placed under British rule, and, to his honor, resolutely and faithfully served the best interests of his country by his advocacy of their cause, and in the hour of that country's trial; the French Canadians, at his call, rolled back the tide of disaster from the walls of Quebec and eventually cleared the soil of the Province of invaders.

By the Quebec Act the Province of Canada was much enlarged—following the lines claimed by the French when owners of that Colony—it extended along the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania to the Ohio and Mississippi and thence along the left bank of that river to the Hudson's Bay territory. The object of the Act was to secure to the Canadians the free exercise of their religion,—to the Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy their rights according to the terms of the capitulation in 1760,—to restore the ancient laws in civil cases, and to establish a Legislative Council holding their commissions from and at the pleasure of the King,—such a Council, composed of the Canadian noblemen, being more acceptable to the mass of

the people than a House of Representatives, those members afforded great satisfaction to the Canadian people generally and as after events proved kept them from being drawn into the revolutionary vortex in which the other colonies were involved.

Those last three acts received the royal assent on 20th May, notwithstanding great opposition from the Revolutionary party whose conduct on this and other occasions merits the most severe censure as being the direct means of abetting the treason, and hostility, in the Colonies.

The House of Assembly of Massachusetts determined to push matters to extremities when they met in the beginning of the year 1774, employed themselves in passing measures directly contrary to their duty as British subjects and subversive of all lawful authority, their first act was to send a message to the Judges requiring a declaration from them whether they meant to receive their salaries from the Assembly or the Crown; to this all the Judges, with the exception of the Chief Justice truckled to the turbulence of the Assembly and consented to receive their salaries from them.

As there was no redress in the case of the Chief Justice, the Assembly resolved to impeach him for an unconstitutional proceeding, a course which should have been better applied to themselves, and if the Governor had been anything but the dolt he was, most of those gentlemen would have been on their way to England to be tried for treason and sedition before matters had reached such a ridiculous climax.

Charges in the form of impeachments was voted and sent to the Governor and Council but were sent back with a message that no authority existed for any such proceeding. The Assembly now changed the mode of attack and presented a petition praying for the removal of the Chief Justice, the Governor refused to comply and finding the Assembly still intent on pursuing an illegal course dissolved them in the month of March.

Early in May intelligence arrived of the act for closing the port of Boston and nothing could exceed the rage and consternation consequent thereon, especially when the astute commercial men of that town thought what a fine opportunity some other port would have of acquiring the commerce which once centered in their own port.

That fruitful source of all their trouble, a town meeting, was held, at which a vote was passed addressed to the inhabitants of the other Colonies entreating them to come to a joint resolution to give up all intercourse with Great Britain in the way of trade till the Boston port bill was repealed; such a course would prove the salvation of America and her liberties, but if they did not there was too much reason to fear that both would be prostrated under an odious tyranny; copies of this resolution were sent to all the other Colonies, and the people of the neighbouring towns instead of attempting to profit by their distress, offered the use

of their warehouses and wharves for the purpose of carrying on their trade.

The landing of the tea had been resisted in all the Colonies and therefore all shared in the criminalities for which Boston was about to be punished, and the desertion of the cause of their brethren would have been ungrateful and pusillanimous; the Assembly of Virginia which was sitting at the time set the example of making common cause with the Boston Rioters and passed a resolution appointing the first of June (the day on which the Boston Port Bill was to come into force) as a day of fasting, prayer, and humiliation "to implore the divine interposition to avert the heavy calamity which threatened destruction to their civil rights with the evils of a civil war and to give one heart and one mind to the people fairly to oppose every injury to American rights." Thus the Boston Puritans called for prayer and humiliation wherever they meditated a piece of more than ordinary rascality, and the Virginians, apt scholars in the country school, blaspheme the divine attributes by praying for protection in the perpetration of fraud, treachery, treason, and opposition to all constitutional law, social and legal authority, just as the Italian Brigand implores the protection of the Madonna on robbery and murder.

As this resolution was entirely outside the power of the Assembly and a clear encroachment on the Royal prerogative, the Governor at once dissolved the Assembly; but before they separated a private meeting was held in the town at which a declaration was subscribed that the punishment about to be inflicted on the inhabitants of Boston, to compel them to pay unconstitutional taxes, was in truth an attempt on all the Colonies, and would prove destructive to the rights and liberties of all unless they all intended to prevent it, and therefore they remembered that an annual congress for all the colonies to deliberate on such general measures as the united interests of America might require, and concluded with the intention that a regard for their fellow subjects, the manufacturers of Great Britain prevented them from giving further at that time.

It is very evident that those ex-members of the Assembly were guilty of sedition, and what would have been a death blow to their aspiring hopes was to treat them as common demagogues and attempt at least a prosecution of every one of them in their own counties, a single correction at this stage would have been more than sufficient to turn the whole affair into ridicule, but unfortunately the laxity of the Colonial Government and the total inability of the Governor tended more to make this incipient rebellion formidable than the number or acts of its leaders.

All the other Colonies followed the example set by Massachusetts, and the 1st of June was very generally observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and praying.

In the midst of the excitement consequent

on the intelligence received in Boston respecting the closing of the port, the new Governor General Gage arrived and was received with the usual honors, having filled the position of Commander-in-Chief for many years and being personally known in Boston, he was respected for his amiable character and manners. But popular excitement had reached such a height in the Colony as to make it impossible for any personal characteristic apart from great energy, decision and ability to calm it down, and of the latter qualifications General, Gage, was totally deficient. The Assembly met according to custom soon after his arrival, and in his speech delivered at the opening of the session he informed them that the Seat of Government would be removed to Salem on the first of June, and that was in future to be considered the capital of the Province. This was far from being palatable to the members, and they presented a petition to the Governor entreating him to appoint a day of general fasting and prayer, the usual Puritan cover for treason or any other rascality of a like nature. Of course he declined to comply with this very reasonable and modest request and soon afterwards adjourned the session to meet at Salem on 7th June. During this interval letters were received from the other Colonies who had warmly espoused the views of the people of Massachusetts, who were by this encouragement confirmed in their resistance to the authority of Parliament. When the Assembly met at Salem their first act was to pass a resolution declaring the expediency of a *General Congress* for all the Colonies, and appointing five of the most violent of their own members to represent them therein, voting a sum of money to defray their expenses. Justly fearing that their own dissolution would follow the moment this illegal document saw the light they followed it up by another declaration of their sentiments on the present state of affairs, recommending to their constituents what measures they wished them to pursue, lamenting their present situation, obliged to struggle against the heavy hand of power; that their petitions to the King and Parliament had been disregarded, that it was apparently the design of the British Government to destroy the free constitutions of the Colonies and to erect in their stead the systems of tyranny and arbitrary sway incompatible with liberty and totally subversive of their constitutional rights. The people of the Provinces were required to obstruct as far as in their power the execution of such evil designs, and for this purpose to give up as much as possible all intercourse with Great Britain till all their grievances should be completely redressed. This resolution, at once treasonable, seditious and entirely outside their functions as a representative Assembly, was passed on the 17th of June, the Governor being immediately informed thereof at once dissolved the Assembly, which was the last held under the charter of the Province of Massachusetts.

This, amongst other incidents, shew the great evil of the Colonial Governments. No responsible ministry represented the interests of the Crown in the Lower House, and the Upper or Legislative Council differed from it only in name, therefore it was not always that the Executive was aware of the treason hatched in the Assembly.

The charters for those Colonies were granted at a time when parliamentary government in England was taking the shape of modern constitutionalism and before the equilibrium of power as between the Crown and Commons in the shape of a responsible ministry representing the former but leading and having seats in the latter existed. It is this characteristic which distinguishes English constitutional government from all others and prevents the Commons from encroaching on the prerogatives of the Crown as it renders it utterly impossible for the latter to interfere with the rights or liberties of the former, because the ministry while the servants of the Sovereign are so not by his choice but by the will of the people. Therefore, whenever their acts are unpopular they must resign their places and their successors, members of the House of Commons, must seek the approval of their constituents before finally assuming office. The allegations, therefore, of the seditious House of Assembly of Massachusetts was without foundation, and they were guilty of treason, for which they would have been punished if General Gage had been a man of common energy or understood his duty to his Sovereign, and it clearly proves that popular assemblies of any kind should not be allowed to deliberate without some controlling power.

The worst evils of the old Colonial system are perpetuated in the constitutional regime of the United States—its most marked and despotic features, the absence of a responsible ministry, distinguishing it from all others. It has already brought great evils on the country and will be the source of incalculable mischief; in fact the United States may be compared to a gallant ship carrying a press of sail but without sufficient ballast, and the consequences may be looked for at any time.

Some of the leading men of Boston being of opinion that the dispute between the Colony and Great Britain had gone a sufficient length endeavored to compromise matters by attempting to procure a resolution at one of the town meetings for paying the East India Company the value of the tea destroyed, but the time for doing so was badly chosen and they were defeated by a great majority. About this time the draughts of the two bills, already noticed, for altering the constitution and the impartial administration of justice in the Province arrived, and the clamours of the leaders of the people and rural demagogue became louder than ever; the calm still voice of the Government could not be heard, the support of the other Colonies rendering the people of Massachusetts

impervious to all reasoning, and confirming those of Boston in their outrageous conduct by raising contributions for their relief.

As a preliminary step to further resistance the recommendation of the late House of Assembly was acted on and an association set on foot dignified with the name of "A Solemn League and Covenant," the subscribers to which bound themselves under the most solemn obligations to break off all commercial intercourse with Great Britain from the last day of the month of August till the Boston Port Bill and other obnoxious Acts should be repealed and the Colony restored to its chartered rights—to renounce all dealings with those who should refuse to enter into this agreement or who should break through it and the names of the delinquents should be published in the newspapers as enemies to their country,—a penalty in the lawless state of the Province amounting to proscription. It will be seen by this that those loud-mouthed asserters of liberty would allow no one to be a judge of what it meant but themselves, and as their fathers emigrated from England to enjoy *liberty of conscience* which they illustrated by *hanging quakers, burning witches* and driving every one who fell under their ecclesiastical displeasure into penury and exile, so those people were determined that every one in the Province should receive their definitions of liberty or have it forced down his throat at the bayonet's point.

On 29th June General Gage issued a proclamation stating that this association was an illegal and traitorous combination, contrary to allegiance due the King and subversive of the authority of Parliament, and the people were cautioned not to subscribe under penalties of treason, but as it was not supported by any force the proclamation was disregarded, and the Solemn League and Covenant was generally subscribed throughout New England.

A sort of new series of the *New Dominion Monthly Magazine* will begin with first July next, the changes being slight, but all in the way of improvement. The Magazine will be printed with new type and the cover, which has been objected to on account of its readiness to soil, will be covered with a more elaborate design. Each number will, as far as practicable, be complete within itself, so that subscriptions may commence at any time. The back numbers since April can still be furnished. It is scarcely necessary to recommend the Magazine which is now well known. Its matter is partly original and partly selected, but all interesting. It has light reading for a leisure hour, and articles of scientific value for the inquiring mind. It has recipes for the kitchen, music for the drawing room, and tales for the nursery. It is in a form that is likely to be preserved, and it may yet be perused by children's children many years hence. The *New Dominion Monthly* has a speciality which should render it valuable to

all classes in Canada. It has been favoured with quite a number of sketches of the early history of various parts of the country, with interesting accounts of the adventures and privations of the early settlers, not omitting the French colonists of Acadia and Canada, and of the U. E. Loyalists, and it is intended to collect, as far as possible, all that is strikingly interesting in the early annals of the various parts of the country ere the knowledge be buried in oblivion. A dollar laid out on a good magazine, bears excellent fruit twelve times a year, and the fruit remains of permanent value. Let every father who wishes to please and profit his family secure for them the *New Dominion Monthly*.

### PERFECT MANHOOD.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a sermon lately before the graduating class of the Military Academy, West Point, in which he thus discoursed upon

#### THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

No man has occasion for pride of gentleness whose manhood has nothing in it of religion. A man must be a Christian who would be a gentleman. A man who is a gentleman should be a Christian. The current gentleman may have much in him that is good, in single qualities. Indeed, he may surpass in excellence. But if a man devotes himself to a single flower, we expect him to get better flowers than the gardener who takes the whole range of botany. For you cannot give to ten thousand flowers as much culture as to a single one. And there are men who pride themselves upon their honesty, or truthfulness. That is the only virtue that they have. The whole force of their life goes into that one quality. They ought to have that one; but would you consider that a well developed man whose nose was developed above everything else on his face; whose whole growth had been concentrated in that one feature? Is that a well developed man, any of whose limbs are developed out of proportion? Gentlemen of society frequently excel other men in single qualities, having cheated their whole nature to make themselves agreeable and polished. To be a gentleman requires that one shall be a full man. Manhood requires more than conventional refinement; more than the stock proprieties of life. Is he a gentleman who only keeps his word, vindicates his courage, and polishes his intercourse in society, but who does not hesitate to indulge in coarse animal passions, in lust, in gluttony, in excess of wine? Is he a gentleman who lives in his animal nature? Is he a gentleman who has no higher aim in life than routine duty and routine pleasure? Without appetite for knowledge, without yearnings and inspirations, without growth, without purity and love, is a man a gentleman? Can you make a gentleman by cutting a man in two, and building up the lower half, and leaving the upper and better half out? Is he a gentleman who merely conforms to a few starveling maxims of conduct and conventional arrangements of society to prevent overaction? And yet, what higher claim than this have many who pass themselves off for being gentlemen. Manners and etiquette are too often but the fine color and empty shell of a thing which is dead. Color is good; but the life that makes color is a great deal better.

COUNTY OF HALTON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Last week we published the result of the two first matches of this Association. The following is the result of the subsequent matches with the names of the successful competitors:—

THIRD MATCH.

Open to all comers, residents of the County. Range 400 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each; any position. Entrance to Volunteers and members of the Association, 25 cents; non-members to pay 50 cents. 1st Prize, \$8; 2nd, \$6; 3rd \$5; 4th, \$4; 5th, \$3; 6th, \$2.

1st prize, Capt. Johnston; 2nd Corpl. Graham; 3rd, C. Stephenson; 4th, Pvt. Spiers; 5th, Sergt. McKay; 6th, Pvt. Lindsay.

FOURTH MATCH.

Open to members of the 20th Battalion who never won a prize at any match. Range 200 yards; 5 shots; entrance 25 cents; long Enfield rifle; Hythe position. 1st prize, \$10; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 6; 4th, 5; 5th, 4; 6th, 3; 7th, 2; 8th, 1.

1st prize, George McKerlie; 2nd, Wm. Moore; 3rd, William Ireland; 4th, J. Blewen; 5th, Thos. Cameron; 6th, R. Stewart; 7th, John Applebe; 8th, J. Shaw.

FIFTH MATCH.

Open to five men from the Company of the 20th Battalion, 300 yards; 5 shots at each; Hythe position; entrance \$1 per Company. Satisfactory evidence to be produced, if required, that the competitors are bona fide members of the Company they represent. The company making the highest aggregate score to receive a Cup, presented by F Barclay, Esq., and \$10; the Company making the next highest score \$8.

No. 2 Company.....	52
No. 3 Company.....	54
No. 5 Company.....	46
No. 7 Company.....	32
No. 8 Company.....	24

It will be seen by the above score that the Georgetown Company were victorious, with Stewartown second.

SIXTH MATCH.

Open to the 20th Battalion, winners of 1st and 2nd prizes in any of the preceding matches to be excluded. Range 400 yards, 5 shots; long Enfield rifle; any position. 1st prize, \$10; 2nd, 7; 3rd, 6; 4th, 5; 5th, 4; 6th, 2.

1st prize, Corpl Cooper; 2nd, S. Morrow; 3rd, Thos. Carty; 4th, J. Boice; 5th, Maj. Murray; 6th, J. Blown.

SEVENTH OR CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to unsuccessful competitors in any of the former matches. Ranges 400 vds; 5 shots; entrance 25 cents. 1st Prize, a revolver presented by Captain Johnston, value \$10; 2nd, a silk hat, presented by Barclay & McLeod, value \$4, and \$2 in cash; 3rd, a felt hat, presented by S. F. McKinnon & Co., value \$2.50, and \$2 in cash; 4th, an album, presented by T. F. Ellis & Co., value \$2, and \$2 in cash; 5th, 2; 6th, 2; 7th, 1.50; 8th, 1; 9th, 1; 10th, 1.

1st prize, Lieut. Campbell; 2nd, L. Grant; 3rd, W. Barnes; 4th, W. Thompson; 5th, J. Allan; 6th, D. Marlatt; 7th, Ensign Breckon; 8th, Capt. Lyons; 9th, J. D. Graham; 10th, J. Fraser.

WINNERS' MATCH.

At the conclusion of the advertised matches, the following additional prizes were offered, to be competed for by the win-

ners in the preceding matches: 1st prize, an iron Harrow, presented by Mr. Donald McKinnon, value \$24; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, a chaise, presented by Mr. John Fraser, Equusing, value \$4; 4th, 100 rounds ammunition; 5th, \$2; 6th, \$2.50; 7th, \$1; 8th, \$1.

This was the best contested match of all, and resulted as follows. 1st prize, C. Stephenson; 2nd, J. Lindsay; 3rd, W. McKay; 4th, Corpl. Cooper; 5th, A. Mitchell; 6th, Capt. Johnston; 7th, J. Craig; 8th, J. Riley. —Halton Herald.

COUNTY OF HURON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Rifle Match of the above association was held at Seaforth on Thursday the 18th inst. The attendance was only a fair one but the competition keen. The following were the prizes won:—

FIRST MATCH.

Ranges 300 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each.	
1st prize Bisset, No. 2.....	\$12.00
2nd " Ensign Howard.....	10.00
3rd " Bisset, No. 1.....	8.00
4th " Jocelyn.....	6.00
5th " Greenway.....	4.00
6th " Saunders.....	2.00
7th " Scott Robertson.....	1.00

SECOND MATCH.

At 150 and 200 yards, 5 shots at each.	
1st prize S. Robertson..	\$9.00
2nd " McCann.....	7.00
3rd " Barwick.....	5.00
4th " D. Haacke.....	3.00
5th " J. Passmore.....	2.00

CONSOLATION MATCH

At 400 yards, four shots	
1st P. Wilson.....	\$7.00
2nd A. Haacke.....	6.00
3rd J. Wilson.....	5.00
4th Horne.....	4.00
5th R. Hart.....	3.00
6th Cooke.....	2.00
7th Blake.....	1.00

—Goderich Star.

GRAND TRUNK RIFLE MATCH AT BRANTFORD.

No 2 COMPANY.

	200 yds.	400 yds.
Capt. J. B. Jones.....	18	17
Lieut. Clifford.....	12	17
Col. Sergt. T. Bromley.....	13	17
Sergt. J. Page.....	16	2
Corpl. Archibald Crowe.....	16	13
" W. Bennis.....	16	12
Pte. Nat. Broadbent.....	14	15
Pte. Thomas Rogers.....	9	13
Pte. H. Woods.....	6	13
Pte. P. Wordon.....	17	4
Pte. George James.....	11	12
Dr. Henwood, Surgeon.....	15	15

No. 1 COMPANY.

Pte E. May.....	10	11
Pte. S. Hayward.....	9	12
Corpl. W. Morris.....	9	12
Pte. George Temple.....	13	4
Pte. E. Callis.....	18	12
Pte J. Connors.....	9	9
Pte. A. Usher.....	14	12
Sergt. P. Michie.....	16	6
" M. Shanahan.....	15	10
Pte. I. Kennedy.....	14	12

—Courier.

The large new turret ship "Corberus," built for the defence of Melbourne, Australia, has gone to sea. She is said to be a magnificent vessel.

A DISAPPOINTED SOLDIER.

"A Lieutenant" writes to the Times:— Nearly 15 years ago I sought and obtained a commission in the army. I was far from rich, but had sufficient means to meet the usual expenses of an officer for some 12 years, at the end of which I calculated I should have attained the rank of captain, even without purchase, and with the rank an income which, if small, would be sufficient for my wants. I did not foresee that the very small amount of non-purchase promotion given in the junior ranks would be still further diminished, nor that such promotion would become almost hopeless to a man without interest, no matter how long his service. In my ignorance I did not know that an officer of less than half my length of service and without ostensible claims could be promoted, without purchase, over three-fourths of the lieutenants in the army; but I am now a wiser as well as a sadder man. Having no interest at the Horse Guards I am still a subaltern, without any prospect of promotion, and going through the same routine of duty, &c., daily, which I went through when a boy of 18. This is hard, but it is by no means the worst. My means are exhausted I living on my pay is impossible, and the only prospect before me is either quitting the service in which I have spent many of the best years of my life and all my money, and to which I looked for a career, or drifting into hopeless debt. It is hard to look back and reflect on the valuable years wasted, the money lost; but it is harder to look forward and think of what the future may bring. I may truly say "I cannot dig," for long soldiering in a humble grade has unfitted me for most other pursuits, and "to beg I am ashamed." Can it be that the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Cardwell are ignorant of the existence of such cases as mine, of which there are several?

KING BILLY.

King Billy died at Hobart Town on the 3rd of March. He was the last male aboriginal of Tasmania; his ceremonial name was William Lanne, and his royal occupation was that of a whaler. No male skeleton of his own extinct race having ever been preserved, his death was an event of the deepest scientific interest. Before he was buried somebody broke into the deadhouse of the hospital in which he died, and removed his skull, replacing it with the skull of another patient who had recently breathed his last, and drawing the scalp over it to conceal the substitution. The hospital authorities after this, cut off his feet and placed them in the museum. Finally, after the funeral, the grave was rifled and the rest of the body stolen. Several official investigations result in showing that the skull is in possession of a Dr Crowther, and the trunk, hands, and feet are held by the Royal Society of Tasmania.

There is a man in Washington who is hand some as a man, and delightfully fascinating when dressed and made up as a woman. This person has been one of the most successful pilferers in the District, but at last he was caught. He has been courted by men, who have breathed the tender passion to him, and he, in his turn, has taught women the first lesson of love. Whenever he thought that there was a chance of being arrested, he would dress in woman's apparel, in this way would be incarcerated with women. A paper in that city says his career has been tinged with every crime but that of murder.

THE "DUKE" ON RITUALISM.

According to the *Echo*, a religious war has broken out in the Shorncliffe Camp and the Duke of Cambridge has obtained the honors of the fight. A High Church contemporary has given him a new title, and in consequence of his latest success at Shorncliffe dub him "military Pope," "His Holiness," and "His Grace the Military Archbishop of the English Church." There are no such abilities for calling names as those possessed by the "Catholic" party in the English Church. They are all imaginative, and they have always an unflinching reserve of such weapons at the Vatican. The circumstances which have led the Duke of Cambridge to this honor are these:—It appears that the Chaplain to the Forces at Shorncliffe asked Father Ignatius to preach to the soldiers, and that the General commanding backed his request. The Chaplain-General said that being inhibited, Ignatius could not preach; whereupon the General wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who replied that there was nothing to prevent the Father from preaching. Then the Duke of Cambridge interfered and forbade the sermon, which has made the Ritualist press very angry. The fun of the thing lies in the General's pleadings with the Duke. "H. H. had allowed the camp church to be used as magic-lantern show, and, therefore, why not for the Monk of the Period? "Roman Catholic service was performed in it," therefore,—such is the inference,—why not allow Ignatius to ape real monkey? But the Duke was firm. However, a neighboring clergyman gave up his church for an evening service, and crowds of "recalcitrant disciples of Mars" poured in from the camp to hear what the Ritualist organ calls "a monk preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

A FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.

A terrible affair happened on the banks of Cayuga Lake near Saracuse, on Saturday. Two men, named Donnelly and McGuire, had some dispute with regard to their physical strength. Donnelly who is a large, heavy built man, of no particular pugilistic skill, had frequently boasted that he could "lick" McGuire, who was a stout wiry man, weighing some thirty pounds less than Donnelly. McGuire had a local reputation as a boxer. Each man had a crowd of friends, who angrily canvassed the strength of their favourites, and did everything in their power to bring about a fight. At last the preliminaries were arranged, and small sums of money staked upon the result. The fight took place on Saturday afternoon at Ogden's dock, on the west side of the Cayuga Lake. Several hundred persons were present. Seconds, referees and an umpire were chosen and the fight began. The first round was a long and bloody one, but Donnelly was finally sent to grass. In the second round McGuire gave Donnelly a terrific upper cut, and Donnelly returned it by knocking McGuire into his corner.

In the third round Donnelly forced the fighting McGuire sprang away from him, but was finally knocked through the ropes. The fourth round opened with signs of fatigue on the part of McGuire, Donnelly punished him severely. The fifth round opened with the closing of one of Donnelly's eyes. McGuire closed in with him and throw him heavily. The sixth, seventh and eight rounds were marked with similar results. At the

beginning of the ninth round Donnelly, who had been considerably blown, appeared to catch his second wind. After some fibbing he struck McGuire a powerful blow on the left temple.

McGuire dropped on the ground like a bar of lead, gasping twice, and died. Donnelly gazed at the corpse with bloody eyes, and cried. "My God, I've killed him. Oh, Jimmy, speak to me." His friends urged him to fly. An alarm was raised. It was said that the Sheriff's officers were approaching. Donnelly drew on his coat, broke through the ring and fled like a deer. He has not since been seen, and it is said that he is now in Canada.

DUEL AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The St. Catharines, *Times* gives the particulars of a duel which was fought at Niagara Falls between the editor of the *New York Spanish American*, and an ex Governor or Captain-General of Cuba, arising from some remarks upon Cuban affairs in the journal referred to. About 2 o'clock a m, two carriages containing the principals, surgeons and seconds, drove over from the American side, and proceeded down the river bank to the neighbourhood of the whirlpool. A secluded spot was chosen in the woods which skirt the road; the principals were placed at twelve paces distance. The weapons used were revolvers, and shots were exchanged four times. At the first fire, the New York man received a wound just above the right knee, but being still able to keep his feet, insisted on continuing the fight. At the second round he returned his adversary's compliment by putting a ball into the Cuban's left side. The third shot was without result on either side; but at the fourth the editor received another ball—this time in the left leg, and fell. He was too much exhausted by loss of blood to continue the combat any longer, and was conveyed to a hotel at Clifton, where he still lies under surgical treatment. The other parties to this infamous transaction soon after re-crossed the Bridge, and were almost instantly put under arrest by the United States authorities.

JUVENILE COMBATS AT PARIS.—MILITARY ardour has shown itself again among the boys of Paris, and the Champ de Mars is the scene of juvenile combats as it used to be before the Exhibition of 1867. The whole operations are conducted on a grand scale and with the ceremony of a real campaign. Troops of lads from twelve to fifteen years old, march down from the high quarter of De Chaillot, cross the Seine at the bridge of Jena, and meet on the battle-field, other mimic regiments which have come from Grenelle and Gros Caillon. They have their regularly appointed chiefs of companies and brigades, their sergeants, corporals, and in fact, all the machinery of war, in imitation of the real soldiers who are reviewed on the same ground—with the difference only that the weapons are stones instead of swords and rifles. The youngsters, however, have to endure more of the evils of war than do the old regiments on fielddays, and not unfrequently get severe wounds in these mock encounters, and are carried to their homes on the attendant ambulances veritably disabled and covered with real blood. Before the Exhibition the strife had become so dangerous that the authorities were obliged to interfere, of course the whole thing was stopped by the occupation of the battlefield by the Exhibition building, but now war has broken out on a more sanguinary scale even than before.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miss Anna Arnold, sister of an innkeeper at Willican, Lucerno, has just carried off the first prize at the rifle shooting competition of that town, having made a "white" with every shot.

Count Bismarck, who misses no opportunity to ingratiate himself with the Governments in the East who are anxious to achieve their independence, has recently presented to the Viceroy of Egypt a field-piece used at the battle of Sadowa.

The Queen has presented a handsome silver cup the Aberdeenshire Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Association, to be competed for at the next annual meeting, or "wapinchawl" of the corps. The competition is to be open to the counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine.

Mr. John Furker, for half a century a resident of Niagara, died a few days ago at the age of eighty-five years. He was a native of Leeds, England, and of such sturdy stock that the weight of eighty-two years did not prevent him from turning out during the Fenian raid of 1866.

COMMODORE PHILLIMORE, with his pennant flying on board the iron-clad "Defence," entered the harbour of Havana on the 11th ult, and demanded the immediate surrender of the "Mary Lowell." The vessel, with her cargo and crew, were at once given up to the Commodore.

Some soldiers of the national guard in Paris were replaced by a detachment of the municipal guard of that city, and not allowed to preside over the voting urns at the last election. Accordingly they have signed a protest to the general, saying that they will not go to duty until some reparation is made for that unjustifiable proceeding.

Some foreign papers have recently stated that the artillery force of Prussia consists of 3,000 guns, and that that of France is numerically inferior. The *Patrie* protests against this latter announcement, and says that France possesses a total of 8,845 guns, the bulk of which are new rifled cannon, or old pieces which have been altered.

During the recent disturbances in Paris, there was but one single attempt to raise a barricade. This absence of barricades is quite a new feature in Parisian *emeutes*, and there is a very good reason for it. Barricades are possible only in very short or crooked streets, where the nature of the ground renders them secure from an attack of artillery.

The Hon. Frederick Seymour, Governor of British Columbia, died on the 10th inst., while on a tour of inspection to the Northern coast of the colony. It will be remembered that it was mentioned in the extracts we copied from a Vancouver paper, a short time since, that his Excellency was preparing to leave on his exploring trip. The cause of his death was weakness and exhaustion from diarrhoea.

St JOHN, N. B., June 23.

The ship Crocodile sailed on Tuesday with the 4th Batt. 6th Rifles, Previous to the departure of the regiment the passed cadets of the Military School presented Sergt. Moss with a very handsome clock. An address was also read by Lieut.-Col. Peters, of the Volunteer Force, warmly acknowledging the service of the school instructors. The Province is now entirely without troops.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Provincial Rifle Tournament as anticipated did not, in consequence of the large number of entries, conclude until Monday night, taking six days to get through, and I am happy to report that the best of good fellowship has existed from beginning to end and that no accident or misconduct been reported, except one disgraceful affair which has, it seems, brought to light a mode of cheating systematically carried on by Pvt. May of the 19th Battalion, St. Catherines. As he had been making exceptionally good shooting more than ordinary attention was bestowed on him and it was noticed that he held very steady, and moreover his rifle and arm always steadily maintained their position after firing. This together with his seclusion from the body of competitors awakened the suspicion of several, and when in reply to one he said he was not taking more advantage than others suspicion grew stronger and was finally proved by an officer who in an offhand manner clasped his arm and congratulated him on his success. Imagine this party's surprise on feeling an extra muscle, a fact that was at once reported to the Executive Officer who after patiently watching his time seized Pvt. May by the arm while in the act of firing and felt distinctly a band of some description and challenged him with using an artificial rest. Mr. May then had the opportunity of showing what he used and clearing himself but did not do so. He was shortly after summoned to the Council tent and his tunic removed, but as he had already visited his own tent and passed several with whom he may have deposited his patent dodge, it is not surprising that only an old stocking drawn over his arm was discovered. Suffice it to say that the council, who are far too honorable to do an injustice to any man, gave him five minutes to leave the ground and the following was posted on the notice board "Pvt. May, 19th Batt., having been found guilty of unfair conduct is debarred from further competition and forfeits all prizes he may have won in any match.

This ruling produced no little commotion among the competitors as the St. Catherines men had won the Association, Battalion and Company prize and consequently lost them all through the treachery of one; losing, I believe besides the credit of being first, about \$200 in money.

Pvt. May appeared on the range the next morning but was immediately expelled. He speaks defiantly and says the Council cannot prove anything, and that he will institute action of damages.

In consequence of the change the first match now stands as follows:—

1ST MATCH.

1st Pte. William Stanley, Q. O. R.	Pts. 48
2nd Lt. Bailey, 47th.	47
3rd Sergt. Wilkinson.	46
4th Pte. Tearman, 37th.	46

5th Gunr. A. L. Russell, Toronto Gar. Bat	46
6th Corp'l. English, 57th.	45
7th Sergt. A. T. Cole, 42nd.	45
8th Joseph Mason, Hamilton.	44

2ND MATCH.

The second match for affiliated Association was won by Hamilton by one point over Toronto.

HAMILTON.

Rifle.	300 yds.	500 yds.	T'l
McKelcan, Whitworth	19	18	37
Nicholson, Henry	17	17	34
Hilton, Kerr	17	17	34
			105

TORONTO.

Russell, Rigby	16	20	36
Gibson, Maiston	18	17	35
Bell, do	16	17	33
			104

One of the most exciting scenes during the whole tournament took place here. Mr. McKelcan of Hamilton, had to make a Bulls Eye on his last shot or the Club prize of \$50 would fall to Toronto as well as the first prize to Mr. Russell. Amid breathless suspense the shot was fired, and Capt McKelcan proved himself worthy of being President of the "Victorias." The individual prizes were as follows:—

The 1st prize—a Snider-Enfield and \$5—was won by F. McKelcan, who made 37 points.

The 2nd prize—a Snider Enfield—was won by A. L. Russell, who made 36 points.

3 Private J. Disher, St. Catherines	36
3 Captain Thompson, do	35
5 Lieut. Gibson, T. G. B.	35
6 Private Nicholson	34
7 Lieut-Col. Jackson	34
8 Sergt. J. Hilton	34
9 Capt. McLean	33
10 Private Bell	33
11 Private J. B. Disher	33
12 F. Freeborn	33
13 Private Wartio	32
14 Gunner C. Thom T. G. B.	32

MAJOR GENERAL STISTED'S PRIZES.

(200 and 400 yards. Position—Hythe.)

\$50 PRIZE.	
1 Sergt. Brass, 13 Bat.	35
\$20 PRIZE.	
2 Sergt. Fearman, 34 Batt	35
3 Pvt. Hill, Q. O. R.	33
4 Gunner Thompson	33
5 Pvt. J. Thompson, 36th Batt	33
6 Private Lindsay	33
7 Oronhyateka, 49th.	33
8 Corpl. White	32
9 Col Sergt. Barr	31
10 Gunner Barrie	32
11 Private Klein	32
12 Private Bell	32
13 Private Wastio	32
14 Private Jennings	32
15 Private Allen	32
16 Sergt-Major McDonald	32
17 Private Lindsay, M. D.	31
18 Sergt. Gardner, Q. O. R.	31
19 Corp Griffith, 37th.	31
20 Sergt. Hay	31
21 Corp. Shaw, Q. O. R.	31
22 Sergt. Pidgeon	31

Some dissatisfaction was expressed because several competitors were ruled out for not having waist belts. The ruling appears severe as I'm sure it will be admitted uniform does not include accoutrements.

BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by five officers, non-commissioned officers, or men from any battalion or corps of volunteer militia in Ontario.

First Prize, \$75. Second Prize, \$50. Third Prize, \$25. Fourth Prize, \$20. Fifth Prize, \$10. *Distance of Rifle—Snider Enfields, or Spencer carbine, Government issue. Ranges—200, 300, and 400 yds. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—20 yards standing, 500, and 300 yards any position. Entrance Fee—\$2 per battalion or corps.*

1ST PRIZE—QUEEN'S OWN, TORONTO.

Sergeant Bailey	39
Private Bell	36
" Stanley	43
" Jennings	41
" Birch	42
	201

2ND PRIZE—42ND BAT., BROCKVILLE.

Captain McLean	38
Sergeant Cole	37
Ensign McEwan	36
Private Abbott	46
Lieutenant Williamson	42
	199

3RD PRIZE—37th BAT., HALDIMAND.

Captain Stewart	37
Dr. Aiken	41
Sergeant Major Tuck	41
Sergeant Fearman	39
Sergeant Ketts	40
	198

4TH PRIZE, 20TH BAT., HALTON.

Captain Johnston	47
Sergeant Tost	36
Sergeant MacKay	31
Sergeant Morrow	39
Corporal Cooper	40
	193

5TH PRIZE, TORONTO GARRISON ARTILLERY

Captain McLean	40
Lieut. D. Gibson	47
Gunner A. L. Russell	32
Gunner Thom	33
Gunner Thomson	40
	192

The following are the total scores of the other battalions competing:—

34th Ontario	70	57	60	187
13th Hamilton	65	68	54	187
36th Peel	76	62	46	184
Ottawa Garrison Artillery	64	69	50	183
12th York	72	52	51	175
10th Royals	71	74	29	174
22nd Woodstock	67	55	47	169
30th Wellington	64	51	50	165
2nd G. T. R. Rifles	61	66	36	163
40th Northumberland	69	52	38	159
47th Frontonac	68	49	39	155
35th Simcoe	64	56	31	151
46th West Durham	69	47	33	149
59th Peterboro	60	53	32	145
7th London	59	54	18	131
2nd Brigade G. T. R.	64	30	10	104

COMPANY MATCH.

To be competed for by five officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any company, troop or battery of volunteer militia in Ontario.

First Prize, \$50. Second Prize, \$40. Third Prize, \$30. Fourth Prize, \$20. Fifth Prize, \$10. *Distance of Rifle—Snider Enfield, or Spencer carbine, Government issue. Ranges—200, 300, and 400 yds. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—200 yards standing, 300 and 400 yards kneeling. Entrance Fee—\$1 per company or corps.*

1st prize—No. 2 Co., Q. O. R.	
Ensign Morrison	46
Private Bell	45
Private Sheppard	44
Private Stanley	40
Captain Tarleton	44
	217

2ND PRIZE—No. 7 Co., 36TH BATT.

Ensign Thompson.....	39
Sergeant Stewart.....	47
Sergeant Dixon.....	41
P. J. Thompson.....	41
Sergeant Pardne.....	42

217

3RD PRIZE, NO. 7 COMPANY, Q. O. R.

Sergt. Meredith.....	41
Capt. C. Durie.....	44
Capt. W. Durie.....	44
Pte. J. Armstrong.....	41
Pte. W. Duck.....	47

215

4TH PRIZE—NO. 2 CO., 25TH BATT.

Capt. Johnston.....	49
Lt. Campbell.....	36
Sergt. Post.....	46
Sergt. Morrow.....	48
Sergt. Mitchell.....	36

210

5TH PRIZE—NO. 6 CO., 13TH BATTALION.

Ensign Little.....	42
Sergt. Kenny.....	42
Pte. English.....	41
Pte. Street.....	46
Pte. McKeand.....	30

THE ASSOCIATION MATCH.

The competition in the Rifle Association's match was resumed on Saturday. The match was opened to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association, and comprised the following prizes:—First, a Silver Cup, presented by His Excellency the Governor-General; second prize, a Snider rifle and \$15; third prize, a Snider-Enfield and \$10; fourth, a Snider-Enfield and \$5, fifth, a Snider-Enfield; six prizes of \$10; ten prizes of \$5; four prizes of \$4. The day opened splendidly for shooting, and at 600 yards, the range at which firing was resumed, the scores made were decidedly good. The number of competitors was large. The grounds during the day were visited by a large number of people, among which were the Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel Durie, Majors Brown, Boxall, Stollery and others of the Volunteers with many citizens. The President, Mr. Gzowski, was regularly in attendance at all points during this, as on all the previous days, and although suffering from indisposition gave the closest attention to all the details of the proceedings.

FIRST PRIZE—GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PRIZE \$50.

Private Bell, Q. O. R.....	33
2 Private English, 13th Battalion.....	32
3 Jonathan Wilkinson.....	32
4 Sergt. Kett, 37th Haldimand.....	31
5 Private Hay, 5th Battalion G.T.R.....	31
6 Sergt. Brown.....	31
7 Sergt. Bailey.....	31
8 Corp. Campbell, 35th Battalion.....	31
9 Gunner Morrison.....	31
10 Capt. Stewart, 37th Battalion.....	31
11 Sergt. Brass, 13th Battalion.....	31
12 Corp. E. Bailey.....	30
13 Private Bainfather.....	30
14 Capt. McKelcan.....	30
15 Lieut. Hooper.....	29
16 Thomas McMillan.....	29
17 J. G. Bolmes.....	29
18 A. L. F. Stronger.....	29
19 Corp. McDonald.....	29
20 Lieut. Bailey.....	29

21 Sergt. Bucknor.....	29
22 Lieut. Col. Moffatt, B. M.....	29
23 Assistant-Surgeon Aikins, 37th Bat.....	29
24 Corp. D. Nicholson.....	28
25 Sergt-Major Tuok, 37th Battalion.....	28

Capt. Thompson of the 19th Lincoln Batt., winner of the 1st Prize scored six consecutive Bulls Eyes at 500 yards with a Snider (long) in this match. I believe it to be unexcelled either here or at home.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZES.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association.

First Prize, a Snider Enfield and 500 rounds Ammunition. Second Prize, a Snider Enfield and 400 rounds Ammunition. Third Prize, a Snider Enfield and 300 rounds Ammunition. Fourth Prize, a Snider Enfield and 200 rounds Ammunition. Fifth Prize, a Snider Enfield and 100 rounds Ammunition. Five Prizes of \$10. Ten Prizes of \$5. Description of Rifle—Snider Enfield. Ranges—300 and 500 yards. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—Any. Entrance Fee—25 cents.

1 Capt. Thomson, 19th.....	36
2 Lt. Col. Jackson, B. M.....	36
3 Dr. Oronhyatokha, 49th.....	35
4 Private Wastio, 7th.....	34
5 Sgt. Elliott, 7th.....	34
6 Private Shoppard, Q. O. R.....	34
7 Private J. Masson, 13th.....	33
8 Lt. Bailey, 47th.....	33
9 Private Hora, 14th.....	33
10 Lt. Stevenson, 26th.....	33
11 Capt. Dawson, 7th.....	32
12 Sgt. Kett, 37th.....	32
13 Capt. McLean, 42nd.....	32
14 Gunner Morrison, O. B. Y. A.....	32
15 Sgt. Potts, 37th.....	32
16 Corp'l English, 57th.....	32
17 Pte. Eastbrook, 13th.....	32
18 Sgt. Buckner, 22nd.....	32
19 Pte. Williams, 10th Royals.....	32
20 G. Murison, 13th.....	32

During the progress of the last match rain and darkness set in, but the competition was continued until 6 p. m., by which time the match was concluded and proceedings brought to a close until 10 a. m. on Monday.

LUNCH TO THE PRESIDENT.

The officers present desiring to express their appreciation of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and as a special recognition of the President's efforts, invited Mr. C. S. Gzowski to a lunch on the grounds on Saturday. The lunch took place in the officers' tent; Col. Skinner, 13th Battalion, Hamilton, occupied the Chair, having on his right the President. Brigade-Major R. B. Denison occupied the Vice-Chair, and among those present were nearly all the officers in the camp, about forty in all. After luncheon, the usual loyal toasts were given from the chair, after which the Chairman proposed the health of the president in fitting terms. Adverting to the assistance given by that gentleman, he remarked that it had been most disinterested and considerate. In everything he had spared neither his own time, nor had he considered any expense to which he was put personally, in order to make the first meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association a success. Every man in camp had the utmost confidence in him, and all felt perfect security that while he was at the head of the Association their interests would be served, no matter from what direction they came. It was creditable to the

Province that a private citizen was found so willing and anxious to devote his time and to such an object, and he gave assurances on behalf of those with whom he was more intimately connected, that they should ever remember the present gathering with pleasure.

Mr Growski returned thanks, expressing his appreciation of the honour conferred on him in placing him in the position of President of the Association. He then read a letter from the Secretary of the Dominion Association, which stated that the correspondence of the organization being imperfect at Halifax, the riflemen of Nova Scotia were unable to take advantage of the offer to hold the Dominion match for 1869 there. The letter recommended that it be held in some other Province. The President before closing a brief speech, took advantage of the opportunity to thank the officers, and especially the executive officer, for the attention shown and the assistance given.

In consequence of many of the officers having to fire while the lunch progressed, the executive officer cut short the fun by sounding the commence fire. The gathering did not last more than an hour, but was a pleasant reunion and quite a feature in the meeting.

THE DOMINION MATCH

In consequence of the letter from Capt. Stuart, Secretary of the Dominion Association, the President lost no time in calling the members of the Council together. A meeting took place on the ground on Saturday, when it was resolved that the Ontario Rifle Association extend a cordial greeting to the Dominion Rifle Association, offering all the assistance in their power towards making the approaching match a success. A quorum of members of the Dominion Association being also present, they held a meeting, when it was resolved that Secretary be at once requested to call a meeting of the Council for Friday in this city, in order to arrange for the approaching match announced for the 17th of August.

During the whole of Saturday night and Sunday the rain came down in torrents which made it so uncomfortable on the bleak "commons" that the police inform me not a half dozen remained under canvass. Arrangements should be made during the Dominion match to hold open air divine service in the camp during the meeting, as at Wimbledon.

As I am sure I have already monopolized all the space available in one issue, I leave the three concluding matches together with a brief *resume*, as well as the Annual Report for my next communication, which I will endeavour to condense a little more if possible.

REMITTANCES.

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 4th inst.  
 INDIANA.—Capt. W. M., \$2.00  
 SAULT STE. MARIE.—Col. Hon. J. P., \$2.00,  
 STELLA,—Capt. R. P., \$2.00.



## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

### CONTENTS OF No. 28, Vol. III

POETRY—Half Sea Over,  
THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES,  
DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE LIST,  
MILITIA REPORT,  
RIFLE MATCHES.—Ontario Rifle Association. At Kingston, O. Halton Rifle Association. Montreal Garrison Artillery.  
CORRESPONDENCE.—"Query." From Montreal. From Kingston. From Gannouque. The Grimby Troop. From Toronto.  
LEADERS.—Prorogation of Parliament. Earl Granville's despatch. "L. C." and "Volunteer."  
THE PEACE JUBILEE. Dominion Day,  
SERVICES.—Visit of Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant. Harbour defence. European armies. Rural Life in Bengal. Fortification scheme. The Moncrieff Gun. Naval leave taking. New Drill for the British Army. Col. Grenfell. Royal Commission on Military Organization. 100th Regt. Lambton Rifle Association. A Disbanded Volunteer on President Grant. Making the Chinese pay up. Arms and ammunition in Japan. Horbat Pasha. Notice to Volunteers. Cavalry Inspection. Lord Gough.  
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.  
REVIEWS, &c.  
REMITTANCES.



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1869.

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

### FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS RIFLE MATCHES, &c

SECRETARIES OF RIFLE CLUBS and associations are particularly requested to send us early as possible announcements of their forthcoming meetings and prize matches for publication in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. A

large number of our marksmen who desire to enter upon the summer campaign look to us for the necessary information and we hope gentlemen having the management of meetings will put us in possession of facts relating thereto as early as possible.

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

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

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

THE late General Orders containing the regulations for drill for the ensuing year will give general satisfaction to the embodied corps, and will meet with the approbation of Volunteers, as a larger margin of time is allowed for the performance of the annual drills than last year. The money grants to commanding officers are pretty fair, and will we hope cover the expenses for which they are designed. We are also glad to see the liberal allowance of ammunition for practice continued.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Prize Meeting of this Association will take place at the Rideau Range on the 3rd of August next and following days. The managing committee have been actively engaged during the past week in collecting subscriptions, and have, as usual, met with a most generous support from the citizens of the metropolis.

They hope to close the subscriptions and issue the Prize List of the coming match during the present week.

The first annual Prize Meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association which commenced on Tuesday at Toronto has been completely successful, and was the cause of much keen competition between the marksmen of the Province. We have heard some complaints about the slowness of the matches and consequent waste of time to those who had to travel from a distance, but altogether we believe the meeting was one of the best that has yet been held in Canada. Rifle Meetings, like everything else that brings a large number of people together, are not easily managed, nor is the peculiar experience required in conducting them acquired without considerable trouble; therefore, all things considered, we think the gentlemen entrusted with the management of this meeting deserve the thanks of the competitors for their endeavours to push the business of the meeting smoothly along. Those who have participated in the late matches at Toronto will have a great advantage in the forthcoming Dominion Association Meeting, which is to be held on the same ground next August,

and the experience lately gained both by competitors and committees will be of great service on that occasion.

Rifle Clubs and Associations are largely on the increase especially in Ontario, and the rifle is fast becoming as familiar to the hands of our young men as it was to their fathers, but in a different sense, in the earlier days of Upper Canada. The public, with commendable liberality, have backed the efforts of the Volunteers in this important movement, and the result is of the most gratifying character.

Those large gatherings of riflemen are of very recent date in Canada, but their constantly increasing popularity and success is an excellent indication of the spirit and liberality of our people. The promoters of the Ontario Association especially have distinguished themselves, and we hope that each of their successive meetings will increase in value and importance.

At Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, a short time ago, a meeting of Volunteers was held, at which resolutions were adopted for the purpose of presenting a testimonial and address to Colonel Macdougall, late Adjutant General of Canadian Militia. It is proposed by those who have inaugurated the movement to limit the subscriptions to ten cents for the men and 25 cents for the officers, that each member of the Force may have a share in a testimonial to an officer so justly and highly esteemed by the Volunteers of Canada. We are also informed that a general committee will be appointed to meet at some central point, Ottawa or Montreal is suggested, for the better carrying out of the desired object.

Few regular officers stationed in Canada have won as high a place in the esteem of the local forces as Colonel Macdougall, and it would be only a just and graceful tribute to him and an acknowledgment of his services to the Volunteer cause in Canada to present him on his retirement with some mark of our appreciation. Officers and others connected with the Militia whose business brought them in contact with Colonel Macdougall are unanimous in praise of his unvarying urbanity and willingness to oblige in all matters consistent with his duty, and all join in regret that he should have felt himself called upon to resign his place at the head of a Force with the members of which he was so popular. The circumstances which led to that resignation are fully known and have been discussed both in and out of Parliament, and we believe the present movement proper and timely that the gallant Colonel may receive the assurance of the Volunteers that they regret his departure from Canada and the reasons which led to it.

Very unfortunate it is for the welfare of the Volunteers that the Militia business of the country cannot be kept distinct from politics, but, as in the present instance,

seriously interfere with the real good of the service. Imagine into what a sad state of disorganization the British army would fall if matters of discipline, properly under control of the Commander in Chief, should be interfered with or set aside by political trickery. While such things are possible in Canada we cannot hope for a really efficient and well governed Force. The gentlemen composing the Militia Staff of the Dominion are as a body able and well qualified for their duties, and we are fortunate in having at headquarters, in the person of Colonel Powell, one who well fills the hiatus caused by the retirement of the old and the advent of the new Adjutant General. But the efficiency of that Staff will avail but little, if, in the unavoidable and conscientious discharge of their duties, they become obnoxious to some local demagogue who, from the accident of position, has the power to annoy them even so far as to compel resignation as the only means of avoiding a controversy and persecution incompatible with the dignity of their position.

It has been advanced in Parliament that the present staff is too large and expensive for the duties required of them, and it would be a proper mode of retrenchment to cut it down. This we have always denied for, from the very nature of the service, it is necessary that we should maintain such a staff as, in the event of invasion, will be able to mould the forces called out into proper shape, and which from long experience with the duties of office will be enabled at once to put on the harness for active service and direct the less experienced. Retrenchment here would be in the wrong direction. In another avenue of the same service it might be tried without seriously endangering the public welfare, we will not however, allude to this subject any further at present, being convinced that the Minister of Militia will, in good time, perform the operation of "weeding out." We have been led into these remarks from circumstances naturally recalled by the inauguration of this testimonial movement, which we hope to see carried out successfully. Whether or no Colonel Macdougall can rest assured of the best wishes for his future welfare being entertained by a host of friends among the Volunteers and Militia of Canada.

THE Proclamation by His Excellency Sir John Young appointing the 1st of July, or Dominion Day, a public holiday, has been received with satisfaction in all parts of the country, with the exception, perhaps, of the few malcontents in Nova Scotia who have lately germinated from Repealers into full blown Annexationists. It will be observed that the proclamation not only appointed last Thursday a public holiday but has instituted each subsequent 1st of July the same, thus the object contemplated by Mr. McConkey's bill has been achieved without the trouble of legislation. It is to be regretted that any section of the Canadian

people should feel themselves aggrieved by the Act of Confederation, but it is a still greater cause of regret that they should allow themselves to be carried away so far by passion as to forget both loyalty and patriotism and jeopardize the present peace and future prosperity of their Province. Of course man have a perfect right to talk, and it is generally a safe and innoxious mode of having satisfaction, but, like all liberties, it can be carried too far, and then it degenerates into license and calls for a wholesome check. We are not among those who advocate repressive measures, but there is one thing deeply repulsive to our feelings and which we cannot abide with patience, we mean Disloyalty. If those demagogues who are striving to excite the Nova Scotian people had any real grievances to complain of we could find it possible to forgive utterances of such sentiments as a cooler judgment would condemn, but, as such is not the case, we think it is high time all this rant about Repeal and Annexation was put to a stop. While agitating the former idea they at least claimed the attention of a portion of their fellow subjects, for "fair play" is an instinct in the hearts of our people, but when, in an evil moment for the success of their hopes, they adopted the latter alternative they at once placed themselves beyond the pale of sympathy and performed for themselves a political *auto da fe*. Let us hope the result may be beneficial, indeed, we can hardly see how it can be otherwise, for no man or body of men can talk annexation in Canada with impunity. Public opinion soon puts an extinguisher upon him or them, and they disappear from the political field into which they can never again enter with the faintest hope of success. There are many remarkable instances of this in Canadian history which is pretty certain to repeat itself in the matter to which we have reference.

We are pleased at the appointment of a Canadian national holiday, because we believe it one of the necessities of our national growth, and a step towards the grand object of welding the people of British North America into one family and range them under one banner. Several anniversaries are celebrated in this country with which we have not the remotest sympathy, and which we honestly believe would be "more honored in the breach than the observance." They are foreign to our soil and in some instances offensive to large classes of the population; all these we wish to see replaced by one in which all classes and creeds can join heartily in celebrating, the consolidation of British liberty in America, and the idea so established perpetuated until all other distinctions are lost. Time, we doubt not, will bring about this result, but it is our duty,—the duty of every one who loves Canada—to do everything possible to achieve so desirable a consumation.

Perhaps the strongest source of British power consists in her loyal and contented

Colonies, and it would be a wise policy to continue them in intimate alliance with the motherland, and we are sorry that the idea of separation should be expressed in the British Parliament and by the leader of the Government. But if such is our destiny we would do well to cultivate a national spirit and thus prepare our people for the event. The London *Times* of the 2nd June last thus refers to this subject:—

"Whatever guarantee is implied in the arrangement between Canada and the Company is a guarantee looking, as Mr. Gladstone expressed it, towards the independence of the Colony. The policy of Her Majesty's Government is strictly in accordance with the matured judgment of every one of Her Majesty's subjects in desiring to stimulate rather than to retard the independence of our great dependencies. They have now all the freedom of independence, and recent events have shown them that they have more than the responsibilities of self government, for they may be called upon to bear the consequences of acts over which they have no control. Under these circumstances we may fairly trust to the Colonies themselves to learn the lessons which have been accepted by the Mother Country. It is for the good of the world that adolescence should lead to independence, and we can conceive no nobler ambition for those who have the direction of the policy in the great settlements of English speaking people than to lay the foundations of a separate existence and a separate history in the communities they govern."

There is no mistaking the meaning of the foregoing yet we do not believe that either Mr. Gladstone or the *Times* express the real sentiments of the British people; but, should we unfortunately be mistaken, then it would be our duty to gird up our loins for the effort and boldly march forward upon the path before us. If Great Britain desires to cast us off, of course we cannot crave to be allowed to remain, but we do not believe the time has yet arrived. Indeed we anticipate, after the present radical administration has come to an end, that there will be a revulsion of feeling in England; then we may hope for a change of policy towards the Colonies and a wider consolidation of the British Empire.

In contradistinction to the quotation we have made from the *Times*, we find the following in another paper which gives a truer idea of the relations which exist between Britain and her Colonies:

"At a late meeting of the Society of Arts in London, Mr. J. Robinson, a member of the Legislative Council of Natal, read a paper showing the progress made by the Indian, Australian, North American and West Indian Colonies, between the years of 1851 and 1865. He declared it as his belief that England in her colonies possesses the truest and most lasting source of national greatness, and that the nation was bound, by the most solemn obligations to retain and cherish them. It is, on all accounts, her self interest to do so. In 1851 India and the Colonies were consumers of the United Kingdom to the extent of £20,000,000 worth of British goods, or something more than one fourth of her whole export trade. In 1866 these possessions had increased their consumption of British manufactures threefold; and out of the exports from the

United Kingdom that year, amounting in round numbers to £198,000,000, £61,000,000, or one-third went to her dependencies. In 1858 the Colonies did as much business with Great Britain as the United States, France, Germany, Turkey and Holland together. But of even greater consequence are the raw material supplied by the Colonies to her vast manufacturing industries, keeping them in healthful activity. These materials are the life blood of British commerce and pouring in year by year in a gradual dilating stream. In 1861 the total imports of Great Britain amounted to £142,000,000, of which £20,000,000 came from her colonies. In 1860, £74,000,000 were colonial shipments."

This is the eloquence of figures and requires no further comment.

The Ottawa Field Battery, under command of Captain Forsyth, mustered in full strength last Tuesday and were inspected by Lt.-Col. Atcherly, D. A. G. for the District. After the inspection, Col. Atcherly bestowed the highest praise upon the Battery for their splendid appearance and proficiency in drill. Capt. Forsyth and the officers deserve commendation for the highly satisfactory state of the Battery which is not surpassed by any in the Dominion.

INSPECTIONS by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division:—  
Pembroke, Wednesday, 7th July.

Nos. 3 and 5 Batteries Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, Friday, 9th July.

Miller's Corners (No. 4 Co., 56th Batt.), Saturday, 10th July, at 10 a. m.

Lt.-Col. P. Robinson Ross, accompanied by his son, arrived in town last Friday and is at present a guest of Sir G. E. Cartier.

#### REVIEWS, &c.

SMYTH'S OTTAWA DIRECTORY. 1869-70.  
—This is by far the best and most complete directory that has yet been published for this city, and shows a vast amount of care and labor on the part of the editor, who, from long experience in the business is enabled to give all information in the best possible manner. In addition to the usual contents there is an excellent map of the city, with an historical account of its rise and progress, with sketches of its business and manufactures. The lists are very complete, and the directions as good as can be obtained where the houses are unnumbered. It also contains a directory for the counties of Carleton and Russell, there are also full accounts of the churches, public institutions, and societies with the names and addresses of the clergy and officials. The government directory is also a valuable feature in the book and gives the fullest information. The book is handsomely gotten up, bound and printed, and is a work which no business man in the city should be without.

#### HAND BOOK OF RIFLE SHOOTING.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that we have perused Lieut. Russell's instructive and entertaining work on that most

important branch of a soldier's training, viz. the use of the rifle. As we all along anticipated, Mr. Russell in his enthusiasm and desire to produce, what he has ably succeeded in doing, viz: a reliable and useful work, has evidently devoted a great deal of time, trouble and expense in giving us a book of 200 pages, full of illustrations.

As Mr. Russell is a marksman of no mean repute and has consulted the best authorities and has personally executed both the subject matter and illustrations, they may be relied on as correct. The book as regards workmanship is first class in every respect and the engravings very fine. The price certainly fixed at the lowest possible figure. We advise all who take the slightest interest in rifle shooting as well as others to immediately send for a copy. There are two editions published. The one for 75 cents is beautifully bound in stiff green and gold cover, but to accommodate the many a cheap limp cloth cover can be had for 55 cents. Post free each Messrs Hunter Rose & Co., Printers. See advertisement.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### FROM MONTREAL.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Independence and then annexation, this is the prognostication of not a few, and the tone of a portion of the press tends to inculcate this idea into our heads whether we will it or no. We have among us what constitutes a proportion large enough to make themselves heard in the matter—Americans, disloyal Irishmen, and loafers,—these, as a class, are for annexation for reasons perfectly clear to every one; we have also some others, loyal and patriotic in one sense, but who infer that annexation would put money in their pockets, and who quote a whole array of figures to demonstrate the fact, making patriotism a mere question of dollars and cents. Independence is, however, a mere question of time, not that we exactly want it, but Britain will not exact it. But why annexation should follow as a matter of course I can't see clearly. It is a poor argument to say that because we are weak and our neighbor so strong that to prevent us being gobbled up we should surrender at discretion and save the ignominy. To any truly loyal man and true patriot his efforts should be to preserve his nationality, even at some discomfort to his purse. No sane man supposes that except we were to receive extraordinary concessions from the American government, annexation would lighten our present burdens. Let those who are dissatisfied under the freest and most liberal government under the sun—if they wish to have a taste of American rule, jog across the border and stay there. A good deal of traddle and silly stuff has been written and extensively circulated about the blessings of a union, and Uncle Sam—misguided youth—puffed up with self-conceit and vanity declares we must come, it is entirely a one-sided question,

and when we are ready his arms will encircle us and welcome. Where would all the American silver go to then?

The Montreal Engineers were inspected on Friday last and turned out well; their movements were creditable, and Col. Smith complimented them. Their dress was particularly neat, and all the men looked well and satisfied.

It is very pleasant to note instances of officers performing their duty regardless of criticism, and the conduct of an officer in one of our city battalions last week was very commendable, and I trust others will take example and perform their duty as fearlessly. Two privates had the effrontery to appear on parade intoxicated, and were at once taken under an escort to the Central Police Station, where, after sleeping over the effects of the drink, they were discharged. They got off too easily.

The Victoria Rifles, under command of Major Bethune, were also inspected last week. The day was wet and the ground in a very muddy state, but they went through the various evolutions with remarkable precision. Several of the officers were called out to shew their capabilities in Company Drill. Col. Smith expressed himself much pleased, recommending that the regiment go into camp as soon as practicable, as all necessary equipment could be obtained at any time. Lt.-Col. Hutton was absent, and it is generally understood among his men that he intends, much against their wish, to resign his command at an early date.

On Tuesday Col. Smith inspected the Montreal Garrison Artillery on the Champ de Mars. The artillery was under the command of their very popular and energetic commanding officer Major Ferrier. They mustered considerably over 300, and were headed by their fine band. The Colonel, also Captains Cole and Fraser, put the brigade through battalion drill, and Lieut. Wicksteed exercised them in Company Drill. Major Hobbs also put them through the manual and platoon exercises. They were then marched up to their school of gunnery where detachments were detailed off for gun duty. At its conclusion Col. Smith said:

*Colonel Ferrier, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Montreal Brigade Volunteer Artillery:*

I always feel pleasure in inspecting you, but never was I more thoroughly satisfied with your appearance than on the present occasion. Under all the circumstances, and taking into account the difficulties against which I know you had to contend as regards clothing, etc., it is in the highest degree creditable to you that you should have turned out at all. On behalf of the Government, I can promise you that in the future you will be provided with all you require, and I have no doubt that our very patriotic civic authorities will be ready to hand over the new drill shed on Craig street, to the use of the volunteers again.

As is always the case with this excellent corps all the movements were well executed. The marching past was good and all the officers were well up in their duty. After

inspection Col. Ferrier spoke a few words to "My men," thanking them for their good attendance at drill, etc.

Lieut. Baynes has been indefatigable in his endeavors as Drill Instructor to bring the men to as great a state of efficiency as possible, and he has succeeded well. The following officers were present:—Lt.-Col. Ferrier; Majors Mackay and Dowker; Surgeons, Drs. Reddy and Bell; Paymaster Captain Latham; Adjutant, Lieut. Baynes; Captains Cole, Brush, Fraser and Latham; Lieutenants Tylee, Ramsey, Baynes, Doucet, Hatt, Taylor, Wicksteed, Urquhart and Gordon.

The Prince of Wales Rifles, under command of Major Bond, were also inspected on Tuesday. They turned out 200 strong, and the evolutions and marching past were very fair. Their band played during the march past. Col. Smith expressed himself pleased with what he had seen, etc.

The Hochelagas were then inspected and they presented a sorry appearance as to numbers compared to what they once could muster, scarcely 100 being present. The Regiment were exercised both by Colonel Isaacson and Major Martin, and performed very creditably. I have seen their officers act much better; they seem a little rusty. Why is this, Col. Isaacson?

FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Matches of this Association commenced at Hemmingford on Tuesday. The same interest in them has not been displayed as in years past, the attendance being comparatively small. Of the Borderers, only three Companies are represented, Nos. 1, 4 and 6. Compared with the number of Volunteers present, however, the proportion of competitors has been unusually large.

1st MATCH, 63 ENTRIES.

	Pts.
1st Prize, \$10—Ens. G. Wright, 50th Batt.	19
2nd " 9—Pte. A. Anthony, 51st "	18
3rd " 8—" S. Orr.....51st "	18
4th " 6—" M. Brown.....51st "	18
5th " 5—" H. Adams... 51st "	17
6th " 4—" R. Brodie... 50th "	16
7th " 3—" S. Orr..... 51st "	15
8th " 2—" Sgt. H. Smith 50th "	15
9th " 2—" Capt. Lucas 51st "	15
10th " 1—" Pte W. Allan 51st "	15
Captain Scriver .....	51st " 15
Private W. Wright.....	50th " 14
" Alex. Stewart.....	50th " 24
" A. W. Oney.....	51st " 14
" J. Haro.....	51st " 14
" Wm. Rowe.....	51st " 14
" Arthur Roberts.....	51st " 14
Sergeant Proper.....	51st " 14
Corporal Bagnall.....	51st " 13
Captain Johnson.....	51st " 13
Private A. Thompson.....	51st " 13
" L. Bush.....	51st " 13
" J. Torer.....	51st " 13
" Wm. Cottingham.....	50th " 12
" John Metcalf.....	51st " 12
" James Brown.....	51st " 12
Lieut. McKelvey.....	51st " 12
J. Spence.....	51st " 12
Capt. Cantwell.....	51st " 12
Private John Stewart.....	51st " 12
Ensign Hayes.....	51st " 12
Sergt. Currie.....	51st " 12

2ND MATCH, 61 ENTRIES.

	Pts.
1st prize \$15—Corp. Wynne, Montreal Garrison Artillery.....	27
2nd " 12—Sgt. Proper 51st Batt. . . . .	26
3rd " 10—Capt. Scriver, 51st do . . . . .	26
4th " 8—Ens. G. Wright, 50th do . . . . .	25
5th " 6—Pte. A. W. Oney, 51st do . . . . .	25
6th " 5—" Jno Stewart, 51st do . . . . .	24
7th " 4—" Jas. McCartney, 50th do . . . . .	24
8th " 3—Capt. Fletcher, 21st do . . . . .	23
9th " 3—Pto. L. Bush, 51st do . . . . .	23
10th " 2—Gnr. Pepall, Artillery . . . . .	23
11th " 2—Wm. Wright, 50th Batt . . . . .	22
12th " 2—Joseph Sloan, 50th do . . . . .	21
13th " 1—Capt. Johnson, 51st do . . . . .	21
14th " 1—Col. Rogers, 51st do . . . . .	21
15th " 1—Pte. A. A. Antony, 51st do 20	

3RD COMPANY MATCH, VOLLEY FIRING.

10 men from each Company, five volleys each at 400 yards. 6 Prizes in all \$89.00.

	Pts.
1st Prize \$30.00, the gift of the Hon. John Rose, M. P., No. 4 Co. 59th Battalion, Durham.....	118
2nd Prize \$26.00, the gift of J. Serino, Esq., M. P. P., No. 6 Co., 51st. Battalion, Hemmingford.....	98
3rd Prize \$15.00, No. 3 Co., 51st Batt., Franklin.....	96
4th Prize, \$10.00, No. 5 Co., 51st. Batt., Roxham.....	88
5t Prize, \$8.00, No. 4 Co., 51st Battalion, Hemmingford.....	80
6th Prize, \$6.00, No. 1 Co., 51st. Batt., Havelock.....	64

4TH THE ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ten Prizes, in all \$84.00. Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yds., 3 shots at each, Snider Rifles.

	Pts.
1st Prize, \$30.00, the gift of the Hon. L. H. Holton, M. P., Pvt. Wright, 50th Battalion.....	25
2nd Prize, \$20.00, the gift of Wm. Robinson, Esq., Pvt. Clayland, 51st Batt.	24
3rd Prize \$10.00, Pvt., Roberts, 51 Batt.	23
4th Prize, \$8.00, Capt. Cantwell, 51st Battalion.....	23
5th Prize, \$6.00, Pvt. Miller, 51st Batt.	23
6th Prize, \$4.00, Pvt. Bave, 51st Batt....	22
7th Prize, \$2.00, Pvt. Bush, 51st Batt....	22
8th Prize, \$2.00, Capt Sanders, 51st Battalion.....	21
9th Prize, \$1.00, J. Metcalf, 51st Batt....	21
10th Prize, \$1.00, R. Straker, 51st Batt. 21	

5TH ALL COMERS SWEET STAKES.

50 cents each to which \$10.00 will be added by the Council, in all \$35.00, 5 prizes. Ranges 300, 500 and 600 yds., 3 shots at each, Snider Rifles.

	Pts.
1st Prize Sergt. McNaughton, 51st Batt....	23
2nd Prize, Pvt. Spence, 51st Batt.....	23
3rd Prize, Pvt. Oney, 51st Batt.....	22
4th Prize, Pvt. H. Adams, 51st Batt.....	21
5th Prize, Pvt. Orr, 51st Batt.....	20

6TH BOYS MATCH.

For boys under sixteen years of age, 7 Prizes, in all \$17.00. Range 200 yds., 5 shots any position, Sniders, 23 entries.

	Pts.
1st Prize, \$5.00, J. Cheney, Hemmingford.....	14
2nd Prize, \$4.00, E. Oney, Franklin... 13	
3rd do \$3.00, A. Johnson, Hemmingford.....	13
4th Prize, \$2.00, J. Spence, Hemmingford.....	12
5th Prize, \$1.00, J. Haro, Hemmingford 11	

6th do	\$1.00, A. Wright, Durham..	11
7th do	\$1.00, J. McWilliams do ..	11

7TH PISTOL MATCH.

5 Prizes, in all \$12.50. Ranges 30 and 40 yards, 5 shots at each.

	Pts.
1st Prize, Wm. Wright.....	34
2nd do Geo. Adams.....	27
3rd do J. Metcalf.....	26
4th do Capt. Sanders.....	23
5th do Geo. Wright.....	23

The annual dinner of the Association came off on the evening of the second day of the meeting, at the Exchange Hotel. About 40 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous table furnished by the worthy host, F. McFee, Esq. Lt.-Col. Fletcher, President, occupied the chair, and Lt.-Col. Reid the Vice-President's chair. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were given followed by a number of Volunteer toasts and songs; the company spent a very pleasant evening.

At the close of the matches on Thursday, the presentation of the prizes took place in the Town Hall. The room was well filled with the ladies of Hemmingford and vicinity who had all through the match notwithstanding the bad state of the weather, shown their sympathy for the Volunteers by favouring them with their presence at the ranges. Each of the 58 prizes were presented separately by different ladies, and as the fortunate winners received their prizes they seemed to value the pleasant words of congratulation, and smiles of the fair ones more than the pieces of silver.

The President then thanked the ladies for the honor conferred by them upon the Volunteers by their presence and services at the presentation of prizes, and congratulated the officers and members of the Association upon the success of the meeting and the good order and harmony that prevailed on the ground during the competition.

Before closing I would like to point out a feature peculiar to the Frontier Association and which would not be a bad thing for some of our larger Associations to adopt, viz: the payment of all prizes at the close of the contest, so that every winner goes home with his prize in his pocket or in his wagon. The arrangements under the management of the President, Lt.-Col. Fletcher, and the Secretary, Lt.-Col. McEachren, gave perfect satisfaction, not a grumble was heard during the three days proceedings.

OTTAWA BRIGADE GARRISON ARTILLERY.—

This gallant brigade is just now evincing most gratifying signs of vitality. Its officers and non-commissioned officers are undergoing weekly drill under the Adjutant, preparatory to examination under new orders, for confirmation of rank, and the Captains are impressing upon them the necessity of punctual attendance. Then they have sent several good shots to represent the brigade in the Ontario match at Toronto. Those who have gone to Toronto, we believe, are Capt. Egleson, Sergt. Harris, Sergt. Hamilton, Corporal Macdonald and Gunners Morrison and Barry. Then again the brigade have just received two new 24 pounders, which arrived lately. They are a deserving corps, and we offer them our congratulations.

## CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 24th June, 1869.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## No. 1.

In order to adapt the system of paid drill instruction of the several corps of Volunteers to the requirements of the force consequent upon the regulations relating to drill for the current financial year, the following scale of allowances are authorized to take effect from and after the first day of July, 1869:

For instruction in drill of each Troop of Cavalry... \$40 per annum.

For the instructor of each Field Battery of Artillery, who will also act as Caretaker of the Battery Stores. \$200 per annum.

For each Battery of Garrison Artillery or Company of Engineers or Infantry... \$40 per annum.

The above allowances to be paid to the Captain of the Troop or Company, as the case may be, except those for corps in City or Town Battalions,

The allowance for such Batteries or Companies as are in Brigades of Garrison Artillery or Battalions of Infantry in cities and towns will be paid to the officer commanding the Brigade or Battalion to enable him to provide instruction for the corps.

## RURAL CORPS.

For drill instruction of Rural Brigades of Garrison Artillery or Battalions of Infantry, including Provisional Brigades or Battalions of not less than four Batteries or Companies, there will be allowed each Commanding Officer thereof (in addition to the forty dollars per annum to be paid to the Captains as above, for drill instruction of the several Batteries or Companies), for each Battery or Company, included in the strength of the Brigade or Battalion... \$25 per annum.

Commanding Officers of corps to have the appointment and control of instructors and to be responsible for the drills,

Allowances for drill instruction as above will be paid at the end of each half year,

viz: on the 31st December and 30th June, to the commanding officer of each corps upon their respective certificates as to performance of service for which payment is required, approved by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, stating that the corps has had the services of a competent instructor during the period for which the claim is made, and that such corps is efficient as regards drill.

No allowance is authorized by law for payment for instruction of Drill Associations nor for drill instruction in Colleges or Grammar Schools.

General Orders No. 1 of 25th January, No. 1 of 1st February, No. 1 of 15th March, and No. 1 of the 26th July, 1867, are hereby cancelled.

## CARE OF ARMS.

## No. 2.

Forty dollars per company per annum, and sixty dollars per Troop of Cavalry per annum, will be allowed to the Captain or Commanding Officer, as the case may be, for the care of the arms of such corps as are not kept in public armouries under charge of caretakers paid by the Department of Militia and Defence.

## POSTAGE AND STATIONARY.

## No. 3.

The Commanding officer of each Battalion will be allowed five dollars per company for each efficient company in his Battalion to cover the expenses of stationary, postage, &c., during the year, and payment thereof will be made at the end of the financial year on the usual certificate of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

## BANDS.

## No. 4.

Such Battalions of Volunteers as perform the annual drills, are reported efficient, and have maintained efficient bands during the year, will be entitled to participate in the appropriation for efficient bands, the distribution of which will be made prior to the 30th June, 1870.

## DRILL.

## No. 5.

The following regulations apply to such Corps as may be permitted to perform the days of annual drill at their local headquarters, at times most convenient to themselves.

1. Proficiency in the following course of drill to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer will be necessary in order to qualify the corps for inspection.

*For Artillery.*

2. Squad and Company Drill, including the manual and platoon Exercise and Gun drill in cases where Artillery corps are supplied with guns.

*For Cavalry.*

3. Cavalry Sword Exercise and Mounted and dismounted Troop and Squadron Drill as laid down in the Cavalry regulations.

*For Infantry and Rifles.*

4. Squad and Company drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercise, skirmishing as a Company and simple manoeuvres in Battalion drill, as laid down in the "Field Exercises of Infantry."

5. Each day's drill to consist of 2 drills of 1½ hours each, or if found more convenient to the men, a drill of 1½ hour will be allowed to count for half a day's drill, at which drills not less than one-half the actual strength and at least one commissioned officer of the Company shall have attended.

6. The Brigade Majors shall make semi-annual, and the Deputy Adjutant General annual inspections of the Corps in their respective Divisions and Districts.

7. Corps authorized to perform the days of annual drill in Camp, will be governed by the special instructions issued relating thereto.

## TARGET PRACTICE.

## No. 6.

1. The allowance of ammunition for practice by corps armed with the Snider Enfield Rifle, during the year ending June 30, 1870, will be 30 rounds of ball and 15 rounds of blank, for each man actually effective, and the same may be drawn upon requisition of Commanding officers through the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

2. Under no circumstances, shall practice with Ball Cartridges be engaged in by Volunteers without the men being in uniform and under the command of an officer or non-commissioned officers who shall be held responsible for the proper conduct of the party.

3. After firing, at target practice, Commanding Officers will require every man to clean his own rifle before returning it to the Company's arm racks.

4. Volunteers are forbidden to tamper with or injure the arms issued for their use. Should alterations or repairs be required, they must be effected by a competent armourer or mechanic.

5. Officers commanding corps are required to keep careful and accurate returns of all Target Practice in accordance with the forms which will be provided from the office of the Adjutant General of Militia and may be obtained upon application to the Brigade Major in each Division.

6. Officers commanding corps will be careful that each Volunteer under their command shall within each year fire at target practice the number of rounds authorized for such purpose, and he will see that no individual volunteer expends more of the practice ammunition than his fair share.

7. Ammunition authorized for annual target practice is not to be used at rifle matches.

## PURCHASE OF EXTRA AMMUNITION.

## No. 7.

Officers in command of Corps who may require extra Ball Ammunition, are informed that the price of Snider Enfield Ball Ammunition is \$24.00 per one thousand rounds

and no quantity less than five hundred rounds will be sold.

Such extra Ammunition may be obtained in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on application to the Deputy Adjutant-General at Halifax and Fredericton respectively,— in Ontario and Quebec, on application direct to headquarters; and payment therefor is to be made by depositing the money in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Receiver General, and transmitting the certificate of deposit for the same with the requisition asking for the issue of the ammunition.

By command of His Excellency  
the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,  
D.A.G. Militia.  
Canada.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 25th June. 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company Niagara.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Wm. J. Handley, M. S., vice  
Clench, whose resignation is hereby  
accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Albert Davey, vice Handley, pro  
moted.

No. 4 Company, Virgil.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Gage J. Miller, Gentleman, vice Shaw,  
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles"

Woodstock.

Captain Wm. G. Wonham of No. 5 Com-  
pany, Ingersoll, is promoted to the  
Brevet rank of Major.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Lobo.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant John Stevenson, M. S., vice  
McKellar, whose resignation is hereby  
accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Private Joshua Irvine, vice Stevenson  
promoted.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Private Thomas Powell, vice Stevenson,  
promoted.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company Hespeler.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Isaac Huber.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 6 Company, Fergus.

To be Captain, provisionally.

George Turner Orton, Esquire, vice Ling-  
wood.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:  
John Beattie, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

James S. Garvin, Gentleman, vice Wilson.  
No. 9 Company, Hotten.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Ensign Thomas Wm. Gray, vice Robertson,  
resigned.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Wm. Charles Cowan, Gentleman, vice  
Gray, promoted.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."

To be Major provisionally:

Lieut. Colonel T. R. Ferguson, from No. 3  
Company, Cookstown, vice McKenzie,  
promoted.

To be Quarter-Master:

Charles Pott, Gentleman. M. S., vice  
Keating, whose resignation is hereby  
accepted.

No. 1 Company, Barrie.

To be Lieutenant:

Edwin Brokovski, Gentleman, M. S., vice  
Marshal, resigned.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Sergeant David Morrow, vice Woodward,  
resigned.

No. 5 Company, Barrie.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Henry Wisden, vice Burnett,  
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 10 Company, Rosemont.

The resignation of Ensign James Shaw, is  
hereby accepted.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Perth.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Charles A. Matheson, M. S.,  
vice A. J. Matheson, whose resignation,  
is hereby accepted.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of  
Infantry.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:

Major Darby Bergin.

To be Adjutant:

Captain Donald A. Macdonald, from No. 2  
Company.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

2nd Engineer Company, Montreal.

Captain Wm. Kennedy, is promoted to the  
Brevet rank of Major.

60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon:

Josiah S. Brigham, Esquire, M. D.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

John B. Gibson, Esquire, M. D.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.

2nd Battalion Rifles, Montreal.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant Chs. P. Wood, provisionally,  
vice McNairn, left the limits.

Lieutenant Wm. Crowther, vice Murphy  
left the limits.

To be Lieutenants, provisionally:

Joseph B. Odell, Gentleman. vice Wood,  
promoted.

John Teal, Gentleman, vice Phipps, trans-  
ferred to 3rd Battalion.

James Marshall, Gentleman, vice Crowther,  
promoted.

To be Ensigns, provisionally:

Malcolm McFarlane, Gentleman. vice  
Hughes, left the limits.

Jabez C. Furnival, Gentleman, vice Bryant,  
left the limits.

By command of his Excellency the  
Governor-General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel,  
D. A. G. Militia,  
Canada.

The naval authorities were guilty of a  
strange oversight. When the Naval Reserve  
were leaving Torbay, 300 men were dismiss-  
ed to their homes and landed at 10 o'clock  
at night, two hours after the last train leaves  
Torquay. The men took possession of the  
Torquay railway station and insisted upon  
having a train, having been told that one  
was provided for them. The railway people  
were obliged to comply and make good the  
oversight.

We learn by telegraph that the immense  
floating dock, constructed for the use of the  
largest of Her Majesty's war vessels, is  
about to start for Bermuda. This is the  
largest floating dock ever built, and has  
cost an immense sum. The Imperial Govern-  
ment is also expending a large amount of  
money on the fortifications of Halifax, which  
when completed, will be well nigh impreg-  
nable. This does not look much like giv-  
ing up all connexion with the western hem-  
isphere.

The Fenian anger is now directed against  
Mayor O'Sullivan. The Fenians counted  
upon the firmness of their champion, who  
expressed, in the first instance, his determi-  
nation not to give way, and came to London  
with the fixed resolve that he would allow  
the House of Commons to do its worst. His  
sudden resignation has excited a perfect  
howl on the part of his admirers in Cork,  
who would gladly have seen him go to the  
stake, if, by so doing he would have widened  
the chasm between the two countries. Mr.  
Maguire's popularity had also been weaken-  
ed by the same circumstances; and no won-  
der. The Fenians dread the growing influ-  
ence of a Liberal Government pledged to do  
justice to Ireland.

Lord Carington yesterday drove the fast  
four-horse coach which some members of the  
Four-in-hand Club have placed upon the  
road from London to Windsor. There was  
an aristocratic list of passengers. The coach  
started from the White Horse Cellar, Picca-  
dilly, the old place of departure for the  
Windsor coaches, just after 12 o'clock, and  
the route taken was through Knightsbridge,  
Kensington, Turnham-green, Brentford, over  
Hounslow-heath, Oolnbrook, Slough, and  
Eton, into Windsor. The pace was between  
eleven and twelve miles an hour. The  
novelty of the affair caused as much interest  
at Windsor as the opening of a new railway.  
Many of the officers of the Household Bri-  
gade assembled at the White Hart and  
Castle Hotels to welcome Lord Carington  
and his patrons; and when the coach started  
from the Castle Hotel on the return jour-  
ney at four o'clock, the Highstreet presented  
quite a gay appearance.

On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the Royal Humane Society has just conferred its bronze clasp (the society having recently determined in future to add a silver or bronze clasp, where a person has before received a silver or bronze medal for saving life, for an additional act of that nature) on John Bull, a krooman, serving on board H. M. S. "Lynx," who in a period of about six months, has been instrumental in saving the lives of two persons who were in danger of drowning. The first occasion was on the 18th of July of last year in the Gulf of Aden, when George Young, ordinary seaman of H. M. S. "Daphne," accidentally fell overboard, the ship at the time going about five knots under steam. Bull, seeing the accident, immediately plunged in to the assistance of Young, and succeeded in keeping him afloat until they were both picked up by a boat from the ship. For this he was awarded the first bronze medal of the society. He has now been awarded the first bronze clasp of the society for saving Thomas Gardner, ordinary seaman, who fell overboard from the fore-castle of H. M. S. "Lynx," at sea, on the 21st of February last. The bravery of the deed was enhanced by the fact that sharks were seen surrounding the vessel both before and after the occurrence.

Killing and wounding made of no particular consequence to any one was shown lately in the interesting illustration of the value of rough breastworks in the field at Shoeburyness. Some earthworks were thrown up, such as could be rapidly constructed by troops in the field, representing a small main entrenchment with some rifle-pits in front, and a hundred dummy figures of men were placed under the cover thus afforded. Thirty-six rounds of shrapnel, segment, and common shell were fired at this position from two of the excellent bronze field-guns designed for service in India, at a range of a thousand yards, no great distance in these days. By the twelve rounds of shrapnel shell one man was killed; by the ten rounds of segment shell one man was wounded; and by fourteen rounds of common shell only two men were touched.

We submit that it is grossly unfair to make sport of Senator Chandler. Does it not know that the man is crazy as a bed bug? He has gone to England to beard the British Lion in his lair, has carried with him six black men and six black women as servants, has dressed them all in lavender colored livery, with large white buttons, on which is emblazoned in red enamel, the Michigan coat of arms while neatly embroidered on the seat of his own court trowsers are his own initials and the motto of his native land. He has taken letters to the Queen of England, Louis Napoleon, Alexander and Kossuth written by the Count Jeanes, the Lime-Kiln Man, and the New York Agent of the Associated Press. These will ensure his favourable reception, and if he had only thought to take one from a mad-house keeper he would have found his every want supplied.

**BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—(GREATFUL AND COMFORTING.)**—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his home-patle preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in J.B., 4lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. 26-261

**THE POPE'S ARMY.**—Things do not go on as they ought to do in that happy family, the Papal Army: for the Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who appears well posted up in such news, writes to say that the demoralisation in the Pontifical Army is now plain to every eye; for not a day passes without the streets of Rome being traversed by detachments guarding captured deserters. The desertions have recommenced on an increased scale. The soldiers no longer go off singly, but decamp in parties, and a night or two ago ten of the legion assisted each other over the wall of Rome, near Porta Salara. The last man broke his leg in the descent, and the next day was found under the wall in a deplorable condition. The desertions in provinces are so numerous, that the army is said to be disappearing.

**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 17th AUGUST, 1893, 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, 6 rounds at each range.  
2nd Stage, 7 rounds.  
In the 1st Stage 5 highest scores to receive \$20 each.  
2) second highest " 10 "  
2) 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, 1893, 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, 1897, 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
50 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 by the first 60 winners in 1st Stage.  
Competitors making the highest score to receive \$200 and a Special Badge.  
The second highest, \$100; and the third highest \$50.  
Government Snider-Enfield Rifle.

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

**PROVINCIAL MATCH.**

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

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

Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion Match.

1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, in Plate or Money as may be selected by the winning Province as represented by its Association	.....	\$500
2nd Prize to highest individual score	.....	50
3rd Prize to second highest individual score	.....	30
To the next 20 highest \$5 each	.....	100
		\$780

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

**MACDOUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.**

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

1st Cash Prize	.....	\$ 25
10 Prizes of \$10 each	.....	100
10 " " 5 " "	.....	50
		\$175

Competitor making the highest score to hold the Cup according to terms of donor.

Competitor making the highest score amongst those who paid Entrance Fee, to receive the 1st Cash Prize.

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle and Government ammunition.

Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Any position.  
Entrance for Cup, free.  
Entrance Fee for competitors wishing to compete for the Money Prizes, 50 cts.

**ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.**

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

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

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

1st Prize	.....	\$100
2nd "	.....	50
3rd "	.....	40
4th "	.....	10
		\$650

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

**TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.**

Aggregate value, \$325.

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

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

2nd Prize	.....	\$ 75
3rd "	.....	50
4th "	.....	25
10 Prizes for \$15 each	.....	150
20 " 5 " "	.....	100
		\$300

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle, Government ammunition.

Any position.  
Time—For each competition, two minutes.  
Ranges—200 and 400 yards.

Entrance Fee, 200 yards.....\$ 50  
" 400 " ".....1 00

Each competitor may enter 3 times at each range.

*Details of Time Match.*

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

He will be allowed one minute to take his position in which he intends to fire.

He will load by word of command.  
Loading must in all cases be from pouch or pocket.

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

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

NURSERY STAKES.

Open to all comers who have not been winners of First or Second Prizes in the following Matches; viz:—  
 "All Comers' Match of 1868."  
 "All Comers' International Match of 1868."  
 "All Comers' International Match of 1868."

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

\$130

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. (Brooch-loaders.)
9. All Comers' International Match, 2nd Stage.
10. Nursery Stakes. Any rifle.
11. Military Match.

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

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.  
 Rifle Associations, whether Regimental or otherwise, are referred to No. 4 of the Dominion Rifle Association Rules. Associations intending to affiliate must comply with that Rule before the 17th July.  
 Subscribers under Rule 2 will be accepted up to 17th August.

WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS, 1867,

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

I.—There shall be nine distances, viz:—

20 yards.	500 yards.	800 yards.
30 " "	600 " "	900 " "
40 " "	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 & 600 yards—6 feet square; Bull's Eye, 2 feet; ntre, 4 feet.

At 700, 800 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, 4 outers 2.

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

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

VI.—No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.

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

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

VIII.—No magnifying sights shall be allowed.

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

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

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

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

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

When the firing takes place at one distance only:

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

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

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

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

XV.—Two sighting shots shall be allowed to each competitor at each distance in every competition, on payment of 10 cents per shot. These shots shall be fired in order, when the squad is formed, and at the target about to be used in the competition. No sighting shot shall be allowed after the squad has commenced the competition; nor shall any competitor be allowed to fire two sighting shots consecutively. Any competitor firing the squad when all the sighting shots have been fired will thus be restricted to one sighting shot. Ties shall be allowed two sighting shots, at 1s per shot, and at the target at which the tie is about to be shot off.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. STUART, Captain,

Secretary.

Ottawa, June 7, 1869.

ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK  
 OF  
 RIFLE SHOOTING.  
 First Edition now ready and for sale by the undersigned. Cloth bound, 200 pp., numerous illustrations.  
 Stiff cover, embossed and gilt... 75 cts.  
 Limp cover, plain..... 55 "  
 Sent Free by mail on receipt of price. Orders to be prepaid and addressed to the undersigned.  
 A. I. RUSSELL,  
 Dept. Crown Lands,  
 Toronto.  
 N. B.—The trade supplied.  
 July 5th, 1869. 25-1f

METROPOLITAN  
 RIFLE ASSOCIATION.  
 Members of the above Association are hereby notified that the Rideau Rifle Range will be open to them for practice on every MONDAY during the season, commencing on MONDAY, the 24th instant.  
 By order,  
 W. H. FALLS, Lieut.,  
 Asst. Secretary.  
 Ottawa, June 7, 1869. 23-1f



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,  
 OTTAWA, JUNE 23, 1869.  
 AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 27 per cent.  
 R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
 Commissioner of Customs.



1869. 1869.  
 THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION  
 COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS.  
 Ottawa City to Montreal Daily (Sundays excepted).  
 The splendid, new and fast sailing Steamers  
 "QUEEN VICTORIA,"  
 CAPT. BOWIE.  
 "PRINCE OF WALES,"  
 CAPT. W. H. SHEPHERD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. W. SHEPHERD,

June 7, 1869.

23-1f



BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review.
The Edinburgh Review.
The Westminster Review.
The North British Review.
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

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

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1863.

- For any one of the Reviews.....\$1 00
For any two of the Reviews..... 7 00
For any three of the Reviews.....10 00
For all four of the Reviews..... 12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine..... 4 00
For Blackwood and one Review..... 7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews 10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews... 13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....16 00

CLUBS.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PERCENT. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review will be sent to ONE ADDRESS for \$12.80.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The Postage on any part of the United States is Two CENTS a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1863 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the four Reviews for 1863. News subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1863, may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the "Four Reviews" for 1863.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January 1865, to December 1863, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January 1863, to December 1863, at half the current subscription price.

Neither premiums to subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted DIRECT TO THE PUBLISHERS.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1,000 pages, and numerous engravings. Price seven dollars if two volumes—by mail, post-paid, eight dollars

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER

AND DEALER IN

IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c.

Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges.

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

TO PRINTERS.

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

Volunteer Review Office, }
Ottawa, May 31st, 1863. }

HOUSE TO LET.

(ON Daily Street, next to the Court House. Possession given immediately. Apply at this Office.

Volunteer Review Office. }
Ottawa, May 31st, 1863. }

A POSITIVE REMEDY.

MORTIMER'S CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it.

Price only 25 cents a bottle.
GEO. MORTIMER,
Chemist and Druggist,
Sussex Street,
Ottawa, July 20th, 1863.

THE CHURCH UNION.

THIS paper has been recently enlarged to mammoth proportions. IT IS THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS PAPER IN THE WORLD. It is the leading organ of the Union Movement, and opposes ritualism, close communion, exclusiveness and church caste. It is the only paper that publishes HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Sermons, which it does every week, just as they are delivered,—without qualification or correction by him. It advocates universal suffrage, a union of christians at the polls, and the rights of labor. It has the best Agricultural Department of any paper in the world, publishes stories for the family, and for the destruction of social evils. Its editorial management is impersonal, its writers and editors are from every branch of the church, and from every grade of society. It has been aptly termed the freest organ of thought in the world.

Such a paper, offering premiums of Sewing Machines, Dictionaries, Appleton's Cyclopedic, Planos, Organs for Churches, etc., makes one of the best papers for canvassers in the world.

Every Congregation may obtain a Communion Service, an Organ, a Melodeon, a Bible, or a Life Insurance Policy for its Pastor, or almost any other needful thing, by a club of subscribers.

Send for a copy, enclosing 10 cents, to

HENRY F. CHILD,
41 Park Row, New York.

P. S.—Subscriptions received at this office.

R MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-ly.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with despatch. 14-ly

R. W. CRUISE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Hay's Block, Sparks Street, Ottawa. Reference—Allen Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, Esq.

All business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to

BEE HIVES.

J. H. THOMAS'S FIRST PRIZE MOVEABLE COMB BEE HIVES for sale. Apply to the undersigned agent for circular,

JOHN HENDERSON,
New Edinburgh, Jan. 31st 1863. 6-6mo,

GEORGE COX,

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, Sparks Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs, Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Seals, Jewelry and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c. 1-ly.

BRASS CASTINGS

AND BRASS FINISHING,

And all articles required by Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

H. N. TABB & CO.,
633 Craig Street, - - - - - Montreal

N. McEACHREN,

MILITARY TAILOR,

HAS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to make UNIFORMS at the following prices.

RIFLES.

- Overcoat—New Regulation. Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb..... \$27 00
Dress Tunic—without Ornaments... 21 00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Em-broidered 32 00
Do Major's..... 28 00
Do Captain's 25 00
Patrol Jacket..... 9 to 12 00
Dress Pants 7 to 9 00
Mess Vest..... 5 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover..... 2 75
Color-Sergeants Badges..... 3 00

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to order.

INFANTRY.

- Over Coat..... 25 00
Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern 26 00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonels or Major's 33 00
Patrol Jacket—new regulation 18 to 22 00
Scarlet Sergeo do. 12 00
Patrol Jacket—Blue Sergeo 8 00
Dress Pants—black..... 7 00
Oxford Mixture 6 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover... 2 75
Silk Sashes 9 00
Sword Belts..... 6 00
Surgeons' Belts..... 17 00
Swords..... 12 00
Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters..... 20 00
Color-Sergeants' Chevrons..... 2 50
Sergeants' Sashes..... 2 25
Gold Namerals 1 25

Regimental Colors, from 150 dollars to 200 dollars made to order.

ARTILLERY.

- Overcoat..... 32 00
Dress Tunic..... 35 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's..... 45 00
Patrol Jacket..... 20 to 24 00
Undress Pants..... 9 00
Forage Cap..... 1 00
Busby complete, with case..... 0 00

On application a card will be sent giving full instructions for self-measurement.

N. McEACHREN,

Master Tailor Queen's Own Rifle,