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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1869.

No. 41.

### A LANCE FOR BYRON.

One till, in charity; this hideous charge,  
Where the Ho truth, should never have been  
uttered;  
For death had set life's prisoners at large,  
And Time forgot what jealously had muttered;  
And our pure English homes must not be drenched  
Heedlessly thus with pestilential vapours,  
That classic Byron's glory may be quenched  
In vileness filtered through the posts and papers;  
And fifty years had past; and all who knew,  
Sinners and sinned against, long since departed;  
And nothing could be sure, as false or true,  
About the guilty and the broken-hearted.  
But—to traduce the dead, who may not speak,  
Through wormed-out confidence of the dying,  
And, haply, on the innocent to wreak  
A wife's revenge, through author-craft, in  
lying—  
Demurely to convict of horrid crime  
(Impossible alike of proof or answer)  
A Name till now a treasure for all time,  
But just found out, forsooth, a moral cancer,—  
To blacken his "sweet sister," long in bliss  
By calumnies incredible and hateful—  
O treacherous "friend" of that false "wife."—Is  
this  
A deed for which to thee the world is grateful?  
No! we denounce thee: by that widow's bed  
Thou sattest, meanly, pruriently prying,  
Bribed by a scribbler's fee to turn the dead,  
And blab the sunderous secrets of the dying!  
MARTIN F. TUPPER.

### THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER XXI.

The preceding narrative will prove what has already been asserted that Howe was not a General, and the same remark will apply to Washington—both men being judged by the scientific and practical laws of warfare—the professional student will easily perceive the constant succession of errors into which both unhesitatingly plunged, with this difference that Washington's alacrity in part atoned for his mistakes, while Howe's stupidity aggravated his blunders. Having placed himself on the communications of the United States army and completely severed the Eastern from the Middle Colonies, it was only necessary to hold the positions acquired till severe weather set in when that army must necessarily disband itself, and this would have compelled the submission of the revolted

Provinces. But Gen. Howe thought otherwise, and falling back from White Plains proceeded to invest Fort Washington on the Island of New York, thus restoring to the beaten troops of Congress the communications with Connecticut, from which their supplies were drawn.

When Washington had left New York he left a strong garrison in Fort Washington, and the moment Howe's troops fell back he crossed the Hudson with a large division of his army to Fort Lee on its right bank and thus covered the road to Philadelphia.

With such an enterprising naval officer as Black Dick (Lord Howe) it is a matter of inexplicable mystery why the Hudson was left open to a whale boat or a bark canoe as high as Albany, especially as a splendid fleet was lying in the harbor of New York.

An attack on the land side with a loss of 800 men in killed and wounded placed Fort Washington in the hands of the British, the loss to the United States was over 3,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The fleet did not co-operate, although the works could have been easily laid open by their fire. Washington lost probably a large number of men, Howe sacrificed his for an advantage which would have accrued to him by famine.

On the 18th November Lord Cornwallis crossed the Hudson at the head of a strong division of 6,000 men and landed at Closter, eight miles above Fort Lee, marching rapidly on that position he surprised the garrison, who made their escape in confusion, leaving behind them their baggage, stores and artillery.

Washington with the main army of Congress were encamped at Hakensack, five miles in the rear of Fort Lee, and it is more than probable that if Lord Cornwallis had at once pushed forward he would have captured both General and army, so thoroughly demoralized had the latter become, but celerity of movement was not a necessary qualification for command in the British service in those days, therefore as Cornwallis leisurely advanced Washington as deliberately fell back, his whole force reduced to three or four thousand indisciplined and ill provided men.

It was evident now that the cause of Congress was at its lowest ebb—all was confusion. The only force between the English General and Philadelphia, their last and chief strong hold, was Washington's army and that beaten, dispirited, and disorganised, was shut up between the Hakensack and Delaware, a distance of some eighty miles, which Cornwallis occupied *three weeks* in passing over. On the 8th of December Washington and his dispirited troops arrived at Trenton and at once crossed the Delaware, thus putting that river between him and the English troops, who had occupied successively Newark, Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton, and so well timed were the movements that the music of the advancing and retreating bands could be easily heard by both parties, Cornwallis' advance marching into Trenton as the last boat load of Washington's soldiers were leaving it.

It has been ascertained that Cornwallis' procrastination was due to Howe's express orders, else his conduct would be as inexplicable as that Sphynx of tacticians was; he halted a week at Brunswick with Washington's troops, heavy artillery and baggage at Princeton, seventeen, and Trenton on the Delaware, twenty-nine miles distant. Washington had left Princetown one hour before Cornwallis entered, the latter halted there for seventeen hours as if to show how he could calculate the exact time it would take the former to get his men across the Delaware.

The British troops were placed in winter cantonments at Trenton, Bordenton, Princeton, Brunswick, and in small detachments throughout New Jersey. Trenton, the most important, being occupied by Colonel Halle with 1,200 Hessians, while Bordenton, White Horse and Burlington were maintained by 2,000 Hessians under Colonel Donop. The principle followed being that of making the posts nearest headquarters and the furthest from danger the strongest, while those in front of the enemy were the weakest, and the troops were so scattered that one post or division could not succor or support the other. The fourteen posts were not covered by redoubt, fort or intrenchment, and Wash-

ington, with the power of crossing the Delaware at pleasure, had the opportunity of which he profited of striking a blow for the cause to which he had devoted himself.

General Lee had been left in command of the United States troops at White Plains, which Gen. Howe injudiciously allowed to remain in possession of the communications with the Eastern Provinces. From the moment Cornwallis had crossed the river Lee had watched the movement with the keen eye of a tactician, determined, if in his power, to take advantage of any false movement which might be made.

Washington wrote to him on the 19th of November from the camp at Hackensack directing the withdrawal of his division from White Plains, and the necessity of reinforcing the disheartened troops in Jersey, but Lee paid no attention to this order,—not as American writers say, because he wished to supplant Washington, but because he foresaw that either Cornwallis would crush him at once or else by a series of blunders allow all his troops to escape. In the first place there was no need to sacrifice more than Washington's army, which had been placed in that position by his want of skill; and in the second, he (Lee) could strike a blow at Cornwallis which would effectually protect Philadelphia. For this purpose he tried to induce Gen. Heath, who was left in command of the militia at Peekskill, to let him have a detachment of one or two thousand men to operate on Cornwallis' rear, but those *revolutionary heroes* appear to have been meanly jealous of the only General in their army, and the request was refused. He therefore crossed the Hudson at Haverstonburg with 3,000 men and some artillery on the 6th of December and continued his march, intending, apparently, to cross the Delaware north of Trenton, but in reality to strike Cornwallis' communications, for this purpose he halted at Morristown on the 13th and proceeded to reconnoitre in the direction of Brunswick; owing to carelessness on the part of his escort he was captured while at breakfast by Col. Harcourt and a party of British light horse. As he maintained a proper degree of reticence as far as his military designs were concerned, Gen. Sullivan, who succeeded to the command, had no alternative but to march his troops to join Washington beyond the Delaware.

The last of those series of blunders for the year 1776, on the part of the British Commander-in-Chief, was the preparation of an expedition against Rhode Island, which was taken possession of on the 26th December by a squadron commanded by Sir Peter Parker and a division of 10,000 men under Sir H. Clinton and Earl Percy. This was not a strategical point, its only use was to keep the fleet and troops idle for three years.

Meantime the disastrous effects of the war were beginning to appear in the rapid dissolution of Washington's army and the known determination of Congress to dis-

perse, and it was only kept together by the almost coercive measures of Gens. Putnam and Mifflin,—under their advice it adjourned on the 12th December to Baltimore, in Maryland, but if Clinton had crossed the Delaware this adjournment would have been *sine die*

It would be a difficult matter to find in the annals of history a parallel or similar case in any of its details, to what was exhibited by both armies during this contest. Washington had no claims as far as either military education or experience went to make a good or even respectable General, and it must be recollected that knowledge or intelligence, especially in military matters, was far less diffused than at present, and it was more difficult to handle troops then than now as a necessary consequence. Howe had received a military education and had military training and experience, but his capacity to receive the one or profit by the other was infinitely small indeed. He confided the defence of the Trenton forts to the foreign auxiliaries which the mistaken policy of the British Government had substituted as "being cheaper war material" than the native soldier, and those men, in profound ignorance of the language of the people, with semi-barbarous habits, and the trained aptitude for plunder common to the European Continental soldier of that day, were totally unfit for outpost duty, where vigilance, celerity and conciliation were all equally necessary. Howe found the people of New Jersey loyalists or willing to become so; his stupidity and the rapacity of the stolid Germans that fortune sent amongst them left the people rebels to a man.

When the fortunes of Congress and its army were at the lowest ebb Washington, by one of those movements that seem more like sudden inspiration than calculations founded on the known connection of cause and effect, determined to strike a desperate blow to retrieve it. Having correct information of the force and disposition of the Hessian troops at Bordentown and Trenton he collected a corps of militia of about 450 men and sent them to Mount Holly, 14 miles further down the Delaware, with orders to make a demonstration as if it was intended to operate on the line of communication with Brunswick but to retreat on the appearance of a British force. This movement succeeded; Donop at once marched his whole force of 2,000 men, except 80 left at Bordentown, to Mount Holly, thus placing 21 miles between himself and Ralle at Trenton, which to the heavy German troops he commanded, was equal to a three days march. On his approach the militia fell back, yet he loitered two days in the neighborhood of Burlington without a shadow of cause.

On the night of the 25th of December Washington's troops in three columns crossed the Delaware, the centre under his own command at Trenton, consisted of 2,500 men

and a train of 20 field pieces; the right, under Gen. Cadwallader, was to cross at Bordentown, and the left under Ewing, about ten miles above Trenton. At four o'clock on the morning of the 26th December Washington's division landed on the Jersey shore surprised Trenton, killing 30 men, capturing 886 non-commissioned officers and privates and 23 officers; Col. Ralle was mortally wounded. Washington captured six brass field pieces, 1,000 stand of arms, and four stand of colors, with a loss of two men killed and two frozen to death.

The cause of this easy conquest was to be found in the fact that discipline had been greatly relaxed, many of the troops were absent on plundering expeditions and many more were intent on loading and securing their plunder on waggons instead of doing their duty in defence of their post. Owing to the river being partially frozen the other divisions could not effect a landing in time or it is quite possible Donop's force at Bordentown and the adjacent posts would have been captured or dispersed.

Washington retreated across the Delaware the same evening having effected a striking and brilliant *coup de main* for a cause supposed to be irretrievably lost and achieved his only *military success*. The movement led to Donop's retreat to Princeton at which post his men and General Leslie's force were much superior in numbers to General Washington.

The frontier posts had been abandoned to an inferior force and the British officers at Princeton offered no resistance to Washington's occupation of Trenton with 4000 men on 30th December, 1776, an event which may be said to have closed the campaign.

All this time Sir William Howe had remained at New York planning expeditions to Albany for the purpose of effecting a junction with General Burgoyne who was to lead an army from Canada by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson to that point. Sir Guy Carleton was obliged to close the year's campaign with the naval victory at that lake and put his troops in Winter quarters at Isle aux Noix and St. Johns, this was one of those projects continually put forward by a man notoriously incapable of executing anything and it ended in disgraceful and disastrous failure.

Great Britain has had two wars of considerable magnitude with the people of the United States and it does not appear the testimony of history that during either one or the other anything like a plan of campaign connected throughout all its parts has been so much as thought of by either statesmen or generals.

In the contest now under review the operations are desultory, never well sustained and no matter how successful the whole fruits of victory have been lost by sloth and imbecility a series of isolated expeditions which the objective point is by no means the vital one, comprises the whole system

strategy, and yet there is no country in the world which possesses a fairer field for the exercise of that best of gifts to the soldier than the territories of the United States with a line of the most magnificent lacustrine navigation in the world in the rear, and with navigable rivers stretching from the seaboard to the shores of the great lakes, a naval power such as England then was and now is could find no difficulty in striking at the vitals of that country, and in the case under consideration the Hudson river was the true strategical line.

If New York had been occupied by a division of troops its bay by a squadron of heavy vessels and a division of gun boats, another squadron in possession of Albany with, say, 15,000 men direct communication kept open with New York by gun boats and armed vessels, communication kept open with Canada, via Crown Point, Ticonderago, Fort George and Fort Edward occupied, the conquest of the United States or the extinction of the rebellion of the Colonies would have only been the work of one campaign.

For the first three years the whole resources of the United States in troops and provisions were drawn from what had been the Eastern Provinces; by cutting off the communications the war would have rapidly exhausted the Middle and Southern Provinces and it would have died from sheer inanition. In 1812 it had become necessary to control the Mississippi, and the United States politicians hastened to make peace when they found an expedition against New Orleans was in contemplation,—though that failed disgracefully it did not alter the aspect of the case, and it could be repeated.

At the present time it would be necessary to seize and control the Hudson and the Mississippi as far as St. Louis. The control of the Great Lakes would place those two points within 350 miles of the communication through those inland seas, and to a naval force holding one half of North America with a powerful Colony like Canada the conquest of the United States would not be an impossible contingency.

At all events this very vulnerability is a guarantee that American politicians must keep the peace whether they like it or not. As those facts are well known and understood in Canada, although from the efforts of political economists at home, it would appear that the English people, statesmen or soldiers, know as little of the topography of the United States and Canada as Loudon, Abercrombie, Howe or Clinton. The plan of a campaign in the United States has yet to be tried.

**RIFLE MATCH.**—The 8th Battalion Rifle Volunteers had a match on Saturday, on the Beauport Flats at which Color-Sergt. Hawkins, No. 2 Company, won the silver cup. There were 30 competitors. Private Parnel and Fraser and Color-Sergeant Norris, also won prizes in another match.

### SHOOTING AT THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Wednesday night last the officers and men of the 56th Battalion were startled by the report of several rifle shots heard at intervals of a few minutes, and evidently aimed at their camp from some point a little to the East of the Drill Shed. The balls were distinctly heard by several members of the battalion whizzing past, and in very disagreeable proximity to, their tents.—They were also heard in Fort Wellington, and Major White and Lieut. Dowdall, of the R. C. Rifles, came over from the Fort to the volunteer camp to ascertain the cause of the firing. Col. Jessup, Commander of the Battalion, was in his tent at the time of the first shot, and while conversing with Major Shepherd as to the cause, he heard the whiz of a bullet quite close to him. By this time the camp was in commotion, everybody wondering where the shots were coming from. At length it was suspected, from the direction in which the balls came and other circumstances, that it was Henry Marshall, painter, who was making a target of the camp. Accordingly Major White and Captain Armstrong of the Volunteers were despatched by Col. Jessup with a picket to Marshall's house, and when within 150 feet of it they saw a flash and heard a shot proceed from the premises. On reaching the house they found Marshall with a rifle in his possession which had evidently been quite recently fired, and which was reloaded and capped ready for another shot. The picket thereupon arrested Marshall and placed him in the guard room at Fort Wellington for safe keeping. Next morning he was delivered over to the custody of the civil authorities, and brought before the Mayor and M. Gray, Esq., for examination, on the charge of firing off several rifle shots with the intent to do grievous bodily injury to some of the members of the 56th Battalion. After a careful investigation of the charge, a good many witnesses being heard, the Court committed Marshall to Brockville to await his trial for the offence. No bail being allowed, Marshall was accordingly sent up to goal. The alleged motive for this serious crime is a feeling of hatred said to be entertained by Marshall against several officers of the volunteer force. Whatever may have been the motive, there can be no question as to the outrageous nature of the offence which was prevented from being a murder only by the interposition of Providence. It is a matter of thankfulness that no one was hurt.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

### INSPECTION OF THE 56TH BATTALION.

On Wednesday afternoon last, the 56th Battalion of Volunteer Militia was inspected in the Fort Field by Col. Atcherley D.A.A.G. assisted by Brigade Major Jackson. The Battalion presented a really fine, soldier like appearance and went through a series of movements in very creditable style.—The Battalion Band enlivened the proceedings, by playing a variety of appropriate airs. After the inspection which was carefully and minutely performed, Col. Atcherley addressed the Battalion in complimentary terms.—He gave both officers and men credit for the progress the battalion had made in drill and for their smartness and general proficiency.

The different companies left for home on the following day, having spent 7 days in camp.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

### THE 27TH BATTALION.

A week of soldiering, in fine weather is not an unpleasant change from the dull monotony of every day life; and our volunteers appeared to enjoy amazingly the period of their annual drill, although they were not blessed with good weather all the time. They had a sample of all sorts of weather, indeed—fine and warm—rainy and stormy—cold and chilly. It was a hard week's work for all concerned, but the Surgeon had no sickness to report—all being in excellent health and spirits. Six hours of drill were put in daily, and it was remarkable to observe the great improvement made in drill, internal economy and general management, in so short a time. The Battalion was reviewed on Monday afternoon by Lt. Col. Taylor, D.A.C., and complimented very highly for their efficiency, Lt. Col. Moffit, Brigade Major, was also present. A pleasing feature of the proceedings was the presentation of a handsome sword to the Adjutant, Charles Fisher, by the Warwick Company, Capt. Kingston, in a neat speech, in behalf of his Company made the presentation, to which the Adjutant replied in excellent taste. In our next issue we shall endeavor to find room for both address and reply. On Sunday the Battalion attended divine service in St. George's Church when the Chaplain, Rev. J. C. Gibson preached an eloquent discourse.

On Tuesday morning they broke camp, the various Companies leaving for home. The conduct of the men was extremely praiseworthy; and with the exception of one man who indulged the first day in an extra potation of "old rye" before things had been put in "ship shape" there were no complaints. The strictest discipline was maintained, and camp life taught by an old campaigner, Capt. Parsons, who was present for that purpose.

### SHOOTING MATCH AND PIC-NIC.

A county shooting match will take place at Vernon, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., and following day. The first day will be chiefly devoted to Volunteer matches, the second day to a pic-nic and county match for the silver cup presented by Dr. Grant, M.P., and a silver watch presented by Mr. Pace, Jeweller, Ottawa. Several other excellent prizes have been kindly and liberally contributed by the following gentlemen of Ottawa city: Mr. Allen, Rideau street, a silver buttercup; Mr. Notman, a large first class photograph of the winner; Mann Bros., a patent churn; G. Mortimer, a gentleman's dressing case; Davidson & Daniels, a toilet case, H. F. MacCarthy, a pair of vases; Blyth & Kerr, a thermometer; Borbridge Bros., a satchel; I. B. Lackaberry, an album. Kenmore. B. Brinnen, a pair of tweed pants; J. H. Cassels, a pair of kip boots; D. Fisher, a tweed vest.. Metcalf: W. Allen, a tweed vest; W. Campbell, cash \$3.

Various smaller sums have been contributed by gentlemen from Osgoode and Russell, making the whole a very respectable list of prizes.

It is pleasing to observe so marked an interest displayed in bringing out the good marksmen of Russell, and we trust the pic-nic and shooting match will be a decided success.

The 110 Papal Zouaves who left Montreal last week for New York on their way to Rome, were chiefly boys from the rural districts. The scene at the station, when parting from their relatives, was affecting and rather melancholy.

ANNUAL DRILL AND INSPECTION OF THE 36TH BATTALION.

The 36th Peel Battalion commenced its experience of "camp life" and routine on Tuesday, 14th inst., and remained busily engaged in their annual drill until dismissed on Wednesday last, the 22nd inst. Fortunately for the health and comfort of the officers and men the weather, although exceptionally warm for the month of September, was as beautiful and serene as the most fastidious holiday soldier could desire and in consequence they have with few exceptions, been well pleased with their initiation into "camping out." There was, however, as might have been expected among the members of the companies from rural districts, a considerable amount of dissatisfaction expressed at the inconvenient time to them selected for annual drill, just at the close of harvest before the crops were all secured, and so much to be done at home besides in seeding, threshing, &c. The Militia authorities appear entirely to have overlooked the fact that agricultural work this season is fully a month behind hand, but no blame rests with Major Gracey, the commander of the Battalion, he was simply notified to have the Battalion ready for inspection on the 21st inst. It is difficult, we admit, to choose a time that would suit all Volunteers whose pursuits in life are so different, but we do think that an earlier part of the summer, before the pressure of securing the harvest commences, would be generally more acceptable. The turn out of the men was not quite as strong as last year from the sheer inability of many of its members to leave their work at home neglected at such a critical period of the year.

INSPECTION DAY.

On Tuesday the Battalion was inspected by Colonel Ross, the new Adjutant-General, who minutely examined the arms and accoutrements, and expressed his approval of the soldier-like appearance of many of the privates as they came under his critical eye. Taking command of the Battalion at the Review, he gave his orders for the execution of the various manoeuvres in such a clear, soldierly, easy and pleasant manner, that though it was his first visit of inspection with them, he quite won the hearts of the men, and displayed throughout so much affability, that the majority of the members freely expressed the sentiment, "that if perforce they had to meet an enemy in the field, they could freely fight, and if needs be lay down their lives under such a leader." Colonel Ross bids fair to become, so far as we can judge from the impression he has made on the 36th, the most popular Adjutant-General that has yet assumed the direction of the Volunteer Force in the Province of Ontario.

The Adjutant General, at the close of the movements, addressed the men, and said he was quite sure every man before him was ready, if need be, to defend the flag which had been so dear to their fore-fathers. They were not a conscripted army, but a body of men, who freely, and at considerable sacrifice assembled in camp for to acquire greater proficiency in drill. He was quite sure, if occasion arose, their officers would lead them well, and that they would follow wherever duty called them. He would mention one or two matters pertaining to drill. The system had changed a great deal since the long range had come in vogue, and not near the same amount of drill was requisite to fit men

for the field as was necessary in the olden time, when it was the system to fight shoulder to shoulder. He said he had the honor of serving twenty-years in the regular army, and although not a very old man he had passed through the whole of the Crimean and Caffar wars; he was also one of themselves, as he held a commission in the Volunteer Militia. He encouraged them, and said all they required was confidence and reliance on themselves. He had within the last ten days inspected several thousand volunteers, who were thoroughly drilled and disciplined, and equal to take their place side by side with the regular army, and he found the 36th Peel Battalion equal to any of them in that particular. He spoke of the importance of a soldier's arms and regimentals being kept bright and clean, and said they should be as untarnished as his honor. He concluded a neat and interesting speech by hoping that during the remainder of the time they remained in camp they might enjoy themselves, and said that if the time ever came in which they would be required on active service—which time he hoped was far distant—he knew they would give a good account of themselves.

Right hearty cheers were then given for the Queen and the Adjutant General.

The camp broke up at noon on Wednesday, with three cheers for the Queen, Major Gracey, Major Wright, and Adjutant Nesbit. The latter, we may remark, is as hard working an officer as there is in the Battalion, and to his industry and energy a considerable portion of the merit won by the 36th is due.—*Brampton Times.*

ANNUAL MATCH OF CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE CORPS.

The Annual Match of the C. S. Rifles was held on the Rideau Rifle Range on Saturday afternoon, 2nd inst., the Company being under the command of Captain White. The prize winners were:

- 1st. Pte W. E. Morgan, courier's bag.
- 2nd. Colour Sergeant Walsh, photograph album.
- 3rd. Pte. Bosse, fishing tackle.
- 4th. " De Boucherville, bread platter.
- 5th. " Yeomans, flask.

The firing, as will be seen by the scores, was pretty good. The wind was rather too high during the first part of the match for close shooting, but on the whole the Company have no reason to be dissatisfied.

Major Anderson and other friends of the C. S. R. were on the ground.

After the prizes had been presented, the proceedings were brought to a close with three cheers for the commanding officer.

	200	400	500	
	yds.	yds.	yds.	T'l
Pte. Morgan.....	2232	4843	8440	—43
Col. Sargent Walsh.....	3824	4323	2222	—40
Pte. Bosse.....	4332	2223	4032	—40
" DeBoucherville.....	2232	3432	2323	—39
" Yeomans.....	2322	4232	3432	—39
" Berry.....	2302	4324	4232	—39
" Blackmore.....	3322	0222	3433	—38
" Deslauriers.....	3322	3203	2432	—38
" Larose.....	0224	3243	3222	—36
" Watters.....	0032	2322	3233	—34
" Benjamin.....	3220	2324	0240	—33
" Pellant.....	2202	3323	2022	—32
" Ince.....	3023	3002	3324	—30
" Killaly.....	3023	2304	0320	—30
" P. Dunne.....	2322	3320	2040	—29
" P. Pender.....	0032	0323	0340	—27
Bugler Garrett.....	0802	3330	0004	—21
Pte. Boulet.....	3332	2000	ret'd	—16
Pte. W. O'Brien.....	0202	0320	0000	—13

Admiral Persano, who since the condemnation by the Italian Senate of his conduct in the battle of Lissa has been living in retirement in his villa near Turin, has just published a very interesting collection of memoirs relating to the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolutions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The great importance of rifle instruction over more showy drill is fortunately quite evident to the minds of those two distinguished officers who control the regular and Volunteer force of the Dominion. I refer to General Windham and the Adjutant General of Militia, who, while in this city, on more than one occasion referred to the queen of weapons now in the hands of the Canadian force, which they urged those to whom they were entrusted to keep in good condition and to become conversant with the use of it, as upon their skill in the use thereof while action depended the final result. Drill they maintained was simply to put the men in the best position and to face and march as directed, preserve alignment and distance and salute an officer were pretty near all that they would urge upon them.

Your Correspondent "Royal," whose identity is evident from his personal allusions, came here in a bad humour and consequently saw everything through green spectacles. Capt Northey of the 60th is a most polite, attentive, and efficient officer and it is to be hoped, with Col. R. B. Denison, B. M., who was the life of the meeting together with such desirable members as the indefatigable Secretary, Col. Stuart; Col. Macpherson, D. A. G., Col. Fletcher of the statistical department may again render their valuable assistance.

Mr. Czowski by his princely liberality and personal attendance succeeded largely in promoting the *entente cordiale* and *esprit* of our distinguished guests and the competitors themselves. Col. Boulton was indefatigable in his charge of the register keepers and squad commanders and was assisted by the two most popular officers of the ground, viz: Brigade Major Denison and Major Otter. Great preparations are being made for the reception and entertainment of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur this week. The following Brigade order has been issued:

FOURTH DIVISION, }  
Brigade Order. }

No. 1. The following corps of Volunteer Militia are ordered to assemble at Toronto on Tuesday, the 5th of October next, in honor of His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur:—

- The York Squadron.
- Collingwood Garrison Battery.
- 12th York Batt., Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 Cos.
- 34th Ontario Batt., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9 Cos.
- 35th Simcoe Batt., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 Cos.
- 36th Peel Batt., Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10 Cos.

(It is left optional with companies not mentioned in the list as to whether they come or not, the distance from their headquarters to the railway being so great.)

2. Officers commanding the above mentioned companies will warn their men at

once, and will make all necessary arrangements to move their companies to the nearest railway station on the day named in accordance with the time table enclosed.

3. The necessary transport will be paid by the Government on certified accounts in duplicate being forwarded to the District Paymaster.

4. One day's pay for officers and men at the rate of the annual drill pay will be allowed on receipt of the enclosed acquittance roll only filled in and signed.

5. Men will parade in light marching order, with forage caps; great-coats folded in great-coat straps; one days' cooked rations in haversacks: water-bottles will be worn.

6. Officers commanding corps will bring any blank ammunition now in possession. A further supply will be furnished at the Crystal Palace.

7. On arrival at Toronto the above named corps, comprising the Fourth Brigade, will proceed at once to the Crystal Palace, where the regimental parades will be formed at 11.30 punctually. Men may be allowed to fall out but not to leave the grounds before that time. Arrangements have been made with the railways to run the cars to the Crystal Palace. Men will not be allowed to disembark before reaching that place.

By order,  
THOS. C. SCOBLE, Major.  
Acting Brigade-Major.

Toronto, Sept. 27, 1869.

The Review ground will be on the Common, north of Queen street, and between that and Bathurst street. The officers will inspect the common to-day, and after the inspection the programme for the field day will be determined upon.

The line will be formed at 12 o'clock noon, and H. R. II., Prince Arthur and party are expected on the spot at one o'clock punctually.

The following Brigades will be formed.

1st Brigade, under the command of Brigade Major Denison, consisting of:—  
Governor General's Body Guard.  
Toronto Field Battery.  
2nd Brigade, Grand Trunk Artillery.  
10th Royals.  
Queen's Own.

Altogether, about 1,500 rank and file.  
2nd Brigade under the command of Brigade Major Scoble; Aide-de-Camp, Major Page Wadsworth, consisting of:—  
York Squadron.  
Welland Field Battery.  
12th York Infantry.  
34th Ontario Infantry.  
35th Simcoe Forrester's Infantry.  
36th Peel Infantry.

Altogether, about 1,500 rank and file.  
3rd Brigade under the command of Brigade Major Patterson, consisting of:—  
Cobourg Squadron.  
40th Battalion Infantry.  
45th do Rifles.  
46th do Infantry.

Altogether, about 1,100 rank and file.  
4th Brigade, under the command of Brigade Major Villiers, consisting of:—  
Hamilton Field Battery,  
13th Battalion Infantry.  
19th do do  
20th do do

Altogether, about 1,100 rank and file.  
The name of officers commanding are not yet known but probably will be on Saturday.

The entire force will be under the command of Sir Charles Wyndham, K. C. B., Lieutenant General, commanding Her Majesty's forces in North America.

The annual rifle match of No. 4 Queen's Own took place last Monday on the Garrison common. The average shooting was very good and some of the scores, that of Corporal J. Birch, especially, remarkably good, and probably never equalled. The prizes amounted in value to over \$140. The Lt. Governor's Cup won by this Company in the Battalion Match, was won by Pte. W. T. Jennings, 5 shots at 400 yards—23444—17. There was a strong wind from the left. Wimbledon targets; open to all.

	200	300	400	
	ys.	ys.	ys.	T'l.
1st Prize, Rifle, Capt. Arthurs doner, won by Corp. J. Birch...	43344	23444	44444	55

OPEN TO 1ST CLASS ONLY.

1, Medal, Merchants doner, Pte. R. C. Nicholson.....	33443	32434	44443	52
2, Inkstand, Lt. Miller doner, Corporal A. Campbell.....	23343	34432	43444	50
3, Silver Vase, Ens. Crocker doner, Pte. W. T. Jennings....	23333	23334	34434	47

OPEN TO 2ND AND 3RD CLASS ONLY

	Pts.
1. Medal, Pte. J. H. Sutherland.....	39
2. Pipe, Sgt. C. H. Hewlett.....	38
3. Field Glass, Pte. Jno. Nunn.....	35
4. 250 rounds, Sergt. W. Hastings.....	34
5. Album, Pte. Jos. Lugsdin.....	34

OPEN TO ALL WHO NEVER WON A PRIZE.

	Pts.
1. Silver Cup, Bugler Leach.....	33
3. Cup, Pte. W. Moulton.....	26
3. Cup, Pte. C. Rice.....	24

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

On the 25th August last the 44th Welland Battalion went into camp to perform their annual drill agreeably to instructions received from Ottawa.

The muster was very good considering the great difficulty experienced by captains of Companies in keeping their rolls anything like full, and the camp most delightfully situated on one of the finest spots in Canada immediately overlooking the Falls of Niagara. It was originally proposed, I am told to form a brigade composed of the 44th and 19th Battalions, but for some reason the Commanding officer of the latter corps had such insuperable objections to the move that it was finally abandoned. Thanks to the efforts of Col. Barrett (than whom a better officer or more congenial friend does not exist in the Force) everything passed off exceedingly well and the men were dismissed after making, as was remarked by all who witnessed their coming, a wonderful improvement. On the 30th Col. Durie held his official inspection after which the men were put through those evolutions in which they had been practised. Of course they turned out in complete marching order; knapsacks, overcoats strapped, water-bot

tle and haversacks, in fact properly equipped for such an occasion. Now what I wish to remark, and as I shall endeavour to show, is that some partiality must exist in Colonel Durie towards some Battalions, and evidently the 44th can claim but little of his love. For instance, because one man presented himself on parade wearing the water-bottle on his left side his captain was reprimanded and told that such things should have been seen to before the arrival of so important a personage. In his remarks at the close of the inspection Col. Durie seemed particularly anxious to impress upon the minds of the men that they had merely done tolerably well and though "he knew that soldiers were by no means made in a day, still for the length of time the men had been out he could only say they were pretty fair." This was, no doubt, all very correct, but I wish to show that his opinion changed or seemed to do so in a very short time as well as an acknowledgement on his part that soldiers may be made in three days. The 19th Lincoln Battalion was ordered into camp on the 27th ult., and as the inspection came off on the 29th, your correspondent went over "to see what he might see."

Col. Durie in due time arrived on the ground to find the men lying down, and it was necessary, (though I do not vouch for this,) for him to retire into a fence corner until he could be received with the honors due so august a person.

We noticed some privates in civilians trousers while the officers were equally divided as to tunics and patrol jackets, and certainly the men were by no means equipped nor prepared as the 44th was a month previous. After inspecting the men's cross belts and waist belts, never mind the other et ceteras, Col. Durie was pleased to see them go through a few movements, when he addressed them to this effect. "I am very much pleased with your movements which have been very precise and your deportment I must say is soldierly. You will soon be ordered to Toronto where no doubt some of the finest Battalions in the Province will meet together, but of this you need not be ashamed, as you can compare favourably with any you meet."

Rather complimentary considering that this was the third day the Battalion had been out, and that the 44th could only be told they were pretty fair after five days hard drill. Without wishing to disparage the 19th, I cannot see why they can be so much better drilled in three days than the 44th in five; and moreover how is Col. Durie to report upon the state of arms and accoutrements unless he sees them on the men? Perhaps Col. Currie's influence as an M. P. may have brought forth such lavish praise, but certainly the 44th at present, I should judge from what I saw and heard, has drawn down upon itself the gallant Col's. displeasure, and no doubt from what I have said it will not be hard to guess who would have come in for the big share of the pie had their been a brigade with Colonel Durie in command.

I remain, Yours truly,  
A RETIRED VOLUNTEER.

## FROM TORONTO.

BY J. R. OWEN CORRESPONDENT.

The reception and entertainment of His Excellency the Governor General and His Royal Highness Prince Arthur has been a splendid affair, and it would be impossible in the limits of an ordinary letter to describe the numerous incidents worthy of mention. Ever since their arrival on Saturday afternoon until their departure, this (Monday) morning, the utmost enthusiasm has prevailed, and each one seems to have endeavoured to outdo his neighbour in his manifestations of loyalty. Multitudes have poured in from the surrounding country and the past few days have appeared like a fanciful tale from the "Arabian Nights." Our principal promenade, King street, has been like a fairy garden, resplendant with illuminations and decorations and thronged with a gay and delighted people.

We have had queenly weather and our Royal representatives have enjoyed their visit to our Queen city right merrily. The Governor General and Lady Young have created a good impression amongst our citizens, and our Soldier Prince has fairly carried all hearts by storm by his frank and generous conduct, his pleasing features and infectious good humour. The amount of hand shaking and crowding and evening entertainments must have fatigued our guests who will be well pleased with a good night's rest this evening. The utmost harmony has prevailed and nothing has occurred to mar the pleasure except the countermanding of the Review. Numbers had come to Toronto to witness such a magnificent turn out as was arrayed, and Volunteers, citizens and visitors regret exceedingly that Sir John and the Soldier Prince had not an opportunity of seeing a military display such as Western Canada only can produce. Motives of economy, however, induced the Minister of Militia to countermand the order, the fulfilment of which it is said would cost the country about \$15,000.

I can merely sketch the proceedings in which our guests were participants.

First of all was the procession through the thronged streets amidst deafening cheers, firing of cannon, showers of bouquets, &c., to the city Hall. Had it not been for the Governor General's Body Guard and a posse of police on either side of the carriage progress would have been impossible for several ultra enthusiasts seemed bound on shaking hands with His Royal Highness, who twice graciously permitted it. At the Hall the Mayor read an address of welcome to His Excellency, who, on all such occasions responds on behalf of the Prince. They subsequently drove to the residence of the Lt.-Governor, which had been especially prepared for their reception, and took dinner. In the evening at 9.30 H.R.H. visited the Drill Shed, in which a handsome reception-room had been prepared and furnished, and

graciously favoured the 10th Royals by personally presenting the winners the prizes won at the recent Battalion Match. He accompanied each presentation with a few appropriate remarks and finally made a tour of the ranks so that each one had a good view of H.R.H. After the presentation the crowd poured out of the building and accompanied the Fireman's torch light procession, which preceded the Royal party through the principal streets to his residence where cheers were given for His Excellency, His Royal Highness, the Lieut Governor and Sir John A. Macdonald.

On Sunday they attended Divine Service in the Cathedral in the morning, admission to which was only obtained by ticket, and His Royal Highness had to endure, evidently not without pleasure, the fire from hundreds of lovely eyes whose gaze was incessantly on the blue eyed darling. Not a few undoubtedly would have relished to act up to the motto displayed in one of the hotels, 'Pat the Darling Boy—Kiss him for his Mother's sake.' In the afternoon His Royal Highness took a quiet stroll in our fine Park. On Monday they visited the University where the Prince expressed his surprise at seeing such a magnificent edifice. They also visited the Normal School and the Upper Canada College where His Royal Highness, with permission of the Principal, gave the boys a half holiday amidst vociferous cheers. In the afternoon Osgoode Hall was visited and at 3 o'clock His Excellency held a levee at the Parliament Buildings which was numerously attended as well as Lady Young's reception for Ladies; she had the Prince for company, who no doubt enjoyed the sight of so many ladies, as he is known to have an eye for the beautiful.

At 5 o'clock the party witnessed a Lacrosse Match between the Ontarios and the Beaver Indians, which pleased his Royal Highness immensely, and on the game being won by the whites he signified his pleasure by asking to be enrolled as an honorary member, which was accordingly done.

In the evening the affair looked for so anxiously, by the ladies at least, took place in the shape of a grand ball at the Music Hall. The Hall was magnificently illuminated on the outside, and nothing could exceed the richness and taste of the interior decorations. The Prince danced through the whole twenty dances and favoured each fair partner with his autograph on their list. After the dancing a splendid supper was in readiness, the Royal party and suite having a special room.

On Tuesday at 10 a.m. His Royal Highness turned the first sod on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway at the village of Weston, which was specially decorated and a *recherche* spread prepared. The *furor* for relics must be spreading to Canada for a rush was made for the sod which by piecemeal was carried away completely by the crowd.

At 2 o'clock there was a *dejeuner* in the

Music Hall in honor of our distinguished guests, and speeches delivered by His Excellency, His Honor, and General Wyndham, K.C.B., in which the people of Ontario were congratulated on the fine farms and products, and a due tribute paid to their loyalty to our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria. Sir John referred to the great resources of the Dominion, the important period it had just entered, and the great future before it. The speeches are worthy of a full insertion in the Review.

At 4 p.m. there was a promenade concert in the Horticultural Gardens, which were thronged, and crowds hung around the Prince. Like his brother, the Prince of Wales, he planted an oak. The ceremony was no sooner over than relic hunters stripped the tree of every leaf and came near doing serious injury to the tree itself. During his progress through the gardens he received numerous bouquets from ladies who waylaid him for that purpose. The poor policemen here had a tough time of it, and were disloyal (?) enough to say that they would not like to attend on a Prince every day.

## FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

I closed my last letter on Tuesday in the camp of the 41st and 42nd Battalions. The weather during the week has been charming for camp life, and all seemed to imbibe its cheerfulness. On Wednesday a rifle match took place between six men from each company of the 41st, which resulted as follows:—(And as this is the first time all the companies have been represented at the target, doubtless much good will have been accomplished by stimulating all to more regular practice. The funds were subscribed by the Officers on the ground.)

Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 3 shots at each range. There were twenty-five individual prizes, the length of which precludes more than the company aggregate scores.

	Points,
No. 2 Company.....	74
No. 1 Company.....	71
Band.....	65
Gar. Artillery.....	64
No. 4 Company.....	62
No. 5 Company.....	55
No. 3 Company.....	53
No. 6 Company.....	51

Corpl. Gray of Gananoque, the winner of 1st prize, scored twenty-three points out of a possible twenty-four.

On Thursday morning at the usual parade Major Cole was the recipient of a very pleasant surprise, he being called to the front by Lt.-Col. Crawford and presented with the following address, accompanied by a sword. The address speaks for itself and needs nothing from me to confirm its contents, suffice it to say that it breathes the feelings of the whole Battalion.

To Major Cole, 41st Batt. V. M.

Sir,—The non-commissioned officers and

men of No. 1 Co., 41st Battalion, Brockville Rifles, lately under your command, cannot allow the occasion of your promotion to the rank of field officer to pass without expressing the confidence and respect they have always had for you as their commanding officer. For a period of over fourteen years you have been connected with the Company, filling every position from that of a private to captain, and we have no hesitation in saying that we consider you one of the most efficient officers in the Volunteer Force. We feel confident that in your enlarged sphere of usefulness in connection with the militia the same zeal which has hitherto animated you will still be displayed, and that though your promotion may be a loss to us we shall share in the gain experienced by the Battalion at large. We beg to request your acceptance of the accompanying sword as a slight token of our esteem, and we trust you may long be spared to wear it and to be a credit to your Battalion.

On behalf of the non-commissioned officers and men—

W. M. PHILLIPS,  
Color Sergt.

After which Major Cole made a suitable and patriotic reply.

In the afternoon a field day and sham fight on a large scale took place. The brigade was composed of the 41st Batt., under command of Major Cole, and the 42nd, Lt.-Col. Buell, the whole commanded by Lt.-Col. Atcherley, D.A.G., Lt.-Col. Jackson performing his duties of Brigade Major. I cannot think of encroaching so much as to give a detailed account of the day, suffice it to say that the skirmishing, the independent and volley firing, and the whole of the movements were fairly and steadily done, and showed that the men had paid particular attention to their instruction, this day being calculated to give them an idea of moving in larger bodies than in companies and battalions. The enemy was composed of the Merrickville Rifles under command of Capt. Wright, and showed its efficiency by the admirable manner in which they adapted themselves to the occasion. Capt. Wright and his officers and men deserve special mention for their steadiness and intelligence shown. I will not particularise further as all done their part with great precision, and the day was the most successful we have ever witnessed in this locality. After marching through the town to the music alternately discoursed by the bands of the 41st and 42nd (and which have added so much to the cheerfulness of the camp) the brigade was formed on the parade ground, when Lt.-Col. Atcherley expressed to the officers and men his entire satisfaction at the manner all had acquitted themselves during the day. On Friday morning each battalion was inspected separately by Lt.-Col. Atcherley, after which tents were struck and the several companies proceeded to their homes as the boats and cars departed on the different routes. The greater portion, however, did not leave until 5 p.m. by the Brockville and Ottawa railway, the manager of which was generous enough to convey the Volunteers for the Government

allowance, which sum is not one-quarter of the usual fares. On leaving, the men gave three cheers for Lt.-Cols. Jackson, Crawford and Buell and Majors Scott and Cole, and as the train moved off were greeted with cheers from those assembled to witness their departure, all seeming well pleased with their first eight days of camp life.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The camp at Cobourg this year was a decided success, composed of the Northumberland and Durham Squadrons of Cavalry who entered camp on the 23rd Sept., 113 strong, remarkably well mounted, at the head of the squadron a splendid band, mounted, 15 in number, played them into camp.

This force is composed of the Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoon Guards uniformed in scarlet. Helmets and gauntlets *fac simile* of the Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards, commanded by Lt.-Col. Boulton, and the Durham Light Cavalry commanded by Lt.-Col. Smart, uniformed as Hussars. The band was raised through the instrumentality of Colonel Smart and is on the strength of his troop numbering together 61 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The whole commanded by Lt.-Col. Boulton, a Volunteer of 1837 in the incorporated battalion of the Queen's Own, under Lt.-Col. Kingsville, and commanding his present troop since its first organization in 1855. The squadron had only 70 saddles of military pattern, a great oversight at headquarters that it is so short of saddlery. The state of efficiency of this squadron deserves the best attention at the hands of the Government.

The entire squadron volunteered to attend the review announced to take place at Toronto in honor of Prince Arthur and were greatly disappointed that the order was countermanded.

The 40th Battalion under the command of Lt. Col. Smith, an old soldier, entered the camp on the 22nd Sept., numbering about 400 all told, and an efficient band included. The deportment of this Battalion in camp and drill drew strong commendation from the inspecting field officer. The camp was under the command of Lt.-Col. Boulton.

Drill was prosecuted with vigour by both arms in camp, only one raining afternoon occurred during the drill which ended on 30th Sept., and that rain was a drencher, falling on the force when under inspection of the Adjutant General, who had barely time to ride down the ranks before he had to dismiss the parade and hasten to town soaked thoroughly.

Lt.-Col. MacPherson, A. A.G. and Brigade Major Patterson spent the last days of the drill in the neighbourhood of the camp taking great interest in the progress of the drill.

On the 28th the 46th Battalion, under Lt.-Col. Williams, and the Cobourg Camp under Lt.-Col. Boulton met midway between

Port Hope and Cobourg, the latter *en route* were taken by surprise by the Port Hope Battalion and Col. Smart's troop who concealed in a wood opened a vigorous fire upon the column in motion, which with great spirit answered the attack by throwing out lines of skirmishers in excellent order, whilst the cavalry from Cobourg scoured the hills and protected the flanks of the advancing line from the opposing cavalry who were hovering in the vicinity watching every opportunity to charge in upon the ranks of the attacking party. Col. Williams was thrown upon the defensive and driven out of the wood a mile across the country.

The farmers enjoyed the sight and cheerfully yielded the use of their fields for which they received due thanks. The battle being compromised, each line drawn up opposite to the other in a beautiful field where no blood was shed, gave three hearty cheers for the Queen and marched homewards. The day's drill was an excellent pastime, illustrative of what has to be done in actual warfare.

On Sept. the 29th review and inspection by Lt.-Col. MacPherson took place. He expressed great surprise at the efficient state of the cavalry and was altogether, he said, highly gratified with the exhibition of drill and efficiency of both branches of the service he reviewed.

I have already extended this article too much, but as I seldom trouble you I hope you will excuse me. The ladies of Cobourg entertained the officers after the review with lunch.

I am, &c.,  
Cobourg, Oct 1, 1869. A VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In my letter in your number of the 27th ult., I said "The Montreal Club would never shoot a simultaneous match with any club again." I now withdraw that statement, so far as it applies to the Hamilton and St. Catharines Clubs, as should either of the above Clubs (who when shooting together beat us at Laprairie last autumn) desire a match with us during the shooting season of 1870, we will be happy to accommodate them.

I am, Sir,  
Yours truly,  
JAS. ESDAILE.  
Secy., Montreal Rifle Club.

FROM 1460 to 1500, revolving breech-loading guns were fabricated in Nuremberg Germany.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 1/2lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. 26-261



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### TO CORRESPONDENTS

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Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Depart-  
ment, 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 com-  
munications. 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 in-  
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that  
may reach us in time for publication.

### CONTENTS OF No. 40, VOL. III.

#### THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COL- ONIES.

RIFLE MATCHES.—Dominion Rifle Association.  
Victoria Cadets.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The Dominion Meeting by  
"Royal." Camp at Brookville. 52nd Bedford  
Battalion in Camp. J. R. Wilkinson.

LEADERS.—Editorial Notes. Dr. Shelton & Ken-  
zie. Colonial Relations. Cuba and the United  
States. Military in America.

SELECTIONS.—Obituary. Dominion Rifle Matches.  
Health of the army. Pontifical Zouaves. For-  
eign Navies. England and her Colonies. New Rifles.  
Gunnery and Musketry practice. New Rifles.

Curious Incident. Important speeches of Gov.  
Young and Lieut.-Gov. Wilford. Byron's auto-  
biography. Colonial policy. Hon. J. Howe.

Fate of Sir John Franklin. Lawyers. Inter-  
cepted communications.

BATTALION NEWS.—The 52nd in Camp. Inspec-  
tion of the 31th—56th in Camp. 10th Memo.  
22nd in Camp. 40th in Camp. 27th in Camp.

20th Muster at Oakville.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.



## The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1869.

—At the Rose banquet in Montreal Sir  
G. E. Cartier, in responding to the toast of  
Her Majesty's Ministers, took occasion to  
express the sentiments of himself and col-  
leagues. He said:—

"That the Dominion would ever remain  
under allegiance to the British Crown. At  
any rate, as long as the present Ministry re-  
mains in power they would ever be Her  
Majesty's Privy Council of the Dominion of  
Canada.

This is plain speaking and we are glad to  
hear it from the lips of the Minister of  
Militia. Sir George expresses, we believe,  
the sentiments of his own section of the  
Canadian people, but we are sure he inter-  
prets exactly the sentiments of the men of  
Ontario.

—We would call the attention of our Eng-  
lish exchanges to the advertisement of the  
Militia department of Canada in this issue  
enquiring after Sergt. Ward, late of the  
Coldstream Guards, to whose credit some  
money remains in the hands of the Depart-  
ment.

—Doubtless the Volunteers of Toronto  
and neighbourhood experienced great dis-  
appointment at not being allowed to hold  
the proposed review in honor of Prince  
Arthur. We have been assured that nothing  
would give the Minister of Militia greater  
pleasure than to allow money for the pur-  
pose proposed but he really had none at his  
disposal. This may be considered altogether  
aside from the fact that the Adjutant-Gen-  
eral was not consulted as to the proposed  
gathering.

At the present time the presence of His  
Royal Highness, Prince Arthur in Canada  
affords an excellent opportunity of ascer-  
taining how far the people of Canada have  
been weaned from their traditions of loyalty  
to the British Crown which have ever been  
considered their distinguished trait; and  
which the recent controversy about Inde-  
pendence and the future relations of the  
colonies to the empire seems to have called  
in question. But the enthusiasm which  
everywhere greets the son of our Queen  
gives the lie direct to the discontented few  
amongst us who are now striving to weaken  
the attachment we bear to the British crown.  
The progress of the Prince through the Do-  
minion may be fittingly described as an ova-  
tion. But it must be borne in mind that  
the feeling displayed upon this occasion is  
only the pure and simple expression of loy-  
alty to the throne and of admiration for  
her who so nobly fills it. Of the Prince per-  
sonally we know little, and our curiosity  
about him is limited. The ancient idea of  
loyalty perished long before our day. When  
the head of Charles rolled in the dust the  
executioner who struck it off rudely put an  
end to the dream of "Right Divine." Since  
that time loyalty amongst Englishmen has  
assumed a different, more rational, and we  
may add a purer character; attachment of  
a free people to a worthy sovereign. Actuated  
by this sentiment we tender Prince  
Arthur our hospitality. The fortune of  
birth has placed him in a lofty position. If  
during his stay amongst us he fills it as he  
should we will regard his presence with  
pleasure and, when he is called upon to  
leave us, we will view his departure with re-  
gret.

The question of our loyalty to the crown,  
may very properly be considered as some-  
what apart from the question of colonial  
policy at present agitating the public mind  
in England, as it is more with a party, who  
rule for party ends, that we will have to  
deal with in the coming changes which it is  
plain to be seen will be forced upon us be-  
fore long, than with the crown or people.

And while we regard the Monarch  
with the deepest sense of affection we  
hold ourselves free to speak with all simpli-  
city and directness to and about her ad-  
visers.

It does not follow that because Lord North  
may have pursued a mistaken policy towards  
the thirteen colonies in former times, that  
a directly contrary line of action would be  
wise at the present. Nor is it logical to  
suppose that because the undue  
severity employed to retain the States  
alienated them forever from the crown, that  
to force national virility upon us would  
make a lasting friendship. If Lord North  
committed an error in one direction, Lord  
Granville perpetrates us bad a fault in the  
other. Our desire is to remain a part of the  
Empire, and if a veto of our people was tak-  
en to-morrow an overwhelming majority  
would prove the truth of our assertion. It  
has been urged that we are a source of  
weakness and danger to England. No  
greater fallacy was ever uttered. Were  
this great limb of the empire stretching from  
ocean to ocean and affording the best high  
road to the East, cut away, what element of  
strength would Great Britain gain by the  
operation? Could a present paltry com-  
mercial advantage make up for the per-  
manent loss of many millions of brave and  
devoted citizens? would the removal of the  
possible danger of a war which may never  
occur compensate for the loss of an increas-  
ing and energetic people who have never  
been beaten on their own ground? To these  
questions there can be but one answer. If  
the expense of retaining troops and garris-  
ons in Canada be one of the causes for  
separation we are willing to bear our share  
of the burthen. It is well known that we  
already maintain a large army composed en-  
tirely of officers.

If the Gladstone administration continues  
the line of policy they have adopted, it  
must inevitably have the effect of estrang-  
ing the Colonies, which are young giants  
rising rapidly in strength and greatness, and  
must eventually become powerful. And  
now, before they become rivals or enemies,  
the liberal statesmen of England have grant-  
ed to them the opportunity of making them  
lasting friends and allies. The opportunity  
may pass with to-day; if it does it can never  
return. It may be a comparatively easy  
matter to dismember the empire now. To  
destroy in a few days what it took centuries  
to build with the hands and cement with  
the blood of many generations. Senator  
Sumner may then be forgiven for being un-  
civil when he spoke of the dismemberment  
and destruction of the British Empire. The  
question is one of less vital importance to  
us than it is to the people of England. Our  
future is assured, we must go on increasing  
in wealth, power and greatness, and many  
many ages must pass before we will have  
reached the summit of national grandeur.  
Separation from the motherland would in

no way retard our growth, but it would seriously lessen the greatness of Britain. It would shock our feelings and rob us of our birthright, that inborn sentiment which we hold so dear. But even this could be gotten over in time and in the proud labour of erecting a newer Britain along the gigantic rivers and over the endless plains of the west. No, the loss would not be ours. Let British statesmen and the British people look to it.

The recent Field Manœuvres of the Prussian army, conducted by the Crown Prince in person under the supervision of the King, have attracted a large share of the attention of military circles in Europe. A number of distinguished officers belonging to other nations were present, and all reports convey an exalted idea of the state of discipline and efficiency of the Prussian forces. Of the forty-nine officers present twenty four were from Great Britain, six from Bavaria, four from Wurtemberg, four from Sweden, three from Italy, three from France, two from Russia, one from Austria, and one from Baden. The review of the 2nd Corps de Armée, to which we refer, took place near the small town of Stargard in Pomerania. The *London Times* gives a long and highly interesting account of the proceedings of the day from which we take the following extracts:—

"The Second Corps was drawn up, with the Crown Prince at its head. Along the front rank ran a long line of massed battalions, standing out clear in blue coats and white pantaloons against the sandy soil; behind them glittered the bright steel-clad horsemen of Pomerania, the lances of two regiments of Uhlans, and the sparkling swords and helmets of the Dragoons of the corps, flanked by sixteen batteries of artillery, heavy pontoon trains, field telegraph waggons, and all the train which supplies an army with its wants in war. As the King approached, a few short, sharp words of command were heard, then all stood rigid and motionless, save where the breeze faintly stirred the plumes of the soldiers or the colors. The sword of the Crown Prince suddenly fell to the salute, and in an instant every musket sprang to the "present," every swordblade was lowered, and over thirty military bands, with one accord, struck up the National Anthem. As the last notes of the music died away, the King galloped to the right of the line, and then slowly rode along the front of the soldiers; passing the infantry, he turned to his left, and moved along the cavalry, remarking in his course the men who were distinguished for former acts of gallantry in the field. On a rising knoll he then took up his position, and the troops began to file before him.

"First came the Regiment of King Frederick William IV., distinguished by wearing black horsehair plumes in their helmets. In unbending lines the companies swept past the spot where the King stood with the Crown Prince beside him.

"Behind the regiment of the King marched the 5th Pomeranian Infantry Regiment, equally steady, equally compact, while strangers audibly expressed their wonder how such troops could be formed in such a short period of service as three years. This corps was followed by the 3rd Pomeranian

Regiment, and this again by the 7th Pomeranians. Each regiment consisted of three battalions, each battalion of four companies. With measured step and in exquisitely cadenced time they moved, but not better, for nothing could be better, than the next, the celebrated Regiment of Colberg, which proudly bore its standards, shattered to ribbons by thousands of bullets in many fights. All eyes turned eagerly to where Count Moltke, the chief of the staff, the strategist of 1866, marched past at the head of the regiment of which he is colonel. Altogether eight regiments of infantry of the line were present. These were followed by a battalion of Pomeranian Jagers, recruited entirely from the woodmen and gamekeepers of the province, all trained sharpshooters, and so skilled as marksmen that in war they are said to account for an enemy with every bullet in their pouches. Behind them came the battalion of Pioneers, or, as we should call them, engineers belonging to the corps. Then came the cavalry in column of troops, led by the Queen's Cuirassiers. The uniform of these big horsemen is certainly striking; their long boots, bright cuirasses, and low-set helmets, recall to mind the pictures of Cromwell's troopers, and although in some armies the cuirassier is looked upon as an obsolete man-at-arms, of little more practical use than the halberdier or arquebusier, the Prussians more correctly judge that men so armed and well mounted enough to move as quickly as light cavalry, are not only of great value, but display a moral force in the field of battle which it is difficult to encounter, while in the close on slough of contending squadrons their mighty weight and impenetrable harness bear down all before them. And these men are well mounted, for although they ride horses which, to the English eye, seem void of strength, these animals have a high look of breeding, and the present manœuvres have shown that they can traverse distances which some cavalry would have hesitated to encounter. Behind them followed the 3rd Regiment of Neumarkisch Dragoons, which suffered so fearfully at Koniggratz, where they lost one-third of their numbers when they rushed on, as it were, to certain destruction, and left hundreds of dead or dying comrades in the field. In rear of these followed the rest of the cavalry, and all were astonished that the officers were so well mounted and that the men had such good horses.

"In the evening the King gave a dinner in the Castle, to which all the English officers were invited, and where the King himself, the Crown Prince, the Crown Princess, and Prince Frederick Charles, spoke to each Englishman individually. After the banquet a gala performance was given in the theatre, and places were given in the best parts of the house to all the British officers.

"On the following morning the manœuvres commenced in earnest. Very early the Crown Prince and Crown Princess left Stettin for Stargard by a special train, and about 8 o'clock were followed by another train, by which the King travelled, and in which the foreign officers were also conveyed. On arrival at Stargard, carriages were waiting, and all drove a distance of about two miles from the town, where they found horses provided for them. A short ride brought the party to a small hill rising abruptly from the plain, and on crowning this the greater portion of the Pomeranian Corps was discovered drawn up in close column of squadrons and battalions behind it. At its head was the advanced guard, formed of the crimson-clad Hussars of Pomerania, six battalions of infantry, a battalion of Jagers, and two bat-

teries of artillery. Close behind them stood in heavy masses the remainder of the corps. The main body consisted of the 6th Brigade of Pomeranian Infantry, which includes the 54th and 14th Regiments., the 5th Brigade, formed by the 42nd and 2nd Regiments, four field batteries, and the 11th Dragoons; while further to the rear was the reserve, composed of the 2nd Queen's Cuirassiers, the 3rd Neumark Dragoons, the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Pomeranian Uhlans, with a battery of horse artillery, besides two regiments of infantry, two detached batteries of horse, and four of foot artillery. The whole was under the command of the Crown Prince. Lieutenant-General Weyhern commanded the advanced guard, Lieutenant-General Werder the main body, Major-General Nidda the cavalry, and Major-General Kettler the infantry of the reserve. The manœuvres were to be conducted according to a general idea given by the King. It was supposed that a strong division of a hostile army had landed on the Pomeranian coast, near Rugenwalda, and after blockading the fortress of Colberg with a detachment, had pushed on beyond Stargard, in the direction of Pyritz—in fact, along the direct road towards Berlin. A Prussian division, coming from Berlin, was supposed to have crossed the Oder at Schwedensend, to be directed upon Stargard, with the design of opposing the enemy's invasion. The Prussian division coming from Berlin was represented by the corps of the Crown Prince drawn up behind the hill above alluded to, named the Sundberg, and so skilfully concealed that, although it mustered over 20,000 combatants, not a symptom of its presence could be discovered until the hill was surmounted, when it lay at one's feet, packed close in a glittering mass of sabres and bayonets. The enemy was represented in skeleton by a detached force under Colonel Kleist, consisting of three battalions of infantry, four squadrons of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, but as each squadron and company was supposed to represent a regiment, and each gun a whole battery, and were so considered by the umpires, Colonel Kleist was hardly inferior in numbers to the Crown Prince. He was also posted in a remarkably strong position along a range of low but steep hills, the whole of which he could easily occupy with the force at his command. His right rested on a thick fir wood; his centre and right were similarly supported; a second position, a few hundred yards in rear of the first, resting on woods and villages, offered a secure position in case it might be necessary to abandon the first; and on another range of hills some little distance still further in rear three large redoubts had been constructed as a final standing-place in case of disaster.

Shortly after the arrival of the King, the Crown Prince commenced his movements.

The advanced guard, led by the skirmishers of the crimson Hussars, was pushed straight over the Sundberg into the plain beyond, covered with close-cropped stubble. Over the cavalry, occasionally enveloped in dense clouds of dust, pushed briskly, followed by the strong men of the Pomeranian Infantry, who, spreading out a long double line of skirmishers in front of their columns strode swiftly forward. From the far right of the Crown Prince's first position ran a turnpike-road, lined with tall poplar trees, which, skirting the outermost spur of the Langenberg, on which Kleist's left rested, passed partly along the rear of his position, affording him his best and surest retreat. Towards the point where this road impinged upon his enemy's left the Crown prince directed his advanced guard, supporting it on

its left rear by the main body which moved straight towards the enemy's centre, again supported by the reserve, flanked by long lines of lancers and Cuirassiers on the wide plain towards the extreme left. It was not long before a few shots told that the light horsemen on the right front felt the enemy's outposts, and the supporting squadrons galloped up to their aid to repel an attack by some of the enemy's cavalry upon them. The Hussars, quickly forming line dashed down upon the threatening force of Dragoons and drove them in, thus gaining room for some of the skirmishers of their infantry to crawl into the ditches which lined the road, whence they opened a teasing fire on the Langenberg. Always concealed in firing, always seeking every opportunity to gain a yard of ground forwards, these excellent riflemen kept pushing on, invulnerable against cavalry on account of their readiness to run together for protection, and to form a knot of bristling bayonets, supplemented with rolling fire, as well as from the trained alacrity with which their supports are taught to render them aid at the instant of danger, while their individual lodges are such small targets that to direct artillery fire upon them would be a mere waste of powder and shot.

While the Crown Prince was moving his advanced guard against the Langenberg his enemy made a strong demonstration with a large force of cavalry against his left flank which was moving over an open plain. Several squadrons came galloping forward against the extreme left front, while a line of Cuirassiers could be seen sweeping down obliquely, so as to aid the first assault by another attack in reverse. This movement made the Crown Prince call up his cavalry, and in a few moments a stern line of Uhlans with lance points down and pennons fluttering before the horses' heads, rushed forward to meet the first onslaught, while a regiment of Dragoons were in the rear, with light blue uniforms and red facings, inclined outwards to meet the Cuirassiers: while a battery of horse artillery came bounding over the plain behind prepared to cover the retreat of its friends, or complete the discomfiture of its foes, according as fortune might incline in the charge.

While the cavalry action was proceeding on the right, where it was decided by the umpires that the horsemen of the Crown Prince had defeated those of Colonel Kleist, the action was being vigorously pushed forward on the left. The Crown Prince's advanced guard pushed back the left flank of the enemy, and occupied the Langenberg, where with that celerity of action which always distinguishes the Crown Prince's movements, a battery of artillery was immediately established. At the same time His Royal Highness called up his reserve artillery, and heavily cannonaded the enemy's centre. But this was not all. At the same time he displayed a large force in his centre, so as to guard against any counter attack, and pushed his attack against the enemy's left in a manner which called forth the approbation of every officer on the field. Battalion after battalion was pushed up the road, and Kleist was soon forced to evacuate into Langenberg but only to take up a strong position in the rear. Here, however he was not allowed to remain. His left had been driven in, but he clung tenaciously to the roads in his centre and on his left: but for this the Crown Prince was prepared and, bringing up his main body and the artillery drove him back towards his second position. Nearly at the same time the artillery of the Crown Prince being brought forward in full strength fired heavily on the hostile centre

and right, and drove it backwards until at last Colonel Kleist was forced to seek refuge in his entrenchments. Here however, he was not safe. The Crown Prince massed a strong force against a central redoubt, and ordered the advance. With tap of drum and loud cheers the troops advanced to the assault, and bearing down all opposition, leapt into the ditch of the redoubt, where the foremost, scrambling up drove up others and now the redoubt was carried. This broke the centre of the hostile line, and the retreat was ordered, when a signal from the King terminated the manoeuvres.

—The 43rd Carleton Battalion muster at Bell's Corners to-day for the purpose of putting in their annual drill.

—PRINCE ARTHUR arrives in Ottawa to-day. Great preparations have been made to give him a right Royal reception.

—LIEUT.-COL. PATON, commanding officer of the 14th Battalion of Volunteer Rifles; left Kingston on Tuesday to assume the duties of his new engagement in the Bank of British North America in New York. On Monday evening he was waited on at his residence by the officers of the Battalion (accompanied by the regimental band), and presented with a silver cup of military design, and inscribed with a suitable testimonial.

#### MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE.

5TH BRIGADE, 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT, }  
Brockville, 9th Sept., 1869. }

In order that His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur may receive a proper reception on his arrival at the Capital of Dominion, the whole Volunteer Force of the City of Ottawa (including the Field Battery) will parade on Monday the 11th instant, at 3 p. m. The Battery will be prepared to fire a Royal Salute, and the whole force to take position as directed by the senior officer present.

By order.

W. H. JACKSON, Lt.-Col.  
Brigade Major, 5th Brigade.

#### OTTAWA GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Last Thursday Batteries No. 3 and 5 of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, from the townships of Gloucester and Nepean, arrived in the city for the purpose of putting in their annual drill under canvas. No. 3 was under command of Lieutenant Perry and Lieutenant Patrick, No. 5 under the command of Captain Hopper and Lieutenant Spragge. The two batteries muster fifty rank and file. During the afternoon they were chiefly employed in getting their camp in order, which is on the upper part of the Major's Hill, and adds greatly to the picturesque appearance of the spot. The batteries will remain with us for six days, during which time we are sure they will win the high opinion of our citizens. They paraded at 3 o'clock, when Col. Forest, Major Ross, and the staff officers, were on the ground, and at four o'clock were inspected. They presented a most efficient appearance, tidy and well disciplined—in one word soldier-like.

#### FROM QUEBEC.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Since the visit of Prince Arthur, nothing of interest has occurred in Volunteer matters.

It is reported here that a number of men belonging to the 55th Battalion of Infantry, Megantic, will go out this fall with the Hon. Mr. McDougall to the Red River settlement as pioneers of a future emigration to that quarter from this Province. Better men could not be chosen.

The *Toronto Globe* in commenting on this statement makes some remarks which are a considerable remove from the truth. It states that the county of Megantic is a "barren spot" and that its English speaking population are in such a hopeless minority as to be in danger of losing even their language. Now if the writer in the *Globe* had taken the trouble to ascertain the facts of the case he would have found out that nearly one half of the population are of British origin, the county is represented in Parliament by one of the cleverest English lawyers in Quebec, the Honorable Solicitor General, and so far from being a "barren spot" Megantic is considered one of the finest counties in the Province. It is to be hoped that any intending emigrants will not be misled by too flattering reports of this new country, as there seems to be a considerable difference of opinion between those who have seen and those who have bought the North West territory, as to its value.

The camp at Point Levis has not yet been broken up as the transports (*Himalaya* and *Tamar*) have not arrived for the 53rd and 29th Regiments. Major General Stisted and Staff left for England in the last steamer.

The 8th Battalion had a rifle match on Saturday the 2nd inst. Ranges 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards; four rounds at each. The prizes were won by.

	Pts.
Col.-Sgt. Hawkins.....	62
Pte. Parnell.....	53
Capt. Barrett.....	50
Lieut. Wurtle.....	45

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"Mr Kinglake is so seriously inconvenienced by some awkward facts which have come out in the course of his secret into the history of the battle of Inkerman that he is going out to the Crimea to study the ground which is quite new to him, and which, indeed he would find much difficulty in recognising even if he had gone over it during his stay on the plateau. Mr. Kinglake left the Crimea in October, 1854, before the action of Balclava, and of course before the battle of Inkerman. He is exceedingly 'contraried' by the fact that the French came to the aid of our troops, and is doing his best to get rid of it; and he is also much put out by the evidence that there was no 'personal government' of fight, though he is searching for any trace of it sedulously. One division to which hitherto no great credit has been assigned, will come out in his pages brilliantly, and some regiments may look out for squall in the ink-bottle."

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, October 8th, 1869.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

## No. 1.

Two month's leave of absence in extension from 31st instant, has been granted to Lt.-Colonel Jarvis, D. A. General Militia, Military District No. 3.

Leave of absence for six months dating from the 1st August last has been granted to Lieut.-Colonel Dennis, Brigade Major, Military District No. 2.

Major Scoble, 37th Battalion will perform the duties of Brigade Major in Military District No. 2 during the temporary absence of Lieut.-Colonel Dennis.

## No. 2.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Northumberland and Durham Squadron of Cavalry.*

To be Surgeon:

Philip Palmer, Burrows, Esquire.

*Frontenac Squadron of Cavalry.*

1st Troop Kingston.

To be Cornet:

Sergeant-Major, Archibald Knight, vice Gibson whose resignation is hereby accepted

*Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.*

No. 2 Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:

2nd Lieutenant C. L. Fellowes, vice Perkins, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Jno. Cotton, M. S., from No. 3 Battery, vice Fellowes, promoted.

*7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."*

The resignation of Major Thos. Miller, is hereby accepted.

To be Adjutant:

Captain Wm. Jas. Baker Parsons, from 25th Battalion vice T. Green, whose services are hereby dispensed with.

*14th Battalion "The Princess of Wales Own Rifles" Kingston.*

To be Lieut. Colonel:

Major Daniel Callaghan, M. S., vice J. Paton, who is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

*16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.*

With reference to the General Order No. 2 of the 28th May last, Major J. W. Langmuir is now permitted to retire, retaining the rank of Captain.

*22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles."*

No. 4 Company, Princeton.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Francis Baker Hornor, Gentleman, vice Eakins, promoted.

*28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.*

No. 3 Company, St. Mary's.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Richard Sidney McKnight, vice McDonald, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

David Thos. McConnell, Gentleman, vice McKnight, promoted.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Andrew Martin, Gentleman, vice Jickling, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."*

No. 1 Company, Barrie.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Charles Archer, vice Morrow, left the limits.

*No. 3 Company, Cookstown.*

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Robert T. Banting, M. S., vice Ferguson, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Thomas Baily, M. S., vice Banting, promoted.

*No. 4 Company, Bradford*

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant John Fennell, vice Hickman, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*No. 5 Company, Barrie.*

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Allan A. McKenzie, M. S., vice Graham, resigned.

*No. 7 Company, Orrilla.*

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Frederick Larrard, M. S., vice Elliot, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

William Edward Soare, Gentleman, vice Larrard, promoted.

*No. 10 Company, Rosemont.*

To be Ensign:

Col. Sergeant Joseph Fletcher, M. S., vice Shaw, resigned.

*36th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.*

No. 4 Company, Walsingham.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William Morgan, M.S., vice Laymen, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

George Wittet, Gentleman, vice Morgan, promoted.

*40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Quarter-Master:

Abraham John Van Sergeen, Gentleman, vice Boswell, left the limits.

*41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.*

To be Major:

Captain Wilmot Howard Cole, from No. 1 Company, vice Poole, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*No. 2 Company, Gananoque.*

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Thomas Fleming, M.S., vice Legge, promoted.

*No. 4 Company, Merrickville.*

To be Ensign:

Palmer Young Merrick, Gentleman, M.S., vice A.C. Merrick, left the limits.

*42nd "Brockville Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Lieutenant and Adjutant:

Ensign Richard Thos. Steele, M.S., from No. 2 Company, vice Jessup, resigned.

*No. 2 Company, Brockville.*

To be Ensign:

Sergeant-Major Rufus Sawyer Hudson, M. S., vice Steele, promoted.

*46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Captain:

Lieutenant and Adjutant George Read Garnett, M.S.

*No. 5 Company, Springville.*

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign David Walsh, M.S., vice Cathcart, deceased.

To be Ensign:

Wm. McIndoo, Gentleman, M.S., vice Walsh, promoted.

*59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Major, provisionally:

Captain William Stephen Wood, M.S., from No. 6 Company.

To be Quarter-Master:

John D. Amable, Gentleman, vice Flannigan whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*No. 2 Company Cornwall.*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Robert Smythe, vice Mattice, promoted.

To be Ensign:

John Smart, Gentleman, M.S., vice Smythe promoted.

*No. 6 Company, Lunenburg.*

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Oscar Fulton, M.S. vice Wood, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Cyril Archibald, Gentleman, vice Fulton, promoted.

*Pembroke Infantry Company.*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign William Welland Dickson, vice Crombie, appointed Paymaster, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

(Continued on page 666.)

## A MOVING CAMP.

The first night the boys of the 19th Battalion were in camp was a most disagreeable and dark one—so disagreeable that numbers of them marched up to town and secured a thimbleful or so of Paddy's eye water. After getting up town, feeling so comfortable they concluded to remain for some hours, in fact until after midnight. They thought, very naturally, that an attempt to get into camp the front way might be attended with some inconvenience, so they concluded they would take Rearden street, and accordingly they took that street. On arriving at the field next the camp, one of the party, seeing the field dotted with white objects concluded that they were at camp, and started for his tent, followed by the others. As they approached the camp seemed to retire, to move in a most mysterious manner causing the leading file to halt and exclaim: "Boys, (hic) shay did (hic) ever sho (hic) camp trabbles as that does (hic)?" The boys observed that they must be intoxicated, and laying on their backs watching the clouds scud across the heaven in place of marching towards the tent. "No," replied Niagara, "taint so (hic) taint, kase I ken (hic) see the bun (hic) ion on my (hic) big toe. That's the camp (hic) and we're going to it backwards, (hic) that's all." After a little more palaver the party again started for camp, but the camp again moved off all but one large white tent, and seeing that stationary, Blue Berry called out—"Boys, that's (hic) the Colonel's tent (hic) let's get him (hic) put's right." The advice was acted on, but no sooner had they arrived within proper distance than the tent rose in the air, and the centre pole was shoved into the breadbasket of the leader, causing him to retire to grass, groaning and gasping—"My God, boys, I've run the Colonel's tent down!" Another of the party fell in the glorious cause, but when the third was being attacked he saw what the trouble was and turning on his heels he started on a double quick for the fence, yelling—"My God, boys, them's sheep, and not the camp and that's old Johnson's ram a butting us. Run or your brains will be butted out." The boys did run, and when they reached camp attempted to hide the story but it was no go.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

## PRESENTATION TO A COLOR SERGEANT OF THE 100TH REGIMENT.

A very interesting ceremony took place in Barracks on Wednesday—the presentation of a silver medal, for long service and good conduct, to Color-Sergeant Eugene V. Sullivan, of the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadians. The presentation was made by Lieut.-Colonel William Campbell, commanding the corps, who made the following appropriate address:—"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 100th Regiment—We are this morning assembled in order to do honour to a non-commissioned officer, who by the Queen's command, is about to be presented with a silver medal, in appreciation of his long service and good conduct." Addressing the recipient the Colonel continued—"Color-Sergeant Sullivan I am much gratified at being the medium of presenting you with this medal, and I am satisfied that you yourself feel deeply grateful and highly honoured at being the recipient this day of such a direct proof of her most gracious Majesty's approval of your conduct while in the service. On my own behalf Sergeant Sullivan, and also on behalf of the entire regiment, I beg to offer

you our congratulations on this occasion, and I sincerely trust that you may long be spared in health, happiness, and prosperity to wear this highly valued decoration. I also hope that long after your days and mine are ended in this world this medal may still be preserved in your family in memory of a good soldier and a gracious Queen's recognition of his merits. Let me also hope that, there are other non-commissioned officers and men in this regiment following Color-Sergeant Sullivan's good example, and if there be any such, I can assure them that they have only to persevere and in due time they will also be awarded by their Sovereign with medals for long service and good conduct.

Color-Sergeant Sullivan, was then placed at the saluting point, and the regiment marched past in slow and quick time.

It may be added that he is in possession of the Crimean and Turkish medals, and that the one now presented carries with it a gratuity of £15.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It has been decided that there will be no examination in December next for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The viceroy of Egypt owns and works two hundred steam cultivators on the Lower Nile and plants two hundred thousand acres of cereals annually.

Mr. Boynton, the person who has saved so many lives at Cape May this season, was offered fifty cents by one gentleman, after he had been dragged safely ashore. Mr. Boynton handed him back forty-nine cents in change, remarking that he didn't wish to accept more than his life was worth.

The most extraordinary follower of an army that we have yet heard of has accompanied the Russian troops to Sarmacond. This is a Sivoyard with a barrel-organ and a monkey. Is it for the purpose of keeping up the spirits of the troops, or of striking terror into the enemy, that he has been permitted to join the camp-followers.

Out of evil good sometimes springs, as in the unfortunate death of General Faunce. The Bombay army will have reason to look upon it with far other feelings than those of regret. The *Gazette* calculates that by his demise one colonel will be made a major-general, 47 majors lieutenants colonels, 47 captains majors, and 45 lieutenants captains. Of the lucky lieutenants who will thus be promoted, 14 belong to the general list, which would appear to be more fortunate in Bombay than it is in the Madras presidency.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE.—Mr. H. W. Bates, assistant secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, in a letter discussing the chances of Dr. Livingstone's safety, observes that there is undoubtedly cause for some anxiety in the continued absence of news of Livingstone's arrival at Ujiji, at which place he was due, according to his own letters, some time in the beginning of 1868. If, however, Sir Roderick Murchison's hypothesis be true, that the traveller discovered (before arriving by water at Ujiji) a western outlet from the lake, and was tempted to follow it downward, this silence would be explained. The subject will be considered by the council of the society when they assemble this autumn, and several able and experienced men have already offered themselves to Sir Roderick Murchison to lead a search expedition to Cazembe.

BATTALION SHOOTING MATCH.—It is proposed to hold a Rifle Match for the members of the 36th Peel Battalion at Orangeville, some time this month, when the Township Fall Fairs are over. It is also proposed we are informed to have some matches in which civilians can take a part, and we have no doubt if the affair is managed with liberality and energy that a very interesting contest will result. The idea of making it open to all comers in some of the matches, is excellent, as it may lead to a more general taste for rifle practice, and be serviceable in recruiting the Volunteer Companies.—*Brampton Times.*

Mr. Roberts, Iowa, has secured a patent at Washington for a gun that will revolutionize the art of war. It is said that practical men of the War Department have become satisfied as to its merits. The principle of this invention is that of a series of projectiles meshed one within another, like a nest of boxes, each attached to the other by a fuse connecting with a charge of powder. At a given distance from the gun the first charge explodes, giving new impetus to the projectile, then the second and third and so on to the last projectile receiving the force of the charge until it has overreached the distance in which that of cannon balls are usually spent. The idea is certainly a novel one.

The committee appointed to arrange for the erection of a testimonial to the late Viscount Gough have met and we understand that if a suitable site can be obtained, and if the public will enable them to carry out the intention, they are disposed to let the proposed testimonial assume the form of an equestrian statue of Lord Gough. There can be no doubt that a suitable site would be readily granted, inasmuch as no question of politics or sectarianism could possibly obtrude itself in connection with a proposal to do honour to one who, while a great and heroic Irishman, took no part in politics. We hope that the country will respond heartily to the appeal of the committee, and thus enable them to erect a testimonial which shall be at once an ornament to the capital of Ireland, worthy of the illustrious Irishman to whose memory it is to be erected, and a true measure of the esteem in which he was held by his countrymen.

## 19TH INSPECTION.

Col. Durie, accompanied by Brigade-Major Villiers, inspected the men in camp on Johnson's farm (Wednesday) 29th ult. The men were provided with 10 rounds blank cartridge each. After marching past, Col. Currie put them through a number of Battalion movements, which were executed in a manner highly creditable to the 19th Battalion, showing that the officers, non-commissioned officers and men were well up in their drill. The Battalion was afterward formed in close column, when Deputy-Adjutant-General Durie addressed the men at considerable length. He complimented the Battalion upon their efficiency and drill. He was sorry that he had not met the Battalion before. The manner in which the Battalion was placed, and the general efficiency of officers and men, showed that they were ready to take the field and take a position with any Battalion in the Province. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and three for Lieut. Col. Durie, when he left for London to make arrangements for the grand muster in honor of the Governor General and Prince Arthur.—*St. C. Journal.*

## THE BELL OF ST. REGIS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MAPLE LEAVES."

Whoever turns over the early annals of Canada will be struck with the romantic incidents which at every turn open on the view; feats of endurance—of cool bravery—christian heroism, in its grandest phases—acts of savage treachery, of the darkest dye—deeds of blood and revenge most appalling—adventurous escapes by forest, land, and flood, which would furnish material for fifty most fascinating romances. No greater error ever was than that of believing that few reliable records exist of the primitive times of Canada. Had we not the diaries of Jacques Cartier, Alphonse de Xaintonge, the voyages of Champlain, Charlevoix, DuCreux, Bressani, &c.; we still would have that admirable *Journal of the Jesuits*, kept up, day by day, for so many years, containing such a minute record of every event which transpired in New France. The Jesuits' *Journal* is likely to remain the great fountainhead of Canadian History. One can readily enter into the meaning of one of our late Governors, the Earl of Elgin, who, in one of his despatches to the Home Government, in speaking of the early days of the colony, described them as "the heroic times of Canada;" the expression was as eloquent as it was beautiful. There is but little doubt that our descendants will be just as familiar with the beauties of Canadian history as the great bulk of the present generation are ignorant of them. The gradual diffusion of knowledge, the spirit of research and improvement to which everything tends in the Dominion, mark that period as not very far distant. D'Iberville, Mile. De Verchere. Latour, Dollard des Ormeaux, Lambert Closse, may yet, some day or other, under the magic wand of a Canadian Scott, be invested with the same bright halo of glory which surrounds, in the eyes of Scotia's sons, a Flora McIvor, a Jeannie Deans, a Claverhouse, or a Rob Roy. But more on this theme hereafter. For the present, let us select an incident of our border warfare, and tell of the tribulations and peregrinations of the Bell of St. Regis.

We shall not do our readers the injustice to suppose that any one of them is not minutely conversant with all the particulars of the great Lachine massacre, perpetrated by the Iroquois (the allies of the New Englanders), on the 25th April, 1689, a few miles only from the centre of the spot where now stands the proud city of Mount Royal. The scalping, burning, and disembowelling of some 200 men, women, and children, and the entire conflagration of their once happy homes, during a profound peace, and without a moment of warning, was certainly a crime to call down on the Indian tribes the fiercest retribution, especially when it became known that these hideous butcheries were to have been repeated at Quebec and Three Rivers, to please their New England allies,—a consummation which a most merciful Providence alone averted. Marauding excursions on both sides of the border were the order of the day. One of the most remarkable expeditions of these days was that of Rouville, undertaken shortly after the English had ravaged, by fire and sword, the country of the Abenakis Indians. M. de Vaudreuil sent, during the winter of 1704, 250 men, under the command of Hertel de Rouville, a Huguenot, who, followed by his four brothers, bade fair to replace his brave father, then too stricken in years to share the dangers of such a service. The expedition ascended Lake Champlain, and, by way of Onion river, soon reached Connecticut

river, which it followed over the ice until it reached the habitation nearest to the Canadian border, Deerfield. This place was surrounded by some outer works of defence, which the snow covered, and Governor Dudley had placed there about twenty soldiers to assist the inhabitants in defending themselves. Rouville invested the place, unperceived, during the night of the 29th February. Guards had been patrolling the streets during that night, but had retired to rest towards morning. Two hours before day-break, the French and their Indian allies, not hearing any stir, scaled the walls, and, descending into the settlement, surprised the inhabitants, still asleep. No resistance was offered. The place surrendered. Forty-seven persons were slaughtered, a large number of prisoners taken, and the settlement given to the flames. A few moments after sunrise, Rouville was retracting his steps towards the Canadian frontier, taking with him 112 prisoners. Pursuit was organized against the spoilers, but without success. Rouville escaped, with the loss of three Frenchmen and some savages, but he himself was wounded. The party was twenty-five days returning, and had for provisions merely the wild animals they killed in the chase. The Rev. Mr. Williams, Pastor of Deerfield, and his daughter, were amongst the prisoners brought to Canada. Several of the young girls were placed in the Ursuline Convent at Quebec, and at Three Rivers. Miss Eunice Williams, daughter to the Pastor of Deerfield, having subsequently married a christianized Iroquois, settled at Sault St. Louis.\* Such are the outlines, furnished us by historians, of this memorable Canadian raid. But there are some unwritten particulars of interest handed down to us, chiefly by tradition,—such, for instance, as the peregrinations of the Bell of St. Regis, or rather of Sault St. Louis. We find this incident alluded to in a correspondence, in the *Eric Despatch*, dated "Massena Springs, 24th July, 1865:"—"St. Regis contains a small Roman Catholic Church, on the Canadian side of the line, built about the year 1700. When completed, the priest informed the Indians that a bell was highly important to their worship, and they were ordered to collect funds sufficient to purchase one. They obeyed, and the money was sent to France for the purpose. The French and English were then at war. The bell was shipped, but the vessel that conveyed it fell into the hands of the English, and was taken to Salem in 1703. The bell was purchased for a small church at Deerfield, on the Connecticut river, the pastor of which was the Rev. Mr. Williams. The priest of St. Regis heard of the destination of his bell, and, as the Governor of Canada was about to send an expedition against the colonies of New England, he exhorted the Indians to accompany it, and get possession of the bell." The particulars of the Rouville expedition are then given. "The only house left standing at Deerfield was that of Capt. Seldon, which the assailants themselves occupied after securing the prisoners. It was still standing near the centre of the village, in 1850. The bell was conveyed through the forest to Lake Champlain, to a spot where Burlington now stands, and there they buried it with the benedictions of Father Nicholas, the priest of St. Regis, who accompanied them. Thus far they had carried it by means of poles, upon their shoulders. They hastened home, and returned in early spring, with horses and sledge, to convey the sacred bell to its destination. The Indians of the village had never heard the sound of a bell, and powerful was the impression on their minds, when its deep

tones, louder and louder, broke the silence of the forest as it approached the village at evening, suspended upon a cross-piece of timber, and rung continually by the delighted carriers. It was hung in a frame tower, separate from the church, with solemn ceremonies. Some years after it was removed to the tower of the church. The old bell was cracked by some means, and last year it was sent to Troy, N. Y., and the material re-cast into the new one which they now have."

To an inquiry, addressed by me to the Rev. R. C. clergyman of St. Regis anent the bell, in order to reply to a question submitted by a member of the Historical Society of Portland (Mr. Davis), I have received the following courteous answer:—

"St. Regis, 11th Nov., 1867.

"J. M. LEMOINE, Esq., Quebec.

"SIR,—The history of the aforesaid bell is correct, with the exception that it was brought back by the Indians of Sault St. Louis, for which mission it was destined, and not to St. Regis. Sault St. Louis is a village situate on the shore opposite to Lachine. The version in favor of St. Regis was propagated in the United States by a young lady who wrote a legend, in verse, on this famous bell. I have forgotten the name of the writer. The best proof that it could not be St. Regis is, that St. Regis was founded in 1759 by a Jesuit, with a party of Indians from Sault St. Louis; and that in 1804 it was but a wilderness where the Indians came to hunt; so that this bell was conveyed to its place of destination, Sault St. Louis—now known as Caughnawaga, which is a corruption for Kaknawaka, which means "The Rapids"—about 55 years before the first settlements at St. Regis.

"Yours truly,

"(Signed,) FRS. MARCOUX, Ptre."

\*Ferland's History of Canada.

## A NEW INSTRUMENT OF DEATH.

Several cases have recently occurred at New York and Brooklyn where windows have been pierced and persons shot by bullets without the usual noise incident to the discharge of a gun or pistol. A correspondent of New York papers states that these bullets are not shot from air guns, as has been generally supposed, but that there is a new kind of gun now sold, that somewhat resembles the old cross guns, except that instead of the arrow or bullet being propelled by the elasticity of a bow, it is in this case accomplished by the equally forcible elasticity of an India rubber strap. A bullet placed in this gun and the strap being forcibly drawn back and then unloosened by a trigger, its sudden relaxation gives a force to the bullet but little inferior to the expansion of the suddenly released gases of gunpowder; and this can be done without any greater noise than is created by the bow gun as its bow is released. If these statements are true, these weapons will prove very dangerous in the hands of assassins, as the absence of any report at the time of shooting will greatly facilitate the escape of the persons using them.

MILITARY.—Major Wilkie, Lt. Boyfield, Ensign Yard, 1 drummer, 42 men of the 29th Regt. are ordered to Canada to join the service companies. Lt. General Sir John Michel (lately in chief command in Canada) will be appointed Colonel of his old regiment, the 6th, vice Sir Charles Gore, deceased. General Michel formerly served in and commanded the 6th Regiment, and is now Colonel-in-Chief of the 86th Regiment.

(Continued from page 663.)

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Color-Sergeant John Graham Cormack,  
vice Dickson promoted.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Quebec Provisional Brigade Garrison  
Artillery.*

To be Surgeon:  
Hubert Nelson Esquire, vice Montzambert, resigned.

*1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal.*  
The resignation of Lt.-Colonel Hill is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

*8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.  
No. 6 Company.*

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Alfred H. White, M.S., vice Lemesurier, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign Andrew Stewart, M.S., vice White, promoted.

*9th Battalion "Voligeurs de Quebec."*

To be Surgeon:  
Charles Eusebe Lemieux, Esquire, vice Lindsay, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 1 Company, Granby.*

To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign Augustus W. Mitchell, vice Cox, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Sergeant Robert Stevenson, vice Mitchell, promoted.

*Montmagny and L'Islet Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Major:  
Capt. F. D. Gagnier, M. S., from 9th Battalion.

To be Quarter-Master:  
Solime Gamache, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company, the 2nd of L'Islet, having become disorganized, is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

*Chasseurs Canadiens, Montreal*

To be Surgeon:  
Eustache Lemire, Esq., M. D.

*Mount Royal Rifles, Montreal.*

To be Surgeon:  
Emond Mount, Esquire, M. D.

*No. 2 Company.*

The services of Captain Louis Goyer are hereby dispensed with.

*Portneuf Provisional Battalion.*

To be Surgeon:  
C. A. Lesage, Esquire.

*No. 2 Company, St. Raymond.*

To be Captain:  
Thomas Gendron, Esquire, M. S., vice Panet, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:  
Sefroi Martel, Gentleman, vice Dery, whose resignation is hereby accepted. The resignation of Ensign Savory, is hereby accepted.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized. Officers provisional, viz:  
*An Infantry Company at St. Leon, County of Maskinonge.*

To be Captain:  
Edouard Lesage, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:  
Euchariste Lesage, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:  
Louie Lamy, Gentleman.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*New Brunswick Regiment of Yomanry Cavalry.*

To be Cornet, provisionally:  
James Wood, Gentleman.

*New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*

To be Assistant Surgeon:  
Stephen Smith, Esquire, M. D.

*The St. John Volunteer Battalion.*

To be Major, provisionally:  
Captain John V. Thurgar, vice Ray, promoted.

*Sussex Infantry Company.*

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Samuel Goslin, Gentleman.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*Mahone Bay Battery of Garrison Artillery.*

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:  
Samuel Burgoyne, Gentleman.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:  
Charles Andrews, Gentlemen.

*Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Rifles.*

To be Major:  
Lt. Colonel Henry Oldright.

To be Paymaster:  
Captain George Maclean.

To be Assistant Surgeon:  
Thomas Trenaman, M. D.

The resignation of Captain C. C. Vaux is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

With reference to the General Order of the 23rd April last, Ensign J. N. Ritchie's appointment should read thus: *to be Ensign, "Lieutenant J. N. Ritchie."*

The services of Lieutenant Jas. M. Brown are hereby dispensed with.

*The Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
William Marshall Humphrey, Gentleman.

*No. 1 Lunenburg Infantry Company.*

To be Lieutenant:  
Captain Jesson Rudolf.

To be Ensign:  
Lieutenant Henry Mathew Jost.

*Mahone Bay Infantry Company.*  
To be Ensign, provisionally:  
George Kedy, Gentleman.

*Martin's River Infantry Company.*

To be Lieutenant:  
Lieutenant Elkanah Kedy.

To be Ensign:  
Captain John Ezra Ernst.

*Windsor Infantry Company.*  
The resignation of Lt.-Colonel D.H. Clarke Captain of this company, is hereby accepted he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized. Officers provisional excepting those holding Certificates, viz:  
*No 1 Company, Naval Brigade at Halifax.*

To be Captain:  
William H. Hart, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:  
George H. Davis, Gentleman.

*No. 4 Company, Naval Brigade, at Halifax.*

To be Captain:  
Alexander Forrest, jr., Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:  
Walter McFarlane, Gentleman.

To be Commandant Naval Brigade:  
Major John T. Wylde.

The following Infantry Companies in Annapolis County are now formed into a Battalion to be designated "The First Regiment of Annapolis County Volunteers," Headquarters Paradise, viz:

No. 1 Company	.....	Wilmot.
No. 2	.....	Paradise.
No. 3	.....	Granville.
No. 4	.....	Port William.
No. 5	.....	Annapolis Royal.
No. 6	.....	Wilmot.
No. 7	.....	Paradise.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:  
Lt.-Colonel W.E. Sarratt,

To be Majors:  
Major Delancy Harris.  
" John Sanders.

To be Paymaster:  
Captain Ephraim Backman.

To be Adjutant:  
Lieutenant Malcolm C. Bent.

To be Quarter-Master:  
Captain William H. Bishop.

To be Surgeon:  
Surgeon Samuel Primrose.

*No. 4 Infantry Company, "New Ross" Lunenburg County.*

To be Captain:  
Captain George H. Windrow.

To be Lieutenant:  
Captain Thomas Hatchers.

To be Ensign :  
Isaac S. Roast, Gentleman.

*An Infantry Company, Digby County.*

To be Captain :  
Lieutenant John W. Turnbull

To be Lieutenant :  
Newton Glasgow, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
James Bryant, Gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at "Clements Port," Annapolis County.*

To be Captain :  
Captain Wallis Harris.

To be Lieutenant :  
John C. Dunn, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
John W. Harris, Gentleman.

*No. 1 Infantry Company, "Baddeck" Victoria County.*

To be Captain :  
Captain Norman McRao.

To be Lieutenant :  
Lieutenant William Cam.

To be Ensign :  
Ensign Donald McRao.

*No 2 Infantry Company "Middle River" Victoria County.*

To be Captain :  
Captain Charles McRao.

To be Lieutenant :  
John Campbell Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
Duncan McRae, Gentleman.

*No 3 Infantry Company "Grand Narrows" Victoria County.*

To be Captain :  
Captain John S. McNeil.

To be Lieutenant :  
Lieutenant Hector McNeil.

To be Ensign :  
Ensign John McNeil.

*An Infantry Company at "Amherst" Cumberland County.*

To be Captain :  
Captain J. Albert Black.

To be Lieutenant :  
Captain G. Ephriam Church.

*No 7 Infantry Company "Aylesford," King's County.*

To be Captain :  
Lieutenant Thomas R. Harris.

To be Lieutenant :  
George McGregor, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
George W. Eaton, Gentleman.

*No. 8 Company, "Wilmot," Annapolis.*

To be Captain :  
Captain Edward E. Phinny.

To be Lieutenant :  
Lieutenant Ries Baker.

To be Ensign:  
Borlah Baker, Gentleman.

*No. 1 Infantry Company, "Mill Brook" Pictou County*

To be Captain :  
Captain George H. Sutherland.

To be Lieutenant :  
Major Roderick McKenzie.

To be Ensign :  
Captain Angus McLeod.

*No. 2 Infantry Company, "Mountain" Pictou County.*

To be Captain :  
Captain William Sutherland.

To be Lieutenant :  
Lieutenant William Maxwell.

To be Ensign :  
Lieutenant James Fraser.

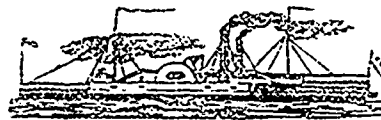
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P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,  
D. A. G. of Militia.  
Canada.



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**THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER**

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

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

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

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
  1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1861-65 and '66 which led to Confederation.
  2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67.
  3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c.
  4. The formation of the Local Governments.
  5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.
  6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.
- II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.
- III. The Church in Canada.
- IV. Retrospect of Literature, Art and Science.
- V. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences.
- VI. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c.
- VII. Obituary of Celebrated Persons.
- VIII. Public Documents and State Papers of Importance.

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

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

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

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HENRY J. MORGAN.

Ottawa, July, 10th, 1868. 28-tt

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