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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1869.

No. 34.

### THE REVOLT

OF THE

## British American Colonies,

1764-84.

### CHAPTER XIV.

While this brisk and eventful campaign was in progress in Canada, Gage remained cooped up within his lines at Boston in happy ignorance of what was conspiring around him, while Washington was allowed sufficient leisure to bring the rabble occupying the rebel positions into something like discipline and increase his warlike stores by the capture of the Royal forts and magazines which Gage's stupidity exposed to plunder.

On the 14th November a newspaper containing the rebel General's order of the day brought the first intelligence to Boston of the successful invasion of Canada.

The blunders of the British Governors and Generals was not confined to the Northern Colonies, but spread southward with such perfect regularity that it assumed the appearance of having been governed by some general law. In fact the universal defection can only be explained on the principle that owing to constitutional omissions there was no sympathy between the popular branches of the Legislature and the Executive, and consequently on every occasion in which the Governor endeavored to enforce respect to the constitutional law of the Empire he stood alone. Not even being able to bring any members of his council into accord on this question or secure their support in upholding the dignity of the Crown.

Many of the rebel leaders in this revolt had no doubt been planning it for years; others were carried away by their enthusiasm. Washington was the only one who had that love of country, which is known as patriotism. With him it amounted to a disease. Everything his countrymen did was right; everyone else wrong, and that feeling was quickened by the fact that he had in vain sought to be "put on the English establishment," in other words, have his services re-

cognized by "rank in the regular army." It was not a generous age; selfishness was the order of the day, and English politicians had quite enough on their hands to provide for their own hungry parasites without thinking of the representative Virginian. Without imputing in the slightest degree unworthy motives to George Washington but the facility with which he, the representative of an old aristocratic and loyal family, espoused the cause of treason and sedition is thus easily accounted for, and it also explains why he was followed by most of his class, many of them the descendant of peers, whose historic fame is emblazoned in history, and more the scions of the first families in England. With such names as leaders the mass of Colonists were easily persuaded at that day of the justice of the cause in which they were required to fight, and as transplantation to the soil of the New World did not alter the Briton's hereditary tendency to pugacity found no difficulty in taking to a position so very natural and congenial.

Under no other aspect can this extraordinary revolt be explained, and simply because the mass of the people were not so cially in as good a position to judge of political acts as their fellow subjects in Great Britain. Many of the Colonial settlers were or had been Irish, Scotch or English redemptors, that is emigrants unable to pay their passage and who sold their services for that purpose for a term of years. The general standard was not above that of the corresponding class at home, and it is absurd to suppose those men were able at that day to be discriminating judges of nice points of constitutional law. There was not much land held in the Southern and Middle Colonies on fee simple tenure, most of it was leased from the large Proprietors, and a tenantry similar to that of Britain was ready to support the great landholders, each with his fifty or sixty thousand acres in a single patent. In fact an aristocracy was rapidly forming in the Colonies, and it was the ambition of some its leaders which precipitated this contest. In the effort to secure recognition by hereditary title and privilege they

forced a revolution which ended in, abolishing both and finally swept themselves away.

In the New England Provinces the clergy feared for their own privileges and influences; the merchant because his smuggling operations were restrained. Between them both they led the rural population to believe that the British Parliament and people meant to enslave them. Unable of themselves to carry on the rebellion with success they deferred, or seemed to defer, to the "haughty Southern Sultans," and won their hearts by the appointment of Washington as Commander-in-Chief. This measure, commendable alone for its policy, bound North and South firmly together, for Washington's agreeable temperament maintained the just equilibrium of parties in the rebel congress and gave the tone of unanimity to their councils.

While skillful and able men were busily employed in combining the different elements in the Colonial politics, under the plea of patriotism, in open rebellion against Great Britain, the statesmen and politicians of England seemed to be sadly wanting in duty to the Empire. The Colonial Governors were obliged to furnish to the recently created office of Secretary for the Colonies periodical reports representing truly the state of public opinion in their several Provinces. Such documents necessarily contained much which should be seen by the Privy Council alone, but owing to treachery or carelessness their contents were spread abroad amongst the opposition from whom they finally reached the Colonies, and, as a matter of necessity, exasperated the party leaders against the Governor, while it totally destroyed his influence, not only in that but every department of the State had opened its secrets to the agitators and rebels. The parliamentary opposition at home, to their eternal infamy, being most active in disseminating intelligence treacherously received.

In 1775 the Governor of Virginia was the Earl of Dunmore, who had been very popular in the Colony; at the commencement of the disturbances in Massachusetts he had transmitted to Great Britain a Memorial on the State of the Provinces. In this docu-

ment he accused the leading planters of encouraging rebellion as the simplest and easiest mode of ridding themselves of the debts by which their estates were encumbered, and to this end they impeded the ordinary course of Justice to procure temporary advantage by delay, drawing the obvious conclusion that they would attach themselves openly to those who opposed the authority of Parliament.

Through the villiany of the English opposition a copy of this document was sent to Virginia by which the leading planters were fearfully enraged because the charges contained therein were substantially true.

The local press and demagogues heaped the foulest abuse on the Governor, accused him of a design for assassinating their speaker, Mr. Randolph, and the corporation of Williamsburg presented an address to Mr. Randolph, whose answer was calculated to increase the feeling of dislike to Lord Dunmore.

That nobleman early in May had removed the gunpowder from the magazine at Williamsburg for the purpose of preventing its falling into the hands of the rebels. Mr. Henry who had made himself conspicuous as a leader of sedition in the early part of the troubles, assembled an armed rabble and marched on Williamsburg in order to compel its forcible restitution. The magistrates of that town not willing to make it a scene of contention met this band fifteen miles from the town and prevailed on them to disperse by promising that the receiver-general for the province should become security for its value.

The Assembly approved of Mr. Henry's conduct and ordered a guard to be provided for the safety of the magazine, without submitting this step for the Governor's approval.

In consequence of his representation several conciliatory propositions were sent to be laid before the legislature, and were laid before the council early in June who accepted them but the Assembly unanimously rejected all efforts at conciliation.

Immediately after this intimation was conveyed to the Governor that an attempt would be made upon his life; this was probably a scheme to induce him to leave the Province, thereby throwing the whole government, legislative and executive, into the hands of the malcontents. If such was the design it at once succeeded, for without delay he abandoned home and property and with his lady and children took refuge on board the Foway man-of-war, and by this ill-advised and disgraceful act abandoned the Province to the rebels. The moral effect of this fatal step was that he tacitly declared his inability to uphold the dignity of the Sovereign or the authority of the Parliament of the British Empire and led its foreign rivals or enemies to suppose that the people of Virginia were unanimous in their opposition to English rule. Acts of a similar character prepared the way for foreign inter-

vention in this contest, and finally banded the whole of Europe against Great Britain in an insane attempt to rob her of her commercial and political superiority. The Earl of Dunmore transmitted to both houses of Assembly his motives for the manner of personal precaution he had taken and both united in addressing his lordship with the assurance that his suspicions were ill founded and entreating him for the sake of the public peace to return to the capital.

Being unwilling to commit himself to their custody, he informed them that he would correspond with them from on board the Foway or adjourn them to York, twelve miles from Williamsburg, where he had no objection to reside and terminate the business of the Session; but this proposal did not suit them and they proceeded to increase the military establishment by a company of riflemen and then investigate the conduct of the Governor; the result was that they decided he should return to Williamsburg to give his assent to several bills; replace the powder removed in the magazine and deposit an additional quantity of military stores for the use of the colony.

The answer was that he could not return to Williamsburg because his personal safety was menaced, but if the Council and Assembly would bring the bills to him he would give his assent to them, that the powder belonged to the Ripon man-of-war and not to the colony, and no answer was returned to the modest request for military store. Immediately on receipt of this answer the following resolution was entered in their journals:—"That their rights and privileges had been invaded; that the constitution of the colony was in danger and that preparations ought to be made accordingly;" both houses immediately adjourned till October.

It is evident from the whole tone of this dispute that the planters and leading men in the colony had made up their minds to rebel, but it is not at all as certain that they would be joined by the great mass of the people; a governor with spirit enough to put them in the wrong, which could have been easily done by dissolving this very house under a charge of treason, boldly setting up the Royal standard and calling on the people to follow him in the defence of law and order would undoubtedly have turned the tables on the Virginian traitors; but the Earl of Dunmore suffered the proper time to pass away and actually allowed the Assembly to outlaw him by the daring resolution just quoted. Whatever qualities the Virginian rebels were deficient in want of courage or astuteness to improve a favourable opportunity were not amongst them.

After the adjournment of the Legislature the tumults and disorders connected therewith subsided so that Lord Dunmore and several officers of the Foway ventured to visit a farm belonging to him about two miles from Williamsburg on the banks of the York river, but they had been only a

few minutes there before it was ascertained that a party of riflemen were about attempting to seize his Lordship, it became necessary to beat an immediate retreat, they succeeded in reaching their boats in safety although several shots were fired at them and being now, when it was too late, fully convinced that decisive measures should be adopted; he despatched his lady and family in a schooner to England and took up a position at Norfolk on the Chesapeake Bay.

While these matters were transacting the malcontents proceeded in imitation of Massachusetts to the election of deputies, who, on meeting, assumed the name of a Provincial Convention, proceeded to justify the conduct of the rioters, the actions of the Assembly and their own illegal acts by asserting that their liberties and possessions were endangered by the machinations of the Mother Country. They then increased the military establishment and imposed taxes for its maintenance, thus at once establishing the precedent that a minority has the right to resist parliamentary and constitutional government at pleasure, because it would be hard to find the precise grievances of Virginia just then, always excepting those detailed in the Governor's report.

The conduct of the expelled Governor was injudicious and without judgment. With inadequate resources he wasted the plantations near the coast, attempted to burn the town of Hampton but was ten off with the loss of one of his vessels; and when he had made his Sovereign and his country, cause as odious as such conduct could he issued a proclamation declaring martial law in force in the Colony, erected the Royal Standard, to which he ordered all His Majesty's loyal subjects to repair, and declared all slaves who should take up arms in the cause free. This last clause alienated a great number of loyal gentlemen as it was a direct confiscation of property, and although the proclamation brought in a large accession of strength it was below the expectations of every one, and shewed clearly what might have been done at the proper time.

The malcontents were maddened to desperation, and the Provincial Convention found no trouble in sending a force of 1,000 men against him early in December and were suffered to take up such a position on the Elizabeth River as made it impossible to hold Norfolk. An unsuccessful attempt to destroy them on the 8th December proved fatal to a brave officer, Captain Fordyce of the 14th Regiment, and many of his men became necessary to evacuate the town and take refuge on board the shipping. Suffering from want of provisions, an attempt to obtain supplies was prevented by riflemen stationed on the wharfs, and it was proposed to burn them down. This was performed on 1st July, 1776, while the rebels at the same time set fire to Norfolk; the damage being computed at £400,000 sterling.

The Earl of Dunmore, with his ships, was

obliged to put to sea, leaving a considerable body of loyalists and negroes to the mercy of the rebels, with the remains of the army and ships he eventually joined Gen. Howe at New York.

**METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING.**

Next in succession to the scores we last reported came the Company Match. Ranges 400 and 200 yards; 5 rounds at each range; Government Enfield Rifles; position as in rule 16. Open to 5 men of all efficient companies of Volunteer Militia in the Dominion of Canada and in Her Majesty's Army. For this contest eight teams entered, four of which belonged to the city. The first prize fell to No. 2 Company of the 18th Battalion for the creditable score of 163 points out of a possible 200, and the second No. 1 Company of the 43rd Battalion for 153 points—both over an average of centres. The highest individual score was that of Sergeant Saucier, who made his 34 points out of a possible 40. The following is the score—

	Points.
No. 2 Company 18th Batt.	163
No. 1 Company 43rd Batt.	153
No. 1 Company 18th Batt.	151
No. 1 Battery O. B. G. A.	151
Civil Service Rifle Co.	143
No. 2. Company 42nd Batt.	137
No. 1 Ottawa Rifles.	134
No. 3. Battery O. B. G. A.	131

Next on the programme came the Officer's match. Ranges 200 and 500 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position, open to all officers of the Volunteer force and of Her Majesty's Service. For this ten prizes were offered, which were carried off by the following gentlemen:

- 1st prize, Ensign Stewart
- 2nd do Lieut. Wikinson,
- 3rd do Ensign Nesbitt,
- 4th do Ensign McEwan,
- 5th do Capt. Cotton,
- 6th do Lieut. Walsh,
- 7th do Capt. Crowther,
- 8th do Surgeon Harkin,
- 9th do Capt. McLean
- 10th do Lieut. Hoy.

In the next match, the Non-Commissioned Officers' and Privates' Match, the entries were numerous. Good shooting was made. We subjoin the conditions of the match with the names and scores of the prizemen:

Ranges 500 and 200 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Enfield; any position; open to all non-commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer Force, or Her Majesty's service.

	500 yds.	200 yds.
Corpl. Grant, O. B. G. A.	444	433-22
Sergt. Harris	444	333-21
Corpl. Campbell, Q. O. R.	434	433-21
Gunner Walters, O. B. G. A.	434	433-21
Pte. Yeomans, C. S. R.	443	433-21
Corpl. Deslaurier, C. S. R.	423	344-21
Corpl. McMahon, 18th Batt.	433	334-20

In the Association match—ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; 3 rounds at each of the first two and four at the last range; Government Enfield rifles, any position; open to members of the Association only—the shooting was good in some cases, as the scores of the prizemen will show, when the long range is taken into consideration. Seven prizes were offered for this match, the most coveted prize being the silver cup presented to the Association by His Excellency the Governor General. It was carried off by Private Hinton for 33 points out of a possible 40.

The prizemen and their scores run as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Pte. Hinton	0432	344	343-33
Lt. Falls	3234	344	333-32
Sergt Saucier	3044	344	433-32
Corpl. Deslaurier	3034	244	443-31
Sergt. Doudiet	3243	333	333-30
Sergt. Harris	0424	433	334-30
Pte. Morgan	3232	324	333-29

A deviation from the programme was caused by the introduction into the proceedings of an international match. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards. Three shots at each of the first two ranges, and four at the last. As will be seen from the subjoined score five teams entered, and the palm of victory was gained by the Anglo Canadian team for a score of 144 out of a possible 200, being, however, only ten points more than the aggregate score of the Scottish Canadian competitors. The shooting was not as good as might have been expected, the winning team lacking six points of an average of centres. It is to be regretted there was not enough French Canadian marksmen present to have made up a team to represent that section of our countrymen. The following is the score in detail:

ANGLO-CANADIAN.	
S. Mannering	27
C. Whyte	27
T. Whyte	23
W. E. Morgan	35
S. Mooney	27
	144

SCOTCH CANADIAN.	
Ens. Stewart	30
Pvt. Mode	30
Pvt. Nicholson	25
Corp. Campbell	21
Pvt. R. Stewart	28
	134

IRISH CANADIAN.	
Capt. McLean	27
Lieut. Falls	24
Surgeon Harkin	21
Ensign Nesbitt	24
Pvt. Hinton	32
	128

SCOTLAND.	
Lieut. Wilkinson	25
Ensign McEwan	27
Sergt. Harris	26
Gunner Morrison	27
Corp'l McDonell	23
	128

ENGLAND.	
Pte. Walters	28
" Yeomans	25
Corpl. Whyte	25
Sergt. Brown	24
Corpl. Granville	23
	125

The tenth match on the programme was the Volunteers' Match—ranges 300 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position; open only to regularly enrolled and efficient members of the Volunteer Force. For this seven prizes were offered, which were carried off by following competitors, who scored as follows:

Ensign Stewart	30
Lt. Wilkinson	30
Pte. G. D. Booth	30
Sergt. Doudiet	29
Capt. Cotton	29
Ensign Nesbitt	29
Capt. McLean	28

In the next—the All-comers' match—

Ranges 600, 800 and 1,000 yards; 3 shots at each, and rifle, any position, open to all comers. The prizes were secured by—

	600 yds.	800 yds.	1,000 yds.
Sgt. Cole, 42nd Batt.	344	243	323-28
Sgt. Doudiet, 43rd	333	340	240-22
Sgt. Harris, O. B. G. A.	233	233	230-21
Capt. McLean 42nd Batt.	032	302	423-19
Gunner Walters, O. B. G. A.	224	234	200-19

Here the shooting was good, though the number of points scored seems small, but the long range of the last stage, and the comparatively small opportunity of practice at it must be taken into consideration.

Consolation Match, ranges 400 and 200 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position; open to all who have unsuccessfully, competed, entrance, 25 cents.

- 1st prize, Gunner Barry, O. B. G. A.
- 2nd do Pte. Booth, O. R.
- 3rd do Gunner Martin, O. B. G. A.
- 4th do Pvt. Stewart, O. R.
- 5th do Pvt. Robinson, O. B. G. A.
- 6th do " Abbott, 42nd Batt.
- 7th do Lieutenant Clark, O. F. B.
- 8th do " Patrick, O. B. G. A.
- 9th do Capt. Mowatt, O. R.
- 10th do Gunner Morrison, O. B. G. A.
- 11th do Major Irvine, 55th Meg. Batt.
- 12th do Gunner Owens, O. B. G. A.
- 13th do Sergt. Latimer, 43rd Batt.
- 14th do Corpl. Earl, O. B. G. A.

QUEBEC GARRISON ARTILLERY.—This old and popular brigade, Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bowen, marched up from the Champlain wharf at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, headed by the band of the Royal Artillery. They have been in camp on the Island of Orleans for eight days past, performing their annual drill and heavy gun practice. The appearance of the men, considering the little encouragement they receive from the Government, and the too short period allowed them in camp, was highly satisfactory, and we are glad to learn their conduct in camp was such as to receive the entire approval of the commanding officer. They mustered as follows:—No. 1 Battery 43 men; No. 2 Battery 51 men; No. 3 Battery 44 men; No. 4 Battery 52 men; Col. Bowen, Major Grant, Captains Murray, Montizambert and Fraser; Lieuts. White, Russell, Welch, Scougall and Walker; Dr. Nelson and Quartermaster Holiwell. The brigade was inspected on Saturday last before Lieut.-Col. Casault, Asst. Adjutant-General; Col. Chandler, R. A., Brigade Major Lamontagne and several military and civilians from the city. After the inspection the officers entertained all present to a substantial luncheon in the Regimental Marquee. We hear the brigade is very much dissatisfied at the manner in which they have been treated by the Government—a dissatisfaction which may tend to weaken volunteering amongst us.—*Chronicle 10th August.*

A Row.—A pretty loud row occurred at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on Friday night. Gen. Ryan's former secretary, J. H. Day, came from New York with a story about the Cuban Junta wishing him to return. Ryan procured a whip and succeeded in making Day confess that it was a trap to lure him to the "other side." He then gave Day a tremendous thrashing, and only desisted when stopped by the people of the house. Ryan was then ordered to go elsewhere, and has taken up his quarters at T. F. Ellis' National Hotel.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

STADACONA RIFLE MEETING—  
SECOND MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

The second meeting of the Stadacona Rifle Association commenced on the 10th inst. at the Beauport Flats, and the firing kept up without intermission until three were disposed of. One grave mistake made by the Association this year, was the selection of ground. One of the most objectionable features in the Beauport beach is the great difficulty one has to experience before reaching it. The drive from the Dorchester Bridge is certainly anything but romantic, and we would strongly advise any of our readers who are now under medical directions to be well shaken before taking their physic, a jaunt—not on a low-back car—but a Peter street caleche to the Flats, and the doctor's orders will be imeratratively obeyed. It was the topic of general conversation yesterday at the firing ground, and many expressed a hope that the Association would, if possible complete the matches on the Island of Orleans. We were glad to see, however, our old friends of last year, the Danville Rifles, each man wearing upon his breast a badge of distinction for past services. Although so far, Dame Fortune has not favored them with first prizes, it is to be hoped that she will smile pleasantly on the country lads before they leave the city. The attendance was very meagre and the few who did condescend to be present at the show sat quietly on the top of a convenient fence, looking more like Quakers at church than lovers of good shooting. The same dullness and inactivity appeared everywhere, even in the refreshment tent, where the jolly souls most do congregate. Tom Carr, who presided over this branch of the service, was never before known to present so sad a countenance as yesterday, and he was distinctly heard to say to one of his customers, that unless business was more lively to-day he would up stakes and travel. We noticed a large number of officers of the regular army on the ground, many of whom took part in the contest, and did remarkable good firing.

FIRST MATCH.

The first match fired was that of the Association, and the first prize of which was \$15 and a Medal of the N. R. A. of England; 2nd prize, \$10; 3rd, \$9; 4th, \$8; 5th, \$7; 6th, \$6; 7th, \$5, and 8th, \$4.

Ranges—200, 500 and 600 yards; 3 shots at each of the first two and 4 shots at the last range; Government Pattern Rifles open to members of the Association. Entrance, 25 cents.

The following was the result of this match:

	200	500	600	T <sup>1</sup>
	yds.	yds.	yds.	
1st prize, Capt. W. J. Barrett...	10	11	12	33
2nd " Lieut. E. G. Scott...	9	9	12	30
3rd " Capt. Jas. Morgan...	10	8	10	28
4th " Sgt. Jos. Ferguson...	10	8	10	28
5th " J. S. Ferguson, Fire I.,	8	10	10	28
6th " Sgt. E. Trudel...	7	12	8	27
7th " Qr.-M. McDonnell...	8	10	7	25
8th " Pte. J. Lent...	9	11	5	25

A tie between Sergeant Ferguson, Garrison Artillery, and J. S. Ferguson, Fire Inspector, having been fired off it was decided in favor of the former.

Captain Barrett, of the Victoria Rifles, by winning the first prize in this match has gained for himself the privilege of contending for the Prince of Wales Cup, at the next, Wimbledon meeting in England. The Captains's numerous friends will, no doubt join with us in saying that the honor is well merited. He has persevered steadily in his

practice for a number of years past, and if he has succeeded in gaining a distinguished position amongst our Volunteer marksmen it is entirely due to his own exertions.

II. SWEEPSTAKES.

First prize—Half the sum subscribed; Second prize three-fifths of remainder; Third prize, The remaining two-fifths, minus 15 per cent, for Association.

Range—500 yards 5 shots; Government Pattern Rifles; open to all comers. Entrance \$1: members of the Association, 75 cents.

RESULT

1st. prize, Sergt. A. Frew, 8th Batt....	19
2nd " Sergt. J. Ferguson, Gar. Artill'ry	17
3rd " Corpl. T. P. Cleveland, 54th Bat	17

A tie between the two latter was decided by firing off a shot each, Ferguson making a centre and Cleveland an outer.

III. ALL COMERS MATCH.

1st Prize, \$30 presented by W. H. Herring, Esq.

2nd. " 20 " by Association	
3rd " 15 " "	
4th " 10 " "	
5th " 8 " "	

Ranges—600, 700, and 800 yards firing at these ranges were at 2nd class targets, as the Association have no 1st class target at their disposal; 3 shots at each of the first two and 4 shots at the last range; any Rifle. Entrance, \$1; members of the Association, 50 cents.

RESULT.

1st prize, Lt. F. C. Wurtele, .....	29
2nd " Sgt. J. Ferguson, .....	26
3rd " Pte. H. Lent, 54th Batt. ....	21
4th " Lt. D. R. Irwin, R. A. ....	20
5th " Capt. Jas. Morgan, 8th Batt. ....	18

It is to be hoped that our citizens will, to-day, visit the firing ground and encourage, if only by their presence, so commendable a meeting. Before concluding, we must return thanks to Capt. Forrest, the Secretary-Treasurer, for so promptly placing at our disposal the firing score at the termination of each match. It is pleasing under any circumstances, to meet a gentleman, but more so when one is brought into such close relationship as to require a favor. Captain Forrest has an exceedingly difficult duty to perform, and one and all will, no doubt, readily agree with us in saying that he is in every respect fitted for his office.

SECOND DAY.

The sun completely recovered from the recent eclipse, shone out yesterday with all his brilliancy and power, to greet the rifle men in their second day's contest. The road—to which we have already drawn attention—to the firing ground, has improved a little since Tuesday, under the influence of "Old Sol," and the jolting is not so bad. We adhere, however to our first opinion upon the subject, that there is great room for improvement. The attendance, yesterday was not more numerous than on the first day, but it was evident that a greater interest was taken in the firing more particularly when the contest for the Battalion prize came round. This prize may looked upon as the most important of the meeting and it is therefore not surprising that more excitement should accompany it. The 8th Battalion has again been victorious, winning the match with 21 points to spare over the next in rank—the Danville team—who scored 231 points. The first match fired was the

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S.

1st Prize—\$20, presented by His Excellency Sir N. F. Belleau.

2nd " 10, " by the Association.	
2rd " 8, " "	
4th " 7, " "	
5th " 6, " "	
6th " 5, " "	
7th " 4, " "	
8th " 3, " "	

Ranges—200 and 300 yards; 3 shots at each range; Government Pattern Rifles; open to members of the Association. Entrance 25 cents. The following is the

RESULT.

Prize.	200	300	T <sup>1</sup>
	yds.	yds.	
1. Adj. W. O'Neill, 8th Batt....	11	9	20
2. Sergt. Jos. Ferguson, V. G. A.	10	8	18
3. Lt. C. McNab, Ottawa V. G. A.	9	8	17
4. Sergt. T. Norris, 8th Batt. V.M.R.	9	8	17
5. Sergt. Barnfield, 69th Regt....	8	8	16
6. " F. Hawkins, 8th Batt. ....	9	7	16
7. C.F. Smith, President Rifle Club	9	7	16
8. Sergt. A. Frew.....	9	7	16

The next match taken up was for the prize presented by J. Gilmour, Esq., and fired with the following.

RESULT.

1st prize, Sert. J. Ferguson, V.G.A..... <th>20</th>	20
2nd " Sergt. Perry, 69th Regt. ....	18
3rd " C.F. Smith, Esq, Pres. A.R.C....	18
4th " W. Cassels, Esq. ....	18
5th " Sergt. T. Norris.....	18
6th " Lt. C. McNab, Ottawa, V.G.A....	17
7th " F.Christie, Esq.....	17
8th " R. H. Hunter, 8th Batt. ....	17

V. BATTALION MATCH.

1st Prize—Winning Battalion, Silver Cup, presented by Robert Hamilton, Esq.

2nd " \$10, highest individual score by Association	
3rd " \$8, 2nd " " " "	
4th " 6, 3rd " " " "	
5th " 5, 4th " " " "	
6th " 4, 5th " " " "	

Ranges—200, 300, 400 and 500 yards; 3 shots at the first two ranges, 4 shots at 400, and 5 shots at 500 yards; open to six men from each Battalion of Regulars and Volunteers in Canada, and from the Quebec Rifle Club; Government Pattern Rifles. Entrance, \$5.

RESULT.

Prize.	200	300	400	500	T <sup>1</sup>
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	
1. 8th Batt. V. M. Rifles...	47	42	77	86	252
2. Sgt. A. Frew, 8th Batt...	8	8	13	15	44
3. H. Wainwright, Esq....	8	9	14	13	43
4. Sergt. Clarke, R.E. ....	10	10	10	13	43
5. Adj. O'Neill, 8th Bat...	8	8	14	13	43
6, Pvt. J. Leet, 54th Bat...	7	6	15	15	43

The other competing battalions scored respectively:—54th Batt., Danville, 231; Royal Engineers, 195; Quebec Rifle Club, 185; 9th Batt., 124.

Our city has always proved itself able and willing to take part in all the popular sports of the day, and more particularly in the use of the Snider have our young men proved themselves a match for "all comers," no matter from what quarter they came. There is such a thing, however, as being too confident of ones powers, and it is generally when we feel most certain of being successful that the wreath of victory is wrested from our grasp. The firing, we are told, did not approach even the score of two years ago, and this is to be regretted. But again, Volunteers, with a great deal of reason, say, "Why should we toil and slave to protect the property of other citizens while the Government refuse to grant us any special advantage?" "All we ask," says the young Volunteer, "is that the ordinary expenses incurred in keeping a company to-

gether should be disbursed from the public purse, but refuse us this boon and we lay down our arms." There is a great deal of truth in this reasoning, and we hope to see at the next meeting of Parliament a thorough revision of the present Volunteer and Militia system. In the meantime our young marksmen ought not to be discouraged, but, on the contrary, to persevere in their practice and regain the position they at one time held.

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

- 1st Prize—\$35, presented by C.E. Levy, Esq.
- 2nd " 10, " by the Association.
- 3rd " 8, " " "
- 4th " 7, " " "
- 5th " 6, " " "
- 6th " 5, " " "
- 7th " 4, " " "

Ranges—400 and 500 yards; 3 shots at each range; Government Pattern Rifles, open to members of the Association.

RESULT.

Points.	400 yds.	500 yds.	T <sup>1</sup>
1. Col.-Sergt. E. Trudel, 9th Batt.	12	9	—21
2. Qr.-Master Thomas, 54th Batt.	10	10	—20
3. Ensign G. Balfour, 8th Batt.	10	10	—20
4. Pvt. R. J. Parnell, 8th Batt.	9	9	—18
5. Corpl. Mahoney, 8th Batt.	8	10	—18
6. Major Manning, 54th, Danville	7	10	—17
7. H. Wainwright, Esq., Q. R. C.	9	8	—17

We are pleased to see the 9th Battalion appear so prominently in the above match. On the previous day Corporal Trudell, at the 500 yard range, made three bulls' eyes in succession, which is considered excellent firing.

The next on the list was the.

TIME MATCH.

- 1st Prize—\$20, presented by the Association.
- 2nd " 10, " " "
- 3rd " 8, " " "
- 4th " 7, " " "
- 5th " 6, " " "
- 6th " 5, " " "
- 7th " 4, " " "
- 8th " 3, " " "
- 9th " 2, " " "

Range—200 yards; any position; time for each competition, 2 minutes, to be counted from the first shot. The competitor will go on with the firing in his own time after the first round, until the word "Time" is called. Loading will, in all cases, be from pouch or pocket on the outside of the coat or uniform, which should be buttoned. Open to all comers.

This match created the greatest interest, owing to the rapidity required in loading. The following is the.

RESULT.

Prize.	Shots.	Pts.
1. Sergt. J. Norris, 8th Batt.	23	50
2. Capt. J. Morgan, 8th Batt.	16	45
3. Col.-Sergt. Clough, 69th Regt.	18	43
4. Col.-Sergt. E. Trudel, 9th Batt.	16	41
5. Pvt. H. Leet, 54th Batt.	20	41
6. Sergt. F. Hawkins, 8th Batt.	18	40
7. W. Cassels, Esq.	14	39
8. Qr.-mtr. McDonnell, 8th Batt.	17	39
9. Pvt. J. Leet.	15	37

As a *douceur* to the feelings of the unsuccessful competitors, a consolation match was fired, the 1st prize being \$15, offered by the Association.

The following was the result of this important match:—

1st prize, Pvt. G. A. Shaw, 54th Batt	16
2nd do, Corpl. A. E. Shaw, 54th Batt.	15
3rd do, E. B. Scott, Esq.	15
4th do, Sergt. Gould, 69th Regt.	15

- 5th do, Lt.-Col. Panet, 9th Batt. .... 14
  - 6th do, Capt. E. J. Paterson, 8th Batt. . 14
  - 7th do, James Day, Esq. .... 14
  - 8th do, Lt.-Col. E. Lamontagne Br. Maj 13
- Quebec Chronicle.

HOW TO GET A GUN.—A gentleman of Bennington, Vt., recently found in an old newspaper an affidavit made by Capt. Jonas Galusha, of that place, in 1807 and 1808. Referring to the battle of Bennington, in 1777, he testified "I was ordered with the entire company under my command, by Col. Moses Robinson, to march to said batt<sup>l</sup> ground, and marched the obedience to said order, & the head of my company, I recollect at the time of Bennington battle, a soldier came up to Col. Nathan Stone, and said, "I have no gun, what shall I do?" Stone replied, Stand by me a few minutes, and you shall have one." The man obeyed, and in a short time Stone drew up and fired at a Hessian, as the Hessian fell Stone said to his comrade, "Run and get your gun." And the man obeyed."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—It is confidently expected that at the approaching tournament on the 24th inst., of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association, that the Volunteer Cavalry force will not be ignored as has hitherto been the case. The Victoria Cavalry are generally armed with the Spencer carbine and during the past annual drills have made some excellent practice with this weapon. The No. 1 Troop of Volunteers when at Chambly last year for exercise under the command of Capt. Muir, had the use of the rifle ranges allowed them and the result of the firing mounted and dismounted by the officers and men was very satisfactory. Lieut.-Col. Lovelace, (the officer-instructor), Lieut. Featherstone and Sergt.-Major Tees making large scores. There are some excellent shots in the Quebec, Sherbrooke and Cookshire Troops, Captain Winder of the latter being a first rate marksman, and in the event of a cavalry match being allowed, there would be no lack of subscriptions amongst the members of the different corps. The prizes need not be of much value, a few medals composed of crossed carbines or some other appropriate device would be quite sufficient and money prizes might be left out altogether. By giving this a space in the columns of your widely spread journal you will confer a favour on the Volunteer cavalry of the Province of Quebec.

Yours, dear Sir,

very faithfully,

KAINAKAN.

NOTES FROM MY CRIMEAN JOURNAL.

THE CAFE OF THE MALAKOFF.

Sevastopol had been taken three weeks before, but the Russians still had possession of the north side of the town and walking about was not very safe as they kept up a pretty sharp fire of shot and shell into the place which having been battered by the French and English for so many months

was now receiving its *coup de grace* from those whom it had sheltered, yet in the bloodstained trenches and the dismantled city there was attraction enough for those who wandered around it in its desolation.

In one of the main streets running down to the harbour in long straight lines, and thus much exposed to the Russian guns, a French cafe had been already established, and entering with two other brother officers we called for the landlord, expecting of course to see a moustached, hard featured, "Vieux Francais;" what then was our astonishment when a certain being drawn aside a pretty French girl of some eighteen or nineteen years appeared attired in the costume of a Vivandiere of the Zouaves!

"*Accz vous an cafe, mademoiselle!*" I asked *mon mon officier, mais jen ferai tout de suite, asseyez vous, je vous en prie,*" handing us some rickety camp stools as she spoke.

We sat down and she commenced preparing the coffee, whilst lighting our pipes we glanced around the building which strange to say had escaped the last conflagration. It had evidently formerly been a stable and one of the better sort, the partitions of the stalls still remaining; there was not much furniture, three cross legged camp tables, the aforesaid camp stools, a *pot au feu*, the barrique of a vivandiere, a few delapidated cups and glasses, a frying pan, tin kettle and a coffee pot, being all it could boast of. Presently a round shot came whizzing along and fell with a crash and a clatter a little distance from the court yard, but our lively little hostess did not appear to give it a moment's attention.

"Do you not find it rather uncomfortable living here?" said one of my friends.

"Oh, no" she replied "I am pretty well accustomed to it now, there's not much danger, and if there were I would not mind it, one *must* live, and it pays me well keeping the Cafe of the Malakoff."

"Do you never have a shot through the roof?" I enquired,

"Oh, yes, I think we had two last week, but not one for the last three days."

"Well, but what does Mademoiselle do under such circumstances?"

"Why, if they are round shot I take no notice of them but if a shell *une bombe*, I run into the court yard and shut the door after me."

We all laughed at the spirited little Vivandiere's discrimination between round shot and shell, V——n telling her in most execrable French that she was handsome enough to have been the Prophet's bride, this I made her understand, when she made a low curtsy and smiled sweetly on poor V——n who was evidently smitten with the fair Frenchwoman to whom we now bid good bye after paying for our coffee the rather exorbitant charge, for which, I suppose, was for the honor of taking refreshments under fire in her company.

R. L.



FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The return match between the Grand Trunk ten and the 8th Battalion of Quebec Volunteers, takes place at Point St. Charles on Monday next.

At the Grand Trunk Rifle tournament at Point St. Charles, last Saturday, the following score was made for Mr. Brydges' Cup.

3 shots at each at 200, 400 and 600 yds.

	Pts.
Sergt. Talfer, No. 1 Batt. Artillery Mount 33	
" Roote, G. T. Artillery Brigade	
Toronto.....	32
" Turnbull, G. T. R. Rifles Toronto. 28	

Both Sergt. Talfer and Sergt. Roote made splendid shooting as 36 was the highest possible score. The cup passed from the hands of Sergt. Turnbull who won it last year, as it must be won by the same person two years in succession to enable him to claim it as his own property. The band of the Grand Trunk Brigade played during the match and the day being fine everything was favourable.

All the Volunteers in the city are now paid off, so that that cause for grumbling has been removed. The Grand Trunk Railway, Richelieu Co. and the Ottawa Navigation Co. have generously reduced their rates to all Volunteers travelling in uniform to compete at the coming Provincial Match.

A correspondent of the *Daily Witness* attributes the miserable failure of the recent review in this city to the want of clothing in the first place, and in the second place to a feeling of disgust at the dilatory management at the Militia Department. After giving a cut at Sir G. Cartier, lamenting the want of common sense in the departmental officials, he winds up by saying, "if Sir George would be a little more liberal in his views, and let the Volunteers see that he has their interests and comforts in view, they would turn out in good numbers and no repetition of Friday's work would occur."

The *Witness* comes out strong in an apology of Sir George, and thinks he is already too liberal, and for that reason the treasury upon which he has to draw is empty. It also recommends the drilling of youth at schools, &c., and calls the present Volunteers but skin and bone of the once plump and gay battalions. Pretty hard on the Volunteers I must say but there is a good deal of truth in it. If we are to have a Volunteer army by all means let us have one, and let not things be done by halves. What we require is a complete and efficient staff of officials, not such as we have at present, for the greater part a lazy, know nothing lot, where only duties are dress, ease and conviviality. If there are not sufficient funds on hand to meet expenses let some further provision be made, and as a help dismiss at once at least one half of these puppets, whose arrogance and pomposity are only equaled by their ignorance.

The hard worked clerks and subordinates are receiving starvation pay, whilst their superiors (?) draw a princely allowance. We want a complete reform in these matters and more encouragement to the brave Volunteers. To procrastinate about clothes and pay is the height of meanness and folly, and this is one of the chief grievances of the Volunteers. There is something also lamentably deficient in the efficiency of officers generally; either the Military School is not exacting enough, or the passed officers are very stupid when in public, or such ridiculous cases as witnessed in last review would never have taken place.

The Instructors of the Military School are rightly or wrongly accused of partiality and favoritism, and certainly many examples of passed cadets could be pointed out to verify this fact, as they are notoriously incapable, but one fact should not be lost sight of, namely, steady drill in order to keep them up to the mark. To pass the school is not all that is required, they are comparatively raw, they have got their lesson and it is for them to learn it. There should be more battalion drills than there are, many go all *au fait* in company drill and probably know the routine of Battalion drill, but so very seldom have they a chance to practice that when they are to put their men through as battalions, they lose their confidence and bungle. Steady drill is absolutely necessary to keep officers well up in their duties.

T. O. Brown, Esq., official assignee of this city, late Gen. Brown of the Confederate army, for whose head a large reward was offered by the Federal Government during the last rebellion, comes out strong in his ideas of independence in a letter which the *Witness* inserts without comment. Mr. Brown argues that we were fools not to accept the situation long ago, as we will eventually be part and parcel of the blessed Union, with the stars and stripes, emblem of liberty (?) floating over us. His saying that Great Britain held Canada after the independence of the Colonies merely as to be "a thorn in the side" is a piece of sheer nonsense to any one versed in history. Did the Canadians ever express a wish to link their fortunes with the Yankees, and on what authority does Mr. Brown speak? He would have us step over independence and walk right into the arms of our sympathizing (?) friends across the borders. Mr. Brown is evidently dissatisfied with this country; he should leave it and fly to that land of piecrusts and greenbacks he so much admires, where the mighty eagle soars in majestic, etc., etc.

Ingratitude is a fault often laid to the charge of the Militia Department, and certainly a case just come under my notice would still strengthen the impeachment. It is a maxim, none will deny, that long service coupled with faithfulness and integrity deserves some consideration, and in this matter it is best to be plain and open, letting facts

speaking for themselves. Mr. T. H. Clayton has been officiating as Asst.-Paymaster for the past three years, during which time he has faithfully performed all the responsible duties his position entailed. During the late Fenian raid Mr. Clayton traversed whole sections of the country with large sums of money in his possession, to pay off the country battalions, and in his work then and at other times he has elicited commendation from all. Some six months ago he was notified that no provision would in future be further made for Asst.-Paymasters, with that Mr. Clayton goes to Ottawa and on a personal application was induced to retain his position on the pledge that on the return of Sir George Cartier, his position would be confirmed. On Sir George's return this matter was referred to him but so far Mr. Clayton has not received any satisfactory answer; in the meanwhile he has been without pay for six months. Now I cannot believe the department would, after learning facts, willfully ignore his claim under the circumstances; in any case let him be paid for the work he has done. Mr. Clayton has at all times performed his duties faithfully and honourably, and without being asked for any security. He has had the care and control of large sums of money and I am sure all who know him will agree with me that his ability and adeptness to his late position renders him a valued governmental servant, and it is to be trusted that the consideration he deserves will be shown to him.

Col. Dyde is to be presented with his portrait soon.

A correspondent to the *Herald* suggests in the coming association matches on the 24th inst., that a match be got up for Volunteer Cavalry only. And, why not?

It is asserted that Prince Arthur will occupy as a private residence the house of the Hon. John Rose here; retaining the domicile in Dalhousie Square for military quarters.

THE VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW  
 DEAR SIR:—Fortune has again favored the Victorias. On Saturday the 14th inst. the return match between them and the Toronto Club took place resulting in a signal victory for the Hamiltonians, their majority being 39, a marked increase upon their majority in the match held on 31st ult. A glance at the score shows that the Toronto marksmen were one point ahead at 300 yards, were only five behind at 500 yards, but fell rapidly behind at 700 yards. It is rather a strange circumstance that a miss was made in each of the seven rounds by the Toronto men at 700 yards, on their own range, and on each ground nearly all their misses occurred at the same range. Messrs. C. R. Murray and T. Freeborn who usually take a foremost place in the ranks of the V. R. C., were both suffering from severe indispositions and

consequence made comparatively low scores. The highest score was again made on our ranges, this time by Mr. Joseph Mason of the V. R. C. with 77 points, and M. J. J. Mason again led the score on the Toronto ground, making as in the first match, 76 points. The Victorias have amongst them a great many different varieties and combinations of rifles, Messrs. Murison and J. J. Mason use a Grainger-Rigby; Mr. Adams a match Rigby; Mr. Schwarz a Winkler-Whitworth; Mr. Joseph Mason a Henry; Mr. C. R. Murray a Marston Murray; Mr. Freeborn a Marston-Whitworth; Mr. Mackelcan a Tolley-Whitworth; Mr. Nicholson an Ingram; and Mr. Brass a Turner. All have aperture backsights with the Vernier scale, and nearly all use skeleton aperture foresights. The following is the full score.

VICTORIA CLUB ON TORONTO RANGE.				
	300	500	700	T <sup>1</sup>
J. J. Mason...	4444334	2334344	4443444	76
F. Schwarz...	3332434	4443434	4333334	71
J. Brass...	4334333	3343443	3334323	68
G. Murison...	3323334	3433343	3334343	67
T. Freeborn...	2323223	3340334	4334344	62
Totals.....	109	116	119	344

TORONTO CLUB ON TORONTO RANGE.				
	300	500	700	T <sup>1</sup>
R. Ramsay...	3343334	3434344	3333043	67
C. Sheppard...	4344333	3334244	4333330	66
W. Stanley...	3233333	4322434	3303444	64
J. Morrison...	3233343	3222444	0434343	63
D. Gibson...	3423343	2234434	3304043	57
Totals.....	110	114	93	317

VICTORIA CLUB ON HAMILTON RANGE.				
	300	500	700	F <sup>1</sup>
Jos. Mason...	3333444	4344444	3434444	77
Jas. Adam...	3333334	4444434	4343444	75
F. Mackelcan...	4333444	4232444	4333444	72
D. Nicholson...	2234342	4433424	3303333	62
C. R. Murray...	3222232	3233234	4033323	54
Totals.....	107	121	112	340

TORONTO CLUB ON HAMILTON RANGE.				
	300	500	700	T <sup>1</sup>
A. L. Russell...	3333343	3444344	4444434	75
J. B. Boustead...	2233444	4343444	4334444	74
A. Bell...	3343342	2443344	0440444	67
J. Edwards...	2333333	3332434	3300423	57
J. Bailey...	3333333	3343330	3203304	55
Totals.....	107	118	103	328

Grand Total:  
 Hamilton..... 216 237 .231-684  
 Toronto..... 217 232 196-645  
 Maj. for V.R.C... 1 5 35-39  
 Average per shot; Hamilton, 3.257; Toronto, 3.071.  
 Hamilton, 85 bulls eyes, 100 centres, 22 outers, 3 misses.  
 Toronto, 74 bulls-eyes, 105 centres, 17 outers, 14 misses.

It may not be uninteresting to give a list of the various matches between these two clubs.

Date.	Conditions.	V.R.C.	T.C.
24th July, '67,	10 mon, 3-5-700 yds., 5 shots	436	418
19th Aug., '67,	" " " " " "	446	432
10th Aug., '68,	" " 3-5-700 yds.,	523	505
24th Aug., '68,	" " " " " "	563	574
31st July, '69,	" " 3-5-700 yds.,	637	631
14th Aug., '69,	" " " " " "	631	646
Total.....		2423	2253

And to these might be added the Dominion Match at Laprairie, last fall and the Provincial Match at Toronto in June last.

The following is the aggregate scores in the last two matches.

VICTORIA CLUB.		TORONTO CLUB.	
J. J. Mason.....	152	A. L. Russell....	154
Jas. Adam.....	141	A. Bell.....	142
Geo. Murison....	142	J. B. Boustead..	140
Jos. Mason.....	141	W. Stanley....	136
F. Schwarz.....	138	C. Sheppard....	131
F. Mackelcan....	138	T. Bailey.....	128
T. Freeborn.....	138	T. Morrison....	126
T. Brass.....	135	T. Edwards....	125
D. Nicholson....	131	R. H. Ramsay...	125
C. R. Murray....	122	D. Gibson.....	119

The Programme of the Quebec Provincial Rifle Association is one of the best I have ever seen, and is sufficiently tempting to attract a host of competitors. I have not heard of any movement towards a representation from the "Victoria," they ought to be on hand. An unknown individual addressed a letter to the editor of the *Spectator* a few days since, questioning the right of the commanding officer of a Battalion to direct that applications for the services of the band should be made to them. What next?

Yours, &c.,  
 VICTORIA.

FROM QUEBEC.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The second annual match of the Stadacona Rifle Association commenced on Tuesday the 10th inst., and lasted for three days, and although not on quite so large a scale as last year, everything was very well managed and satisfactory. The weather during the competition was very fine with the exception of a little rain on the first day. There were not a great number of competitors, the only strangers being the representatives of the 54th Battalion from Danville, Que., who were successful in many of the individual prizes though they did not succeed in beating the 8th in the Battalion Match, as they did last year. I enclose a copy of the scoring taken from the *Chronicle*.

The Dominion Match is not looked upon here with any more favor than it was last year. It seems as if every attempt to get up a good national meeting is doomed to be unsuccessful through mismanagement. In the first place it is considered unfair to hold the match in any but a central locality, whether the place chosen be Toronto or Halifax; then the time of year is most impossible for all the Provinces except Ontario. In the country parts it will be harvest time in this Province, and in the towns the fall business will be in full blast. The terms of the battalion match are such as to exclude most effectually any competition east of Kingston, for no battalion can get ten men to go such a distance; five or six at the most would be quiet sufficient to test the quality of any battalion. For all these reasons it is feared that the match will be merely a second Provincial one for Ontario.

The programme for the first meeting of

the association of this Province has been issued and is quite attractive.

The second match between the G. T. R. R. Battalion of Montreal and the 8th Battalion of this city is to come off in Montreal on Monday the 23rd, the day previous to the opening of the Provincial match; as this competition is for the championship of the Dominion it is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Quebec is now garrisoned by the 69th Regiment who have taken the place of the 53rd now encamped together with the 29th at the Point Levis fortifications.

The officers of the 69th and the Royal Artillery very kindly allow their bands to play in the evenings from eight to ten, a treat of which a large number of the citizens avail themselves. The monument in the Governor's garden to Wolfe and Montcalm, which has been for a long time in a dangerous condition, is now being taken down, and will be rebuilt by private subscription, thanks to the energy of Mr. Henry Fry, President of the Board Trade, who has taken the matter in hand, the city corporation having so long neglected it.

The Brigade of Volunteer Garrison Artillery, under command of Lt.-Col. Bowen, have been encamped for eight days on the Island of Orleans going through their heavy gun practice; they mustered 200 men (four batteries) and were very much improved in drill and appearance by their short campaign.

The second annual match of the Levis Rifle Association is announced for Wednesday the 18th.

Score of the 8th Battalion at the Stadacona meeting.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	T <sup>1</sup>
Capt. Morgan.....	223	222	4423	42304	40
Col. Sgt. Harkins.....	232	232	2442	24234	41
Col. Sgt. Norris.....	232	232	2342	42432	42
O. Sgt. Frerr.....	232	232	2433	24233	44
Capt. Barrett .....	233	204	2343	23234	42
Adj. O'Neill.....	233	233	2434	22338	43
	47	42	77	86	252

Small bull's eyes at 200 and 300 yards.

Score of the 54th (Richmond) Battalion infantry at the Battalion Match, Quebec 11th August, 1869:

Major Hanning.....	232	203	2334	24430	38
Qr.-Mast. Thomas.....	222	200	2453	44842	39
Corpl. Cleveland.....	224	023	2202	33423	34
Pvt. H. Leet.....	230	222	2333	03433	36
" J. Leet.....	232	222	4344	40844	43
" Shaw.....	223	223	4232	43432	41
					231

Small bull's eyes at 200 and 300 yards.

Among the competitors who entered for the late Caledonian Games in Dunedin, in New Zealand (at which the Duke of Edinburgh was present) was Mr. Hugh Brown, farmer, North-East Valley, a younger brother of John Brown, attendant on Her Majesty, a handsome, pleasant-featured Balmoral Highlander, who appeared in Highland costume as a competitor. As the Highland Fling was danced, the Duke recognised Mr. Brown, whom he had seen when a boy at Balmoral. When the dance was over the Duke went for him, shook hands cordially with him, and made enquiries as to his prospects, &c. The Queen had sent Hugh a copy of her



## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1869.

### NOTICE TO WESTERN SUBSCRIBERS.

G. B. DOUGLAS is no longer agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in the Province of Ontario. Parties having business to transact, will please do so by letter or otherwise with the office at Ottawa. Persons having money to pay will please remit to us by mail.

### FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

—Province of Quebec Rifle Association Prize Meeting commences at Montreal on the 24th August. Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Secretary.

The annual R. A. Match of Peterboro,

will be held on the 31st August. The prize list will be published as early as possible.

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

The Third Brigade Division Rifle Association Match will take place at the rifle ranges in Port Hope on Friday the 27th of August next. Forty-four prizes are offered, ranging from \$30 to \$2, and amounting in the aggregate to \$292.

Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia annual prize meeting commences at Bedford Range, Halifax, on the 24th inst.

District of Bedford Rifle Association, second annual prize meeting commences at St. Armand Station, Que., on Tuesday, August 21st. Over 60 prizes are offered.

—A portion of the barracks at St. John's, Que., was destroyed by fire lately. Loss estimated at about \$10,000 or \$12,000.

—PERSONS visiting the capital, who wish to enjoy one of the most delightful river trips should not fail to come by the Ottawa River Navigation Company Steamers. They are fitted up in first class style and remarkable for the popularity of their officers and the safety and expedition of their passages.

—THE St. John *Telegraph* states that Lieutenant Governor Wilmot has received a despatch to the effect that Prince Arthur will arrive at Halifax in one of the Inman steamers about the 21st inst., and that after having made a tour of the maritime provinces he will reach Quebec about the 14th September.

—THE programme for 1869 of the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia has come to hand and shows a really splendid list of prizes in cups, medals and money. There are eight competitions in all, and, to judge from the precision with which the rules of the meeting are laid down, we anticipate a very successful gathering. We would be obliged if the gentleman who kindly sent us the programmes would also forward us an account of the scores. It will be observed that the Province of Quebec Association meeting comes off on the same day.

—AT a meeting of the Elora Rifle Association held in that city lately, Mr. Newman, the late Secretary, tendered his resignation, which was accepted and Major A. G. McMillan appointed to fill his place. The following are the committee for the current year: Majors Clarke and McMillan, and Capt. McBride.

On motion of Mr. Culloden, seconded by Capt. Leech, it was resolved that subscriptions be solicited, and that if a sufficient amount be raised, it is desirous that this Association become affiliated with the Dominion Rifle Association of Canada; and that the following gentlemen be a Committee to solicit such subscriptions: Major Clarke, Capt. McBride, and Mr. R. O'Donoghue,

THE death of Marshal Neil creates another gap in the ranks of distinguished soldiers of the second empire. And it is no wonder that Napoleon should deeply feel the loss of one who has stood by him so well and whose readiness and fidelity were always to be relied upon. The Emperor after the *coup d'etat* was careful to surround himself with men who up to the present have proved themselves worthy of the confidence he reposed in them. Brilliant, but often unscrupulous, they upheld imperialism in France with singular ability. There was very little of the statesman in the character of the deceased marshal, but as a soldier he possessed organizing and administrative faculties of no mean order. He was a true specimen of the French military character. Brilliant, fearless, unhesitating he marched straight towards his object unaffected by anything like conscientiousness, and was a General well calculated to inflame the enthusiasm of such men as compose the French army. As chief of the Bureau of War he was looked upon with misgiving, more especially by Prussia to which nation he never concealed his animosity. The Emperor will find it difficult to supply his place and will feel more keenly his loss at the present time when his throne is less secure than at any former time. The bold spirits that aided him in the overthrow of the republic are gradually passing away from the side of the Emperor who, although a tyrant and a usurper, has ruled France to more advantage to herself than any of his immediate predecessors.

The public life of Marshal Neil is closely connected with the history of the second empire, and his services have been such as to render his name memorable amongst those who staked their lives and fortunes on the success of a man whom none can accuse of forgetfulness or ingratitude.

RIFLE SHOOTING which has now become one of the most popular institutions in Canada, has an immense influence in supporting the Volunteer cause, and has done much to foster a military spirit amongst the young men of the country. Unlike other popular outdoor games which require the display of those physical qualities of nerve and endurance which give character to the men of the day, it is attended by the most lasting and beneficial results. He who would be a good marksman must live regularly and practice moderation in his pleasures. Virtues which, as a general thing, do not distinguish the young men of the present day, nothing is so essential to a rifleman as steadiness of nerve and clearness of vision, and these can only be obtained and preserved by careful and temperate habits, so that the reward and honor of being a crack shot are not the greatest of the benefits derived from rifle competition. This fact is now well established, and those who take the deepest interest in the welfare of the youth of Can-

ada are foremost in commending and encouraging them in the use of the rifle. Consequently we find in every village and town throughout the length and breadth of this fair Dominion clubs and associations of riflemen whose members are active and well trained, and able, at a moment's notice, to handle arms with precision in defence of their country. This fact is highly gratifying and we may be pardoned for indulging in a little self-glorification when we reflect upon the vast benefits accruing to the country from the practice of rifle shooting.

Observation of this circumstance has not escaped our acute neighbors in the States, and, as may be seen from an article quoted elsewhere in the present issue from the Jersey City Evening Times, they are awaking, through the press, to a proper appreciation of the value of encouraging rifle competition. It seems somewhat extraordinary to us that the American people have not taken up this matter before. There was a time, if we are to trust some of their writers, when Yankee riflemen used to perform prodigies of skill with their favorite weapon. But the practice has died out to make way for the reprehensible revolver, and the abomination of the Bowie knife. Upon this continent the rifle has been nearly as great an instrument of civilization as the axe, and should be as familiar to the hands of United States men as it is to Canadians. During and since the late war American inventors and mechanics have done much towards improving small arms, yet it is somewhat surprising that their use is so little understood by the great mass of the people. In England and Canada target practice has been reduced to a science, numerous books have been written and published upon it, and the annual prize meetings of the various associations are chronicled as among the important events of the time. The effect of all this upon the people of these countries is great, so great indeed that only those in the capacity of journalists or ministers of the Crown can adequately estimate its extent. In Canada, our immediate field of observation, we notice its effects in the manliness and soldierly qualities which it imparts to our young men, and the vitality which it infuses into the Volunteer system; affording as it does an honorable field wherein all classes can meet on equal terms for the attainment of an object worthy of the skilful endeavors of those who delight in manly exercise.

It has been observed by an American editor who looks with jealousy upon our successful and frequent rifle matches, that firing at targets will not make soldiers. We entirely agree with him, but any drill sergeant will tell him how much easier it is to make a soldier out of a marksman than it is to make one out of a man who is not. Intelligence and adaptability are the characteristics of a sharpshooter. Mind and muscle must alike be exercised with a clear head and firm hand. Indeed there is no other

amusement which calls for a greater exercise of those higher qualities of observation, coolness and judgment. In this respect the marksmen of Canada have much to be proud of, and we hope the public at large will long continue to extend to them that encouragement which has already done so much to elevate and improve them in all the attributes of manhood.

It has been said that the character of a people can be judged by the amusements and games most popular amongst them. Thus, when Byron exclaimed to the Greeks,

"You have the Pyrrhic dance, as yet,  
Where is the Pyrrhic Phalanx gone?"

he gave the whole history of their retrogression and degeneracy. We hope similar words will never be applied to Canadians, and they never can so long as the rifle holds its present place of esteem amongst them. We would be glad to see our cousins over the border turn their attention to this most invigorating and elevating exercise, for we are convinced it would do them a vast deal of good, physically and otherwise. It would afford our marksmen great pleasure to meet them at the butts, and we hope the press will be successful in its endeavors to make rifle shooting as popular in the United States as it is in England and Canada.

A PAPER published in New York bearing the anæroentic title of *The Irish Republic* has found its way to our table. A perusal of its pages has afforded us one of the richest treats we have enjoyed for some time. It is evident from the tone of the articles and the general character of the sheet, that it is violently Republican not Democratic, and that it represents but one wing in the Fenian brotherhood. It is ultra to the last degree, and sets both the Catholic church and the United States Government at defiance for not strongly espousing the Fenian cause. On the first page we are treated to a grandiloquent article upon and in favor of Protection joined with fulsome praise of Horace Greeley. Some parts of this notable effusion almost took away our breath. The blasphemy of its comparisons was only equalled by the fulsomeness of its adulation. Take a sample passage.—"The contrast between the lives of mere political tricksters and the lives of such men as Horace Greeley is so humiliating to the former, that, like the mob at Calvary, they become incensed and seek to destroy that which exposes their own hideousness."

Violent hatred for England 'sticks out' in every sentence printed in this delectable sheet; and we are only sorry that English rule should have so far been successful as to place the bondage of her language upon the writers. How much better these philippics would sound in the original Irish. How much more characteristic and sonorous. But, alas, how infinitely less funny for the uneducated—even for us.

However, speaking of the fun of the thing, we have on another page a report of the

"Tammany Meeting" of which our readers may have heard before. Intensely amusing it is and deserves the compliment of a quotation. Speaking of the speech of the Mayor of New York, who presided, the reporter says:—

"Here he became 'spread-eagle,' and then turned to his little joke again; but this time tinged with regret. 'And yet the American eagle, chained in the smoking room of General Grant, is not allowed to soar into the Democratic clouds [query, fogs,] of freedom.' He admired the spirit of the British Government in the Trent affair, and the sweating Democrats admired it, too, if one might judge by the cheers which rung out for this expression of their 'other-Cop' paghead."

After the various resolutions were duly reported we are introduced to Richard O'Gorman, a hero of '48, in the following style:—

"The house now shook with applause, and a tall, well-kit man, with cold, dark eyes, slightly hooked nose, and dark hair and mustache, answered the call with something of alacrity. For an instant he seemed to lack his wonderful self command, but the cheering reassured him, and, fixing his glittering eyes on vacancy, he commenced, in a finely modulated and elegantly gestured manner."

His speech was remarkably calm and only referred to England in the terms of compliment. After the infliction of readings speeches by Mr. Leon Abbott of N. J., and Colonel Warren, we are treated to the following graphic stretch.

"Hon. William E. Robinson now stepped out and declared himself the first man in Congress who had introduced a motion to free Cuba. He said he might declare himself about to assassinate Queen Victoria, and that he could not be tried for it in England, nor punished, if America had the spirit of a monkey.

As to Sumner, and his Alabama claims, he was an "immeasurable humbug." There were not a dozen men in New York card a "fiddler's damn" about them—the claims. He proposed that Warren and Costello should get a million dollars a minute for the term of their imprisonment. (Cheers.)

After considerably more of a like nature, during which he spoke of taking "the bells of eternity and hanging them to the fixed stars," the Chairman gave him a hint, and he subsided."

After the report of this great meeting we are treated to several columns of solid abuse of the O'Donoghue. What this gentleman may have done or omitted to do we know not, but, we take it, he must be respectable or he would not come in for Fenian vituperation.

Altogether this paper has given us a very accurate idea of the condition and sentiments of the Irish classes in the United States. As they have been in Ireland for centuries so are they now in America—divided into factions and ready at any moment to renew those scenes of discord for which they have become famous. One fact stands out prominently from amidst all this trash and humbug. Irishmen in the States are lending themselves alternately as tools to a pack of worthless and unprincipled dema-

rogues who despise them while they rise upon their shouldered to place and power. History and experience have been alike in vain for them and so must it ever be while they strive to maintain a nationality the exponents of which are ever ready to sell on the first opportunity. We sincerely hope they will continue their present system: it shows the world what a delightful state that happy country would be in which happened to be blest with their enlightened and liberal rule.

—We have received a programme of the County of Ontario Rifle Association's Prize Meeting which is to take place at Oshawa, Ont., on the 31st inst. The prizes are nearly all cash and the meeting will, we have no doubt, be like the former, a complete success.

#### MONTREAL SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

On the 4th inst. the following gentlemen received Certificates from Col. Bolton, Royal Artillery, Commandant of the School.

##### FIRST CLASS.

Chas. de Chantal, Montreal; Geo. H. Mitchell, Gannoque; N. S. Tessier, Montreal; C. N. B. Jordan, Montreal; J. T. Bethune, Montreal; E. Hebert, St. Constant, A. Oimet, Ste. Therese.

##### SECOND CLASS

W. P. Irving, Montreal; W. D. E. Nelson, Montreal. W. R. Oswald, Montreal; W. Patterson, Montreal; J. J. A. Murphy, Montreal.

The course extended over three weeks, comprising siege gun drill, field gun drill, mortar drill, sling cart drill, triangular gun drill, knotting and manufacture of ordnance and ammunition.

At the conclusion of the examination the Commandant complimented the cadets on their proficiency, and in particular made honorable mention of Mr. Chas. de Chantal, a recipient also of a first class certificate from the Montreal Military School of Instruction.

A very handsome testimonial was presented to the Sergeant Instructors by the cadets.

#### REVIEWS, &c.

THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW" FOR JULY.—We have received the above periodical from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York, and have been particularly interested with two articles in it, viz., that on the Norman conquest, and that on the Marriage Law. These will repay perusal, and will more than repay the cost of the number. The contents are: The Unpublished works of Guicciardini; Lecky's History of European Morals; Victor Jacquemont's Letters; Shakespearean Glossaries; John Bull's Alpine Guide, Mrs. Somerville on Molecular Science. The Ring and the Book, Freeman's History of the Norman Conquest; Forsters Life of Jander; The Marriage Law of the Empire,

#### "FORM! FORM! RIFLEMEN, FORM!"

From the Jersey City Evening Times.

Our New York namesake, the *Times*, falls cordially in with our proposition to inaugurate an American Wimbledon, somewhat after the manner of the Schutzenfests, so popular among our Teutonic fellow citizens, and adds:

"It is a far higher, more intellectual and more refined order of amusement than base ball, or cricket, or rowing. It requires steady nerves and therefore discourages unhealthful indulgences. It is an entertainment in which every class of society may participate without forming compromising associations. We have some famous shooters in this country, and it would be a privilege to bring the best fifty of them together at some accessible place like Hoboken and witness their performance. We are decidedly with our Jersey City cotemporary, and we hope before another year goes round, this national rifle-shooting *fete* will be added to our too limited list of manly recreations."

Our cotemporary might have added that this would open up another attractive source of emulative amusement to hundreds of young men who are not athletes—who view the Harvards and Oxfords as almost another order of beings; whose inability to "make the bases" prevents their rising above the "muffin" order in their sporadic experiments with base ball; whose only obtainable recreative amusement is billiards.

As the New York *Times* suggests, it is not because we have no good shooters in this country that marksmanship has not attained great prominence among us as an emulative amusement. In the interior of New York, New Jersey, &c. States adjoining, turkey shooting at Thanksgiving and Christmas has developed some excellent talent with the clumsy, old-fashioned rifle in times past; and such scenes as are described in Cooper's Natty Leather-Stocking Tales are still to be witnessed. The West and South, however, with their abundance of game, and their habit of carrying arms, hold the prominence, probably, in marksmanship.

Why, then, is it—with the example before our eyes of the Schutzenfests of our German fellow-citizens, with their graduated scale of prizes for successful shooting, their decorations, and their crowning of the Schutzenkönig—why is it that this attractive amusement has taken no higher grade of popularity among us? The fallacy of the theory that the love of the Almighty Dollar fills the American heart to the exclusion of every other emotion current in the soul of mankind is shown in the prominence to which base ball has attained in a few years past, and its recent culmination in the apotheosized march of the Red Stockings. The truth is that we are a little behind the age. Only base ball, and a few other popular amusements among us, have so taken root on our soil as to have reaped the benefit of organization. Scientific farming, and its superior production of cereals and fruits, is the result of the association of manifold experience. Before we can have a Wimbledon, we must have associations of marksmen. To create sufficient interest to hold these together when formed is the first question, and we have a suggestion which we deem of value.

In the Hythe (English) school of marksmanship there is a standard valuation of shots in the target by figures, and a regular record kept of the attainments of competitors. Thus, the man who hits the target outside the circle, at one thousand yards distance, is set down among the Twos; he who places his bullet inside the circle, among

the Threes; and shots in the bullseye rate the marksman Four, the maximum figure—giving each man a well-recognized standing of attainment in marksmanship. We have, as we have said, good rifle-shooters without number, in America; but the reputation of their achievements is local only, and there is no definite basis for comparison to awake any other than local emulation, unless it be found in such a one as striking or missing a turkey's head at from one to five hundred yards. Let organizations be formed, and the trials be conducted upon the Hythe system. Very soon the infection will spread all over the country, and each association will send its stated quota of picked Number Ones to hold a Wimbledon season, and contest for entry among the sacred sixty who are to contend for the grand prize. Let our stern alarms of Fenian invaders and Cuban filibusters turn to merry meetings of Teuton, Caledonian, Hibernian and American to share in this new sensation. At the recent affair at Wimbledon, a Scot for the second time "clapped his shaft in the clout," and carried off the grand prize; and Scots won a third of the prizes that were contested. Let us have a gathering of the clans! Gregalach!

#### HANDSOME PRESENTATION TO COL. DENNIS.

The retirement of Lieut.-Col. Dennis from the command of the 39th Battalion, rendered imperative by his acceptance of the onerous position of Surveyor-General of the acquisition to the Dominion in the North-west, could not be allowed to pass by the officers of the 36th without some appropriate public recognition of the obligation which the whole of the members of the Battalion felt themselves under for his untiring energy to perfect its organization, and bring it to its present state of creditable efficiency, during the whole period of that gentleman's occupation of the Lieut.-Colonelship. Accordingly a subscription was raised to present the Colonel with a handsome silver salver, and the ceremony of presentation took place on Saturday evening last at a supper which they gave in his honor for the occasion, to which he was invited as the chief guest, at Mrs. Jones' Hotel, in this town. Besides the Colonel, two or three staff officers from Toronto were invited—the County Judge, Sheriff the Warden, the local member, John Copps Esq., John Lynch, Esq., J. A. Thistle Esq., Dr. Heggie, &c. The chair was occupied by Major Gracy—on his right sat Colonel Dennis and the District Paymaster, on the left, Assistant Adjutant-General Durie and Major Publes, and the vice-chair by Major Wright.

Ample justice having been done to the good things on the profusely furnished tables, Major Gracy, in behalf of the officers of the Battalion, presented Colonel Dennis with the testimonial, a very handsome piece of plate, valued at \$50, accompanying it with a few brief but highly appropriate remarks. The following is inscribed on the salver: "Presented as a memorial of esteem by the officers of the 29th Peel Battalion of Volunteer Militia of Canada, to Lieut.-Col. Dennis, commanding the Battalion, July, 1869."

The Colonel responded to the presentation of the testimonial in a brief but feeling address, in which he expressed his regret at the necessity for leaving them and strongly urged the officers of the Battalion to select a new commander as soon as it

able, coupled with an earnest hope that they would do their best to maintain the good name given to the Battalion by ex Adjutant-General Macdougall. He also thanked them warmly for the assistance they invariably rendered to him, and awarded a just tribute of praise to the privates in the Battalion for the very commendable good order they had preserved during the period of his command, which he hoped they would continue under their new commander. The supper was got up in the best style, and did credit to the liberality of its promoters, as well as to the skill and attention of Mrs. Jones. The waiting arrangements were an exceptionable. The Band of the 36th was in attendance, and played several airs in capital style during the interval.

ANNUAL MUSTER FOR DRILL.

The programme for this year's drill embraces three camps of instruction, at Brantford, Drummondville and Toronto. At each of these a quota of the three branches of the Volunteer services, cavalry infantry and artillery will be gathered for the purpose of drill. The camp at Toronto will be formed on the 28th September, and will be composed of the 12th York, the 34th Ontario, and 36th Peel. The Governor General's body-guard for Upper Canada, and the Toronto Field Battery will also form part of this camp. We do not wish to disparage the advantage to be gained by substituting camp life for billets in a village, as we can appreciate the good that will be gained by the men becoming accustomed to real roughing in the way of creature comforts when called to the field, but we must protest against the folly of dragging the rural Battalions so far from their homes to figure on the Toronto Garrison Common. It would have done the citizen volunteers much more good to have given them an opportunity of breathing a little fresh country air by distributing them at the several headquarters of the Battalions in this Militia District. The 36th Peel are quite willing to do anything and go anywhere whenever any good object is to be gained for the service, and if they had been ordered to Toronto for Brigade duty, we are satisfied we should not have heard one whisper of complaint, but to be taken so far from their homes, merely to put in their annual drill in company with a couple of other battalions, is a manifest inconvenience without any compensating benefit to say nothing about the injustice of the whole arrangement, which, we fear, will not be complied with very cheerfully by many and by a few not at all. The time selected too, is most injudicious, and will cause dissatisfaction—just when our county and township fairs are in full swing, and everybody is indisposed to leave home even for the practice of drill and camp duty. Our annual Concert for Band purposes, which is always well sustained when the Battalion musters at headquarters, as the inhabitants of the County flock there during that period, and take an interest in forwarding it must be thrust aside this year, perhaps altogether, or attempted under much less favorable circumstances.

The volunteers have also to meet part of the cost of this muster in camp, which is petty and unreasonably on the part of the Government—as instead of the number of half days being sixteen, as last year (going and returning being included), only twelve days will be paid for this year, and these must all be put in at the points of muster.

This we consider very petty economy, as well as gross injustice on the part of Monsieur Cartier, the Minister of Militia. The volunteers have a right to receive their pay for every day on duty from the time ordered out, whether for drill or active service, until discharged. We do not expect that our remonstrance will carry a grain of weight with the head of the Militia Department, but as great effects from little causes spring we do trust that some patriotic members of the House will take up the subject at the next session, and insist upon full justice to the volunteers.

POPULARITY OF PRINCE ALFRED IN WELLINGTON.

The following extract from the description of the enthusiastic welcome given to Prince Alfred, at Wellington, is from the *Sydney Herald*, and it is pleasing to see that our good Queen and her family are beloved in the Australian colonies as well as here:

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred left Sydney on the 3rd of April, for New Zealand, in the *Galatea*, and arrived at Wellington on the 11th; the Prince landed on the following day at half past eleven o'clock, and was received by the Governor, Ministers, Mr. Justice Johnston, and the Reception Committee. The Superintendent presented an address from the citizens, as well as one from the natives belonging to six tribes. The Duke wore plain clothes, but at a levee held subsequently he changed them for his naval uniform. Immense enthusiasm was displayed on the occasion, and fully 6,000 people were present. In his reply to the address presented to him on his arrival in Wellington, the Duke thus referred to the present unhappy war in the North Island: "It is my most earnest prayer that in the portions of this island now so unhappily disturbed by the savage hostility (characterised by the greatest cruelties) of certain hostile natives, the blessings of peace may speedily be restored through the energy which has already been displayed by the colonists and the guidance of Almighty God." At Nelson, in reply to the toast of his health, given after a ball, the Duke said, "His Honour the Superintendent termed this an inconsiderable colony, but I assure you that no colony of the Empire is in the eyes of her Majesty an inconsiderable one—(loud cheers)—for her Majesty takes a lively interest in all parts of her dominions, no matter how far distant some of those parts may be; and that interest is as great with respect to small colonies as to large ones." (Repeated cheers.)

In the evening his Royal Highness dined with the Governor. The town was illuminated in most brilliant manner, in addition to which bonfires were lighted at numerous points on the high grounds overlooking the harbour, and a display of fireworks also took place. On the 13th April the Prince drove in a four-in-hand to see a war dance by 400 Maories, at which between 2,000 and 3,000 persons were present. The Prince appeared to enjoy the novel spectacle amazingly. On the 14th April there was a grand ball. The Duke danced with Mrs. Stafford, and afterwards danced a Scotch reel, his own piper playing. The next day the Duke visited the Museum, and planted some trees in the Government domain. He left Nelson on Saturday, landed there on Monday, and reached Lyttelton on the 22nd, landing there on the same day. He remained in Canterbury four days, after which he proceeded to Dunedin.

His Royal Highness returned to Wellington on the 2nd May, and left next day for Auckland.

DISPATCH FROM LORD GRANVILLE.

The following is the dispatch from Earl Granville to the Governor General, copies of which have been transmitted to the respective Lieut. Governors:—

*The Secretary of State to the Governor General.*

DOWNING STREET, 15th July, 1869.

Sir;—I have received the Queen's command to acquaint you that Her Majesty has arranged that his Royal Highness Prince Arthur shall visit the Dominion of Canada in the course of the approaching autumn.

You will be informed on a future occasion of the precise time fixed for the Prince's departure. He will proceed by way of Halifax to Quebec and Montreal; where His Royal Highness will be quartered with the Rifle Brigade.

Prince Arthur will pass the winter in Canada where I do not doubt he will receive a hearty welcome from Her Majesty's subjects, and will most probably return with his regiment to England in the month of June next year.

His Royal Highness will be accompanied by Colonel Elphinstone, R. E., Governor of His Royal Highness, and one equeury.

Colonel Elphinstone, has received full instructions from the Queen as to Her Majesty's wish with respect to the manner of receiving His Royal Highness is the Dominion.

I have, &c.

GRANVILLE.

[Signed] Governor General: the Rt. Hon. Sir John Young, G. C. B., G. C. M. E.

His Royal Highness may be expected to arrive at Halifax in the Inman steamer 'City of Paris' on the 21st or 22nd inst.

At their regular meeting on Friday evening in response to the application of Captain Vars, our village council promptly and cheerfully voted Colborne company—No. 7, of the 40th—a dollar and fifty cents per man towards covering their expenses at the approaching drill encampment. Not only is this as it should be but it accords exactly with what we had in our mind's eye when penning last week's articles in support of such a motion. Right well we knew that whoever else might fail in their duty, the Colborne councillors would come up to the mark. Nor did they lessen the value of their gift by petty quibbling or silly procrastination. And their grateful contribution thus gracefully made, will not, we are proud to know, have recipients either ungrateful or unworthy. Since its first organization, the Colborne company has been noted for every soldier like characteristic, at the annual meeting last year it was second to none, and its members will not, we are sure, on the coming occasion, forget either the honor of their corps or what is due to their village home.—*Colborne Express*.

The Quebec *Mercury* says. The Quebec Garrison Artillery, under command of Col. N. H. Bowen, arrived this afternoon from camp at the Island of Orleans, and was played up to the armory by the band of the Royal Artillery. They were inspected at the camp on Saturday, and their efficiency, due to the *esprit de corps* that evidently prevails, was acknowledged by all present. The officers of the Garrison Artillery are distinguished for military ardor and gentlemanly bearing, and the non commissioned officers and men show that they are equally imbued with the desire to render their corps, as it is one of the best in the Province.

Lord Strathmairn, in giving evidence before the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Committee on Friday last, spoke of the manner in which troops were required to protect voters in going to the poll during the Irish elections. The voters were much under the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, and for that reason he did not think the ballot would be a sufficient protection.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES

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

On 26th SEPTEMBER, 1887, and following days.

ALL COMERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. Includes 1st Prize (\$100), 2nd (\$50), 3rd (\$40), 4th (\$30), 5 Prizes at \$20, 10 Prizes at \$10, 5 Prizes at \$5.

\$620

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

Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 300 yards.

2nd Stage, 700 yards.

Rounds—1st Stage, 5 rounds at each range.

2nd Stage, 7 rounds.

In the 1st Stage 5 highest scores to receive \$20 each.

20 second highest " 10 "

20 third " 5 "

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

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c.

2nd " \$1.00.

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

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

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

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the Corps to which the Competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1887, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of Drills authorised by any General Order in that behalf.]

And in Nova Scotia open to all members of Volunteer Corps or Militiamen (and members of the Staff) being members of the Association, who may be certified by the respective Brigade-Majors as being qualified by their services since May 1st, 1877, to compete for prizes offered by the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia. Certificate to be signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the competitor belongs.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. Includes 1st Prize (\$200), 2nd (\$100), 3rd (\$50), 30 Prizes at \$20, 30 " 10, 30 " 5.

\$1,400

To be competed for in two Stages.

1st Stage.—

Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards.

The 30 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$20 and a First Class Badge.

The next 30 highest to receive \$10 each and a Second Class Badge.

The next 30 highest to receive \$5 each.

2nd Stage.—

Five shots each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st Stage.

Competitors making the highest score to receive \$20 and a Special Badge.

The second highest, \$10; and the third highest, \$5.

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle.

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

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c.

2nd " \$1.00.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.

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

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

Efficiency and certificates same as in Dominion Match.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. Includes 1st Prize to highest aggregate score, 2nd Prize to highest individual score, 3rd Prize to second highest individual score, To the next 20 highest \$5 each.

\$600

50

30

100

Gov't Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position.

Ranges—400, 500, 600 yards.

Five rounds at each range.

Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

MACDOUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$200.00

Presented by Mrs. P. L. MacDougall, together with \$175 added by the Association.

Open to all certified and efficient members of Regularly Embodied Corps, &c., &c., as in Dominion Match.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. Includes 1st Cash Prize (\$25), 10 Prizes of \$10 each, 10 " 5 " each.

\$175

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

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

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle and Government ammunition.

Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Any position.

Entrance for Cup, free.

Entrance Fee for competitors wishing to compete for the Money Prizes, 50 cts.

ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Open to all comers of any nation.

To be fired in two Stages.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. Includes 1st Stage, 30 making highest score, \$10 each \$300, 30 next 5 each.. 150.

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

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

\$655

Any Rifle coming within Rule 7. Any position Ranges—1st Stage, 300 and 600 yards.

2nd " 800 and 1,000 yards.

Five shots at each range.

Entrance, \$1.00.

TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Aggregate value, \$325.

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

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

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

\$400

Government Snider-Enfield Rifles.

Government ammunition.

Any position.

Time—For each competition, two minutes.

Ranges—200 and 400 yards.

Entrance Fee, 200 yards \$ 50

400 " 1.00

Each competitor may enter 3 times at each range. Details of Time Match.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Registers of the Match to be kept at the Butts, but the score of each competitor is to be signalled and recorded at the Firing-point.

The number of Points made by each competitor to be registered opposite his name or number stating the number of Balls, Eyes, Centres and Outers, as soon as his firing is finished.

The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

NURSERY STAKES.

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

- "All Comers' Match of 1863."
"All Comers' International Match of 1868."
"All Comers' International Match of 1868."

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

\$225

Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations.

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

MILITARY MATCH.

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

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

\$170

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

ROTATION OF MATCHES.

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

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

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WIMBLETON REGULATIONS, 1867.

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

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

Table with 3 columns: Distance (200, 300, 400 yards) and Target size (500, 600, 700 yards).

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

Size of the Targets.

At 200 and 300 yards—8 feet by 4 wide; 2 1/2 Eye, 6 inches; Centre, 2 feet.

At 400, 500 and 600 yards—6 feet square, 2 1/2 Eye, 2 feet; Centre, 4 feet.

At 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards—6 feet by 2 1/2 wide; Bull's Eye, 3 feet; Centre, 6 feet.

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

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

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

VI.—No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.

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



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

VIII.—No magnifying sights shall be allowed.

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

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

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

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

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

When the firing takes place at one distance only:

- 1. By fewest misses.
2. By fewest outers.
3. If still a tie, by firing a single shot.
4. In the "Time Match" by "division."
The hours of firing of ties will be duly announced on the notice board, but competitors not present will lose their places.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. STUART, Captain,

Secretary

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, August 13th, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

FIRST CLASS.

- Capt. M. W. Maher, St. John Vol. Batt.
C. E. Godard, "
A. S. Blakesley, St. John.

SECOND CLASS.

- Lieut. John Nugent, St. John Vol. Batt.
Sergeant Major A. Blane, "
The following officers hitherto provisionally appointed having obtained the necessary certificates of qualification are now confirmed in their respective ranks from 4th instant the date of those certificates, viz:

- Major T. Macklem, 44th Battalion.
W. E. O'Brien, 35th "
M. Stephenson, 3rd Batt. G. T. R. Brigade.

- Major Jno. Bearman, 43rd Battalion.
Captain Jas. Eagleson, Ottawa B. G. A.
Wm. Garvin, 43rd Batt.
First Lieut. A. G. M. Spragge, Ottawa B. G. A.
Lieut. Thos. Wilkinson, 42nd Batt.
Lieut. Jas. Stiff, 44th Batt.
John Nugent, St. John Vol. Batt.
Second Lieut. H. Easton, Ottawa B. G.

- Ensigns H. L. White, 28th Batt.
S. Wetmore, 38th Batt.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

No. 3. The following didates for commissions in the active militia have received certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

- Regimental Divisions. Names.
W. R. of Brant... D. Sheldon Smith, Gent.
City of Kingston.. Thomas Greig, do
Dundas... D. Greenfield Macdonald
Halton... Ens. Geo. A. Stark.
S. R. of Lanark... James Lafferty, Gent.
E. R. of the City of Toronto... Frederick Grasett, do
do... Frederick H. Wright, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

- Regimental Divisions. Names.
City of Kingston. George Newlands, Jr., Gent.
do... Samuel Thornton do
do... Robert Craig, do
do... Robert Davidson, do
do... Jeremiah Pollock, do
do... James Cormack, do
do... James S. Kirkpatrick, do
do... William D. Gordon, do
do... John Hopson, do
do... William J. Craig, do
City of Ottawa... Lawrence D. Barlow, do
W. R. of Durham.. Captain Robert Smyth.

- Frontenac... William Toner, Gent.
Glengarry... Anslem McIntosh do
Halton... Ensign Geo. A. Stark.
W. R. of Peterborough... William Langford, do
Peel... Charles Young Moore, do
do... Walter McGibbon, do
do... Nathaniel Nesbitt, do
S. R. of Wellington... Albert Angus Macdonald
Centre Riding of Wellington... Abraham Groves, do
E. R. of the City of Toronto... Frederick H. Wright, do
do... Frederick Grasett, do
do... Peter G. West, do
do... Edward Brower, do
W. R. of the City of Toronto... Walter Mencham, do
do... Nathaniel P. Henning.
do... Phillip E. Novorre, do
N. R. of York... William Forrester, do
do... Benjamin F. Hartman.
E. R. of York... William H. Wallace, do

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

- Regimental Divisions. Names.
Hochelaga... Alexandre Desjv, Jr., Gent.
Montreal West... James J. A. Murphy, do
Montreal East... Alexander Demers, do
Quebec County... Lieut. Michael Fiset.
Vaudreuil... Capt D. P. McNaughten.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

- Regimental Divisions. Names.
Beauharnois... Honoré C. Primeau, Gent.
Bellechasse... Pierre Langlois, do
do... Rodolphe Crepault, do
Chambly... N. B. Desmarteau, do
Jacques Cartier... Godfrey Madere, do
Lévis... Ulric Légaré, do
Mégantic... Honoré Guimont, do
Montmagny... Albert Boulet, do
Montreal West... Robert D. Gillespie, do
do... John T. Caldwell, do
do... Colin Russel, do
do... Magnus Cormack, do
do... Robt. St. B. Young, do
Montreal East... Edmond Grenier, do
do... H. P. Lamothe, do
do... W. Lamothe, do
Portneuf... Louis Gadoury, do
do... Lieut. George Watters.
Quebec Centre... Charles Burroughs, do
do... Isidore N. Belleau, do
do... Joseph Busière, do
Quebec County... John C. Smith, do
do... E. Theophile Roy, do
do... Henry Greig, do
Rimouski... Ferdinand Voyer, do
do... Charles Degagné, do
Saguenay... Ernest Faffard, Gent.
do... Alfred Potvin, do
do... Alfred F. Potvin, do
Yamaska... Louis J. E. Gouin, do

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

- Regimental Divisions. Names.
Capo Breton... Philip McDonald, Gent.
City of Halifax... Walter Lawson, do
Guysborough... Angus Rose, do
Kings... Frank de Wolf, do
Inverness... Lieut. William McKay.
By command of his Excellency the Governor-General.
P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
A. G. Militia,
Canada

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The different batteries of the Halifax Garrison Artillery are performing voluntary drill every evening.

The Toronto Garrison Artillery has challenged No. 2 Company of the Queen's Own to a rifle match.

By the death of Admiral Seymour, the present House of Commons has lost its eighth member since the opening of the session.

Count Bismarck's two sons, whose recent excursion to England caused the report that they were about to enter the University of Oxford, are going into the army.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Aug. 3.—Rifle Brigade—Lieut. his Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, K.G., K.P., from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.

The seamanship displayed by Captain C. H. May, of H. M. S. *Northumberland*, in charge of the Bermuda Dock convoy, has been described as in every respect perfect. He anchored the *Northumberland* in such close proximity to the *Warrior* (the relieving ship) in Porto Santo Bay, that there was not the least difficulty in "turning" over the cable to the old *Warrior*, which was all completed in less than two hours.

GENERAL BRAGG IN LONDON, ONT.—General Bragg, well-known as one of the prominent commanders in the recent Southern rebellion, is now sojourning in London, and is quartered at the Tecumseth House, with his family. He is a tall, wiry, elderly gentleman, of very pleasing appearance, and about sixty years of age. He expresses a very favorable opinion of Canada, and more especially of this section. He further says that, if Canadians know when they are well off, they will drop talking of annexation. His opinion of the ultimate issue of the payment of the United States national debt is by no means flattering.—*Prototype*.

The *Revenge*, screw line-of-battle ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral George Greville Wellesley, C. B., sailed from Spithead on the 22nd ult., for Halifax, Nova Scotia. The fine old liner left Spithead under all plain sail to royals set, and took the Needless passage. In passing Osborne the ship saluted the Royal Standard floating on the Palace tower with 21 guns. Rear-Admiral Wellesley succeeds Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy, K.C.B., in the command of Her Majesty's ships in the West Indies and North America, and with his officers and crew will turn over from the *Revenge* to the armour-plated wooden frigate *Royal Alfred*, now doing duty as the flagship on the station. Admiral Mundy and his officers return to England in the *Revenge*.

The flying squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral G. Phipps Hornby, comprising Her Majesty's ships *Liverpool* (flagship), *Liffey*, *Endymion*, *Scylla*, and *Bristol*, which left Plymouth Sound soon after daylight on the morning of the 19th of June under sail with light airs from the N. W., continued to make fair passage towards Madeira with the wind from N. W. to N. E., until the 26th of June, when it shifted round to the westward, and they did not reach that island until the evening of the 1st of July. The passage was made entirely under sail, and the fine weather which prevailed afforded every facility for the daily exercise of sail and gun drill. The squadron, including the *Barrosa*, which had just arrived, left on the evening of the 2nd July for Bahia, South America.

An order received at Chatham Dockyard from the Admiralty, directs the powerful armor-clad turret ship "Cerberus" to proceed in getting ready for commission, as she is required to be despatched to Melbourne for the protection of the Australian colonies. The "Cerberus" will accordingly be removed into one of the vacant docks at Chatham where the work of preparing for her sea will be carried on with all despatch. The cost of fitting out the "Cerberus" will be defrayed by the Australian Government. Two other powerful ironclad turret ships, the "Abyssinia" and the "Magdala," are also being under construction for the defence of Bombay, the "Abyssinia" being under construction at the establishment of Messrs. Dudgeon, Poplar, and the "Magdala," at the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company's Works at Blackwall.

The Elcho Challenge Shield was shot for on July 14, at ranges of 800, 600, and 1,000 yards. This year the shield has fallen to Scotland, the representatives of that kingdom having scored 1,419 points, as against 1,090 made on behalf of Ireland, 1,081 by the marksmen of England. The Irish International Challenge Trophy was carried off by Sergeant Kirk, of the 1st York. The Chancellor's Challenge Plate was contended for by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and was won by the latter by 397 to 356. The Prince Albert Prize, valued at £100, and the prize of £25 given by the Northern Indian Rifle Association, to be competed for by the two best shots in each of the Elcho Shield Eights, were also competed for. A number of Belgian riflemen competed for the prizes given by the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund.

A well informed New York paper's Havana correspondent estimates the present royal army at 38,000 soldiers and 38,000 parish volunteers; and the rebels, under Céspedes, at 20,000—only 6,000 of whom are properly armed. The rest carry lances or poignards fixed on poles. The rebels, it is said, have lost only 10,000, about half as many as the royalists, who have succumbed to the climate and its diseases in greater ratio than the insurgents. Céspedes, who is constantly receiving small reinforcements of volunteers and supplies of arms, lives in the hope of wearing out the enemy, with an unhealthy climate as his strongest ally. His policy is the Fabian one of standing on the defensive and awaiting his opportunity, varied by a system of guerilla warfare, in which his ill-armed bands have a more equal chance than in regular combats with Spain's trained soldiers. The war, hitherto, has been costly and destructive to both combatants.

The introduction of a saw-backed sword bayonet has been recommended by the late special Committee on Breech-loading Small Arms, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher was chairman. The object is to furnish the soldier with an implement that may be equally serviceable as a tool and a weapon of war, but we cannot help thinking that the principle of utility has here been allowed to overrule every other consideration. It may not in reality be much more pleasant for a man to have a bayonet of the plain old fashion through his breast than one with a saw back, but the impression made on the minds of ordinary people by the proposal to use a serrated weapon is simply one of horror as a thing unspeakably horrible. Are ideas and feelings, or even sentiments, dictated by humanity, utterly unworthy of consideration? Wopu, this question to Colonel Fletcher, who is himself a most humane man, and a good type of the English gentleman.—*Broad Arrow*.

Some recent experiments made at the Woolwich Arsenal, near London, encourage the hope that gun cotton can be successfully used as a most destructive agent. A palisade was built of oak timbers a foot thick, firmly fixed in the ground, and supported in the rear by strong trusses. Discs of gun cotton were placed along the face of the palisade about a foot above the ground, and were fired by a battery in the usual way. The effect may be described as wonderful. The palisade was literally blown away amid a deafening report, as if the massive timbers offered no more resistance on one side of the gun-cotton than the atmosphere on the other. The discs require no fixing, merely laying them on is sufficient. Solid blocks of iron and stone can be shivered into fragments by firing a disc laid on the top. In future sieges, if some desperate fellow can but get to the gate or a thin part of the walls, and hang on a few discs of gun cotton, a breach can be made by firing with a galvanic current from a long distance.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: However great may be the late triumphs achieved by the Prussian army, it seems, nevertheless to be the most unpopular service in Europe. The domineering of the officers, the poverty of the soldier, and the strictness of the discipline render life to many almost intolerable. To prove this, it is necessary only to state that according to German statistics, there were in 1868 no less than 134 suicides in the army of North Germany. The total number of deaths amounted to 1,344. This frightful proportion is four times greater than that which exists in the armies of the Confederation. We find that in the army of North Germany there is one suicide for every 2,333 soldiers; in Denmark, one for every 3,000; in Saxony, one for 5,000; in Baden, one for every 9,000; in Wurtemberg the proportion is the same as in Norway—one for every 9,784; in France there is one suicide for every 10,000; in Sweden, one in every 15,000; in Bavaria it is the same as in Sweden; and in Belgium there is one in every 17,000. It may also be remarked that between 1849 and 1852 the proportion of suicides in the Prussian army was only one to every 9,000 soldiers.

THE BORDER EDITOR.—The editor of the *Owykeo Avalanche*, by way of describing his agreeable vocation, as conductor of a frontier paper, makes the following interesting reflections:—"Oh, the felicity of editing a paper!—Charming, agreeable, in a homely, fascinating, attractive occupation, but so difficult to appreciate. How nicely and smoothly one gets along without an 'pleasantness!' For instance, in a recent issue we referred directly to a ruffian known as Captain Prescott, and incidentally to a guerilla named Al. Page. We did them justice to ourselves and the community at large. The other day, while quietly seated in our sanctum, taxing our brain for material, in response to the everlasting cry of the 'devil,' the two above named villains, one of them armed with a hatchet, and the other with a bowie-knife of large dimensions, made a violent attack upon our person. The only alternative was to fight or die. We accordingly seized a large knife, about two feet long, used for cutting paper, and had our assailants pretty freely. They sued for mercy. We spared their worthless lives, and told them to dust, and they got up and dusted. We would take this occasion to state that if they or anyone else attack us with the intention of doing us bodily harm, we will shoot them dead in their tracks, or cut their throat from ear to ear."

**THE NEW BAYONET.**

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The proposed new bayonet of the British infantry is the same as that supplied to the Irish Constabulary. It is a saw-sword bayonet, that is to say, it has a sword edge and a saw back, while the point is as effective as that of an ordinary bayonet. It is of the same length as the present weapon, but the Martini Henry rifle itself is 3¼ inches shorter than the Snider-Enfield, and the total length of the arm as a pike is, therefore, reduced by so much. The Committee in recommending this saw-sword bayonet, appear to have had in view the fact that bayonets will henceforth be less frequently used than in former times as weapons of offence and defence; they desired, therefore, to substitute an instrument of more general utility. The efficiency of the weapon as a sword, as a saw and as a bayonet, was carefully tested. With the sword edge a sheep was cut up into joints; and with the saw back the shinbone of an ox, a Norway spar 2½ inches in diameter, another of 3½ inches, and a 2 inch balk of very tough dry elm were sawn through. The weapon, fixed to the rifle, was also thrust through a dead sheep with its wool on and wrapped in a greatcoat; and the security of the attachment of the weapon to the rifle was tested by twisting it about inside the sheep, and by driving it six inches through a 1-inch door and allowing it to swing while sticking in the wood. Thus the soldier will have a tool as well as an effective military weapon, and one with which he can clear away wood, cut materials for fascines and gabions; or he can use it, if he likes, as a knife for cutting up his rations.

Among the other recommendations contained in a supplementary report of the Breech-loading Committee is one to the effect that muzzle stoppers should be reintroduced in order to preserve the barrels from rain and dust, and thus to avoid the necessity for too frequent cleaning. In the absence of muzzle stoppers the men have been in the habit of using improvised stoppers of rag or cork, a practice attended with even greater danger than the use of recognized muzzle stoppers. The stopper proposed is of a construction designed by Major Bolton, and as it serves also as a sight protector, it can scarcely fail to be seen should the soldier inadvertently raise his rifle without removing it. The body of the stopper will be steeped in the anti-corrosive composition; and it is to be hoped that all necessity for continual cleaning will henceforth be avoided a practice which really injures arms far more than any reasonable amount of firing. But as the arms must undergo some cleaning, it is proposed to adopt an ebonite muzzle protector, somewhat similar in pattern to that used by many of the Volunteers, which will prevent the contact of the cleaning rod with the rifling. The question of powder has been settled by the adoption of some special Waltham Abbey powder, which is less influenced by damp and less liable to injury by carriage than the present service powder. It shoots rather better than the Curtis and Harvey's powder used during the experiments, and is considerably cheaper. The slings on the new rifle are to be fixed at three places, one at the top band, another in front of the trigger guard, and a third near the toe of the butt. The two upper attachments will usually be employed, but the sling may for the convenience of the soldier on the march be lengthened and fixed to the third point.

The brilliant performances of the Martini Henry rifle at Wimbledon will, no doubt, increase the weight of the Committee's recommendations and will give confidence to the authorities in adopting this weapon and its various adjuncts. There is one point on which we trust some further action will be taken, and that is in the reduction of the length of the cartridge. This may be effected by employing what is known as the "bottlenosed" form of cartridge, the body of which is considerably enlarged, the chambers of the guns being made to correspond. Some experiments which have been made with this description of cartridge have been very encouraging; and there can be no doubt that it is much stronger than the long thin cartridge which have hitherto been generally used. The base is of the service construction, and the body is made, like that of the service cartridge a thin coiled brass, either with or without a paper covering. An internal paper lining will probably be adopted to prevent corrosive action on the brass.

**A FEMALE FENIAN'S OATH.**—A day or two ago, among other "suspicious" documents found on the person of Patrick Hughes, who was brought before the magistrates at Dublin on a charge of being a Fenian, was the following form of oath, written by a female hand, and signed, "Your sincere friend Nanny Egan":—"I do hereby swear (sic) that I will attend to the utmost of my power all the members of the Fenian Brotherhood which has established in Ireland a good and just cause. I will wash, mend and make, help the sick and wounded in hospital—at the battle fields of America and at the colours of our own native land. Here's to the green fields and Grannel walk, Fenian lads and time to talk. Here's long may the country presume. May Nagle who sold them and Judge Keogh who tried them—may the light of heaven never shine upon them—may the hearthstone of hell be their tombstone (sic) forever!" The precise offence charged against Hughes, who was remanded, was that he threatened to blow up the house of a policeman with whom he had lodged and also said he could get three hundred men in Dublin to blow the heads off all the members of the metropolitan force.

**KIDD'S TREASURE FOUND AT LAST.**—The St. John, N. B. *Globe* is informed that after a diligent search an army box was dug up last week on Kennebeckasis Island, and was found to be well filled with French gold and silver coins of the times of Louis Philippe. The fortunate finders of this treasure were directed by a dream that was evidently 'not all a dream.' Another party, in whose hands the guiding mineral rod works most sensitively was, it is said, promised a share of the treasure for his assistance, but the spot being found his employees stole a march on him, secured the long hidden wealth, and made off to the United States with it. This rather apocryphal story of the realization of romantic hopes may revive the treasure seeking mania, and many quite little islets whose solitude has never yet been broken, will be subjected to the ruthless attacks of the "pick-axe and shovel men," mayhap our Nova Scotia friends will again visit Oak Island, Chester, and secure those so often sought, over which the troubled spirits of the old buccanners has hitherto kept efficient guard.

According to the *Nouvelles Contemporaines*, the sum of \$5,000 has been placed at the disposal of Colonel Gorlow, the Russian military agent at New York, for experiments on rifles on a new principle.

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EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

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