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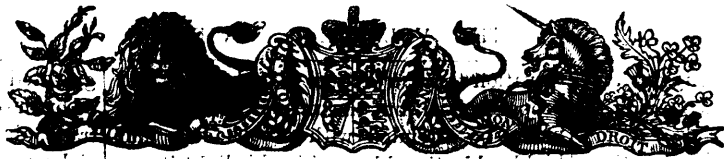
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1866. No. 24.

"JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE MOTHER."

AUTHORIZED VERSION.

Just before the Battle, Mother,
Johnny felt unwell;
What was ailing, Johnny, Mother,
Johnny couldn't tell.
Johnny ran away, Mother,
Braving captain's ire,
Johnny can't abide, Mother,
Hearing cannons fire.

Johnny came to me, Mother,
Wasn't Johnny right?
Tea with me was nicer, Mother,
Than a horrid fight.
Let me marry Johnny, Mother,
And we'll bless the day,
When just before the battle, Mother,
Johnny ran away.—PUNCH.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER IV.

Considerable reluctance was manifested in all the Colonies to perform this simple act of Justice, but as the Lords of the Imperial Treasury were masters of the situation the matters had to be finally arranged. An amendment to the Mutiny Act, having for its object to provide, in addition to ordinary rations, salt, vinegar, beer and cider for the troops serving in the Colonies, and when it is known that the pay of the soldiers was 6d sterling per day, such an addition will not be deemed very extravagant, was sullenly resisted by the Assembly of New York, as an imposition not inferior in principle to the Stamp Act.

The Rockingham administration was short lived; it was succeeded in July, 1767, by that of the Duke of Grafton, which included Mr. Pitt, now Earl of Chatham, and as he was amongst the foremost in warning the Grenville administration of the danger incurred by their mode of dealing with Colonial officers, so it was reasonable to think they would receive liberal and intelligent consideration at his hands. In the debates in Parliament it had been maintained by Mr. Pitt, and very justly, that a distinction should be drawn between what was external and internal taxation, that the former included all money raised by duties on import-

ed and exported goods, and was therefore a legal and constitutional subject for Parliamentary legislation, but the latter was solely a direct tax and constituted the objectionable feature of the Stamp Act. In this view the Virginia Legislature and most of those of the other Colonies concurred at the time. Acting on this principle the new administration passed an Act of Parliament for imposing certain duties for glass, paper, pasteboard, painters' colours and tea, payable upon the importation of these articles into the Colonies,—which duties, when collected, were intended for making provision for the administration of Justice, and the support of civil government in each of the Colonies where collected, the residue, if any, to be paid into the English Exchequer to provide a fund for the purposes of Colonial defence. It also contained a clause discontinuing the drawback payable on exportations of Chinaware to the Colonies, and more stringent provisions against smuggling. At the same time an Act was passed for putting all customs and duties payable in the Colonies levied by Parliament under the management of commissioners, who were to be resident in the Colonies.

The same session of Parliament by a Legislative Act suspended the Assembly of New York from the exercise of all legislative functions until they should comply with the conditions of the Mutiny Act.

It is evident that even the great statesman, the Earl of Chatham, totally misapprehended the real grievances of the Colonists and themselves were ignorant of what it really was. It was not the amount of taxes, or even the principle involved, but it was the customs' regulations which were destroying the commerce of the country and carrying desolation and ruin into all its mercantile establishments, and through them interfering with the industry of the people.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any man who has studied this subject by the light of constitutional law and usage that the British Parliament had the right to levy import and export duties at home on Colonial produce, and in the Colonies on foreign or home produce. At that period and al-

ways the Colonies have always been considered as integral parts of the Empire, and therefore have clearly no right to set up an independent authority against the interests of the other members of that body politic. The question of jurisdiction was not the one which should have been argued by the Colonists if seeking redress, but that of expediency, as the trade regulations inflicted against the commerce of Great Britain also. But to exasperated men reasoning on what would then be thought an abstract politico-economical problem would be a useless waste of time. The evil was close at hand, and the remedy remote. Therefore the simplest solution of the difficulty was to deny the supremacy of the British Parliament, and as they had already succeeded in bullying that body into a repeal of one obnoxious bill, a repetition of the same manoeuvres might compel them to abandon all thoughts of interfering in the fiscal or commercial relations of the Colonies. These views were powerfully enforced by the press and by pamphleteers all over the Provinces, and the new bill was resisted with tenfold more virulence and system than the Stamp Act. As Virginia was first in accepting Mr. Pitt's definition, when in opposition, of external and internal duties so was she first in disavowing the Earl of Chatham's bill for imposing duties when he was in power. For the cause before explained the discontent had taken more firm hold in the minds of the people in Massachusetts than in any of the other Colonies, and the peculiar religious belief prevailing amongst the people led them to prefer a Republican form of government, it is not to be wondered at if that Colony bore a bad pre-eminence in all the violence which followed, and from this period till the opening out of the rebellion the deeds of the people of this Province stand more prominently forward.

For the causes already detailed the people of the New England Provinces and especially of Massachusetts were rarely on good terms with their Governors. Restive under control and always nervously sensitive to the appearance of encroachments of their chartered rights, this was clearly a people who

would not submit without a struggle, and always had a standard grievance ready to justify their most illegal acts.

Their present Governor was no exception to the general rule; his activity and zeal in supporting constitutional rules and maintaining the authority of the Mother Country as far as lay in his power, was enough to render him unpopular. He had penetrated the character and designs of the leading men of which the British administration was duly advised, as well as of the tendencies of these designs and the animadversions contained in the despatches which it was necessary to lay before the Assembly discovered to those astute plotters the nature of his communications. The construction of the charter of the Colony permitted the members of the Lower House to elect the Council, and in 1776 the prerogative of the Crown was expressed by putting a negative on the election on some of the most violent of the opposition, making those men his enemies of course and complicating matters to a very considerable extent, thus clearly demonstrating the evils of the want of a responsible ministry.

In October 1767 at a town meeting in Boston, associations were entered into for the purpose of discontinuing importations from Great Britain, but the Act which established the Board of Customs in America gave them most uneasiness, as it imposed restrictions on trade which could not be evaded, nor could the Act itself be assailed by any objections prejudicing the right acquired when the centre of administration was in England.

Therefore, when the Assembly of the Province met in January, 1768, they entered upon a general consideration of grievances, sending in a petition to the King complaining not only of the acts of the last session of Parliament but of every other act which had been passed for imposing duties in the Colonies since 1763. Every colony maintained in Great Britain a political resident or agent, whose business it was to communicate with the Secretary of State or the Administrator on matters connected with the opinions of the various Legislative Assemblies, thus showing on what a very absurd basis the charter of those Colonies had been founded, the Governor not being the recognized channel for the transaction of its political business.

To the agent for Massachusetts the Assembly wrote a long letter instructing him how to controvert upon pleas of *National rights, general principles of equity, policy and commerce*, the acts of the British Parliament, while letters were also addressed to the members of the British administration intrusting their influence for the same object. Not content with these efforts, the Assembly resorted to others reprehensible in the highest degree, they addressed circular letters to the Assemblies of the other Colonies, detailing what had been done and expressing a hope that they would adopt a similar course of action.

This circumstance exemplifies the old ob-

servation that an action may be just and proper in itself but the manner of its performance be attended with serious evils and highly objectionable, and in this light it was viewed by the British administration. The Assembly of Massachusetts had acted irregularly in addressing their petition, through their agent and not through His Majesty's representative, their Governor, and they had added to this the attempt to induce the other Assemblies to follow their lead in regular organized opposition to the authority of the Mother country.

At the commencement of this year a Secretary of State for the Colonies had been added to the departments of the British Executive, and a circular letter was addressed to the Governors of the different Provinces condemning the course pursued by the Assembly of Massachusetts, and warning the other Legislative bodies against the course that Assembly had followed.

But the spirit of discontent could not be so easily allayed, the evil example of Vaccination encouraged resistance, and the leading men in the Colonies having discovered their strength to be in a close union amongst themselves, made common cause with the people of Massachusetts and felt insulted by the circular letter of the Secretary of the Colonies, stigmatizing it as an unwarrantable and unjustifiable attempt to interfere with the right of British subjects to prefer their united supplication to the Throne whenever they thought proper, overlooking the fact that what was proper in individuals was an act of grievous treason in Legislative Assemblies.

The action of the Assembly of Massachusetts was approved and petitions founded on the circular issued by that Assembly were transmitted to England from all the Colonies, and the Act of last session of Parliament which seemed to have been framed for the purpose of coinciding with the political creed of Virginia was now as much condemned by the Assembly of that and other Southern Colonies as by Massachusetts; the Legislature of Virginia getting rid of the distinction formerly raised by asserting that the duties payable by the Act although on importations were as much internal as those of the Stamp Act, because they were imposed not for the purpose of regulating trade but of raising a revenue.

The Governor of the Province of Massachusetts had been intrusted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to require the House of Assembly to rescind the resolutions of the preceding session, which had produced the circular letter as it appeared to have passed in their House at the close of the session, and if they should refuse he was instructed to dissolve them. This message was delivered to the Assembly in June, and compliance being refused by a majority of 92 against 17 the House was dissolved by the Governor accordingly.

In Boston the ill humour, discontent, chagrin and vexation of the people was ag-

gravated by some new regulations introduced by the commissioners to check clandestine trade, and was manifested in such acts of violence as threatened to involve the whole Province in rebellion.

A circumstance occurred at this time which forcibly illustrates the turbulence of the people; the length to which the Assembly was prepared to go and the extreme weakness of the Executive. On the 9th of June the sloop Liberty, belonging to John Hancock, one of the principal merchants of Boston, arrived in the harbour laden with wines, and a tide-waiter had been put on board to prevent the cargo from being landed until the usual entry was made at the custom house and a permit to unlade received. The master of the vessel, during the night of her arrival, after a vain attempt to corrupt the custom house officer, at last forcibly locked him up in the cabin and discharged his cargo of wines, taking oil from on shore to replace it. Information of this proceeding having been given at the custom house the collector, on 10th June, seized the sloop and put her under the protection of the Romney, man-of-war, for safety. This was no sooner done than a mob assembled, who beat and abused the collector and controller of customs, the commissioners were threatened, their houses attacked and their selves obliged to take refuge on board the Romney, and the collector's boat was carried in triumph and burned before Mr. Hancock's door.

On the following day the commissioners applied to the Governor for protection. This application was laid before the Council and Assembly, but no action was taken thereon, and the commissioners were obliged to retire for safety to Castle William, a fortress situated on an island at the mouth of the harbour.

On the 14th June a town meeting was held and a remonstrance presented by the inhabitants to the Governor on the seizure of the sloop, and a modest request made that he would order His Majesty's ship Romney out of the harbor.

A tumult and insurrection of this description could not be passed over by the British administration, who ordered troops to be sent to Boston to aid the civil power, a measure which should have been attended to three years before. Intelligence of this movement having reached Boston, filled the inhabitants with alarm, and that focus of sedition a town meeting being called on the 12th September, a petition was got up to the Governor entreating him to convene the Assembly, to this an answer was returned that it was not in his power, as the last Assembly had been dissolved for contumacy, and His Majesty's instructions were necessary to call another. This answer did not satisfy the leaders of the mob, who now conceived the idea of assembling a convention of the people. For this purpose the town meeting was adjourned to the following day, when they voted and resolved that they were under no obligation of submitting to laws to which

they had not given their consent, either by themselves or representatives; that the levying of money within the Province for the use of the Crown without the consent of the General Assembly was a violation of their charter and of their natural rights as subjects, declared in the statutes of 1 Wm. and M.; that the sending an armed force amongst them without their consent would be an infringement of those rights, and the employment of such a force to aid the execution of laws to which they had not given consent an intollerable grievance. And as the Governor had declared himself unable to call a General Assembly for the redress of grievances, they resolved it to be expedient that a convention of the people should be held. Four persons were appointed to represent Boston in this convention, one of whom was Mr. Hancock, the owner of the sloop, the seizure of which caused the tumult. The select men were directed to write to the select men of the other towns in the Province to inform them of those proceedings and to propose a convention to be held on the 22nd of the month. The inhabitants of Boston were requested to provide themselves with arms under pretence of danger from a French invasion, and lastly the ministers of religion were requested to set apart the following Tuesday as a day of fasting and prayer. The Puritans of Boston being quite unable to enjoy a piece of treachery, treason or rascality without desecrating the character and prostituting the genius of Christianity.

The letters sent to all the towns in the Province were favorably received and deputies were appointed to meet in the proposed convention from them all except Hatfield, the inhabitants of which not only refused to take any part in those proceedings but wrote an expostulatory letter to the Select men of Boston upbraiding them with the notorious behaviour of their townsmen, charging them with being the cause of, by their misconduct, why troops were to be sent into the Province, advising them that their future orderly behaviour was the way to secure the removal of those troops and protesting against the proposed convention as unconstitutional, illegal, unjustifiable, subversive of Government and destructive of the peace of society.

On the 22nd September the convention assembled—it consisted of deputies from ninety-eight towns and eight districts. The first act was to send a deputation to the Governor with a message disclaiming all authoritative or Governmental acts, alleging they were met in that *dark and distrustful* time only to consult and advise on such measures as might promote the peace of His Majesty's subjects in the Province, and concluded with entreating him to call an Assembly. The Governor refused to receive the message, and next day issued a proclamation warning them of their danger if they proceeded to any kind of business; advised

them to disperse, and threatened if they did not to assert the prerogative of the Crown in a more energetic manner. If he was mindful of the honor of that Crown or the integrity of the Empire he would at once have exercised the prerogatives intrusted to him.

As the convention did proceed to business the Governor's threat did incalculable mischief, as it was evidently only an idle boast. They prepared a petition to the King against the late Acts of Parliament, and a report stating the objects of their meeting. They disclaimed all authority, recommended the people to pay deference to Government, to wait with patience the result of His Majesty's wisdom and clemency, and promised, for themselves to assist the Civil Magistrate in preserving the peace. Having dispatched their petition and proceedings to their agent in England, they dissolved the convention on 29th September, the day on which the first division of troops arrived at Boston.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS FROM FREDERICTON

The following Address was presented to the Regiment by the Mayor and Corporation in the Barrack Square on Thursday evening, when the several Companies with Col. Harding and the officers were drawn up to receive it:—

To Colonel Francis Pym Harding, C. B., and to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the First Battalion of Her Majesty's Twenty Second Regiment.

The Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton, representing the body of our citizens, contemplate with regret the departure of the 22nd Regiment from this City.

Our connection with the British Empire and the presence of a portion of Her Majesty's forces in our midst, have to us always been causes for pride and rejoicing; while the Martial bearing and discipline of the 22nd Regiment have tended greatly to increase our admiration of the British Army.

The courteous and gentlemanly demeanour of the Officers, and the uniform good conduct of the men, notwithstanding some reasons for disaffection, during the three years the Regiment was stationed here, meets with our just appreciation.

In the loss the Regiment sustained by the inhuman murder of Private John Brennan, we fully and deeply sympathize, while indignation fills our breasts at the escape of the undoubted murderers through the intrigue and perjury of the witness.

Of you, Sir, as Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and also as for a time Lieutenant Governor of the Province, our recollections will be especially pleasant as of an officer and a gentleman, rigid in discipline, zealous in the discharge of duty, yet courteous and obliging at all times and under all circumstances.

In parting with you now we pray that wheresoever duty to our Sovereign shall call you, Victory may attend your arms in battle, and health and happiness be your portion in peace, while we trust that the friendly intercourse of our citizens and the many wives

you take from our city, will cause many pleasant recollections of Fredericton to live in your memories.

(Signed)
GEORGE F. GREGORY,
Mayor.

JOHN L. MARSH, City Clerk.

REPLY:

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton

It is gratifying to me, and it must be equally so to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 1st Batt. 22nd Regiment, to receive the Address you have this day presented to them on their departure from Fredericton, after a residence among you of more than three years; during which time the most kindly feelings have been evinced towards each other by the soldiers and civilians; and it was much to be lamented that the harmony that had always existed between the towns-people and the men, should have been temporarily broken by the commission of one of the foulest murders on record—I mean that of Private John Brennan. And whilst acknowledging with gratitude the sympathy you feel for the loss sustained by the Regiment by the death of so fine a young soldier as the late Private John Brennan, and the indignation expressed at the escape of the murderers, I cannot do otherwise than take the greatest credit for the forbearance of the men, and their temperate behaviour after so great a provocation.

I will conclude, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, by thanking you for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to address me, and hoping that the fair daughters of Fredericton who are about being carried off to the old country as the wives of the non-commissioned officers and men may, on their arrival in England, give you a good account of the hospitality with which they have been received.

I will now wish health and prosperity to all in Fredericton and New Brunswick and bid you all farewell.

F. P. HARDING,
Col. and Lieut.-Colonel.
Commanding 1-22nd Regiment.
Fredericton, 28th May, 1869.
—*St. John, N. B., News.*

Amongst the appointments announced in Militia General Orders, in the last official *Gazette*, we are much pleased to find the following:—

“34th Ontario Battalion of Infantry.—Geo. H. Dartnell, M. S., of No. 4 company, promoted to brevet-Major.”

Major Dartnell's promotion is well deserved, and will be read with satisfaction by his numerous friends in and outside the Militia service. He was one of the first officers with his company (No. 4, Whitby,) to proceed to the front in '66 against the Fenians, and since then, (as he always did before,) has taken the deepest interest in the 34th Battalion, as well as in all that relates to Militia matters.—*Whitby Chronicle.*

The Dominion may now be said to be most flourishing. Nova Scotia is becoming daily more and more satisfied; Newfoundland is knocking at the door for admission; and the Red River Settlement and the immense Hudson's Bay Country has been purchased, and remains only to be paid for. So far, everything is couleur de rose. A contented People, a popular Administration, and a free Government—if with these three choice blessings Canada desires Annexation or Independence, then she is the most ungrateful land on the face of the earth.

OUR DEFENSIVE FORCES.

Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Bart., has the following letter in the *Times*.—

From the comments which have been made on the pamphlet I have recently published on our defensive forces I perceive that some misapprehension exists respecting my views, which I should be glad to correct if you will give me the opportunity.

In the first place I do not consider that an invasion of this country with its present means of defence would afford such chances of success as to render the attempt probable, but I fully believe that we could not go to war at present with any of the Great Powers without being subject to humiliations and losses which the high spirit of this country would not brook for a moment, and of which the consequences would fall chiefly upon the unfortunate Generals who happened to be in high command at the commencement of hostilities. I am not crying out, therefore, that we are in danger, or endeavouring to create a "panic," as every effort to improve our defensive means is sometimes termed; but I wish to state what I consider to be facts relative to possible motives and means for an attack upon us, leaving those facts to be compared with our means of defence, and inferences to be drawn from the result. Those facts are:—

1. That no abstinence from interference in the affairs of others, or from giving offence, would save us from acts of aggression if we are too weak to defend ourselves.

2. That it is perfectly possible that an enemy may have such a naval superiority on our own shores as to enable them to make an attack in great force.

3. The large amount of the constantly available, trained, and fully equipped military forces of the leading States.

4. The small comparative amount of ours.

5. The imperfectness and inefficiency of our reserves.

6. The power which a nation fully prepared for war possesses now of striking a decisive blow, and of crushing an enemy in a single campaign, by the facilities which exist of concentrating enormous forces.

The disproportion of the relative forces is further aggravated by the absolute necessity for sending out reinforcements immediately on the threatening of war to many foreign stations, the garrisons of which are generally on a peace establishment.

The arrangements, then, to be sought for are—

1. The smallest amount of standing army that can be considered sufficient for a basis of defensive force, for the double purpose of saving expense and of avoiding the abstraction of so many men from the social industry of the country.

2. As powerful, ready, and efficient a Reserve Force as can be formed, with as small an expense and as few inconveniences as possible in their organization; and in proportion as the second requisite is perfected may the peace establishment of the regulars be lowered.

As regards the Reserve Force, our Volunteer organization is highly creditable, as indicating the spirit of the country and the sacrifices the population is willing to make for its defence; it is a force that would be highly useful for local protection against desolatory attacks on our shores remote from the assembled forces, for garrisons of forts and fortresses, and for many detached duties, but could never be considered available for a manoeuvring field force, without alterations totally inconsistent with

the character of the force itself. The Militia, though subject to much more regularity and control, must still be considered a very inferior class of troops to oppose the regular forces of the great military powers and on its present system can only be improved by longer periods of assembly in time of peace; but this would tend to produce the same disadvantages as in the case of the Regulars in the evils of increased outlay and withdrawal of the men from social industry. A question then arises whether this force might not be so combined with the organization of the regulars as to render it far more efficient, and reduce the imperfection now attached to both, and become a Reserve Force of good troops, always available from the population of the country. It is submitted that this might be effected by shortening the period of service in the standing army, and transferring the men at the end of a few years into the Militia, with the eventual possibility, as service in the army becomes more popular, of totally changing the composition of the Militia into a body of troops all of whom have passed through the ranks of the army. For instance, to take an extreme case, if the service became so popular that we could insure a supply of 15,000 or 20,000 recruits annually, and the men were enlisted for 20 years, five of which were passed in the standing army and 15 in the reserve, at the end of 20 years we would have a trained reserve of over 150,000 men which would thus take the place of the existing untrained Militia. This is the result that we should strive to attain, and we should endeavour to make an approximation to it as early as possible. I do not despair of such a result myself, should the popularity of the army increase in the same ratio in future as it has done within the last two years. As an instance of this I have been informed that several men have been lately tried by court-martial for making false declarations in order to get back into the service after they had been dismissed at the termination of their first term of enlistment.

The difficulty of providing troops for India and the colonies, might, perhaps, be met by obtaining volunteers for those services from the home army by the offer of superior advantages in the way of pay and pensions. This difficulty is not so great as is sometimes supposed, as foreign service is popular with a large class of our present soldiers.

In all questions regarding an improved Reserve Force there is one matter little attended to, but of great importance, viz:—The qualification of the different ranks. All the propositions hitherto advanced have in view only the improvement of the private soldier of the reserve; whereas, what is of far more importance is a reserve of good officers and non-commissioned, for clearly a regiment of very inferiorly trained soldiers, under a complement of good officers and non-commissioned officers, would be far superior to one of first-rate trained soldiers under inefficient officers and non-commissioned officers. The first would rapidly improve while the other would rapidly deteriorate.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Wilmoughby Rooke, C.B., K.C.H., at the age of eighty-seven. He was the son of the late Colonel Rooke, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and was educated at Eton. He served with distinction at Waterloo, after which battle he was made a C.B. He attained the rank of major general in the army in 1830.

Sir N. Chamberlain is the first soldier in the Indian army, and is of vast Afghan experience.

A TERRIBLE DISAPPOINTMENT.

M. Brandimarto Saletti, Secretary of the Municipal Council of Florence, desired his head clerk last Monday to purchase four lottery tickets for him, the numbers of which he knew were not as yet sold, at £1 each, and accordingly handed him a hundred franc note. The clerk, a most trustworthy person, carefully folded the note and placed it in his waist-coat pocket. Meeting a friend on his way home, however, he utterly forgot the commission, till next morning, as he passed the lottery office, it occurred to him but, alas! it was too late: the numbers his employer had desired him to purchase had been bought up, and the list was closed. On reaching his office, he found M. Saletti absorbed in business, and he determined to delay the confession of his lapsus of memory until after the drawing. He therefore dived into his own particular office and said nothing. M. Saletti, however, an inveterate lottery player, was on the alert, and at the exact hour rushed to the nearest office where the pleasant spectacle greeted him of the four numbers he had selected having won no less than 1,800,000 francs. Wild with delight, M. Saletti rushed home to tell the glad news; and the frantic excitement of the family can be conceived. On his way back to the Hotel de Ville he met the syndic of Florence, M. Teruzzi, whose congratulations were most hearty; then Count Cambray-Digny, the Finance Minister, who did his best to calm him, and laughingly said—"Only think of its being you who thus help to empty the treasury." Once in his own office he rang. More dead than alive appeared his head clerk. "Give me quickly the receipt," said M. Saletti. "Here, sir, are the hundred francs," "What hundred francs?" "Do what you will with me, sir, send me to the galleys or the guillotine, but I forgot to buy the tickets."—*Morning Star*

BROUGHAM AND WELLINGTON.—One day when his lordship had driven down to the House in the vehicle of his own invention, which Robinson, the coachmaker, had christened after him, he was met in the robing room by the Duke of Wellington, who, after a low bow, accosted him: "I have hitherto lived under that impression that your lordship would go down to posterity as the great apostle of education, the emancipator of the negro, the restorer of abused charities, the reformer of the law. But no—you will be known only as the inventor of a carriage." "And I, my lord Duke, have always been under the delusion that your Grace would be remembered as the hero of a hundred battles, the liberator of Europe, the conqueror of Napoleon—but no, your Grace will be known as the inventor of a pair of boots." "D—n the boots, I had forgotten them; you have the best of it."—*Edinburgh Review*

The officers of the Reserve fleet all unanimously declare that the men of the Royal Naval Reserve have taken to their duties with surprising quickness, and show a remarkable readiness to submit to discipline. The Coastguard men are well spoken of. The time up to the start of the fleet was but short for any opinions to be founded safely on such a subject, but the conduct of the men no doubt fully deserved the opinion expressed. Admiral Dacres gave his opinion on the first day at sea by saying that "he never saw a finer body of men than was then being mustered on the Agincourt's quarter deck, and he could not say which he liked best—the Reserve or the Coastguard.

A WARNING TO MILITIAMEN.

There is nothing that we notice in the public prints, to which we attach greater importance, or which calls up our sense of duty, equal to a case under the Militia Law. It may be said that the case of a man in the regular service bears no relation to the man in the ranks of a volunteer corps. That is true enough in this light; but frequently the man who takes the shilling and follows the recruiting sergeant is, from causes we need not recapitulate, ignorant of the responsibilities he assumes. Notwithstanding this one sense of respect for law and State interest seldom influences an opinion adverse to the strictest letter of the Queen's regulations and the Military Act, and we hear of penal servitude and at times corporal punishment, and feel that such deserts for such men are but mete and proper. If, on the other hand, a volunteer, through insubordination or other causes, becomes an offender, and when the milder form of law—the civil power, is called up, we are apt to accord him our sympathies, without for a moment questioning the particulars. Without intending an offence to the man who enlists, we are disposed to say that the volunteer is his superior in many respects. He joins a corps under the influence of patriotism; with a perfect knowledge that his liberties are lightly assailed, and that, in fact, in comparison with those in command he is vastly more cared for; and if he is called upon for a relaxation of his individual rights the sacrifice is but temporary and the conditions of service pleasant; for in no case have we the particulars of want of consideration to the domestic situation of a volunteer. When, therefore, insubordination shows itself in the ranks of a company, we must assume some very strong impelling cause. It may be that some outside party is fanning the flames of discord, or it may be that a petty feeling among company officers exists which seen by the rank and file, spreads to the serious injury of all accord and order. A volunteer who lends himself to such a feeling with his superior intelligence in full play is infinitely less worthy of our consideration than the man of a regular regiment of the line; and it was with such thoughts influencing him that Capt. Nesbitt preferred charges against six of his command, last week, and whose cases were disposed of by J. McWhinnie, Esq. In the case of Sergeant Brown, although intercession by the Capt. remitted his fine and lessened his costs, the offence is the more noticeable; and the same remark applies to Corpl. McCormack. Private Avery was let off, while Privates Coon, Merit, and Sackrider were fined but small amounts, and this tempering of mercy with justice is also largely due to the intercession of Capt. Nesbitt. The offence charged was that upon proper notice all these men purposely refused to attend parade on the Queen's Birthday, and thus setting a bad example. With the exception of Sackrider the others headed by the Sergeant, had not only refused to muster but indignantly presented their clothing for acceptance to the captain in a most indecent and unsoldierly manner. Sackrider's excuse if excuse it can be called, was that he attended at the proper hour, and had applied to the Lieut. for his clothing, &c., which was not given him, whereupon he asked that officer if he were compelled to remain on the ground, and upon receiving an answer in the negative, he engaged in the sports of the day.

We can hardly fancy an officer advising one warned for parade, according to this fashion. If what Sackrider says is true, clearly the fault rests with another and no punishment should follow, for there was no offence. We can well understand the pain to Capt. Nesbitt of the proceeding, but in thus reaching the bottom of what seems to be a plot to embarrass him and to bring disgrace on the service, he merits the sustenance of all right minded men; and the presence of Col. Richardson at the investigation is proof of a general accord in this painful case. There are other parties yet to be the subjects of magisterial enquiry, and when daylight is let in on the whole affair we will have more to say. It is only proper to state that at the magisterial enquiry, Capt. N. regretted the unpleasant occurrence and was largely disposed to absolve the men from blame, but he felt it was his duty to take those steps in order that, in the result he would discover who were really the guilty parties.—*Woodstock Times*.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

On the 22d inst. the International Conference of the Society for aiding Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the Field, was opened in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies in Berlin. The Queen of Prussia and the Crown Princess were present, and remained until the close of the first sitting. The assembly consisted of 160 delegates, seven of whom were ladies.

Two commissions having been appointed, a discussion began about paragraph 2 of the programme, determining the mode and fixing the limits of the society's sphere of operations in a land campaign. Dr. Löffler defended, more especially the propositions of the Prussian Central Committee, which were expressed in the following form:

"1. The proposal that members be present at an actual battle, and aid in removing the wounded in special ambulances of the society is to be abandoned.

"2. The founding and maintaining of special military hospitals by the society is to be limited to the interior.

"3. At any theatre of war abroad the sick and wounded are to receive personal and material aid and succor; (a) on the field of battle after the combat, (b) in removing the sick and wounded; (c) in the hospitals.

"4. To furnish and obtain the requisite material assistance, head and branch depots are objects indispensable for the relief of the sick, shall be founded at home and abroad. In the interior particular attention is to be devoted to threatened fortresses.

"5. Donations in *natura* must be carefully examined before being sent off.

"6. In procuring technical aid of any kind, the official models, as far as can be done, are to be followed.

"7. The operations of the society shall be conformable in every respect to the official dispositions.

"8. The arrangements for according aid at home are to be placed, as far as practicable, under a single guidance.

"9. At the theatre of war abroad, an understanding with the local societies is, if possible, to be arrived at, and their co-operation secured.

After a lengthened debate this was passed. President Moynnier then supported the Geneva proposal to re-discuss the following points:

a. What relations are to be established between the societies and the military

authorities? b. How is the abuse of international signals of neutrality to be prevented? c. What steps are to be taken to organize a strict police on the battle field for the protection of the dead and wounded? d. How is the adoption of sanitary measures in burying the dead to be secured? e. What means are recommended to facilitate a distinction between the fighting and the fallen. f. How is a knowledge of the rules of the Geneva Convention to be spread.

Point e was heartily applauded by Prussia and Weimar, but no definite resolution was adopted. The proposals of Austria and Sweeder, with respect to a were thought to be superceded by the proposition of Prussia, and therefore withdrawn. The assembly expressed its approval of the French wish that the railway tariff might be lowered for the persons and effects of the society. The question proposed by the Italian Central Committee at Milan, as to the possibility of caring for the disabled and the families of the fallen, led to a warm recommendation of the system pursued in the Prussian Victoria Landesstiftung. France wished to meet the question, whether the sanitary officers of the society should bear arms, with a direct negative, but the Congress left it to the various Governments to decide this.

The first sitting was then closed. At four o'clock the delegates were introduced to the King. At five o'clock they dined together at the Hotel du Nord.

Friday's sitting was attended by the Queen and the Crown Princess. Deputies from Baden, Russia and Belgium gave information as to the societies in their countries, after which volunteer assistance in naval war was discussed. A number of Prussian proposals were accepted.

On Saturday they were received by the King of Prussia. His Majesty in a short address, expressed his belief that these spontaneous deliberations for the purpose of securing a neutral medical service in case of war, would have more favorable results than those hitherto attained by international treaties. He hoped that the time when the principles laid down by the conference would be called into practical requisition, was still far distant, but if war broke out he wished all success to its efforts.

Colonel Wetherall, Under-Secretary, died suddenly yesterday evening from disease of the heart, while preparing to dine with Sir G. Napier. He attended at his office in the afternoon.

This officer, whose death is reported in the Dublin Correspondence of the *London Times*, was the son of General Sir Charles Wetherall, and served here under his father in Canada in 1837. He rose rapidly in the service until he became Lieutenant-Col. Sir Edward Wetherall, and was distinguished for his military qualities. The War Office reposed such trust in his ability and judgment that, when the Trent difficulty occurred he was at once sent out here to act as Chief of the Staff. He was in the prime of life, a particularly handsome, soldier-like man, and beloved by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

An armour-clad ship for the Turkish Government has been launched from the yard of the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, at Blackwall. Though only a small vessel, there are peculiarities in her construction which, *prima facie*, appear to solve the difficult problem of the best mode of fighting the heavy ordnance which will be used in future naval warfare.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

DEAR SIR:—Will you kindly notice in your Volunteer Journal that in this remote and isolated corner of the Dominion Her Majesty's Birthday was duly honored. At noon my Company fired a Royal salute with their field pieces, and the day was observed as a general holiday.

I remain,
Truly yours,
W. WILSON.
Captain.

Saulto Ste. Marie,
May 29, 1869.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—A letter from your valued correspondent appeared in your last issue, having reference to the Militia Act. I am convinced that the writer is actuated by the best and most praiseworthy motives, and that he is one whose opinions on matters relating to our defensive force are every way worthy of attention, and although I am unwilling to enter into a controversy upon the Militia Law, believing that if it does not work it will soon necessitate a reform, yet, from respect to those who, like your correspondent, disagree with you upon its merits, I will endeavor to meet his objection. With reference therefore to his first question as to the capabilities of Sir Geo. E. Cartier to frame a Militia Bill suitable to the Dominion, I think the question is hardly a fair one, inasmuch as the measure was submitted to and approved by the House of Commons, and furthermore in preparing his bill upon the principle he accepted he is responsible to that House, and the question of his capacity remains to be proved by the success or failure of his Act.

With reference to the second query the answer is obvious, the present Reserve Militia is more available than the old sedentary Militia because it possesses all the elements of a military system which, in case of danger, could be easily set in motion for the public defence. The old Sedentary Militia was merely nominal and embraced all ages and classes of the population whereas the present Reserve force shows who are to be called out when required, and gives to each section officers whom it may fairly be presumed are good representative men of their particular localities. In answer to the third question—the Act distinctly provides for a draft. With reference to the fourth query we naturally assume that the rank of officers in the Reserve is only nominal until such time as they qualify in the usual manner. An officer of volunteers holding a first class certificate would, in the field, supercede a Major or Lieutenant-Colonel of Reserve Militia who did not possess such qualification, at least such is my opinion of the law, although I may be mistaken. With the conclusion of your correspondent's letter I readily concur, and can only add that I would be delighted to see the Militia

of the country altogether kept free from everything like political influence and a rigid desire for its efficiency alone allowed as a recommendation for those who may be called upon either to initiate measures for its development, or administer its duties. If your correspondent should write again, I can only hope that your columns will be open at all times to him or any other gentleman who desires to use them fairly.

I remain yours, &c.,
FLANKER.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The annual Battalion rifle match of the Queen's Own for numerous valuable prizes, came off on Monday last on the Garrison common. With their usual bad luck the day was unfavourable; wind, fog, and finally rain delayed the proceedings and eventually prevented the completion of the competition for the Colonels Challenge Vase. The highest score of the day (5 rounds at 200, 300 and 400 yards, Hythe position and targets) was made by Private W. T. Jennings, viz, 51 points. This gentleman made the fine score of 55 points at the same ranges at a previous company practice.

The Lieut.-Governor's Cup, with \$20 added, was competed for as a company prize, by ten men from companies No. 4 and No. 7 respectively, the former scoring 393 points, and latter 390. No. 4 Company was accordingly declared the winner. Ensign Delamer won the first prize in the officers' match consisting of a prize cup, valued at \$20, having scored 43 points. The first prize in the sergeants' match was won by Sergeant Gardner, 42 points. In the corporals' match by Corporal W. Durie, 45 points; and in the privates' match by Private Jennings, who made the highest score of the day, 51 points. The first prize in each of these matches consisted of a silver cup, value \$20. The last match engaged in was open to officers and men, who had never won a prize at a previous match, and the number of prizes competed for was twenty; the first, consisting of a Snider rifle and a cup, \$25 in value being won by Private Armstrong who scored 45 points. The range was 200, 300 and 400 yards, five shots in each. The presentation of the prizes will take place at the Horticultural Gardens, on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

Three members of the Grand Trunk Brigade were up before the Police Court the other day, and fined \$5 each for disobedience of orders of their Instructor, Sergt.-Major Anderson, while on drill.

A neat little programme of the Provincial Match has been prepared for sale, price 10 cents, a copy of which I send you. The Toronto Rifle Club have advertised to accept members at \$1 who wish to compete in the Affiliated Association Match. A grand farewell concert by Herr Stoeckle, band master of the 29th, assisted by one hundred musi-

cians of the 29th, 13th Hussars, and the Grand Trunk Brigade, takes place to-morrow at the drill shed under the patronage of Governor Howland, C. B., General Stisted, C. B., and the officers of the Garrison.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Since the Queen's Birthday there has been but little doing here in the way of soldiering.

Private W. McMillen, of No. 2 Co., 42nd Battalion, Capt. George Redmond, was summoned before the Mayor for neglecting to parade with his company on the 24th inst., the young man pleaded guilty, and paid \$5 fine and the necessary costs accordingly. It is fortunate for the good name of the town that but few cases of this kind occur here, and this example should teach the Volunteers that discipline must be maintained, while the officers are, to my knowledge, as lenient to their men as possible, there is a limit beyond which they cannot or dare not go.

As the annual match of our Rifle Association commences on the 8th inst., target practice has been pretty constantly kept up for some weeks past, and the programme having been framed with the view of encouraging beginners, it will doubtless draw out many who would not otherwise have competed.

The new book on rifle shooting by that enthusiastic rifleman, Lieut. Russell of Toronto, has been anxiously expected by the lovers of the sport here for some weeks, and when issued, from personal knowledge of the author's ability and experience, I am sure it will be highly prized by old shots, and of incalculable benefit to new beginners.

Lt.-Col. Wily, Superintendent of Stores, was here on the 4th and visited Lyn, where he inspected and accepted some 2000 tent-poles, he complimented the contractors very highly on the satisfactory manner in which the work had been performed. I understand these poles are to be forwarded immediately to different stations throughout the Dominion.

FROM GANANOQUE.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

On the 1st inst. the two volunteer companies of the village paraded in front of the Drill Shed, when they were inspected by Lt.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major. The Garrison Artillery, Capt. Brough, turned out 44 officers and men in full marching order, and after a minute inspection and about an hours' drill, including marching past according to the new style, were highly complimented on their cleanliness, appearance, and drill. This I believe was the annual inspection for the year ending 30th June.

The Rifle company Capt. McCrum, did not, I am sorry to say, parade so strong or present that smart appearance one might ex-

pect from so old a company. If the Captain cannot devote sufficient time to the service, to keep up his company efficiently, it would be much more creditable to himself as well as the village, were he to resign and allow his lieutenant to take the command. In fact, if there is not something of this kind done, I fear the inspecting officers who occasionally come here, will have to recommend its disbandment.

On the following day the Brigade Major proceeded to Landsdowne and inspected No. 5 Company, 42nd Battalion, Capt. Redmond, where I understand there was a fair muster.

FROM SMITH'S FALLS.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On the evening of the 3rd inst., Lt.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, made the semi-annual inspection of our Volunteer company No. 6, 42nd Battalion, Capt. Anderson. They paraded in heavy marching order to the number of 40 officers and men. After the usual inspection of arms and stores, the men were put through considerable drill including skirmishing, by the Captain, and Lieut. Gould. At the conclusion the Brigade Major complimented the Company on their appearance and drill, and urged those men who had re-enlisted to complete their three years' service only, to continue, and show by their example, that so pleasant and flourishing a village as theirs, is determined to contribute its quota towards the defences of the Dominion.

On the following day Lt.-Col. Jackson visited Burritt's Rapids and Merrickville, where, I presume, the companies there, under the command of Captains Campbell and Wright, turned out in their usual strength.

A Drill Shed is now in course of erection at Burritt's Rapids, and being under the superintendence of that veteran, Major Sheppard, of the 56th Battalion, is a sufficient guarantee that the plans and contract will be properly carried out.

FROM WHITBY.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Everything is very quiet in this section of the country, particularly among the volunteers, although the latter are likely to be galvanized into temporary life by the official inspection by Brigade Major Dennis, which has been appointed for next week, that of the companies in this town being fixed for Wednesday evening next. A small muster is expected, inasmuch as the time of the old members of the force has just about expired, and there has been no time or opportunity for recruiting. The feeling in favour of doing away with volunteering becomes stronger every day.

The Grammar School Drill Association will also be inspected at the same time. It is under the command and instruction of

Major Dartnoll and numbers about fifty members.

The members of No. 1 and 2 Companies of the 34th Battalion had a match lately, the prizes amounting to about \$30. The following is the score of the exercisers. The ranges were 200 and 400 yards.

1ST. CLASS.			
Ensign White, (No. 1)	23433	24433	31
Sgt. Storey, (No. 4)	34434	24433	30
Pvt. Crawford, (No. 1)	33433	34042	29
Corp. White, "	33324	23224	28
Pvt. J. Sullivan, (No. 4)	32333	33340	27
Total			145

2ND CLASS.			
Drum'r Soden, (No. 4)	03233	02444	28
Pvt. Sallwin, "	33442	34023	28
" Billings "	33332	30232	24
" Lawrin "	23342	00332	23
" O'Donnell "	33232	20023	20
Total			123

The average firing was very good. About thirty competitors were on the ground.

There will be a large number of marksmen from this county who will attend the Provincial Match in Toronto. It is not likely any will visit Halifax unless very great facilities are afforded for transport. There is much complaint of the meager way in which the Toronto Match is advertised. There is but one advertisement in this town. Full particulars should have been published in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW and in the Toronto papers.

The council of the County Rifle Association, at a recent meeting, decided not to hold their annual match until some time in the Fall. They were the first country association to affiliate with the Provincial Association from whom they receive a Snider Rifle and twenty membership tickets.

FROM MONTREAL.

The following is a correct statement of the match between the 1st Batt. of H. M. 60th Rifles and Grand Trunk Volunteers, on the 26th ult., at the Rifle Range, Point St. Charles, of which earlier notice would have been made had it not been expected that a return match would have taken place; this however has been declined by the 60th.

O. T. VOLUNTEERS.				
	200 yds	300 yds	400 yds	500 yds T'l
Capt. Wall	18	18	18	15 69
Ens. Pattison	12	19	16	14 61
Lt. Atkinson	16	12	15	13 56
C. Sgt. Turnbull	18	18	18	17 71
Pvt. Munday	10	19	11	15 58
" Dade	14	11	19	8 52
" Steele	15	11	15	14 55
" Gough	16	12	17	13 58
" Clune	18	13	14	17 62
" McKeon	14	9	12	15 50
Total	160	136	155	141 592

H. M. 60TH, RIFLES.				
Capt. Worsley	18	17	17	15 67
Doctor Oliver	17	13	13	17 60
Q. M. Toole	13	13	13	11 50
Sog't. Kolly	20	10	14	8 52
" Naghton	14	15	17	12 58
" Armstrong	15	11	13	13 52
" Tarrnton	16	2	18	5 41
" Undrill	14	14	15	18 61
" Bowler	15	14	15	13 57
" Moorish	16	17	18	17 68
Total	158	126	153	129 566

The Grand Trunk Volunteers have every reason to be proud of having so decidedly beaten the crack shots of H. M. 60th Rifles. The scores made by Sergt. Turnbull are most creditable, 71 points being second out of 20 rounds, as also that of Capt Wall, who run up 69 with the same number of rounds. The 60th have been beaten as will be perceived at every range.

Accompanied by Lieut. and Adjutant Atkinson, Drill Instructor of the Grand Trunk Rifles, your correspondent visited the armoury, at point St. Charles, which is kept in very fine order. The Artillery, Engineer, and Infantry Departments have their arms, accoutrements, &c., neatly arranged and numbered, the rifles clean and ready for service at a moment's warning, and the drill shed of large dimensions, affords every facility that could be desired, both for light gun practice or the evolutions of a Battalion either by day or night, the arrangements are very creditable to the superintendents of the different corps in charge of the armoury.

An inspection of a newly formed French Canadian corps, to be styled the Mount Royal Rifles, took place at the City Hall on the 4th instant, when Col. Harwood, D. A. G., accompanied Lt.-Col. d'Orsonnens, Brigade Major, made a minute inspection of the Battalion, consisting of six companies and more than 200 men, several movements were then executed in a very efficient manner, and after a brief address by Col. Harwood, the men were dismissed to their quarters. The corps is composed of young Canadians and will doubtless prove themselves a valuable addition to the Volunteer force of Montreal, Captain Labranche, Assistant Adjutant of the Military School, has been chiefly instrumental in organizing and drilling the corps, which is, as yet, unprovided with uniforms.

On the 8th instant the semi-annual inspection of the Montreal V. Garrison Artillery was made by the Brigade Major of the District, Lt.-Col. Bacon. Including all ranks the force mustered 346, the fife, drum, and brass band of the corps were in attendance at the City Hall, and the inspection, which was a very strict one, was considered satisfactory in every respect. Such a muster as the above speaks volumes for the *esprit de corps* of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and must be gratifying to the officers of the Brigade.

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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, JUNE 14, 1869.

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

FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

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

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

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting commences at Bedford Range, Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Tuesday 17th Aug.

Ontario Rifle Association Prize Meeting will commence at Toronto on Tuesday 22nd. June.

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

Frontier Rifle Association Annual Prize Meeting at Hemmingford Que., commences 22nd June, Lieut. Col. McEachron Secretary.

13th Battalion, Annual Prize Meeting at Hamilton O., commences on the 13th inst.

From the beginning of the controversy upon the justice or otherwise of the so-called American claims we held and confidently expressed the opinion that there was not the slightest danger of war arising between the two nations; and that, however loud our Republican friends might talk, nothing could be farther from their real intentions than fight. Talk is their peculiar gift, and they lose no opportunity of showing to the world how fully they enjoy freedom of speech, nor are we inclined to find fault with them on that score as it acts as a sort of safety valve to their excited feelings and we would much rather they would "blow" than "bust," a consequence very likely to ensue if that dearly-prized privilege were suppressed.

Jonathan has a much keener appreciation of John than John has of Jonathan, and, in his own elegant parlance loves to "rile the old man;" but he also knows when he has reached the bounds of endurance, and realizing the danger of a thrashing, awkwardly retires from a contest in which he is sure to be worsted. National dignity and good faith has no place in the minds of the pettifogging cliques that alternately misrule and tyrannise at Washington, their political philosophy is the expediency of the hour, and their highest conception of the science of government resolved in a game of Eucre.

From our close proximity to the United States and consequent relations more or less intimate, we are better enabled to form a juster estimate of the people and the government than our English fellow subjects, and therefore has it been since the commencement of the Alabama controversy, that the Canadian press and people have unanimously upheld the mother land and urged upon the British people the wisdom of refusing to entertain their bogus "claims." When we first saw, with regret and astonishment, that English statesmen were inclined to give ear to the representations of the American government, we knew, from the

character of the people and the ideas that influenced them, that to concede one jot was only to open the way for fresh demands, and so it has turned out. Step by step we have watched the development of these negotiations till General Grant carried them into the regions of sentimentality and the Senate peddled the climax with dishonesty and impudence. After pottering so long and dreadingly about ships and cargoes, the value of property and injury to commerce, they suddenly discover that there was a question of honor involved and immediately set about fixing its price in gold, a proof, if such were needed, of the great value of stock invested in the American Eagle and of which every citizen is a shareholder.

There is, however, one feature noticeable in the controversy arising out of these claims which deserves special attention, and the more so, as it involves a certain amount of humiliation for the people of England, we refer to the pitiful and often undignified course assumed by the English press when ever they attempted to handle this question. With a few honorable exceptions the tone of the British journals was such as merit the severest reprehension, and we confess to experiencing a feeling akin to disgust when we read in the columns of the leading vehicles of thought in Britain glib articles upon the feelings of the American people, as if it mattered one whit what their feelings might be when a question of national right had to be decided. In Canada we can gauge to a nicety the importance of "feeling," and we know exactly what value to set upon its expression. English journalists make a great mistake, when they write upon American affairs, in presuming that the ordinary working of popular thought is applicable to the government of the United States; whereas, in reality, it is by overwrought sentiment controlled by "King" jobbery and official corruption that the working of their political system must be judged. Moreover we are convinced, should an agreement be ratified between the two countries ancient these claims, that it is possible, if not probable, that the next or any future administration at Washington will feel perfectly at liberty to repudiate the whole thing and reopen the question; so low is the political morality of the Union, and so indifferent are violent factions to the preservation of national honor. The English press may not be aware of this peculiarity of their American cousins, if they had been they would not have indulged in such unbecoming whines as were disagreeably frequent before the repudiation of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's agreement.

When at last the United States, grown bold by the success that attended its demands, pushed its pretensions to the verge of humiliation and insult, the press and people of England awoke to a true sense of the indignity that was sought to be put upon them, the Americans, with that charming

facility for changing front, which characterized their blundering generals during the war, immediately changed their tone; a change came o'er the spirit of their dream, they realized the danger of further demands and now offer to an admiring world the touching spectacle of a cowed bully. England, quiescent and obliging, is a safe butt for small Yankee politicians to aim their arrows of malice and conceit at, but England, roused to punish injustice and insult, is a giant they are very loth to offend, consequently we can understand the change that has lately come upon the "feelings" and expression of the American people.

In the last issue of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW a letter, over the signature of "L. C.," from the pen of a valued correspondent, asks a series of questions with respect to the Militia Law which had better be answered as propounded. The readers of the REVIEW will please refer to page 370 for the interrogations.

1st. Sir George E. Cartier, is a Canadian born, and has had sufficient knowledge of the material from which a military force must be improvised in Canada to organize the best Militia system, excepting the Prussian, in the world, his knowledge has been acquired by experience and confirmed by a thorough acquaintance with the people. An organization of a primary character whose sole object is to supply the material from which trained soldiers are to be made does not necessarily require anything beyond good administrative ability, which does not always follow exact military knowledge.

2nd. The Reserve Militia are more available because the present law renders their services compulsory when the country requires them. Under the old system there were an infinite number of officers, more than nine-tenths of which were worse than useless. Under the new the existing battalion officers would be employed solely in keeping up the organization and are not intended to act in the field.

3rd. When it becomes necessary to embody the Regular Militia they will be drafted, and for this contingency the law provides, it also leaves them the option to fill up all requisitions for men by *volunteering*, thus enabling them to have a choice of their own officers.

4th. The status of the officers of the Regular Militia will be according to their rank and respective dates of commission. As there is no Regular Militia yet enrolled there are no officers; but if such existed and the case to occur, the officer of highest rank would necessarily command. The case of the Reserve Militia would be the same, but it is supposing every available man in the Dominion under arms to put the case in this manner,—a contingency not likely to occur.

The objection to the Memorial of the Volunteer Officers is simply that they had over-

stopped the strict line which should always be maintained in a country where the same individuals are soldiers or civilians as the exigencies of the State require. In the former case they should have brought their case not before the Minister of Militia at all but through their Representatives in Parliament.

The *Irish Volunteers* in 1782 pursued a similar line of conduct and brought the country to the verge of a military revolution which was only averted by the good sense of their leaders.

Any body of men in this country can procure constitutional redress without resorting to unconstitutional or extra constitutional acts, and in this direction lay the error and danger of the memorial.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW has never had but one opinion of the *Volunteer Force* of Canada and it has always upheld their value to the country and the justice of their claims for all reasonable considerations; it has also held, and events have proved the truth of the proposition, that the *Militia Law would keep the Volunteer ranks full*, for obvious reasons. The only way to injure that force and make it inefficient is to reduce the service therein to compulsion; patience is a virtue which Volunteers must exercise as well as other people, and there is no doubt but all their lawful desires will be granted within a very limited period.

Under existing circumstances it is impossible to *keep politics out of the Militia*, but it is not the fault of the Bill or the Minister of Militia that abuses of a very grave character have been perpetrated, in one instance so far as to place a man who had been convicted as a criminal in command of a Regimental division because it was necessary to place the selection of those officers in the hands of the members of Parliament, and, if those people betrayed the trust reposed in them, the people who elected them as their representatives are alone to blame. If L. C. would for one moment reflect on the vast amount of work to be done in the department of the Minister of Militia he will only wonder that so very few errors have been committed.

In conclusion Sir G. E. Cartier has achieved a most difficult task and one at which a distinguished military officer totally failed, and simply because he did not know how to adopt his scheme to the social condition of the people.

The *New York Imperialist*, a paper from which we have made some selections of late, to give our readers an idea of that political retribution which is overtaking the United States is steadily forcing its opinions upon the consideration of the people, and has already made its mark upon the political features of the day. We hope it may obtain an abundant success and that the daring truths it publishes may become known throughout the confines of the Republic. There can be no doubt but a great revolution is coming upon the American people,

and it will be well for them if they adopt the wise counsels freely given in that daring and able paper.

Below we reproduce a paragraph copied in its columns from the *Courier-Journal* of Charlotte, N. C., as an instance curiously enough supporting the views often enunciated in these pages:

"THE IMPERIALIST.—The paper is a handsome specimen of typography, and as regards its sentiments we believe very few Southern men would hesitate to endorse it and encourage its policy. We are free to say we most heartily subscribe to its principles, and express the hope that we may live to witness the return of the prodigal Colonies to their proper positions under Her Majesty's crown. We are decidedly in favor of this grand effort to secure redemption.

Two events of great political magnitude have taken place within the last few days. The first is the ratification by the Commons of the agreement for the transfer of the north west territory from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada, the second is the motion by Sir J. A. Macdonald for the admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island into confederation. Of the first we may briefly summarize the Bill for the temporary government of the North West as follows:—

"First, the territories, when admitted, shall be styled the North West Territories; second, Governor in Council may make laws for the government of the territories, and authorize such officer as they may appoint as Lieut.-Gov. to make provision for the administration of justice, and generally to make laws, institutions and ordinances necessary for the peace, order and good government of her Majesty's subjects and others, provided that all such orders, laws and ordinances so made shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as convenient after the making or enactment thereof; third, the Lieut.-Governor shall administer the Government under instructions given him by order in Council; fourth the Governor in Council may constitute and appoint by warrant, Councils, not exceeding fifteen or less than seven, to aid the Governor in the administration of affairs; fifth, all the laws in force at the time of admission into the Union shall, as far as consistent with the British North America Act, and with this Act, remain in force until altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Lieut.-Governor under authority of this Act; sixth, all public officers and functionaries holding office at the time of admission into the Union, excepting him or them at the head of the administration of affairs, shall continue to be public officers and functionaries of the North West territories, with the same duties and powers as before, until others are ordered under the authority of this Act."

With reference to Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island the following are the resolutions submitted and considered by the House in Committee last Tuesday:—

The terms for the reception of Newfoundland into the Union demand that Canada should assume the liability of the debts of Newfoundland at the time of union, and that the interest on the debt should be placed on the same footing as that of the

other Provinces in the Dominion; but interest is to be payable by the General Government, half yearly, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the difference between the indebtedness of Newfoundland and that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick per head of the population—the population of Newfoundland being estimated at 130,000. The power of taxation is to be transferred to the Dominion, in return for which Newfoundland shall receive yearly \$35,000, and an annual grant of 80 cents per head of the population, provision being made for the increase of population—and also an annual subsidy of \$150,000 in return for the transfer of unoccupied lands, the Colony retaining control over roads and bridges, and the privilege of cutting wood free of charge. This clause, however, remains subject to reservation. The resolutions also provide for the protection of the fisheries of the Colony, the maintenance by the General Government of mail steam service between the Dominion, Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom, a coast mail service, and the defraying of certain services of the Colony. Newfoundland is also to be exempt from exceptional duties, and shall be represented in the Commons by eight members, and by four members in the Senate.

It has now become an annual institution in the United States to strew flowers upon the graves of union soldiers who fell during the late war. The idea is very pretty, very sentimental, and just of the sort to please the sensational tastes of our neighbors and we are no way inclined to quarrel with the exhibition. The dust of heroes should be properly guarded and their resting places honored, but the dead want nothing, they cry no longer for help, while, of the living heroes, by a New York paper we are told as follows:—

“We can imagine one of Napoleon’s veterans gazing with curious eyes at the armless and legless veterans who turn the hand organs at our street corners, and asking in what battle they obtained such a remarkable reward of valor. It might surprise him to find that the hand organs are not supplied by the War Department, and that no employment under Government could be furnished to our disabled veterans, so long as Congressmen continued to have such wide circles of kindred.”

The Third Annual Rifle Match of the 37th Haldimand Battalion commences at the village of Drummondville on the 17th of the present month. Volunteers in uniform attending the meeting can procure tickets to and from the village on the Grand Trunk Railway at one fare.

MARKSMEN who desire to take part in the Ontario Rifle Association Meeting to be held at Toronto on the 22nd inst., are referred to the advertisement which will be found elsewhere.

The prizes are exceedingly liberal, and we anticipate a large gathering on the occasion.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer

“F. B. P.”—Wallbridge.—No. 3 Company 49th Batt., was gazetted on the 8th June, 1868.

CAPT. P, Truro, N. S.—Thanks. We will endeavour to comply with your request.

Correspondence from Toronto and Clarksburg received too late for insertion.

“The Canadian Annual Register” will be referred to next week.

REVIEWS, &c.

PETERS’ MUSICAL MONTHLY for June, has just come to hand, and is rich, as usual, in musical taste and talent. One pleasing feature in this posy gem, is its steady improvement, each succeeding number surpassing the previous one. The contents of the present number are:—“I’m still a friend to you.” “Carrie Vaughan.” “Darling Linnie Dorn.” “Those Dark Eyes.” “Pot Schottisch.” “Golden Chimes.” “My Southern Sunny Home,” and “Ellanore,”

VICTORIA R. C. HAMILTON VS. MONTREAL R. C.

The match was arranged to have come off simultaneously at both cities on the 5th inst. In both places the weather on that day was very unfavorable, but the Victorias turned out and fired making the following excellent score. Capt. Henery acted as Umpire for Montreal Club.

V. B. C.	Rifle.	500	600	800	1020
		Ys.	Ys.	Ys.	Ys T
G. Murlson	Gratinger Rigby	21	21	27	18 83
J. J. Mason	do	25	27	23	70 90
D. Nicholson	Ingram	24	23	21	13 81
Joe Mason	Henry	26	18	21	15 80
C. R. Murray	Whitworth	23	23	19	13 78
Jas. Adam	Turner	30	21	20	13 74
		142	131	131	92 496

At Montreal the weather was so unfavorable that they did not fire, and on Monday a telegram was received from the Secretary of the Montreal Club, stating that they were prepared to shoot on Monday afternoon, and giving the Victoria Club the option of either taking the score made on Saturday or of shooting over again. The Hamiltonians elected to accept the latter offer, and made 498 points, two more than their score of Saturday, winning the match by 12 points. The Montreal Club making 486 points according to a telegram received on Monday evening. Owing to the unavoidable absence from the city of Mr. Adam, one of the Victoria team, his place had at the last moment to be filled by another member of the Club. A slight shower fell during the shooting, and the variability of the wind, rendered it almost impossible to make large scores.

ANNUAL MATCHES OF THE 13TH BATTALION.—

The Battalion matches commenced on the 9th instant, and the following is a list of the prizes:

No. 1 Match—Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range. 1st prize \$12, 2nd

\$10, 3rd \$7, 4th 1 dozen grape wine, \$8, 5th \$6, 6th 5, 7th 1 kog powder, \$6 50, 8th \$4, 9th photograph album, \$5, 10th 1 pair vases, \$3, 11th 1 set salt collars, \$2, 12th volume Shakespeare, \$1.

No. 2—Ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each. 1st prize \$12, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$7, 4th 1 kog powder, \$6 50, 5th 1 dozen wine, \$6, 6th \$4, 7th Cardigan jacket, \$5, 8th parlor mat, \$3, 9th \$2, 10th \$1.

No 3—Ranges 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each. 1st prize \$12, 2nd \$9, 3rd \$7, 4th \$6 50, 5th silver cup, \$6, 6th hat, \$5, 7th trowsers, \$5, 8th \$4, 9th hat, \$3, 10 1 dozen porter, \$2, 11th \$1.

No. 4—Officers’ Cup—Ranges 300, 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each. To be competed for by twelve members of each company. Any company winning this cup for three years consecutively will be entitled to hold it in permanent possession.

No. 5—Lawyers’ Cup—Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each. To be competed for by one officer, one sergeant, one corporal and five men of each Company. The cup to be held permanently by the Company first winning it for the third time.

No. 6—For Battalion and Company Cross-guns—Ranges 300, 500, and 600 yards, 5 shots at each. The first prize carries the Battalion cross guns, and the highest scorer in each Company the Company cross-guns. 1st prize Snider-Enfield or \$20; 2nd \$15. 3rd \$10, 4th \$6, 5th \$4, 6th \$3, 7th \$2, 8th \$1.

No. 7—Buglers’ Match—Range 200 yards, 5 shots, (any position) 6 prizes: \$5, \$2 50, \$2, \$1 50, \$1, \$0 50.

No. 8—Officers’ Match—Range 400 yards, 5 shots. Prize, 1 box of claret.

No. 9—Consolation Match—Range 200 yards, 5 shots. The list of prizes for this match is not yet completed.

13TH BATTALION ANNUAL MATCHES.—These matches commenced Wednesday morning at the Victoria Rifle Club Ranges, the shooting was remarkably good. The wind was blowing strongly from the east, which interfered to some extent with the firing. There were 125 entries for the first match, which plainly shows the interest taken by the members of the Battalion in the competition. Below we append the scores of the winners in the two matches which were finished. The third match at 400 and 600 yards was commenced and carried through the first range, leaving the other range to be fired off next morning; after which the two cup matches will come off. These cup matches have always created some excitement, and the interest taken in them is stronger than ever this year, each Company of the Battalion having determined to do its best to win the trophies:

MATCH NO. 1.

Ranges—200 and 400 yards—5 shots at each.	
Pte. Easterbrook, No. 8 Co.	34
Sergeant Brass, No. 3	33
Corporal Omand, No. 1	33
Ensign Little, No. 6	32
Private White, No. 3	32
Private Rice, No. 2	30
Private I. O. Smith, No. 5	29
Quarter Master Mason	29
Private Ellis, No. 2	29
Corporal Bell, No. 8	29
Corporal Jones, No. 2	29
Private Leggo, No. 1	29

MATCH NO. 2.

Range 300 and 500 yards—5 shots at each.	
Private English, No. 6 Co	28
“Brady, No. 2	26
Corporal Omand, No. 1	25
Private Gentlo, No. 5	25
Private Arnold, No. 8	24

Sergeant Konny, No. 6.....	24
Sergeant Bernard, No. 2.....	24
Private Burns, No. 8.....	23
Private Sacho, No. 2.....	23
Private Easterbrook, No. 8.....	23

The South Ontario Rifle Association held an adjourned meeting last week. It was thought too late to get up a County match before the Ontario Rifle match, to be held on the 23rd inst. Arrangements were made to furnish tickets, etc. to members attending the Province match at Toronto. A meeting, to get up a County match, will be held on the 1st of July.—*Vindicator*.

A CONCERT, under the auspices of Lieut Col. Fairbanks, and the Officers of the 34th, is advertised to be given in the Drill Shed, on the evening of Friday, the 18th instant, for the benefit of the Band of the Battalion. We have not yet seen the programme, but it is to be worthy of the object.—*Ibid*.

THE CRIMEA AND RUSSIA.

No city cursed by prophetic lips has ever encountered a more appalling destruction than Sebastopol. It is now not only no fortress; it is not even an ordinary trading seaport. A miserable and half-beggared population, reduced, perhaps, to a tenth of the old number, still haunts the ruins to talk of the old times, and wonder if the Czar will ever give the word which is to re-establish the fallen greatness of the city. The beautiful Southern coast of the Crimea is still the resort of noble and wealthy Russians; the coast of the Black Sea is receiving every year more and more of the influence of civilization; that great basin has become the scene of a commerce of which no one can foresee the limits; and Sebastopol, which but a few years ago was the most famous city of its shores, and possesses natural advantages such as belong to few others, still lies in the ruins of 1856. There has been seemingly no attempt even to encourage the stay of the old population, or to give the place a new chance as a seat of trade. We must, therefore, do the Russians the justice of admitting that they have honorably abided by the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris. There remains not a fort, not a dock which can give umbrage to the Porte or its Allies. If it were lawful for a ship of war to float in the waters of the Black Sea, it could find no means of equipment or repair at the place which, fifteen years ago, had one of the finest arsenals in the world. The Russians, we are told, are wonderfully candid and outspoken. They do not pretend to extenuate the loss they have suffered. They are proud of the heroism of their army in holding the town so long under such a storm of shot and shell as was poured upon it, and they count the Crimean campaign as one of the most glorious in their annals. But the reality of the defeat and the important consequences of the Treaty which followed are too present to their minds for them to seek to persuade others of their insignificance.

The destruction of Sebastopol has changed the relations between the Russian Empire and the Porte. In the time of Nicholas it was believed that the next war with Turkey would be a very simple affair. The naval power of the Ottoman had declined, while that of Russia was especially formidable in the Black Sea. The ships, if not numerous, were of great size, and in good condition; and of the resources of Sebastopol it is enough to say that they astonished even those, both English and French, who had

formed the highest opinion of the strength of Russia. The colossal scale and completeness of the works, the immense stores of guns and material of war, are too well known to be recapitulated. There would have been little doubt as to the result of a war between the Czar and the Sultan: if the Sultan had been left to his own resources. Former Russian campaigns against the Turk had been comparatively difficult from the necessity of a regular advance by land; but had Turkey been opposed to Russia after the creation and completion of Sebastopol, the case would have been very different. One or two such victories as that of Sinope would have given the command of the Black Sea and the Bosphorus entirely to Russia. The Turkish Empire would have been cut in two, the soldiers furnished by the Asiatic provinces would have been confined to their own side of the strait, Constantinople itself would have lain open to a naval expedition, and the European provinces might have been revolutionized and conquered with comparative ease. This was, beyond a doubt, the forecast of the late Czar. He had no idea that the Western nations would ever send troops to Turkish soil. He had rather reason to think, they would some day turn their forces against each other. In that event Sebastopol would have become the base of operations against Constantinople; and Turkey without an ally to support or encourage her, would have fallen before the long prepared attack.

These probabilities are the measure of the sacrifice Russia has made in the destruction of Sebastopol; they indicate the immense and solid advantages acquired by the Crimean War, and they also enable us to do credit to the good faith with which Russia has submitted to be bound by the stipulations of the treaty. Of the future it is difficult to speak. A railway to Sebastopol would no doubt develop the capabilities of the place as a seaport for Southern Russia, and it may be that the present desolation will be succeeded by a period of peaceful prosperity, in which a harmless Sebastopol will be visited by the unwarlike squadrons of trade. In the meantime the town and district remain as they were on the morrow of the war, except that time and neglect are destroying even what war has spared. In this desolation we too have objects which should receive attention. Not only all the British graves in the Crimea, sacred to hundreds of English families, but the national reputation is concerned in their decent preservation. The visitors to the Crimea may at present be few, but each one who sets foot there, witnesses, it seems, a spectacle which Englishmen can only regret. We need not repeat the remarks made upon this subject in our letters; suffice it to say, that there has been gross negligence or worse, and that any reasonable sum for the maintenance of these national monuments ought not to be grudged. The expense would be very small if, as has been suggested, the whole were brought together and placed under the care of a proper guardian.—*London Times*.

A HINT TO TOURISTS.

Dr. Russel, in a letter to the *Times*, recommends English tourists to turn their attention to the Crimea. He writes:—

It has always been a matter of surprise to me that the beauties of the south coast of the Crimea, quite unrivalled in their way, do not tempt more of our yachting and travelling world to visit them. Sebastopol is an admirable port, and, in addition to Balaklava, there are harbours at Kaffa, or

Theodosia, and Kertch. The Black Sea, notwithstanding the bad name it bears and the character given to it by Byron, is no worse than its neighbours. The battle-fields of Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava, and the scene of the great struggle on the plateau, must be deeply interesting to Englishmen, and to military men and engineers they present much to study, although the art of attack and defence has been so much modified by recent artillery improvements that the old trenches and batteries there may be considered to belong to a system as obsolete as that of the Greeks or Romans. The principles, indeed, may in the main be very much the same, but the modifications are so vast that the forms and appliances of siege works which were then in use are no longer available. But, to all, the scenery must be ever attractive and delightful. To drive or ride from Sebastopol or Balaklava, through the Valley of Baidar, by the Phoros Pass to the sea coast on the south, can scarcely be equalled. We were a little too soon, for the foliage in the valley was not out in all its glory, but on the south coast the vines were beginning to put forth their green shoots, and flowers bloomed in all the lovely gardens, though the tops of the mountain ridges above them were covered with snow. The peculiarity of the scenery lies in the contrast between the most savage mountain and cliff and the most soft and tender *paysage*, running in folding curves downwards to the sea. From the pass to Aloushta and farther the road runs near the foot of an indented chain of beetling cliffs and rocks of the most fantastic form, and of great variety of colour; and on the other side there is a tumbling slope of verdure—vineyards, native forest, wooded glens, ravines, and fields, with gigantic boulders and rocks hurled down the sides, amid which now and then there is some princely castle, with gardens, towers, and battlemented walls, like Alupka; or some imperial palace, like Levidia; or some exquisite country seat, like Orianda. From the sea the view is almost equally lovely, and I cannot imagine a much more delightful tour than that which could be made along the coast by land or water.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the market square at Nottingham. Mrs. H. Law, a lady who professes herself a free-thinker, addressed a congregation of upwards of three thousand persons, denouncing in vehement terms all forms of religion and creeds. Mr. Dupe, "a converted butcher," who is the leader of a sect of Christians having a conventicle in Canaan street, got on a cab and called upon his followers, who had mustered in great force, for a hymn. The call was responded to, and the free thinking lady's voice was drowned for a few minutes. Three other preachers placed their stands around the cab from which the lady was speaking, and the din was literally deafening. Some of the Canaanites collected a quantity of cabbage heads, and one was flung at Mrs. Law with so true an aim that she only escaped being knocked out of her cab by dropping her head. Two well-defined hostile parties were now drawn up. The lady's supporters seemed more numerous than her opponents, and each seemed equally determined on a fight, when the Mayor, with a body of police, appeared on the scene, and compelled the crowd to disperse. The lady free-thinker, not to be defeated, repaired to the new market in Burton Leys, where she preached upon the French Revolution as a noble attempt to enfranchise the mind of man, until a smart shower dispersed her congregation.

THE NEW SPANISH CAPTAIN GENERAL.

The New York *Sun* states that the now Captain General of Cuba, Caballero de Rodas, is about forty seven years of age, and was, previous to the revolution of last fall, a man of but little note in Spain. Then he held the position in the Regular Army of Mariscal del Campo, which corresponds to our rank of Major-General; but as there is an immense number of officers in the Spanish Army, many of whom have seen but little service, the fact that he held such a position indicates nothing as to his capacity. He was always esteemed as a brave man and of rather daring disposition. When the revolution broke out he repaired at once to the standard of Captain-General Serrano, under whose eyes he performed prodigies of valor at the great battle of Puento de Alcolea. There he was second in command, and to his conduct the pronouncing party owed very much for the brilliant result which crowned its arms. Isabella II. was dethroned, and Do Rodas was immediately promoted to a Lieutenant-Generalcy.

When the Republicans, a few months ago, raised the disturbances in Xeres, Cadiz, and Malaga, Do Rodas was despatched as the right hand man of General Serrano to suppress them. He did this, but in an exceedingly brutal manner. Cadiz was bombarded for three days, and Malaga for a whole week, which caused the loss of a great many lives while thousands were wounded. His action at Xeres was likewise bloodthirsty, and, upon the whole, all Europe was struck with horror at his conduct. It must be borne in mind that the men killed and wounded in these places materially aided Serrano, Do Rodas and the other chiefs, during the revolution: and when it is added that the bloodshed, or at any rate, the greater part of it, could have been, and would have been avoided by a prudent General and good man, the impression naturally left must be that the new Governor General is a bold, bloody, bad man.

The chief officer of Cuba is both Captain-General of the Armies and Governor General of the province. In the civil service Do Rodas has, it is believed, never spent a day, his whole tastes and previous occupations having been exclusively military. Looking to his past history, and his training as a soldier, one can easily believe that his Government will indeed be an era of bloodshed. He will have but little use for the law. Everything will assume a military, despotic shape, and the Cubans will, if possible, fare harder under his rule than under that of Dulce.

A WARLIKE DIVINE.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland delivered a fierce war speech in the presbyterian Assembly, at New York lately. He said: "He deprecated war as much as any Christian, did, but he believed it to be sometimes a direful necessity. He believed it would do England a great deal of good to get a sound drubbing from somebody. He was not prepared to say just now that the United States is the proper power to administer the merited chastisement; but he was satisfied that reparation for our wrongs at her hands would be had, some day. Judging England in the light of history, he could only consider her a land robber and a pirate. By means of war she forced her opium traffic on the unoffending Chinese; and she shows her Christian method of suppressing a rebellion by blowing the Sepoys from the mouth of her cannon, not only this, but Ireland confronts

the civilized world to day as a standing monument of the cruelty, the perfidy and the oppression of England. We are reminded that England is our friend because of the action in our behalf of the Lancashire weavers when their mills were stopped and they were rendered destitute by the war. We are told that we have a common origin, a common lineage and a common language: that Milton and Shakespeare and Cromwell are our glory as well as theirs. He had heard these things often; but still the question with him was, "Is England our friend to-day?" He thought not. He opined that if an opportunity presented tomorrow, if we were involved in war again, either at home or with a foreign Power, fully eight-tenths of the British people would rejoice and glory over any movement tending to cripple us or insure our downfall; and in making this estimate he took fully into consideration the Christian people of Great Britain who wished us no harm. He could not forget the sneers of British statesmen at our attempts at national preservation; nor could he forget the sneers of the British Cabinet in relation to the attempts at liberty made by the Christian people of Crete. England needs our friendship, to-day, more than we need hers, and he was not willing the contrary sentiment should go out of this Assembly without protest. We will have reparation; we will avenge ourselves upon her for her unfaithful, unchristian policy towards us. It might not be that we have a war of ideas. The British people will be taught by our example that they have undue exactions placed upon them by the English aristocracy; we will counsel them that these they have a right to throw off; they will act upon our counsel, and then let the aristocracy of England tremble—we will be avenged."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Abram Van Dine, a Hollander, who fought against Napoleon in Prince William's army, and has a distinct recollection of the Emperor, has been living in Patterson, N. J., for 17 years, and has never been able to learn English. He is 74 years old.

It is said that King George, of Greece, while out on a hunting excursion recently, shot a man whom he took for a deer. The King was almost in despair when he found out what he had done. The family of the man was liberally provided for, and the matter was hushed up.

Upon retiring from the command of the Mediterranean squadron Lord Clarence Paget made his farewell speech to the crew of the flagship Caledonia, at Malta. His lordship referred in high terms to the discipline and efficiency of the men in the fleet, and said that their record book of offences was in remarkable contrast with many others in the navy. He was about to be unemployed for some time, but his heart and soul were in the service, and there was not a man among them whom he would not be glad to see and shake hands with at home.

The rebel iron-clad Atlanta, which was sold at private sale by the Government authorities at League Island, has been thoroughly overhauled at Philadelphia, and it is said, is now nearly ready for sea. A Philadelphia paper reports that she is to receive a formidable battery of English guns and a good supply of stores and ammunition, and then is to be sent to Cuba for use by the insurgents. Rumour has it that she will sail ostensibly for a short sea-test, when ready; but once outside, will raise the Mexican flag; and, when two days at sea, will run up the Cuban colours.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Major General Stisted, C. B., whose command in Canada has been abolished, is very likely to be given the command of a division in India at an early date.

A singular accident happened at Astley's Theatre in London a few days since. In the play of the "Battle of Waterloo," Napoleon with his staff rides upon the stage on horse-back. On this occasion an *aid-de-camp's* horse suddenly became restive and unmanageable. It pranced about the stage, then backed on to the footlights, which he smashed, and finally fell backwards into the orchestra, throwing his rider, and creating considerable alarm among the occupants of the stalls.

DOMINION OF CANADA. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES

TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE ANNUAL MATCH TO TAKE PLACE NEAR THE CITY OF HALIFAX, N. S.,

On 17th AUGUST, 1883, and following days.

ALL COMERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.

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

1st Prize	.....	\$100
2nd "	.....	50
3rd "	.....	30
4th "	.....	20
5 Prizes at \$20	.....	100
20 "	10	200
20 "	5	100
		\$150

To be shot for in two Stages.

Enfield, or Snider-Enfield Rifle.

Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards.

2nd Stage, 700 yards.

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

2nd Stage, 7 rounds.

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

20 second highest " 10 "

20 third " 5 "

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

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c.

2nd " \$1.00.

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

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

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

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a *bona fide* member of the Corps to which the Competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1883, 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.

1st Prize	.....	\$100
2nd "	.....	100
3rd "	.....	50
30 Prizes at \$20	.....	600
30 "	10	300
30 "	5	150
		\$1,400

To be competed for in two Stages.

1st Stage,—

Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards.

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

The next 20 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 certificate same as in Dominion Match.

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

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

MACDOUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$200.00

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

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

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

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

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle and Government ammunition.

Ranges—100 and 600 yards. Any position.

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

ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Open to all comers of any nation.

To be fired in two Stages.

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

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

1st Prize. \$100
2nd " 50
3rd " 40
4th " 15

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 BREAK-LOADING RIFLES.

Aggregate value, \$25.

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

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

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

Government Snider-Enfield Rifles.
Government ammunition.

Any position.
Time—For each competition, two minutes.
Ranges—300 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 Bullets, 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 Bullets Fired, 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 1863."
"All Comers' International Match of 1868."

1st Prize. \$100
2nd " 50
3rd " 25
10 Prizes of Ten Dollars. 100
10 Prizes of Five " 50

Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations.
Any position.
Ranges—700 and 800 yards.
Seven rounds at each range.
Entrance, \$1.00.

MILITARY MATCH.

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

1st Prize. \$50
2nd " 20
3rd " 10
4th " 5
15 Prizes of \$5 each. 75

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

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.

Rifle Associations, whether Regimental or otherwise, are referred to No. 4 of the Dominion Rifle Association Rules. Associations intending to affiliate must comply with that Rule before the 15th July.

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

WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS, 1867,

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

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

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

Size of the Targets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI.—No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.

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

description of rifle not exceeding 10lbs 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; or 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 owing the squad when all the sighting shots have been fired will thus be restricted to one sighting shot. Ties shall be allowed two sighting shots, at 1s per shot, and at the target at which the tie is about to be shot off.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. STUART, Captain,
Secretary.
Ottawa, June 7, 1869.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 11th June, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

No. 1 Battery.

Captain Jas. Egleson, should have been appointed to this Battery and not to No. 5 as was stated in the General Order No. 1 of the 14th ultimo.

No. 6 Battery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:
Robert McKenzie, Gentleman, vice Spragge, transferred to No. 5 Battery.

Toronto Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:
Donald Gibson, Gentleman, vice Howard.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles" Woodstock.

No. 4 Company, Princeton.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Solon Eakins, vice J. Stitt, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 9 Company, Lakeside.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant James Munroe, M. S., vice N. Matheson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
The resignation of Quartermaster James Craig, is hereby accepted.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles. No. 6 Company, Eramosa.

To be Ensign:
Herbert Swinford, Gentleman, M. S., vice Day, left the limits.

No. 7 Company, Erin.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Eugene Roderick Macdonald, Gentleman, vice McLaughlin, left the limits.

To be Ensign:
Alexander McColough, Gentleman, M. S.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry. No. 9 Company, Dungannon.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
Jacob Crozer, Gentleman, vice R. Bowers, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company Clifton.

To be Ensign provisionally:
Jno. J. Guerin, Gentleman, vice Stiff promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec Field Battery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

Edouard C. E. Gauthier, Gentleman, M. S., vice M. Duchesnay promoted in No. 5 Company, Provisional Battalion of Beauce.

1st "Prince of Wales Regiment Rifles" Montreal.

No. 6 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Edward L. Bond, vice J. W. Macfarlane, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.

Major R. Millar is promoted to the Brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel as a special case.

Provisional Battalion of Beauce.

No. 5 Company, St. Marie.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Maurice E. J. Duchesnay, M. S., from the Quebec Field Battery, vice H. J. J. Duchesnay, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Fransign Phos. Jalbert, M. S.

Provisional Battalion of Dorchester.

No. 1 Company, Ste. Claire.

To be Ensign:

Louis H. Fortier, Gentleman, M. S., vice E. Rouleau, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, officers provisional, viz:
An Infantry Company at St. Gabriel de Brandon, County of Berthier.

To be Captain:

J. B. A. Bouvier, Esquire.

To be Lieutenants:

P. A. Mondor, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

J. O. Hénault, Gentleman.

The following Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Troopers and Bandsmen of Volunteer Cavalry and others, have been granted certificates by the Commandant of the Cavalry School:

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain and Adj. Edmund W. Windent, Grand Trunk Brigade.

Captain and Adj. Arthur Nesbitt, 36th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Troop Sergt. Major William Hy. Sorepell, Burford Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Actg. Sert. Major Frank Astley, 31st Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Sergeant Francis Button, Markham Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Mr. Frederic Lampson, of Quebec.
Gunner Robert John Howes, Iroquois Garrison Battery.

Trooper John Rains, Governor General's Body Guard.

Trooper William Morton, Oak Ridges Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

SECOND CLASS

Lieut. Edwin George Curtis, of Toronto.
Sergeant William Philp, Port Hope Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Private Alfred Geo. Henderson, Port Hope Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Private Stephen Geo. H. Therington, Port Hope Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Private George Moffat, Port Hope Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Private Donald Carson, Port Hope Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Private Geo. Waugh H. Anderson, Port Hope Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Trooper Abraham Dawson, 1st Frontenac Volunteer Cavalry.

Erratum.—In General Order No. 2 of the 14th May, 1869, for "Cornet David A. Lockerby," No. 1 Troop Volunteer Cavalry, read: "Cornet David L. Lockerby," &c.

The following Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunnors of the Volunteer Artillery and others, have been granted Certificates by the Commandants of Schools of Gunnery, at which they respectively attended:

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain L. N. Fitzroy Crozier, 15th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Captain Adam A. Davis, 37th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Captain James Morough Walsh, 56th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Sergeant Stephen Stoughton, Toronto Field Battery.

Gunner Thomas Warran Boylaw, do

Do William Taylor Boyd, do

Do John Edward White, Toronto Garrison Battery.

Do Jonathan Wilkinson, do

Do Haynes Dobson, do

Do Samuel Leary, Collingwood Garrison Battery.

Do Edward Brouse Morrison, Iroquois Garrison Battery.

Do Silas Minor, Welland Garrison Battery.

Do Solomon John Hilton, Trenton Garrison Battery.

Trooper Gaston Smith, Governor General's Body Guard.

MONTREAL.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain J. W. Vaughan, 58th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Lieutenant E. A. Baynes, Montreal Garrison Artillery.

Sergeant J. Beers, Montreal Garrison Artillery.

Sergeant Joseph Barr, 51st Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Private J. L. Morkill, 8th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Gunner Stephen Paddon, Sherbrooke Garrison Battery.

Gunner Charles King, Montreal Garrison Artillery.

Sergeant F. N. Mathews, Montreal Garrison Artillery.

Mr. John A. Aylmer, of Melbourne.

MONTREAL.

SECOND CLASS.

Captain E. T. Paterson, 8th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Lieut. Charles J. Short, Sherbrooke Garrison Battery.

Corporal William Wilkinson, 8th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Private W. J. Bignell, 8th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Gunner William Birdthistle, Montreal Garrison Artillery.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

Canada.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

**LIST OF PRIZES
TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE
ANNUAL MATCH
TO TAKE PLACE IN THE
CITY OF TORONTO,**

On Tuesday, 22nd of June and following days.

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

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

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$15. Five Prizes of \$10. Ten Prizes of \$5. Ten Prizes of \$1. Ten Prizes of \$2. In addition to the above, the Hon. D. L. McPherson offers in this match one Prize of \$30 and one Prize of \$20; to those competitors from the Counties of Simcoe, Grey, and Bruce, who may make the highest score in this match. Description of Rifle—Snider Enfields, Government Issue. Ranges—200, 500, and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—Any. Entrance Fee—25 cents.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS' MATCH.

To be competed for by members of Affiliated Associations, who are also members of the Ontario Rifle Association. The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any three members of any one association. The remaining prizes to individual scores.

First Prize, \$50. Second Prize, Snider Enfield, and \$5 added. Third Prize, Snider Enfield. Two Prizes of \$10. Four Prizes of \$5. Six Prizes of \$4. Description of Rifle—Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations. Ranges—300 and 500 yds. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—Any. Entrance Fee—50 cents each competitor.

MAJOR-GENERAL STISTED'S PRIZE, AND \$50 ADDED BY THE ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Open to all non-commissioned officers and men of Her Majesty's regular army, and to enrolled non-commissioned officers and men of the volunteer force, Ontario.

First Prize, Cup, or value, \$50. Second Prize, \$20. Two Prizes of \$10. Eight Prizes of \$5. Ten Prizes of \$2. Description of Rifle—Snider Enfields, Government Issue. Ranges—200 and 400 yards. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—Any. Entrance Fee—25 cents.

BATTALION MATCH.

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

First Prize, \$75. Second Prize, \$50. Third Prize, \$25. Fourth Prize, \$20. Fifth Prize, \$10. Description of Rifle—Snider Enfields, or Spencer carbines, Government Issue. Ranges—200, 500, and 400 yds. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—20 yards standing, 500, and 600 yards any position. Entrance Fee—\$2 per battalion or corps.

COMPANY MATCH.

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

First Prize, \$50. Second Prize, \$40. Third Prize, \$30. Fourth Prize, \$20. Fifth Prize, \$10. Description of Rifle—Snider Enfield, or Spencer carbine, Government Issue. Ranges—200, 500, and 400 yds. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—20 yards standing, 300 and 400 yards kneeling. Entrance Fee—\$1 per company or corps.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH—INCLUDING A PRIZE PRESENTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN YOUNG, K.C.B., BART., GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

Open to all members of the Rifle Association.

First Prize, a Silver Cup, presented by His Excellency the Governor General. Second Prize, a Snider Rifle and \$15. Third Prize, a Snider Enfield and \$10. Fourth Prize, a Snider Enfield and \$5. Fifth Prize, a Snider Enfield. Six Prizes of \$10. Ten Prizes of \$5. Four Prizes of \$4. Description of Rifle—Enfield, or Snider Enfield. Ranges—500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—Any. Entrance Fee—50 cts.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZES.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association.

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

SMALL BORE MATCH.

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

First Prize, \$50. Second Prize, \$40. Third Prize, \$30. Fourth Prize, \$25. Fifth Prize, \$20. Sixth Prize, \$15. Three Prizes of \$10. Description of Rifle—Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations. Ranges—500, 700 and 1,000 yards. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—Any. Entrance Fee—50 cents.

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

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

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

CONSOLATION MATCH.

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

First Prize, Cup, value \$25, presented by J. E. Ellis & Co., Toronto. Second Prize, Cup, value \$20, presented by Wharlin & Co., Toronto. Third Prize, Photograph of winner, value \$20, presented by Notman & Fraser. Fourth Prize, Books, value \$15, presented by W. C. Hewitt & Co. Fifth Prize, Telescope, value \$12, presented by C. Potter, Optician. Five Prizes of \$10. Eleventh Prize, Officer's Sword, value \$9, presented by N. McEachron, Toronto. Twelfth Prize, Courier's Bag, value \$8, presented by R. Malcolm, Toronto. Ten Prizes of \$5. Description of Rifle—Enfields, Snider Enfields, or Spencer Carbines. Ranges—200 and 400 yards. Number of rounds at each range—Three. Position—200 yards, standing; 400 yards, any position. Entrance Fee—25 cents.

The Council have determined to adopt the Wimbledon Regulations of 1867, as far as applicable. Pool Targets will be provided. Sighting Shots and Wind Screens allowed. All Competitors must be members of the Ontario Rifle Association, either by direct contribution or through an Affiliated Association. Subscription \$1 per annum. Association or Battalion Subscription \$10 per annum, entitling to Twenty memberships. Affiliation or membership fees to be sent to Major ALGER, Treasurer, O. R. A., Toronto. Camp accommodation will be provided for all desiring it. Competitors to bring their own Blankets. Refreshments 25 cents per meal. Competitors paying their Railway fare to the match, will receive a Certificate from the Secretary enabling them to return free. Entries will be received by the Secretary at any time after June 1st.

J. S. DENNIS, Lt.-Col.,
Secretary, Ontario Rifle Association.
Toronto, May 21, 1869.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 18th May, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that "Byng Inlet," situate at the River Magallowan, on the Georgian Bay, in the Province of Ontario, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be an Out Port of Entry under the Survey of the Port of Toronto.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.
Ottawa, June 7, 1869. 23-31

HOUSE TO LET.

ON Dally Street, next to the Court House. Possession given immediately. Apply at this Office.
Volunteer Review Office.
Ottawa, May 31st, 1869.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, JUNE 11, 1869.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 25 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 28th May, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Harbour known as Big Glace Bay, in Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, shall be and the same is hereby constituted and declared to be an Out Port of Entry, under the name of Port of Caledonia, and placed under the Survey of the Port of Sydney.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, June 7, 1869. 23-31



1869. 1869.

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

R. W. SHEPHERD,

June 7, 1869. 23-11



(Circular No. 51.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 16th May, 1869.

SIR,—

It having been represented to this Department that in violation of the law large quantities of American silver coins are brought into Canada without entry or payment of duty, I have to call your attention to the subject and to enjoin upon you increased vigilance in the discharge of your duty and that of your officers along the Frontier in the prevention of smuggling, and you are specially to enquire of Travellers and others whether they have in their possession either on their persons or in their baggage, any American silver, and you or your officers are to seize and report any such silver which it may be attempted to smuggle, taking particular care that, in the discharge of this duty, you discriminate between a clear design to defraud the Revenue and an unintentional breach of the law, in which latter case no seizure should be made, but the officer should see that the silver is duly entered and duty paid.

It need scarcely be added that in the performance of this delicate duty the greatest circumspection and courtesy should be observed by the officers towards all persons with whom they may be brought in official contact.

I am,

Sir,
Your obdt. servant,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

P. S.—American silver coins, as loose change, not exceeding \$5, may be brought in by any traveller without being subject to report and entry.

May, 31st, 1869. 22-31

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Members of the above Association are hereby notified that the Rideau Rifle Range will be open to them for practice on every Monday during the season, commencing on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

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

Ottawa, June 7, 1869. 23-17

ROOMS TO LET.

THREE BED-ROOMS and PARLOR, furnished. Apply at this office. Volunteer Review Office, Ottawa, May 31st, 1869.

THE CHURCH UNION.

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

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