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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.

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THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER XX.

Having succeeded thoroughly in wasting much valuable time and allowing General Washington sufficient leisure to recover the drooping spirits of his troops as well as to fortify such positions as he choose in the neighborhood of New York, and to establish his authority throughout the country so as to make its conquest a barren acquisition to the British troops, the Royal Commissioners were at length persuaded that the arbitration of the sword was alone to decide the issue of this quarrel.

The victory of Brooklyn was achieved on the 27th of August, and an enterprising soldier would have been in New York next day, but between imbecility and negotiations, which is only another name for that quality, it was the 15th of September following before a movement was made on an untenable position by troops who had been for twenty days within thirteen hundred yards of its wharves. A great deal of ammunition was expended in a useless cannonade. The artillery practice and range at that period and distance was by no means as certain as the practice of the present day with a three mile range.

The Island of New York is about 15 miles in length and not more than two miles in width; it is formed by an arm of the Hudson River, known as the Harlem River, which falls into Long Island Sound at Randall's Island, and by the East River, which separates it from Long Island, connecting it with Long Island Sound. Furnishing admirable defensive positions it possessed the disadvantage of being assailable by a naval force, and even having its communications cut off with the continent, the rivers on all sides being accessible to fleets or a flotilla of gunboats.

With all the confidence of an inexperienced general, Washington had concentrated

his whole force of about 23,000 men in this *cul de sac* during the leisure Howe's blundering negotiations had afforded. He endeavored to cover the town with a line of intrenchments, constructed a strong fort within three miles of the head of the Island on the main shore of the Hudson, just above the point called Jeffrey's Hook, constructed an intrenched line from Col. Morris' house across the island about a quarter of a mile further down, and another line with forts and redoubts half a mile below the last mentioned, and a third along the crest of a series of heights which reached from Harlem River to the Hudson, while another series of lines and batteries extended quite down to Harlem village.

There can be no doubt but those lines, batteries and redoubts were very formidable obstacles to the advance of any force from New York along the road leading to King's Bridge, the point at which the Harlem River is crossed to the main land on the east or left bank of the Hudson; but liable to the serious disadvantage of having all their flanks turned by a naval force, while a land army marching through Westchester could take them all in reverse.

Washington had also fortified and intrenched the heights about King's Bridge to secure a retreat for his troops if necessary. In 1776 many parts of the Island of New York were covered with wood, the ground rough and broken, affording sites for good defensive positions. The population of the town of New York was 22,000 souls.

Howe's dispositions for the capture of New York were neither well devised nor well executed. The garrison of the town was 4,500 men under Gen. Putnam, they were badly commanded, had lost all confidence, and were persuaded that their position exposed them to the danger of being cut off, in fact it was a fate which would have befallen Washington's troops, echelloned as they were between New York and King's Bridge, if the operations had been conducted with anything like intelligence. By pushing a part of the fleet up the Hudson to the bifurcation of the Harlem River their retreat by King's Bridge could have been prevented; a similar

movement by the East and Harlem Rivers with the co-operation of a division of the army through Westchester would have prevented any possibility of escape or resistance; a capitulation would have been the only resource of Gen. Washington. But Howe, whose fondness for display was notorious, after a distant cannonade pushed four men-of-war up the East River and landed a division of 4,000 men under Cornwallis in Kipp's bay, who occupied a height there known as the Suclenberg, about three miles from the town, which was at once precipitately abandoned. A detachment of Hessians advanced to the town and fell in with the rear-guard of the United States troops at Bloomingdale where they were defeated with considerable loss. The whole retreating to Morris' heights; no attempt was made to press their retreat. the English Commander-in-chief and his principal officers repaired to the house of Mrs. Murray, whose conversation must have possessed a strange fascination, for it enabled Gen. Putnam to retreat to the main body of the United States troops without loss; Gen. Howe considerably leaving a retreat by way of King's Bridge, or across the Hudson to Jersey open to them. A division of the English troops under Lord Percy occupied the heights at Bloomingdale to cover the town of New York. The intrenched camp of the United States troops was within half a mile of the position, and on the 16th of September the left flank of the British line was attacked in force but after an action of some hours' duration the assault was repulsed with a loss of over 300 killed and wounded. The flanks of the Royal army were covered by the ships of the fleet, and various attempts were made to destroy them by fire rafts and other contrivances, but without success. Preparations had been made to burn New York before it was evacuated by the United States troops, but they had been obliged to retire so precipitately that this design could not be carried into effect.

Unsuspecting of treachery and willing to treat their late Colonists with all reasonable forbearance the English officers did not take measures to expel the notoriously disloyal

from those localities in their immediate occupation. As a consequence the adherents of Congress were remarkably well informed and the private annals of this contest abound with acts of the most disgraceful treachery on the part of people anxious to assert their own respectability, consequently when it became necessary to annoy the British troops at New York incendiary fires were at once lighted; on the 21st September, during an equinoctial gale, about 1,100 houses were burned, and the whole city would have been destroyed if the troops had not exerted themselves.

Ample time having been afforded the United States troops to recover from their panic Gen. Howe thought it time to compel them to evacuate the whole island. Another of those stupid blunders which Howe's admirers called strategy. In fact the proper plan to follow with his splendid army and numerous fleet was to throw the former on the communications of the United States troops beyond King's Bridge and occupy the Hudson, Harlem Creek and the East River with the latter, thus shutting Washington and his troops in the island, where they would have to surrender at discretion, and separating the Eastern Provinces from the Middle and Southern. Whatever Washington's merits may be he was no General, and Howe was merely a soldier.

In order to prepare for this great operation the first thing to be done was to fortify MacGowan's hill at Bloomingdale to cover New York, and on the completion of the necessary works the whole of the British army, with the exception of four brigades, embarked on the 12th of October, and passing through Hell Gate to the Sound landed at Frogs Neck, an island in the Sound not far from Westchester. As the partisans of the United States had broken down the bridge the landing at this point was another of those errors peculiar to Gen. Howe, and the time he employed before it was remedied in thinking over it was characteristic of the man. It was not until the 18th October—six days after the error was committed—that the troops were re-embarked and taken further away to the Eastward and landed at Piles Point, placing Hutchinson's river and the Bronx between themselves and the United States troops. At the same time they might have been landed at Morris Island, from which a road led parallel to the Hudson between it and the Bronx. This latter river was parallel to and East of the Hudson from which it is distant about three or four miles. It rises on the hills about the White Plains and has a course of about 30 miles.

When the British landed at Frogs Neck Washington harrangued his officers and told them the fate of the United States must be decided on the ground which they then occupied; that they should retreat no further. But fortunately for them they had Gen. Howe's tardiness and stupidity in their favor and the advice of the only General in either

army—Lee,—he told Washington that if he remained in his present position Howe would compel him to surrender by starvation, without hazarding a battle Washington was able to appreciate this advice, and an immediate retreat was resolved on. This was effected without loss or pursuit, and a position on the heights at and about the village of White Plains taken up and entrenched.

The communication between New York and Boston and Connecticut was then by the King's Bridge over Springton Dongrole Creek, as the arm of the Hudson known as Harlem River, further down, was called. Phillips', or Dylkoman's, Bridge, about half a mile further down stream, the road passed Miles' Square, East Chester, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck and across Byam's Creek near its mouth. This was known as the Lower Road to Connecticut and Boston. From Phillips' and King's Bridge a road ran parallel to the Hudson by Weperham, Phillipsburgh, Dobbs' Ferry, Ferrytown to Croton Bridge, from thence it struck easterly through White Plains and Bedford, and was known as the Upper Connecticut road.

It will thus be seen that both roads were parallel, the lower on the coast and the upper about 25 miles inland. They were connected by two main roads, one running direct from New Rochelle to Croton Bridge, the other from Mamaroneck to White Plains. The distance from Phillips Bridge to Byam's River was about 16 miles, from Croton to Bedford about 9 miles while from New Rochelle to Croton Bridge the distance was 20 miles, and from Mamaroneck to White Plains 16 miles.

The space included between the Hudson and Byam's creek was an irregular parallelogram bounded on the South by the shores of the Sound and on the North by the Croton River; its area might be 200 square miles, and on it the question of Britain's supremacy in America was to be tested by the infant power that the blundering of her statesmen and the imbecility of her generals had called into existence.

The disembarkation at Piles point being effected the British moved on East Chester but were attacked by a corps of the enemy at an advantageous pass on the road who were obliged to retire with considerable loss after a sharp action.

By this description it will be seen that the Bronx was between the contending armies, the United States troops between it and the Hudson in a dangerous position, as the river was crossed by the road from New Rochelle to the Croton within 4 miles of the bridge and by a cross road 9 miles from New Rochelle to Philipsburg, giving to the English troops a chance of attacking and turning the left flank and piercing the centre, but rapidity of action or design was not an attribute of the general officers of the British army at that period.

On the 21st October the main body of the Royal army moved on New Rochelle, thus

occupying the line of communication with and by the coast by which the United States troops received their supplies of provisions and forage, they had extended themselves in a long line behind the Bronx unable at any point to make effective resistance but were permitted to occupy the fortified camp at White Plains on 26th October without molestation.

This position was on the left or eastern bank of the Bronx on the southern slope of those hills, amongst which that river had its source. The lines occupied the brow of a long ridge of hills in front of the upper road to Connecticut which it was intended to cover; they were hastily constructed and by no means formidable, in fact being not more than a ditch and mound without raising abatis or any covering, and necessarily insignificant from the rocky nature of the soil.

A bend of the Bronx protected their right flank, and a turning in its course enveloped the rear of the right wing. Further on the point of the hill was nearly perpendicular and rocky. The centre was the weakest point of the position. The ground sloped gradually up from the road leading from Mamaroneck, and no obstacles could be encountered from the lines which were built of sods and stones or heaps of cornstalks. The left of the position was much stronger being on the crest of a rocky hill, covered in front by Byam's Pond, a small lake sufficient to prevent an attack in force. But the strongest part of this position was the occupation of a hill to the west of the Bronx by about 4,000 men. This was within long cannon shot of the right of the position with the Bronx between, so that it was impossible to reinforce or succor it if attacked. The whole had a deep river, the Croton, in the rear.

On the 28th of October, in the morning the Royal army, in two columns, consisting of 13,000 men, marched from near Ward's house, about 10 miles above New Rochelle on the Bronx. Sir W. Howe commanded the left wing and Sir H. Clinton the right. As they approached the White Plains the right column fell in with several bodies of the enemy and drove them sharply back, creating great confusion in the enemy's camp, where a force of some 18,000 ill-trained soldiers were in a state of terrible confusion. When the British troops arrived within three-fourths of a mile of the enemy's lines they were halted and a reconnoissance made of the position. It had been determined to attack the right and centre but the extraordinary disposition of the troops west of the Bronx attracted Howe's attention and it was decided to attack and attempt to turn the right flank. A more stupid determination could not have been arrived at as two field pieces could have completely isolated these corps, while an attack in front could not have failed to pierce the centre, especially as the camp was in the utmost confusion,

the greater part of the troops being engaged striking tents and loading waggons, with the evident design of retreating if seriously attacked in front.

Howe formed the British troops parallel to the lines, threw his left wing and the whole weight of his force across the Brunx while his right did not reach to the centre of the position. No difficulty was experienced in driving the United States troops from the hill, but it was found impossible to turn their right flank and no advantage whatever was derived from the operation.

It had also the effect of placing the Brunx between the right and left wings of the British troops and preventing any further operations without aid from the reserves at Mamaroneck and New York; and when those arrived on the 31st it was found that the lines had been so much strengthened in the interim that the issue of an attack would be doubtful. But Washington had learned by experience that his troops could not stand against well trained soldiers, and on the morning of the 1st of November, 1776, he abandoned his lines, retreated across the Croton, setting fire to all the houses about their camp and took up a position in the inaccessible wilds of the North Castle District.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES GORE.

The subject of the following notice in the Times of the 6th inst. was well known in Canada, commanded a portion of the troops in the operations during the Rebellion:—

We regret to announce the death of Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G. C. B., K. H., Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, who died on Saturday morning after only a few days' illness at his residence in the Hospital. He entered the army as ensign in October, 1808, and served in 43rd Regiment from July, 1811, to the close of the war in 1814. He was present, and one of the storming party of Fort San Francisco, at the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo; also at the siege and storming of that fortress and Badajoz, the battle of Salamanca, as aide-de-camp, to Gen. Sir Andrew Barnard. He was afterwards aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir James Kempt in the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive (9th, 10th and 11th December) Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also in the action of San Milan, capture of Madrid, storming of the heights of Vera, the bridge of Yanzi, and all the skirmishes of the Liget Division from 1812 to the end of the war. Sir Charles Gore afterwards accompanied General Sir James Kempt with the troops into Canada. He, however, returned to Europe in time for the campaign of 1815, and was first and principal aide-de-camp to Sir James Kempt, and in that capacity was present at the battles of Quatre Bras (where he had a horse shot), and also at Waterloo (where he lost three horses); and afterwards accompanied the army to Paris. He went on half-pay in August, 1825, and in April the following year proceeded to Canada, where he served on the staff for some years as Deputy Quartermaster-General. He served for some years in North America as Major-Gen. on the staff and as Lieut.-Gen. commanding in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. For his services in the Peninsula he had received the war medal with nine clasps:

and in 1836 was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order having previously been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, of which he was made a Knight Commander in 1860, and a Grand Cross in 1867. He was appointed colonel of the 91st (the Ayrshire) Regiment of Foot in 1855, and was transferred in 1861 to the 6th (the Royal 1st Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot, which colonelcy becomes vacant by his death. Sir Charles was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital on the death of Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross in December last year. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, Oct. 21, 1808; Lieut., Jan. 4, 1810; Capt., March, 13 1815; Major Jan. 21, 1819; Lieut.-Col., Sept. 10, 1822; Col., Jan. 10, 1837; Major-Gen., Nov. 9, 1846; Lieut.-Gen., June 20, 1855; and Gen., Feb. 12, 1863. The deceased was fourth son of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran. He was born Dec. 23, 1793, and was father of the Countess of Erroll and brother of the Duchess of Inverness.

DOMINION RIFLE MATCHES.

To the Editor of the Montreal Eve'g Telegraph:

SIR:—I beg to hand you a comparative statement of the amounts won by the different towns represented at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Matches lately held at Toronto. This statement has been most carefully compiled, and excludes several items that do not count as cash prizes, such as the badges in the Dominion Match, the Macdougall Challenge Cup, etc:—

MONTREAL.

1st stage—All Comers'	\$ 85
1st " Dominion.....	195
Provincial.....	50
Adjutant-General's.....	100
2nd stage—Dominion.....	100
Affiliated Association.....	120
Battalion.....	85
Nursery Stakes.....	55
Time Match.....	35

Total.....\$805

St. Catharines stands next on the list.

ST. CATHARINES.

1st stage—All Comers'	\$ 15
1st " Dominion.....	110
Provincial.....	5
Battalion.....	25
2nd stage—All Comers'	60
2nd " Dominion.....	250
Affiliated Association.....	35
Nursery.....	65

Total.....565

Toronto comes next.

TORONTO.

1st stage—All Comers'	\$120
1st " Dominion.....	130
Provincial.....	70
Battalion.....	85
Affiliated Association.....	25
Nursery.....	15
Time Match.....	85

Total.....530

Hamilton is fourth.

HAMILTON.

1st stage—All Comers'	\$ 10
1st " Dominion.....	90
Provincial.....	5
Battalion.....	175
2nd stage—All Comers'	130
Affiliated Association.....	70
Nursery stakes.....	30

Total.....510

The Province or Quebec, outside of Montreal, is only credited with \$265.

I send you this merely to show that the Montrealers, though they were not brilliantly successful, fairly held their own.

I am, Sir,

Your obd't servant,
THE SECRETARY OF MONTREAL RIFLE CLUB.

VICTORIA CADETS.—This corps fired on the 30th ultimo, for the gold medal presented by I. B. Taylor, Esq., at the range. The wind was blowing very hard across the range, which made it more than usually difficult to make a good score. Masters W. Proud and H. Graham proved ties, and on their firing off the prize fell to Master W. Proud. The following is the score:

	100	200	300	
	yds.	yds.	yds.	T'l
J. McCracken.....	2234	024	300	—20
R. Berry.....	4430	022	030	—18
P. Sherwood.....	4224	000	000	—12
W. Proud.....	0434	342	200	—22
Henry Graham.....	3343	220	023	—22
G. Wills.....	0432	022	002	—15
J. Cgilvy.....	3334	000	000	—13
A. Greene.....	2433	300	000	—15
B. Monk.....	2434	202	000	—17
J. Hodgins.....	2300	402	202	—15
Lewis.....	0023	032	003	—13

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The report of the Army Medical Department for 1867 was published on Tuesday. It appears that there were during the fifty-two weeks ending 27th December, 1867, 73,420 men on the average serving in the United Kingdom; the admissions into hospital were 63,904; the deaths from all causes were 690, of which 53 occurred when the men were absent from their corps; and the average number constantly non-effective from sickness was 3,117. These numbers give the proportions of 870 admissions, 9.40 deaths, and 42.47 constantly sick per 1,000 of the strength, being a slight increase in the admissions and men daily sick, and a slight decrease in the deaths compared with the results for 1866.

THE PONTIFICIAL ZOUAVES.—The new town of Rimouski has decided to furnish its quota to the Pontifical army, and the following young men have decided to enrol themselves in the ranks; Messrs. Louis Garon, Jean Lepage, Alfred Martin, Josue Pineau, Edouard Parent, Henry Ringuet and Joseph Smith. The young men have just concluded a religious retreat preparatory to leaving for Rome. The recruiting committee have published a circular calling upon all young men who have enlisted to report themselves at headquarters, No. 3, Saint Therese street, Montreal, on or before the 20th inst. A number of suggestions are offered to the recruits by the circular upon the extent and nature of each kit. Article six says the young men should provide themselves before starting with several pairs of cotton stockings and a *petit livre de pieté*, to avoid expense at Rome. Article seven is watchful over the interests of smokers. It sets forth as follows: Those who are desirous of taking tobacco in large quantities must make a special package of it, addressed with the name of the owner, and deposit it at the office of the committee. To obtain uniformity in dress as much as possible, another article suggests large trousers to be worn by the recruits, and shoes; finishing up with the following bit of sensible advice—" *point de bottes ni bottines, et de plus point de surtout ou habit astaille.*"

FOREIGN NAVIES.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

The navies of the world have changed in every conceivable way during the last ten years. Their form is altered; their size is in some cases diminished and in others increased; nor have the principles upon which they are managed remained the same. With hardly an exception, their power is increased. So rapid have been the alterations in the navies of some countries, and so little attention have they attracted, that it is a matter of considerable interest that their condition should be known as accurately as possible now that the British navy is undergoing reforms which promise to affect its character in many important respects. Ten years ago our navy regarded France as its only great rival, and the interests of this country were thought sufficiently preserved by not permitting the French navy to exceed ours in strength or number. But, in the last ten years, the substitution of iron for wooden men-of-war has not only had a tendency to reduce the navies of the world to a more common level, but it has encouraged nations which hitherto had thought little of rivalling England at sea to undertake vigorously the construction of fighting ships. In these ten years Russia, North Germany, Austria, Sweden, and Italy, and even Turkey, have been engaged in increasing materially the strength of their navies, and would now be formidable enemies at sea.

France and America have, however, led the way in naval reform, and have taken up with such vigour naval construction and manufacture of naval ordnance that we have been content to do little more than follow in their wake. The French navy has not, however, been remarkable for any great achievements; here and there it gained a victory, but its success has not been remarkable. It is doubtful, indeed, whether when the present Emperor came to the throne there were more than 300 vessels of every kind in the navy; and whether out of this number, fifty could be regarded as efficient fighting ships. At the present time there are 430, including fifty ironclads. Since 1857 no effort has been spared to increase the strength of the navy. At the beginning of this year its effective force was 214 steamers and ten sailing vessels, in addition to about 100 hulks and other ships. Of the steamers fifty were ironclads. These ironclad vessels have been constructed on the block principle; that is, they have been built in classes which are founded upon five or six types. This feature distinguishes the armour-clad navy of France from that of England. Hardly four of our vessels are alike, but in the French navy uniformity has been aimed at rather than variety. By this means France has in its possession small and compact squadrons of ironclads, capable of uniform action, bearing the same ornaments, manned by crews uniform in character and numbers and having a uniform rate of speed. Here it is superior to our navy; but when we compare individual ships the superiority lies with us. France has no vessels to compare with our *Hercules* or *Monarch*, with the *Captain* or the new vessels which are now under construction. As with us, however, the recent shipbuilding for the French navy has been almost exclusively devoted to coast defence. Heavily plated floating batteries, capable of using the heaviest artillery possible, are the latest constructions in the French navy. The *Tauréau*, the *Boule Dogue* and the *Cerberus* are the heaviest ships which have as yet been built. Besides these there are seventeen sea-going ironclads which may be divided into three classes; they are plated

with armour varying from four to five inches in thickness, and capable of going from twelve to fourteen knots an hour. The number of ironclads built and being built for coast defence is about thirty; these are likewise constructed in classes, and, though their speed is not so great as that of the sea-going vessels they are more heavily clad with armour and carry heavier armaments. The number of seamen and officers is about 43,000, though with the reserves it would be possible to collect 170,000 on an emergency. The armament of the French navy has not been so successful as with us. All the ironclads have been rearmed, but it appears that, in adopting the breech-loading system and applying it to the new heavy naval artillery, the French Government has acted with more haste than prudence. The new artillery varies in calibre from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is very powerful.

Thus in France the most arduous efforts have been made, and with great success, to construct a powerful navy. In America there have been the same efforts, but they have taken a different course. With the Americans special emergencies direct special efforts, and they have governed their views of naval policy by this principle. Before the great war broke out, the American navy was not remarkable either for size or power. But during the war with amazing celerity it was transformed to such an extent as to excite fear and criticism in all the great European nations. With hardly a single ironclad when the war commenced, it has now more than any nation in the globe. To such an extent is this the case, that while the British and French navies can reckon altogether about 50 ironclads apiece, America has in its possession and in course of construction 75. These are chiefly monitors or turret vessels; they are of small tonnage, and are intended to carry small but heavy armaments. The construction of wooden ships has lately been taken up vigorously under the indefatigable direction of Mr. Eads, one of the principal constructors. Although the number of effective ships last year was 278, of which 115 were in commission. As regards officers and men, there were 2048 of the former, and 13,600 of the latter. It is noticeable, too, that most of these officers were on the active list. The American navy is far more elastic than either the French or the British. It was as suddenly reduced at the termination of the war as it had been increased during its outbreak. In England variety and solidity have been aimed at. Our ships are very costly and powerful, and are built as if they were intended to last for ever. We have a much larger navy than America; our ironclads, though fewer in number, are more powerful, and our ordnance is much better. Our weakness, if any exists, lies in the principles of construction we have adopted, in our having kept so steadily to the broadside, while America has almost entirely adopted the turret system. To our four or five turret ships the Americans have about 50. But to both France and America we are decidedly superior both in ordnance and in crews. We have a magnificent body of trained men at the present time who would be available at once on any emergency. But the great fact to be noted with regard to both these navies is, that while we have been reducing the numbers of ships and men steadily in the last ten years, they have increased enormously in power and to a certain extent in numbers. It is only in analyzing the condition of such navies as the American and French that it is possible to ascertain how our own navy stands as a power; but it certainly seems doubtful whether for the sake

of efficiency the rate of construction has been large enough, and whether we have not been too rapid in the destruction of some of our old men-of-war.

Though the navies of France and America alone are capable of comparison with England, there are several others which, in the last ten years, have developed to such an extent as to be worth examining. Indeed in one way Russia is ahead of the French and British navies. She has more turret ships, some of which were reported to be sea-going. That they were of the latest pattern is certain, but that they were sea-going has been denied. Last year the Russian navy consisted of 292 vessels of which 29 were sailing, and 24 were ironclads. This fleet is divided into two grand divisions—one for the Baltic, and the other for the Black Sea. As regards the ironclad navy, Russia has 24 vessels; of these 11 are turret ships, six are monitors, three are floating batteries and the rest are broadside ships. They carry altogether 149 guns. The monitors were purchased from the American Government at the termination of the war, and the turret vessels are built from the newest designs known, some having been furnished by Captain Coles and adopted by the Russian Government four or five years ago. The manning of the navy is almost on the same scale as our own, the number of sailors being 60,430, and of officers 3,791.

The Prussian navy has developed in an astonishing manner lately. Her heavy artillery is not only home made but very formidable; her ships have been built chiefly in this country. Twenty years ago a Prussian navy did not exist, and five years ago it was a comparatively small affair; but since the Danish war the annexations of Prussia made the possession of a powerful navy more necessary than ever to her welfare. At present, therefore, she has four very powerful ironclads. Eighty-six small vessels complete the Prussian navy. It is manned by 3,390 men and marines and 167 officers. The Prussian Government is now building new dockyards, the most important of which is at Jade, on the North Sea.

Austria and Italy have each a more extensive navy than Prussia, and they have the greater advantage of older traditions. Austria has thirty-nine or forty steamers, of which seven are iron clads; while Italy has ninety-four steamships, of which twenty-four are iron-clads. These two navies possess in some degree a greater interest to the world than even our own or the French, for they proved their power in actual war. The Austrian sailors were far better than the Italian, although the ships of the latter were finer and more powerful than those of Austria. The Austrian government employs 440 officers and about 14,000 sailors. Though conscription is employed, voluntary enlistment is encouraged and largely used especially in Dalmatia. The term of service required in the Austrian is not so long as in the British navy, it being limited to eight instead of ten years, as with us. The Italian force is larger than that of Austria, for it includes nearly 1300 officers and 15,500 sailors. The number of ships seems small in comparison; but the Italian navy has suffered serious disasters since 1866. Not only were three iron-clads lost at Lissa, but the unsettled state of Italian finance compelled the Government to discontinue last year the construction of four new ironclads which had been commenced. Although the Italian navy includes 24 ironclads, many of those are not much better than gunboats, and very few of them, except those we have mentioned, are in any way remarkable.

Spain is the only other country which has any navy of importance, but it is very backward when compared with any we have mentioned. It has six iron clads only, and of these only one the celebrated *Nunancia*, was built in Spain.

There are still four navies in Europe to be mentioned. Denmark, Turkey, Greece and Sweden are all naval Powers, although on a small scale. Denmark and Sweden have between them nine iron clads. Five belong to Denmark. Sweden has four monitors and fourteen unarmoured fighting vessels. Its navy is now undergoing an entire process of reconstruction, which is nearly complete. It is rather curious to remark that this little navy is manned by more than 34,000 men. Greece has a force of 32 vessels, which are chiefly of a small character, Turkey has ten ironclads, of which two have just been purchased by the Government. Altogether it has between 40 and 50 vessels and between 30,000 and 40,000 men. The navy of Portugal ought not to be omitted, though it is almost worthless as a power, and its thirty-four ships, which are manned by about 3000 men, are hardly fit to go to sea. We will conclude with just drawing attention to Brazil and Java. Brazil has a very good navy of sixty vessels; eleven of them are ironclads which did service in the late war with Paraguay. Java has a fleet of thirty vessels which are all unarmoured.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

The *Post* says:—"That our colonies should be alarmed by the tone which a loud, if not a large, party in England have been able to drive the Government to take with regard to the relations between the country from which colonial populations have emanated and the settlements which have been constituted by the emanation, is not surprising. It is rather, indeed, surprising that the rise of that party in England, and the advancing development of its opinions from the stage of theory into the stage of action, has so long remained unperceived, and the hitherto quiescence of the colonies can only be accounted for by the fact that the growth of the colonial theories now in favour has been exhibited in such strange and incidental forms that it might well, by colonists struggling with native populations for land and life, be easily overlooked. It had its beginning with the economists, not that class who huddle at little items in the estimates for washing the windows or floors of the Houses of Parliament, but with that more powerful and logical party who seek the reduction of our naval and military establishments to the dimensions of the Principedom of Monaco, because they are persuaded, wrongly or rightly, that upon them rests mainly the power of the Crown and the ascendancy of the territorial aristocracy. These politicians have lately been enabled to bring into co-operative action with them the school of philosophical political economists, who contend that extent of empire is a stumbling-block, and the established recognition of its advantages foolishness. Starting from very different points of view, and travelling by separate roads, these two parties have nevertheless come to a common conclusion, and aim at an identical result. They desire to reduce the empire to the island we live in."

The *London Spectator* says:—"We are assured that the idea pervading England is exaggerated, that the colonies are open to negotiation about their tariffs, that in return for a defined and satisfactory position they would be induced to abandon their high tariff policy; that they would agree, for example, to fix a maximum beyond which

duties on English goods should not be raised; that if money were lent to New Zealand, she would agree to pay its interest by direct taxation, or, at all events, by taxation not levied upon the import of British goods. If there is any truth in this view, such treaties might be invaluable, and at all events the possibility of obtaining them is subject for negotiation. Add to these offers the greatest of all, that Britain shall continue to be and to be considered an empire and not a big Holland—shall, that is, have a place in the world which compels every politician within her borders to cease to be a vestryman, to consider the interests, and the affairs, and the progress of humanity, and not merely of the two little islands, and our readers may possibly think, as we do, that even judged by the nineteenth century standard, by the test of the strictest political realism, the colonies have enough to offer to make their position a worthy subject for diplomatic negotiation, for a discussion as between ambassadors, and not as between Colonial Office clerks and so many blackbeetles."

NEW GUNNERY AND MUSKETRY PRACTICE.

The following alterations and additions have just been made, in an order of the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Gunnery Manual, 1868. In future any alterations or additions will be notified in a memorandum to be issued every six months:—

HEAVY RIFLED GUN EXERCISE.—In ironclad ships the guns are to be loaded with battering charges and the Palliser projectiles. At 10 inch guns, 3 and 4 clear away front securing screws, 7 and 8 clear away rear securing screws, and 9 and 10 the carriage screws; 13 and 14 ship training wheel handles. When firing the sponge should be wetted. At guns vented at the side 2 serves the vent. The powder man gives felt wad to 3, who enters it after the cartridge, hollow side inwards. At guns vented at the side 2 pricks the cartridge. At 10-inch guns 9 and 10 assist to throw the guns on the rollers. 1 and 2 attend the pauls on rear rollers. At 8 inch, and all guns above that calibre, when winches are required to run out a weather gun with a steady heel the rear number on the winches will attend the pauls. At 10-inch guns 13 and 14 assist on the winches. Whenever winches are used for running in, the gun is, on no account to be put on the rollers, or the compressor eased until the running in ropes or chains are taut from the winches. When ship has much rolling motion, or a steady heel towards the object, 6 attends right nipping lever. At eight inch and all guns above that calibre, when the winches are required to run in a lee gun with a steady heel, the rear number on the winches will attend the pauls. The importance of lowering the port on recoil should not be lost sight of in exercise. In casting loose or securing with diminished crews, the right rear man always clears away running in and preventer ropes. The men who attend the levers always clear away side-ropes. The men who attend the training tackles always clear them away. The numbers next in rear of the men who attend the levers always ship winch handles. (Note.—With nine men, No. 2 will ship the right winch handle.) With fourteen men or under, the left rear man always clears away shell burton after assisting No. 5 with the projectile. The numbers on the rear of the winches will hold the handles up whilst the ropes are being disengaged. Nos. 7 and 8, when the gun is in coil, down the running-in

ropes in line with the compressor, and 3 and 4 attend them when the gun is out. With thirteen men and under, if it is required to train the gun when at the "ready" the number required to heave on the winch will quit the preventer rope, returning to it at the order "well." With eleven men and under 8 attends the tripper. At 10 inch guns, 7 assists 11 on the left training winch, and 7 and 8 attend stops of training gear.

REVOLVING GUN EXERCISE.—When necessary to use side tackles as preventors in traversing, they will be hooked on at the order "shift" by 5 and 6, and the men who attend the levers, using them alternately with the training tackles.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.—In individual firing the standard has been raised from 30 to 36 points for passing into the 1st class, and from 20 to 22 points for marksmen. In the judging distance practice, 8 answers are to be given instead of twelve in each period; 10 points are to be obtained instead of 14, to pass into the first class.

FIELD EXERCISE.—The revised platoon exercise as published for the Army has been adopted. The following are the principal alterations:—The "ready" in four motions substituted for the "load" and "ready." The "present" to consist of three motions only; the men after firing removing the cartridge and closing the breech, remaining steady at the "ready" position, without loading, waiting for the next order. Loading and firing in two ranks has been revised throughout. The two front ranks are to kneel on the caution "prepare for cavalry."

PISTOL PRACTICE.—The pistol practice has been slightly altered in order to assimilate it with the revised platoon exercise for the Army. A helmet resting on the shoulders has been substituted for the mask in Denayrouze's apparatus, and is found to be a decided improvement. Palliser shot are now painted black, and Palliser shell have the apex painted white. All case shot will in future be painted black.

The Indian field equipment committee of England have recommended the adoption of the modified French rifling in place of the Woolwich rifling originally proposed. Two riflings were in competition, the first being a modification of the French groove, the other that form of groove known as the "Woolwich." The French groove gave slightly better accuracy and a somewhat lower trajectory, but it was thought that the wear of the guns after continued firing was somewhat greater with the French rifling. And as the question of wear is one of importance, the committee in their preliminary report recommended the Woolwich system, but when the two guns came to be exactly measured to the thousandth of an inch, it was found that the modified French groove had really worn less than the Woolwich groove, and the guns will therefore be rifled in accordance with this experience.

The 200 Martini-Henry rifles which are about to be issued to the British troops for trial will, it is stated be disposed of as follows: One hundred shall be sent to India, to be divided among the three Presidencies; fifty will go to Canada, as the station which as regards climatic conditions, stands in the most direct opposition to India; and the remainder will be issued to the troops at home. The arms will be fired as much as possible, moved from one station to the other, taken on the march, passed from regiment to regiment and subjected to as many of the vicissitudes of actual service as can be imitated or produced in peace time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DOMINION MEETING.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In my last I promised to point out some of the faults in the programme of the Dominion matches. I will begin with the first match or All Comers', the conditions of which were "to be shot for in two stages, 1st stage, Enfield or Snider Enfield; 2nd stage, any rifle coming within Wimbledon rules. Ranges, 1st stage, 200 and 500 yards, 2nd stage, 700 and 1000 yards. Rounds, 1st stage, 5 at each, 2nd stage, 7 at each." The second stage to be fired for by the sixty competitors making the highest scores in the first stage. The first thing that strikes one on reading the arrangements of this match is the fact that as comparatively few of the competitors possess rifles of sufficiently high class to do execution at such ranges as 800 and 1000 yards, it must be a very soft thing for such good small bore men as are lucky enough to get into the second stage. The number of competitors in this match was something over 200, of those who were lucky enough to get into the second stage and were small bore men, the number could not have exceeded twenty if so many. People who do not understand shooting will say that men should be able to shoot both rifles, granted, but remember that no one is certain of shooting into any given number with the Snider rifle. Witness the fact that such well known shots as Russell, Field, Worsley and host of others I could mention failed to get into the first sixty. Murrison got in I may say by the skin of his teeth, and J. J. Mason, like the writer, left out in the cold. The brilliant individual who devised that match probably was dreaming of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, but ignored the fact that at Wimbledon the Association furnish the small bores for second stage and all are on a par. As luck would have it, the men who got the first and second prizes were well known shots and richly deserved their prizes. It would have been far more satisfactory to all parties had this match been divided into separate matches, instead of two stages. The prizes also were too numerous, however, of that more anon.

Dominion of Canada Match, Ranges 300 and 500 yards. Any position. 90 prizes, first stage.

What could have induced the selection of 300 yds. as one of the distances and the making of the position at that range any? 300 yds from the shoulder is a difficult range and really a severe trial to a man's shooting, but any position reduces it to an easier distance than 200 yds. Hythe position. In no record of any rifle match in Great Britain can we find 300 yards and any position associated except in an any rifle match. In fact in England the only recognized distances for Enfield and Snider are 200, 500 and 600 yards, and standing at 100 yards.

Again the second stage would be better ten shots at 600 yards than 5 at 600 and 5 at 700 yards, as owing to the increased size of the targets at 700 yards it is an easier mark than the 2nd class target at 600 yards and about equal to the 2nd class target at 500 yards.

The number of prizes in this match is far too large, ninety prizes and an ontry of little over 300 (if so many). In the Queen's prize at Wimbledon the number of prizes is one hundred and fifty with entries averaging from 1,850 to 2,200, according to the weather, which gives about one prize for every twelfth man, while in the Dominion there is almost one for every third man. So large a proportion as this is bad, because there can be no possible honor in being below the first thirty, we will say, and a prize given without honor only teaches men to shoot for the sake of the money and not for honor or sport. The love of gambling, or to use a milder expression of chance, is strong in all the Anglo-Saxon race, and what is needed to encourage shooting is not a large number of prizes in one match, but a large number of matches with say fifteen or twenty prizes in each. The more chances a man has of trying his luck the more you will find ready to try. The number of entries for the matches this year was not half what it was at Laprairie last year, mainly owing to the fact that a Snider shot had only two matches which might fairly be called open, viz: the first stage All Comers' and the Dominion one which when finished left him nothing further to shoot in. The Macdougall Cup is a match that causes a good deal of grumbling and had it not been made a part of the aggregate score, I doubt whether there would have been fifty competitors. The Provincial Match ought to be made a match like the International twenty between England and Scotland and Ireland for a piece of plate, to be held for the year by the winning Province and held by the Lt. Governor of the Province for the year. If this plan were adopted it would save the Association a good deal of money.

The Battalion Match created great dissatisfaction from the number of the men being increased to ten instead of six. The falling off in the number of entries as compared to last year shows conclusively that the change was not popular, entries for 1869 being 11, for 1868, 39. The argument used by those who changed it was that 6 was not a sufficient number to represent a Battalion. Now it is quite as difficult a thing to pick six first class shots as to select an average ten, as I have never yet come across ten men belonging to any one Battalion each and all of whom could be truly called first class shots. The Battalion to which I have the honor to belong has in the last seven years won nearly thirty Battalion Matches and lost three (said matches being of all numbers from 5 to 25) and at no one time have I ever

had a greater number than 7 or 8 really first class shots, and of course a large number of fair shots in hand. The expense of moving ten men from any part of the Province of Quebec at once precluded the possibility of of the Quebecers being represented in force, and only two Battalions from Quebec entered. Next year in all probability the council will alter the number to six to allow the provinces of Ontario to be well represented, that is if the matches are held out of Toronto.

The Affiliated Associations Match was a bungle, as it was merely throwing the money of its prize list into the hands of five clubs viz: the Montreal, the Victorias of Hamilton, St. Catharines, Toronto, and Brockville and Ottawa, no other associations possessing a sufficient number of small bore rifles to give them any chance.

The Nursery Stakes, by excluding about a dozen of the best men in the country, resolved itself into a mild pot hunting exploit for the other good small bores. Now to sum up in a few words, the Snider men were disappointed because they had only two open chances besides the Time match. The small bore men were even more so as they had only one open chance, "The Nursery," and that was barred to some of the best. If the association is to live and flourish (and there is no reason why it should not) it will have to alter its policy entirely, make its matches all open, encourage every young man in the country to be a rifleman, only have one match confined to Volunteers, men who shoot even without being drilled are far more efficient in time of war than three times their number of poor shots. Encourage small bore shooting as well as Snider, but give say three times as much to the arm of the country as to small bores. It is rather the fashion, I know to sneer at small bore men, but those who do so should remember that the small bore men are the very ones who contribute the most time and money to encourage Snider shooting, and that with very few exceptions the best small bore men, are at the top or very high up on the Snider list as well. I have not said anything about the Adjutant General's Prizes as it was not an open match, and the Time match was not patronized as much as it ought to have been.

I am, Sir,
Your obed't. servant,

Montreal, Sept. 29th, 1869.

ROYAL.

CAMP AT BROOKVILLE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW

SIR:—In compliance with orders previously issued the 41st Battalion, Lt. Col. Crawford, and the 42nd, Lt. Col. Buell, encamped one mile east of the town on the bank of the St. Lawrence on the 24th inst. The companies are as follows:—Gananoque Artillery, Capt. Brough; Gananoque Rifles, Capt. Legge; Brockville Rifles, Capt. Cole; Mer

rickville Rifles, Capt. Wright; Carleton Place Rifles, Capt. Brown; Pakenham Rifles, Capt. O'Neil; Frankville Rifles, Capt. Lauder; Almonte Infantry, Capt. McDougall; Brockville Infantry, Capt. Geo. Redmond; Perth Infantry, Capt. Matheson; Lansdowne Infantry, Capt. J. P. Redmond; Smith's Falls Infantry, Capt. Anderson; Majors Gemmill and Scott, 42nd Batt., and acting Major Cole, 41st Batt., with the usual regimental staff.

The ground is beautifully situated and in a very short time after the Volunteers marched in, was dotted with very regular rows of white tents, as if in open column right in front. The two Battalions are about 125 yards apart with the headquarters tent in the centre occupied by Lt.-Col. Atoherly, D.A.G., and Lt.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, where the Brigade orders are issued every morning at 10 o'clock.

The first two days of the encampment were exceedingly warm, but otherwise the weather was all that could be desired, and between the three drills of two hours each the men might be seen brushing up their arms, accoutrements and clothing, which caused a great improvement in their appearance. Up to last evening everything went off in the best of order and all seemed in the best of spirits, very few cases of sickness being reported by the surgeons, and the camp generally presenting smiling faces but as night set in the rain began to fall, and steadily increased in volume until it fairly poured; this caused every one to feel very uncomfortable, but the quality of the new Government tents were thoroughly tested, and I am happy to say they proved equal to the occasion. At 10 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, your correspondent walked through the camp and found that the precaution taken by the men to cut drains around the outside prevented the wet from running under, and the canvass was so impervious that not a drop of water penetrated it and on this particular there was nothing but praise from all, but the mistake of issuing tent poles nine inches too long is causing a great deal of trouble and although permission has been asked, no authority has yet been received from Ottawa to saw off this small piece of timber; the consequence is that where they cannot be driven into the ground many will be broken. The tents are up from the ground and not properly stretched.

Yesterday your correspondent visited the camp of the 56th, Lt.-Col. Jessup, at Prescott, and found it well arranged in every respect, and in anticipation of the coming rain each tent had a very regular trench cut round it to run off the water; Lt.-Cols. Jessup and White, Major Sheppard and Adjutant Walsh were all in camp attending to their several duties and looking after the welfare of the men. This Battalion is composed of the Iroquois Artillery, Capt. McDonnell; No. 1 Prescott Rifles, Capt. Arm-

strong; No. 2 Prescott Rifles, Capt. Mooney; Brnritt's Rapids Infantry, Capt. Campbell; Miller's Corners Infantry, Capt. John Johnston; and the Spencerville Rifles, Capt. Carmichael. Asst. Surgeon Dr. Church of Merriokville medical officer in charge. The total strength about 300 and some of the companies are up to the maximum strength of fifty-five. The general impression of the officers of the 56th is that the money paid the men for six and a half days drill is thrown away, the time being so short that camp life is only beginning to be learned as the men start for home, and in their opinion as well as many others, the time should be increased to at least fifteen days,

The incessant manner in which the rain has fallen here during the whole day has been the cause for the order for church parade being cancelled and the men are trying to pass the time in the most comfortable manner possible under the circumstances, the officers being in the same uncomfortable position, still there is not a word of complaint from any. The wind has chopped round to the north and I fear the light covering of one blanket per man will not be sufficient to keep them from suffering during the night. It is to be hoped that the Commons will vote a sufficient sum next session to procure another blanket for each Volunteer before next year's drill is ordered.

Monday morning was bright and clear and as the sun ascends and throws out his warm and cheerful rays together with the early drill has so warmed and cheered the men that laughter and song may again be heard in the camp. The nights however, are very cold and with the scanty covering the men suffer very much. Tuesday is bright and cheerful and a Brigade drill and a march out seems to please all. On Wednesday there is to be a rifle match, and on Thursday a grand field day and sham fight of all the Volunteers in camp. It is hardly necessary to say that a marked improvement in drill of both officers and men is very perceptible. The total strength is 12 companies, 600 all ranks.

Brockville, 26th Sept., 1869.

52ND BEDFORD BATTALION IN CAMP.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

This fine Battalion under command of Lieut.-Col. R. Miller has lately been in camp at Knowlton Que., a place noted for the beauty and magnificence of scenery.

The Battalion, which mustered 359 of all ranks, was inspected on Thursday, the 23rd inst., by Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith, D. A. G., who expressed himself highly pleased with the general appearance, soldier like bearing and steadiness of the men; and complimented the Commanding Officer in the highest terms for the efficiency of his battalion in every respect. It will be remembered that more than one Company of this

battalion has already "seen service," and the good name they deserved gained on the Frontier continues untarnished. The officers one and all seem volunteers at heart, thoroughly up in their drill and most successful in their exertions to do credit to the force judging from happy result displayed on Thursday.

The camp was situated on a hill about a mile and a half from the town, with a gradual slope to the rear and a steeper descent towards the front, facing Knowlton; flanked on one side by a young forest of maples; the road to the landing forming the reverse flank. Stretching out in all its beauty and reflecting every variety of shadow in its placid waters and enclosed by thickly wooded hills in the distance lay Brome Lake on the one hand, whilst the nearer and more rugged ascent on the other side of the road with the Bolton Pass to the rear, presented a scene of natural beauty which is seldom excelled in this country.

Col. Smith having dispensed with the formal routine of a parade inspection ordered the Battalion out for a "field day," having first carefully explained to the men the nature of the proposed attack, and the various movements they were expected to make in grappling with the supposed enemy. The day was beautifully fine—indeed one of the most charming we have had this summer—the battalion looked well drawn up in column and the men were in high spirits. The enemy made his first attack from the town but being repulsed tried to gain a bridge which lay on their right, but the gallant 52nd having taken it threw out a line of skirmishers and after a warmly contested fight, leaving the killed and wounded behind, marched in triumph through the town after which they returned to camp headed by their brass band. The view from the hill was excellent, and the sham fight only showed too plainly what might be done in reality should the men ever be called upon to do active service.

The camp was a picture of cleanliness and neatness; the officers' tents all having arches made of balsams and fir and otherwise tastefully decorated outside; whilst the men's quarters were equally pretty though less pretending in appearance.

After the erection of the experimental redoubt by the troops at Chatham a fortnight ago a curious incident occurred. The Duke of Cambridge, as commander-in-chief, recently signified his 'pleasure' that all officers should wear steel scabbards for their swords and at considerable trouble and expense the whim of his Royal Highness was obeyed. A group of officers, equipped with these new steel scabbards, was formed inside the Chatham redoubt at night when a supposed enemy threw an electric light upon the work. In an instant each officer stood revealed by a gleam of white light down his side, an easy prey to the enemy's sharpshooters, had the campaign been real instead of mimic. The steel scabbards ordered by his Royal Highness are now to be blackened, also at considerable trouble and expense. The story points its own moral.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Depart-
ment, should be addressed to the Editor of THE
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Communications intended for insertion should
be written on one side of the paper only.

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

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

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

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
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, OCTOBER 4, 1869.

—The County of Grey Battalion will as-
semble at Owen Sound to-morrow. A good
muster is expected.

—The 100th Prince of Wales' Royal Cana-
dian Regiment is now stationed in Salford
barracks, Manchester, having replaced the
68th Light Infantry, ordered to Queenstown.

—It is understood, that Lt.-Col. Jarvis,
A.A.G., at present on leave to England, will
not again assume his appointment in Cana-
da. Lt.-Col. MacPherson is spoken of as
his successor—a hotter selection, we be-
lieve could not be made. He is an old and
popular Volunteer officer and possesses be-
sides some valid claims upon the Militia De-
partment, which we hope will not be over-
looked.

—The Hon. Wm. McDougall is on his way
to Red River. The Council, which is to
compose the future government of the
Colony, has been named. The new Govern-
or left Ottawa en route for his new station
last Tuesday. Telegraphic and road com-
munication will be opened up immediately,
and it is expected that next year will see a
large influx of emigrants into the Red River
country.

—OUR STRENGTH AND THEIR STRENGTH; THE
NORTH WEST TERRITORY AND OTHER PAPERS
RELATING TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA. by
the Rev. E. McD. Dawson, Ottawa. The
above is the title of a new contribution to
the patriotic literature of Canada, about to
be published in this city. The author is
known as a contributor to our periodical
literature, and, as a compiler, generally re-
liable. We bespeak for his little work the
support of all interested in the develop-
ment of the resources of our country.

A NUMBER of American papers are copying
Dr. Shelton Mackenzie's description of
Prince Alfred, which is as pretty a piece of
ill-nature and ignorance as we have seen for
some time. Among other sapient remarks
we find the following:—

"Alfred the second son, created Duke of
Edinburgh in 1866, was put in the navy, and
commands the steamship Galatea. The ob-
ject was to qualify him for the office of *Lord
High Admiral of England*, with which goes
a very large salary. As Parliament allows
him only \$75,000 a year, besides \$6,000 a
year as captain, it has been considered that
in a year or two he might be made *High Ad-
miral*, with an additional salary of \$50,000

Beyond all doubt this will be an item of
news to the British Lords of the Admiralty
and the Houses of Parliament.

A CELEBRATED Irish lawyer once declared
that there were three ways of conquering a
difficulty—to meet it, as a gate, like a man
and go through it, like a horse and go over
it, or like a pig and go under it. Now this
is an apt illustration of the much talked of
"Colonial relations" and gives an exact
idea of the manner in which several parties
endeavour to meet one of the gravest ques-
tions that has ever occupied the attention
of the British people. The *Pall Mall Gazette*
and *Times* of London have given us long
articles upon the subject: they may be said
to meet the difficulty like men and go
through it. But let it be ever borne in
mind that it was not amongst us that the
idea of separation first found expression.
We are British, and we wish to remain
British. There are only two alternatives
open to us—to remain as we have always
been, allied in policy and tradition to the
motherland, or become a part of the neigh-
bouring republic. We cling to the former
with that attachment which those who write
so glibly about us in London could only un-
derstand by becoming emigrants, while the
latter alternative is regarded by the great
mass of our people with repugnance which

only those who live contiguous to mobocracy
can understand. "Distance lends enchant-
ment to the view," and, while English radi-
cals look upon the United States as the Ex-
celsior of political establishments, we who
live nearer and know better, regard them
otherwise. And while politicians in Ameri-
ca are striving to emulate the institutions of
Great Britain and work up to the standard
of her excellence, vain dreamers in Eng-
land are striving, let us hope in vain, to bring
her down to the level of the States.

In the alternatives we have named we
have not included Independence, a cry
which has not been without supporters in
Canada, but which would, if achieved, only
lead to annexation—an alliance to which
British Canadians will never give their sanc-
tion. Expressions of opinion from the pa-
pers we have mentioned are worthy of at-
tention as it may be fairly presumed they
represent the current sentiments of the
party at present in power, and as they aim
to express the feelings of the day. But we
hold that we are as much British as they are,
and that on a question of this kind we are
entitled to be heard as much as if we lived
within sound of Bow Bells. We cannot call
to mind any time in our history when we
were wanting in duty or loyalty to the
mother land, on the contrary we have al-
ways been ready to back her quarrels and
our men and means were not wanting when
ever occasion required them. Therefore,
when we bear this in mind, we feel some-
thing like having a gratuitous offence offered
to us when home politicians talk of cutting
us adrift.

The papers we have named have indulged
in the dream of a Federated Empire which
would include all the colonies, each section
paying its share, according to wealth and
population, towards the expenses of govern-
ment. In these days of rapid communica-
tion there is nothing startling in the idea.
It is among the possibilities of the future,
and offers one of the grandest conceptions
that has ever entered the mind of any states-
man. If such a scheme could be realized,
and the obstacles in its way are not so great
but they could be fairly overcome, Great
Britain would indeed enter upon the com-
pletion of her mission—the civilization of the
world.

It is time that the interests of the colonies
were fittingly represented at home, and we
should now demand as a right places for
our representatives in the Imperial parlia-
ment. As far as our means will allow we
are prepared to share the burthens of the
Empire and uphold its interests with that
moral and physical support which we have
always given and the loss of which upon this
continent would destroy British power and
prestige over one half of the globe.

The next party with which we have to
deal is composed of the advocates of Inde-
pendence, who may be said to meet the diffi-
culty like a horse and go over it. That the

people are sincere and patriotic we have no doubt, but we may question their wisdom as at the same time that we acknowledge their honesty. Canadian independence, under existing circumstances of political progress in America, could have but one result. And unless that independence was guaranteed by Great Britain it would not be worth talking about. Then, even were it guaranteed, what better off would we be, or how much less bound to support us would England be in the event of trouble? What rights or liberties would we then enjoy that we do not enjoy already? We would have the power of declaring war and of making treaties. In other words we would enjoy the luxury of being bullied and cheated. In dependence would not only deprive us of our birthright, it would expose our weakness and make us ridiculous.

The third party with which we have to deal is composed of those who believe in annexation. These people meet the difficulty as the pig does the gate and go under it. Of these we have but little to say except that we are British and are resolved to remain such. If they desire to become citizens of the Republic there is no law to prevent them following the bent of their wishes. They have only to cross the lines and be satisfied. However there can be no doubt that before a great while the question of Colonial relations will become a leading subject for the exercise of the wisdom of Imperial statesmen, and we sincerely hope and trust that they will be inspired to meet it like the first of our comparisons, not like the second or the third.

MADRID is at present blest, or other wise, with the presence of a representative of the United States whose diplomatic genius is about on a par with his military prowess. Endowed with a restless and unscrupulous temper he is ever ready to create a sensation, and when he assumed the mission to Spain it was clearly foreseen, in the existing state of affairs in Cuba, that it would not be long before he distinguished himself by the display of those idiosyncrasies which have frequently marked his career in former years. When we bear in mind the individual who is United States Minister at Madrid, we will not be astonished at any absurdity or impertinence he may be guilty of; indeed it would not be consistent with the character of training of the man to suppose that he would do otherwise than make a fool of himself on the first opportunity afforded for the display of his peculiar abilities. It would not however be of any great moment to the outside world whether this redoubted General Sickles had assassinated his enemy in the streets or staked his virtue on the "first five" were he not thrust into a position where he has power to cause an immense deal of mischief. His recent note to the Spanish Government is a characteristic effort, and shows in a sublime degree

the impudent recklessness of the man and that section of his people which he so fittingly represents.

The omnivorous greed of a popular party in the United States is so great that it would proceed to any lengths to satisfy its appetite therefore we are not surprised that a portion of the press should express satisfaction at the attitude assumed by General Sickles on the Cuban question. The people of the United States are fond of war. They delight in the idea that they can "whip all creation," but we greatly fear that the insufferable self-conceit from which this feeling arises will suffer a severe check if Grant should be so ill-advised as to go to war with Spain on the Cuban affair. In such an event the republic will learn that, like Russia, she is powerful only within her own borders. The Spanish government having at last been roused to a proper sense of the danger that threatens her American possessions, and at the same time obtaining a true conception of the designs of the United States, is not at all inclined to submit to vexatious outside interference, but to prove by vigorous effort that she has the will and power to punish rebellion within and resent insult from without.

In these remarks we make no reference to the justice or otherwise of the Cuban revolt; wrong there must be somewhere, and if the people of Cuba are convinced that they would be happier separated from Spain, they have a perfect right to assert the idea by every means in their power. This, however, is altogether beside the question at issue. The United States may feel called upon to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, but if they do, be it remembered, they will, in the exercise of an undoubted national right, follow the example set by Great Britain in their own case and furnish the statesmen of that nation with the best argument in opposition to the Alabama Claims.

There can be no doubt that the pride and patriotism of the Spanish people, once aroused, would stop at no sacrifice in defence of the national honor, and we believe they would, in the event of war with the United States, administer a severe lesson to that country. A paper published in Havana declares that such a war would be purely naval and mercantile, and, such being the case, the Spanish marine force would be sufficient to humble the pretensions of the Republic, it further says:—

"We have seven magnificent iron covered frigates, one of which is in process of construction but will be ready at furthest, in three months, for service. We have eleven others of wood, the meanest of which is better than the best American, and there are three others, side-wheeled, and excellent for blockading purposes. There are 21 ships fitted for combat, seven of which are the best known to military science in the whole world. Do our readers understand? Besides, there are two magnificent corvettes the *Dona Maria de Molina* and *El Tornado*, 22 side-wheeled steamers, one of 10 guns, seven of six guns, and the others of two

guns; and we count 21 screw schooners having from two to five guns each. We had almost forgotten our military transports that belong to the coast guard, the training school vessels, and the eight gun-boats that are in the Philippines. We have only mentioned the 71 ships which can be organized into divisions for the war to which we allude."

We know not what array of power opposing Americans might bring against the fighting editor of the above paragraph; certainly in the present enfeebled state of the American marine, both naval and mercantile, the first effect of the war would be humiliating if not disastrous to the Union. Of course the United States having assumed the right to patronize revolution everywhere but at home, will only be too glad to accept the alternative, and we confess the event would convey to us a remote sort of satisfaction as demonstrating with singular exactness the position of Great Britain, with the exception that Spain resents and the States submitted.

We have received the two first numbers of *The National Guardsman* a paper published weekly at New York and devoted to the interests of the National Guard of the United States. To judge by the taste and ability displayed in these numbers we anticipate for this new publication an extensive mission of usefulness. Of course we were prepared to find, nor were we mistaken, a certain amount of that national ill-will displayed towards England which seems to have become hereditary in the States. We can however overlook a little discourtesy occasionally as people are not altogether to be blamed for the state of the atmosphere in which they live. There is one subject which *The National Guardsman* might strive with great advantage to further. We mean rifle shooting. As a manly and exhilarating exercise, the influence of which is incalculable upon the moral well-being of those who adopt it, it has no rival in outdoor amusements. We commend this idea to our contemporary, and at the same time tender him our best wishes for his success.

MILITARY TITLES IN AMERICA.

The following letter was sent by an old soldier of the British Army to one of his former officers; it appears in the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—

"I most respectfully beg to write to you. I arrived safe and sound in America some time ago. I am doing very well here. I went to my trade as a printer, and got work as a compositor on the *Tribune*. Horace Greeley is the editor and proprietor. America, Captain, is ruined and played out; every one here that you see who has a good coat on his back is either a general or a colonel. If I go into a drinking saloon, I am introduced to some distinguished gent. of the United States Army, without a red cent in his pocket, and says he is a general of the Army. I am introduced as a soldier of the British Army. They then ask me what rank I held in the English service; well, when a man is among colonels and majors, of course

I could not be less than a major. "What regiment?" says one. I answer the Thirty-first Light Dragoons. This is the land of freedom, where every one is free, and all men are equal. "Not titles make the man," say the Americans, but they are very glad to get one, and the only ones they can have are the Army. You will see here a colonel keeping a butcher's shop. There is no standing Army in the country, but they form regiments of society; for instance, the bakers of New York have their regiment. No matter what age they are, they dress in uniform, have their bands, and the star-spangled banner flying, and swear death to the world—more especially John Bull (because he won't pay the Alabama claims.) In this City of New York you can go to any city in the world; the right side of Broadway is where the Germans live, no language spoken but German; on the left side is where the French emigrants are located, where you would or could imagine you were in France. As for Fenians, why there is nothing else here. The Mayor of New York is president of a Fenian society. If you have a quarrel with a man and insult him, if you don't make yourself smart and shoot him, I guess he will out with his Colt's revolver and let you have it. It is no uncommon affair to walk down Broadway and see Young America making a target of himself. If a man commits a crime and liberty don't like it, they take him from the law and roast him alive (code Lynch). If a married lady forgets the Seventh Commandment, why Young America snoots the betrayer of her innocence, and walks Broadway with flags flying, and "See the conquering hero comes." In the street where I am living, and only next door, a man of the name of Byrne, keeping a liquor shop, beat a man to a jelly with a life preserver, was arrested, and next day was again behind his own counter selling liquor. The father of the man he murdered was Mayor of Jersey City. There is nothing here like politics. If you go before a judge, and he is the caste as yourself, why you can kill half America. I don't suppose I shall see the dear old troop again. Please tell them you heard from me, for I know they all wish me well, and would be glad to hear about me. I am sure they will never forget the large duff I made them on board the A—. I suppose J—is dead or discharged. If you would condescend to write to me, I should be very proud; for you are always the friend of a private soldier. The five years I was in your troop the men would lay down their lives for you. In India you saved many a man from a court-martial—viz: myself lots of times; for I never got a shirt out of the quartermaster's store but I sold it for drink. My friends are very well off here; but they have got tired of me, and want to be shut of me. I am thinking, in about three months, of going to California. I shall never want as long as I keep my health, for I have a good trade in my hands. If ever I see the regiment again, it will be when I have plenty of money and am well dressed, and I know they would be pleased to see me.—Your most humble and obedient servant,

A.—INGTON, late private—Dragoons.

P. S.—My address is "Majors—ington, late Thirty-first Light Dragoons," etc. We are all majors and colonels here. To night I shall be in company with a dozen colonels, but I never lend them a cent.

A.—INGTON.

Upon this letter the New York Army and Navy Journal comments in these words:—

"With such sources of information at its disposal, it is not surprising that the London

Army and Navy Gazette is able to form so just and valuable an idea of the condition of American society and American soldiers. Its informant, as it appears, lives "next door to a man of the name of Byrne, keeping a liquor shop," where of course he has unusual advantages for forming the opinions he expresses with so much elegance and profound judgment. As our contemporary has thought this intelligent characterization worthy of a prominent place in its columns, international courtesy requires us to give it the same in our own."

As an amusing addition to both, the following from the *Leavenworth Times* (Kansas U. S.) is exceedingly apropos:—

"There really ought to be more Colonels in Leavenworth, and in Kansas. The present paucity produces confusion. Senator Yates was here a few days ago, and the labor of introducing him fell upon our hands. We did the best we could.

"Senator Yates, Colonel Insley."

Walked along to the National Bank.

"Senator Yates, Colonel Hunt, of the Pay Department."

Came down stairs, and met an old friend: "Colonel Vaughn, one of our Pioneers," Yates said he had a draft on a bank in Springfield, Ill. Asked him if he would see Colonel Clark, General Stone, Colonel Havens, Colonel Newman, Colonel Hines, Colonel Borland, Colonel Eaves, Colonel Lucien Scott, Colonel Lyman Scott, Colonel Henry Foot, Colonel Croaker Ralston, Colonel Judge Crozier, Colonel Burns or Colonel McKay.

Said he didn't know, and we went to see Colonel Jenkins, General Halderman, Colonel Morris, Colonel Conover, Colonel Abernethy, Colonel Jennison, Major Sleeper, General Wilder, Colonel Morehead, Judge Delahay, Colonel Harris, Colonel Helm, General Sherry, Colonel Woods, Colonel Hemingway, Colonel McFarland, Colonel Irwin, Colonel Burke, Colonel Haas, Colonel Kettner. By that time Yates was tired. He wanted to know where the common people were. And we introduced him to Colonel Logate, Colonel Tholen, Colonel Dexter, General Blunt, Colonel Moonlight and Colonel Burlingame.

Everybody in Leavenworth, Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis, won renown in the war. And titles. If you don't believe it, come and see.

—We are glad to note the return of Lt.-Col. Powell, D. A. G., from his late tour in Europe, where he has enjoyed opportunities of observing the armies of England, France and Prussia.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MY DEAR SIR,—I send you for insertion in your next an account of the annual drill in camp here, taken from the *Essex Record*.

Yours, &c.,

J. R. WILKINSON,

Captain commanding No. 4 Co. 23rd Batt.

CAMP AT LEAMINGTON.

The Leamington Infantry, No. 4 Company 23rd Batt., went into camp here on August 30th to put in their annual drill. The company paraded in full marching order, strong in numbers, as usual—46 non-commissioned officers and men and two officers—under the command of J. R. Wilkinson. Several mem-

bers of the company were unable to attend being temporarily absent on leave. Tents were pitched at an early hour, seven in number, namely 3 for the men, one for guard and one for the officers. The company was then told off in squads under the different non-commissioned officers, guards mounted and parades established at the usual hours; cooks and orderlies told off—the cooking department being placed under the charge of commissary-sergeant J. Plant. Rations were furnished and distributed to the entire satisfaction of all, in fact all the regular routine of camp life was rigidly enacted and cheerfully complied with. The weather was all that could be desired throughout the entire week. The camp was pitched on the fair ground in the village. The company made rapid progress in drill and discipline under their Captain, who is the regular appointed instructor to the Company.

On Thursday the company and camp were inspected by Col. Taylor, A.A.G., accompanied by Lt.-Col. Moffat, Brigade Major. The inspection took place at three o'clock, p.m., and was witnessed by a large number of visitors, ladies and gentlemen. The garrison inspectors were received with a general saluto from the company, after which the men, clothing, arms and accoutrements were minutely inspected and found to be in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

The company was then put through the manual and platoon exercises by the Captain, which were performed with marked precision and steadiness. The company drill was then ordered; the officers and men acquitted themselves in fine style. The marching and wheeling was excellent; they manœuvred finely in company drill. It was remarked by the inspectors that the company were remarkably steady while on parade. The company was then extended, when skirmishing commenced; all the different modes of extending, closing, advancing, retiring, firing, changing front on the right, left and centre, inclining to a flank and again advancing and retiring, were closed on the centre, halted and the officers ordered to take post. The gallant Colonel then addressed Capt. Wilkinson, the officers and men, complimenting them in the most flattering terms. He remarked that he had not a fault to find, either with the drill, arms, clothing or accoutrements; that all were clean, tidy and soldierly, reflecting the highest credit on the officers and men. He said he had heard of the Leamington Company through Col. Moffat in the most flattering terms; that he came with the expectation of finding an excellent company and he was happy to say he was not disappointed, and that he would take great pleasure in reporting most favorably to the Adjutant General's Department.

The company and camp were finely photographed by M. E. Land.

On Saturday evening a lively scene occur-

rod at the breaking up of the camp. At a given signal the men struck tents, packed up their stores, paraded in full marching order and were paid off in just fifteen minutes, every man receiving \$5.32 in bills. The rations only cost \$1.17 per man for the week. The company, being brought to attention, was addressed by the Captain, who returned thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men for their excellent conduct while in camp, not a man under arrest or any disorderly; all conducting themselves in the most exemplary manner, cheerfully complying with order and discipline.

The beer was furnished by the Captain and passed along the ranks, after which three rousing cheers were given for the Captain, and warmly and appropriately responded to by him. Three were then given for Ensign W. Ley, and three for Sergeants Plant, Davison, Bachelor and Ley, three for the Queen, and three for the Dominion. The company was then marched from the camp ground to the armoury and dismissed to their homes, all going away quietly and orderly, parting in the best of feeling—in fact feeling does not express it—there was a perfect enthusiasm prevailing. It was remarked by all that the greatest credit was due to Captain J. R. Wilkinson for the untiring energy which he displayed in so successfully conducting the affair through, ably assisted by Ensign Ley and his excellent staff of sergeants.

INSPECTION OF THE 34TH.

This Battalion was inspected on Friday 24th ult. The hour appointed was four p. m., but the battalion had marched from the camp to the parade ground some time before. A large number of visitors, a considerable portion of whom were ladies from Oshawa and Whitby, and surrounding country, were on the ground. Lieut.-Col. Cubitt and other officers of the West Durham Battalion were also present. Col. Robertson Ross, Adjutant General of Militia, who was accompanied by Lt.-Col. Durie, D. A. G., Lt.-Col. Macpherson, D. A. G., Lt.-Col. Gillmor, of the Queen's Own, and Major Scoble, Brigade Major, were on the ground at four p. m. They first proceeded to the camp and examined tents, etc. The Adjutant General and Col. Durie mounted the horses that were in waiting, and rode to the parade ground. They were received with a general salute. The Adjutant General formed the Companies in open order and made a most thorough inspection of the arms and equipments, asking occasional questions of the men as to how long they had been in the force, etc. He highly complimented several of the Companies for the fine state in which he found the arms. The battalion was next formed in a line and put through light infantry movements. No marching past in review order, or the ordinary routine of a formal inspection was indulged in. The battalion was drawn up in hollow square, and Col. Ross addressed it. He said:

Lieut. Col. Fairbanks, Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and Men:

It affords me great pleasure to have in-

spected you to-day. When I got back to Ottawa, I shall report that I find you a very creditable and soldierly body of men. I have examined your arms. A soldier's arms ought to be like his reputation—without a spot—and I am very glad that this day I have found but few of your weapons with spots. I have noticed that some of the companies have not as many water bottles as they ought to have.

I have not come here to make a speech, nor to flatter, for to flatter you would not be doing you justice; but still I would not be doing my duty did I not award praise where praise is due. I must compliment Col. Fairbanks upon his command. He ought to be proud of such officers and men, and they ought to be proud of such a commanding officer.

I have just returned from an official tour in the West, and I can assure you that if you should be called out to defend your country, you would not stand alone. I have found in my inspections a large number of battalions composed of the best material.

Some persons undervalue the volunteers, but I know that if called out to defend your homes and your country, you would do so as did your fathers of old, who carried their flag to every part of the world.

I would urge upon every man in the force to be self-reliant. It is not the coat that he wears that makes the soldier, but what is in his breast.

I have been twenty two years in the regular service, four or five of which have been spent on the field. What I know of military matters I have learned not merely from the Drill Book, but from what I have seen. I found in my experience that there was much in the Drill Book that was showy but wholly useless. There are not many movements in it that are now required.—There are two modes of fighting now employed, skirmishing and in line. In old times, our fathers had short range weapons; now we have long range. Then they came to close quarters; now with arms reaching a thousand yards; it would be madness to expose solid columns; and hence battles are fought in extended lines and skirmishing order when the men stubbornly hold their ground. If a body of volunteers can load and fire, advance and retire in line or as skirmishers, change front and make a rush with the bayonet when called upon, it is all that is required. I hope, therefore, Col. Fairbanks, that as your stay in camp is short, that no time will be wasted in the gingerbread work of the Drill Book; but that you will practice only the necessary movements.

Col. Ross then called for three cheers for the Queen, which were given with a soldier's will, after which the battalion resumed their knapsacks, formed column of fours, and marched back to camp.

The camp broke up on Monday. The Companies were first paid. Each man received six dollars and fifty cents, but from this had to be deducted one dollar and seventy-five cents for rations, wood, light, etc., leaving four dollars and seventy-five cents as his pay for eight days pretty hard work and exposure—no extravagant amount. The men express themselves as highly satisfied with the treatment they received from the officers. The improvement in discipline and drill has been all that could have been expected.—*Vindicator*.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands has been pleased to appoint Baron Falkenburg his Vice-Consul at Quebec, under the Consul General at Toronto. The Baron is also Consul General for Sweden and Norway.

THE 56TH BATTALION.

The 56th Battalion of Volunteer Militia mustered here on Wednesday 22nd ult. and went into camp on the ground in the rear of Fort Wellington. The following is the strength of the Battalion as it stands at present:

Lt. Col. Jessup, commander; Lt. Col. White, Major; Major Shepherd; Capt.-Adjt. J. M. Welch; Dr. Brouse, Surgeon; Dr. Church Asst. Surgeon; Lieut. Young Quarter-master; Sergt. Major O'Halloran; Sergt. Major Bolton.

Iroquois Artillery Company—Capt. McDonald; Lieut. Miller; Lieut. McDonald, and 42 men.

No. 1 Rifles, Prescott—Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Bradon, Ensign Boswell, and 34 men.

No. 2 Rifles, Prescott—Capt. Mooney, Lieut. Gore, Ensign Jones, and 43 men.

No. 3 Rifles, Burritts Rapids—Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Kidd, Ensign Kerr, and 40 men.

No. 4 Infantry, Miller's Corners—Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Dunlop, Ensign Eager and 52 men.

No. 5 Company, absent.

No. 6 Company, absent.

No. 7 Spencerville Infantry—Capt. Carmichael, Lieut. Bennett, Ensign Stitt and 42 men.

The men are drilled six hours per day and have frequent marches out, headed by the splendid band of the Battalion. The Companies look exceedingly well on parade, and have made satisfactory progress, we believe, in a knowledge of their duties. Yesterday the battalion had a field day during which they fired 10 rounds blank cartridges per man, and acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. A dress parade and general inspection of the force takes place today at 4 o'clock in the Fort Field, which will doubtless attract a large number of spectators.—*Prescott Telegraph*.

THE 49TH BATTALION

The following document from the commandant of Military District No. 3, referring to the recent inspection of the 49th is highly creditable to that Battalion.

3rd MILITARY DISTRICT.

D. A., GENERAL'S OFFICE.

KINGSTON, Sept. 25th, 1869.

DISTRICT MEMORANDUM.

The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General in command of the District has received with much satisfaction the report submitted by Lt.-Col. Brown, commanding 49th Battalion, recently assembled in camp on the Front of Sidney, near Belleville.

The camp arrangements were excellent, and the details of duties appear to have been carried out with regularity, the good conduct of the men and the admirable spirit evinced by all ranks in acquiring a knowledge of military duty in the field, was in the highest degree creditable to all concerned.

The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General will take great pleasure in communicating the same in his report to the Adjutant General of Militia.

J. MACPHERSON,

Lt.-Colonel,

D. A. A. Gen., Militia.

Commanding Military District No. 3.

A New York journalist had a day set for his wedding, but the night previous was telegraphed to go to Halifax to write up Prince Arthur, and the Prince got him instead of the bride.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES OF GOV.-GEN. YOUNG AND LIEUT. GOV. WILMOT.

St. John's, N. B., Sept. 6.—The Governor-General of the New Dominion has finished his tour through the Provinces and has gone to Ottawa. He left Halifax Monday morning last, passed through the centre of Nova Scotia meeting with a fair reception, and went through St. John hastily to Fredericton. Here he was cordially welcomed and remained the guest of Lieut. Gov. Wilmot, till Friday.

Sir John Young was officially received on Saturday. Addresses were presented from the Mayor and Corporation, the Sessions, the St. Andrew's Society, the St. Patrick's Society, and the Mechanics' Institute. A levee followed, at which several hundred people were presented. A public breakfast was tendered him by the citizens in the Victoria Skating Ring at 2 o'clock. The building was beautifully decorated with vases, flowers, evergreens, flags and streamers. The gallery was occupied by the band of the 16th Regiment, sent from Halifax for the occasion. Seats were provided only at the table of the Governor-General; at the others the wretched custom of standing was observed. Under such an arrangement it may be supposed that the dinner, although an excellent one, was soon over. The toasts followed, first, "The Queen," then "The Prince of Wales," and Col. Thurgar briefly introduced the Governor-General. After some preliminary remarks Sir John Young proceeded as follows:

In the course of the tour laid out for me through the Maritime Provinces. I have seen much to interest and much to reassure me, both as to the spirit of the people and the condition of various branches of trade. The change which has been effected in the Provinces, in reference to the great scheme of Confederation, is so recent and of so great magnitude, that it cannot fail to have touched many interests, to have jarred on previously cherished sentiments, and to have caused disturbance in one or another quarter, but I was glad to find that even among those who were the most doubtful of its policy, there was a growing disposition to accept the situation, and to work it out frankly and loyally. (Cheers.) Of course there are exceptions, but I believe that in the main, and with the vast majority, the true practical spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race is showing itself in this matter. They are taking facts for facts, and preparing to act upon them. They make allowance for the honest differences of opinion, and respect and sympathize with those who really are affected by the change; but they see through the designs of those who may seek to trade upon grievances; who bolster up a cause by assigning mischiefs arising out of other and obvious sources to Confederation (cheers), and who magnify every pressure and inconvenience so that they may have a better article of grievances to take to the market in which they trade (Laughter.) Everything, from a slackness in the demand for coal to a partial failure in the crops, the competition of iron with wood-built ships, to a misdirection in a shoal of mackerel, is laid at the same door. (Laughter.) Their complaints remind me of similar ones ridiculed by Dean Swift in the days of Queen Anne:

"Who made provisions and the Luddites rise?
Who filled the butcher's shops with large knives?"

(Great Laughter.)

I have no disposition to touch mooted topics, but with regard to the Union of the British North American Provinces, I may express the English view, the view taken by every man on every side of politics, de-

serving the name of a statesman. It is that, in the interest of the Provinces themselves, union is indispensable, whether for their military strength and defence in case of attack, or for their advancement in commerce and the arts of peace. On the former point I do not wish to lay more stress than it will bear, for I cannot bring myself to believe in the possibility of war between the United States and Great Britain. (Cheers.) There is no question pending in reference to which honor necessitates an appeal to arms. There is, I am persuaded, good sense and good feeling enough on either side of the Atlantic, to prefer the milder alternative of arbitration to violence and bloodshed, and if this is so now, I should hope the same moderate counsels will prevail hereafter, and render peace perpetual in the interest of civilization and humanity. (Cheers.) As regards the advantages to be derived for commerce, from Union, they are those which France sought when in the last century the *octrois* and other obstructions were forever removed—those which England sought when she admitted first Scotland and then Ireland to perfectly free intercommunication with her, and with each other, and which the Zollverein in the last half century conferred upon the Duchies and Kingdoms of Germany. (Cheers.) In all these instances the change was warmly canvassed and opposed at first—eventually its success was great and universally admitted, and such I trust will be the event in our own case, as time rolls on, as our commercial exchanges are developed and misapprehension removed, (Cheers.) The safety of a State rests on the enlightenment of the people. The knowledge generally spread of the axioms which sound observers have deduced from the study of public affairs, has the greatest tendency to promote safe and tranquil improvement in the general condition of mankind. (Applause.) It shows that improvement is the interest of the Government, and stability the interest of the people. (Cheers.) If these axioms be but laid to heart and acted upon throughout the Dominion, the country, happily circumstanced as it is, may write its name in history. (Cheers.) It has a career before it which I am persuaded, it may pursue in honor and safety, not only unmolested, but with the complete good will of its powerful neighbor the United States, and with the support and applause of England and Europe. (Cheers.) The country has all the elements of greatness. Everywhere the sea and the land team with resources which invite exertion, and promise an abundant reward to industry. The inhabitants inherit their forefathers' qualities the self-reliance and the perseverance which fit them for self-government, and the form of government carefully modelled on the free institutions of England, and matured by the best wisdom of British and Canadian statesmen, seems eminently well fitted to foster and give scope to the energies of the people, and to enable them to make the most of the lavish wealth of nature which Providence, in its bounty has placed at their disposal. (Cheers.) If the various Provinces so happily circumstanced but stand together, and prove true to themselves and to each other, they cannot but achieve great things, and build up a fabric, the bidding shelter of industry, order and freedom, and the chosen and cherished home of a brave, intelligent, God-fearing millions. (Immense cheering.)

The next toast proposed was: "The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick." Governor Wilmot thanked them most heartily for their reception. He had listened with interest to the speeches delivered that evening and to the addresses presented to His

Excellency in the Common Council Chamber. They were all charged with devotion to Her Majesty the Queen, whom might God preserve. (Cheers.) They all struck a key note that vibrated through his frame—it was the key note of loyalty. (Cheers.) There was no half-and-half feeling expressed—no doubtful sentiments; they virtually said, 'We are attached to the throne and ready to fight for it.' (Cheers.) They were not going to surrender an inheritance of constitutional government which would yet enable them to rival some of the greatest nations of antiquity. (Cheers.) They had the determined English spirit which was fitted to make a country [cheers] and the more these privileges cost them the more they would value them. [Great cheering.] Their stout hearts and strong arms would ratify that political creed. [Cheers.] How would pledge himself to the Queen that they would all do their duty. [Cheers.] 'The flag, the flag Sir John,' continued His Honor, 'that is what we love. We feel with you this is no time to trifle about allegiance.' [Cheers.] They were only beginning to develop their territory and their resources, and would rest content with nothing short of a railroad from Halifax to Vancouver's Island. (Cheers.) They had not yet had a chance to prove what they could do, but now, when their boundaries were being enlarged, they would take a fresh start and their march would be onward. [Cheers.] After some further remarks, partly humorous, His Honor begged pardon for speaking so long, and was greeted with cries of 'go on! go on!' He felt it a high honor to be the first native Governor of New Brunswick. [Cheers.] He had been seventeen years in the Legislature, and seventeen on the Bench, and had been inspired by but one sentiment—palsied by the hand that would sever us or sunder our connection from the mother land. [Great cheering.] Let such feelings animate a people; let them be developed, and the results will be all that we can desire. God will abundantly bless us. Three hearty cheers were called for the Lieut. Governor, and given with enthusiasm.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

BYRON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie makes the mysterious announcement that Byron's autobiography, which Moore, burned, "will yet see the light."—*Travelling paragraph.*

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie made this mysterious announcement not less than fifteen years ago. It will be found in a note to a conversation between Timothy Tickler, Esq. and Odoherty, and the Ettrick Shepherd, in the *Noctes* for June, 1824, on the subject of Byron's unpublished autobiography. Dr. Mackenzie's edition of *Noctes Ambrosianae* first appeared in the latter part of 1854 though bearing the imprint of 1855. The note we refer to will be found in the first volume, at page 436. It is as follows—

"The great Lady in Florence," for whose reading Byron's autobiography was copied, was the present Countess of Westmoreland. Her husband had been Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Tuscany. No copy was sent to Galignani by Murray. Lady Blessington had the autobiography in her possession for weeks, and confessed to having transcribed every line of it. Moore remonstrated and Lady B. committed her manuscript to the flames but she did not tell that her sister, Mrs. Home Purvis, had also made a copy. In fact several people had been allowed the like opportunity, and it is hard to believe that out of at least ten or twelve persons only three, and these women, had taken the trouble of transcribing. From the quantity

of "copy" which I have seen (and others were more in the way of falling across it than myself), I surmise that at least half a dozen copies were made, and that five of these are yet in existence. Some particular transaction—such as the marriage and the separation—were copied separately; but I think there cannot be less than five full copies yet to be found."

THE 22ND BATTALION.

The annual drill of the 22nd Battalion, Oxford Rifles, ended on Saturday, the 18th ult. the men having been in camp six days.

The strength of the battalion, with the names of officers we give below:—

Lieut.-Col. Hugh Richardson; Majors Geo Greig and T. Cowan; Paymaster, A. Ross; Adjut., Jas. White; Quarter-master, J. B. Rounds; Surgeon, W. Scott; Asst. Surgeon, L. H. Swan.

No. 1 Company—Capt. Beard; Lieut. J. Matheson; Ensign J. Coad and 70 men.

No. 2 Company—Capt. Duncan; Lieut. H. Ross; Ensign P. Loveys and 35 men.

No. 3 Company—Capt. Eakins; Lieut. — Williamson; Ensign — Horner and 40 men.

No. 4 Company—Capt. Wonham; Lt. J. Benson; Ensign J. Canfield and 45 men.

No. 5 Company—Capt. Nesbitt; Lieut. G. Bleakly; Ensign M. M. Nesbitt and 50 men.

No. 6 Company—Capt. McCleneghan; Lieut. E. Merrigold; Ensign J. B. Ingersoll and 55 men.

No. 7 Company—Capt. Chambers; Lieut. — Mulvin; Ensign — Petit and 42 men.

No. 8 Company—Capt. J. Monroe; Lieut. — Blenirhasset and 43 men.

The band was on the strength of No. 1 Company, and mustered 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 19 men.

On Friday, Adjutant General Ross, accompanied by Col. Taylor D. A. G., Brigade Major Lieut.-Colonel Moffat, visited the camp and inspected the corps. He afterwards complimented the officers and men on their soldierly appearance and the excellent condition in which their accoutrements were found, and even went so far as to say that the 22nd was one of the finest battalions he had yet inspected. We feel pleasure in noting this fact.

In the evening a mess dinner was given by the officers to a large number of invited guests, among whom were Thomas Oliver, M. P. for North Oxford; E. V. Bodwell, Esq., M. P. for South Oxford; Hon. George Alexander; Lt.-Col. Moffat; Col. ex-Sheriff Carroll, and many other prominent residents of the county. The chair was filled by Col. Richardson, and the vice-chair by Major Greig. The band of the battalion was present and played at intervals. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given followed by volunteer toasts. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bodwell, Thos. and A. Oliver, Hon. Mr. Alexander, Rev. Mr. McDiarmid, (the chaplain), Dr. Clarke of Princeton, Col. Carroll and others. The county press was represented by Capt. McCleneghan of the *Times*; Mr. Robert McWhinnie of the *Sentinel*; Dr. Clarke of the *Princeton Review*; and Mr. Gurnett of the *Caronicle*.

The evening, as may be imagined, was very pleasantly spent, and the courtesies of the officers of the 22nd will long be remembered by their guests.—*Ingersoll Chronicle*.

The *Gladiator* is to be commissioned at Portsmouth by Captain Bedingfield, and will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

40TH BATTALION.

The 40th Battalion went into camp on Wednesday afternoon on the field just west of the Rifle Range at the west end of the town. They met at the Drill Shed in the afternoon, and the Band of the 40th preceded the Battalion into camp, playing some of their most soul-stirring airs. The Northumberland and Durham squadron of Cavalry under Lt.-Col. Boulton, joined the camp on Thursday. The following is the order in which the several companies went into camp:

Lt.-Col. Smith, *Commandant*; Major Wainwright; Major Elliott; Adjut.-Capt. Smith; Paymaster-Capt. Boggs; Quartermaster-Capt. Van Ingen; Surgeon, Dr. Bethune; Asst. Surgeon, Dr. Powell. Sergt.-Major Black, Sergt.-Major MacNachtan, Q. M. Sergt. Campbell, P. M. Sergt. Black.

Cobourg, No. 1 Company,—Captain Gra-veley, Lieut. Richardson, Ensign Guillot.—32 men.

Cobourg, No. 2 Company,—Captain Floyd Lieut. Austin, Ensign Boswell.—18 men.

Campbellford, No. 3 Company,—Captain Bonnycastle, Lieut. Johnson.—35 men.

Brighton, No. 4 Company,—Captain Webb Lieut. Dean, Ensign Butler.—45 men.

Cold Springs, No. 5 Company,—Captain, Gifford, Lieut. Finlay, Ensign Page.—40 men.

Grafton, No. 6 Company,—Captain Rogers Lieut. Standly, Ensign MacDonald.—42 men.

Colborne, No. 7 Company,—Captain Vars, Lieut. Campbell, Ensign Cumming.—49 men.

Castleton, No. 8 Company,—Captain Duncan, Lieut. Stewart, Ensign Black.—34 men.

Warkworth, No. 9 Company,—Captain Hurlbut, Lieut. O'Neil.—36 men.

Total—Officers, 33; Rank and File, 361; Total strength, 394. Band, 18.

Cobourg Troop Cavalry,—Lt.-Col. Boulton, *Commandant* Lieut. Regan, Cornet Boulton, Quartermaster. B. A. Burnham. Rank and File, 50 men.

Port Hope Troop Cavalry,—Lt.-Col. Smart *Commandant*; Lieut. Williams, Cornet Ashford. Rank and File, 50 men. Band 15.—*Cobourg Sentinel*

COLONIAL POLICY.

The *Standard* says that the whole question of colonial government must now be seriously considered. There are, of course, several ways in which we may dispose of these communities. We may grant them their independence, a boon which they would be as loth to accept as we to concede, though it is the end and aim of the policy of the Manchester school. We may rule them in Imperial fashion, as we rule India and Ceylon. We could not do this without revoking the boon of self-government, which, wisely or wrongly, we have already granted to most of them. The third way of governing them is to treat them as dependencies with which we have little to do beyond granting them governors. This is the fashion pursued just now, and it is obviously unsatisfactory. We must do something more if we wish to retain the affections and confirm the allegiance of these men of English blood and traditions. It is high time to introduce the federative system into our relations with the colonies. The colonists forming part of a vast British confederacy should be taught more and more that their interests are the same as those of Englishmen; that the aims, the titles, and rewards which are striven for in the mother country may be shared by them. They might be represented in the Imperial Parliament as the Spanish colonies are.

They might have an aristocracy, a peerage, and a baronetage of their own. They might be invited to their share of work and dignity in the army and navy, the civil service, the cabinet. We have no longer, in the strict sense, a British Empire. We might replace it by a British Confederacy, which would last as long as the world.

The Canadian party, which Hon. Joseph Howe expected to meet at St. Paul, passed from Bayfield to Sunrise and Anoka, and will tarry a few days at Clearwater Lake before resuming the journey to Red River. Among its members are W. E. Sandford and James Turner, prominent merchants of Hamilton, and Mr. William McGregor a banker of Windsor. Mr. Sandford has a hunting lodge at Clearwater, and is well known in Minnesota as the Chairman of the Canadian committee to collect funds for the relief of the Selkirk sufferers last winter. The waggon road from Bayfield was found very favourable for the migration of an emigrant party. The months of September and October are assigned for the objects of business and pleasure which these gentlemen have in view. Mr. Howe turns back from St. Cloud to join in a few days' deer hunting at Clearwater.—*St. Paul Daily Press*.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In one of the churches in Belfast, on Sunday last, the portion of the service usually devoted to the Queen was omitted, and one of the worshippers, in his excitement, shouted out in the body of the church, "No surrender."

The *New York World*, in an article on the position of the Dominion, says of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario: "The agitation for annexation to the United States is confined to a class of second rate politicians, scallawags, and nobodys."

It is said that the Dominion Government have received assurances from Lord Granville to the effect that Canada's little bill for damages, entailed by the Fenian raid, will be duly presented whenever a settlement takes place on the basis of the Alabama claims.

Marshal Niel's death was the almost immediate result of an operation for the stone performed by Naelton, the celebrated French Surgeon. The instrument gave way in Naelton's hands and it was impossible to extract the broken pieces. The unfortunate Marshal consequently died midst awful tortures.

La Minerve asserts that the first detachment of Papal Zouaves, under the new call, will leave for Rome on the 30th inst. and that it will comprise about one hundred recruits. A large number of applications for admission have been received and an appeal is made to the faithful for a little tobacco to solace the corps in its duties and pleasures.

"Jenkins" of the *New York World* gives a long account of General Grant's visit to New York. He says: "As he rode from the railway station he coughed thrice; four times was the Presidential handkerchief applied to the President nose; five times the words 'I act, I do not speak,' escaped the Presidential lips; six times was a cigar taken from the waistcoat pocket, longingly gazed at, and then returned to its resting place; and just as he alighted at the hotel he whispered to his fellow travellers, 'Let us have peace.'"

THE 27TH BATTALION.

The 27th or Lambton Battalion of V. M. assembled on Tuesday, 28th ult., for their eight days drill, and are encamped east of the Court House, and like the Israelites of old. "Living in tents." The camp presents a very picturesque appearance and commands a good deal of attention from the Sarnians. They are a very fine lot of men, so far as physical development is concerned and we should be very much surprised to learn that any serious departure from the strictest line of soldierly conduct should mark their stay in camp. The Staff consists of Lt. Col., in command, Fredric Davis; Senior Major, Alex. Mackenzie; Junior Major, Robt. Campbell; Chaplain, Rev. J. C. Gibson, M. A. Surgeon; Geo. Weir, M. D.; Acting Adjutant, Charles Fisher; Paymaster, S. A. Macvicar; Quartermaster, Charles Taylor.—*Sarnia B. Canadian.*

20TH BATTALION.—Col. Chisholm has issued orders calling the 20th Battalion to meet at Oakville, on Monday the 4th prox. at 12 o'clock. Orders had previously been issued calling the battalion together on the 9th; but on account of the Prince's review coming off in Toronto on the 5th it was considered advisable to have the Battalion meet previous to that occasion. The other battalions of the district have just completed their annual drill, and are well prepared for this review, but Col Chisholm feels satisfied that the 20th will hold its own, if he can but meet his men once before taking position in the brigade. The Georgetown Company will parade at the Drill Shed, in full marching order, on Friday evening.—*Hatton Herald.*

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

NORWICH, CONN., Sept. 26.—The whaling schooner *Cornelia*, Capt. Baker has arrived at New London from Cumberland Inlet. She brings as passengers three men belonging to Dr. C. F. Hall's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Hall is a passenger on board the ship *Ansel Gibbs*, of and for New Bedford. He has a number of articles belonging to Sir John Franklin, including some spoons and chronometer box. He was also successful in finding the skeletons of many of his crew and the remainder of their boats. The skeletons and other relics were found at King William's Land. The *Cornelia* brought an anchor found at the extreme north marked "E. S. Seventeen sixty-six," supposed to have belonged to the first explorers. Dr. Hall found a native who claims to know all about the party, who says the ship was stove and the crew then took to their boats and went ashore. When their provisions were exhausted they died of starvation. The ice and snow prevented Dr. Hall, from making full explorations. He will return next summer and still further prosecute the search. The *Ansel Gibbs* will arrive at New Bedford in a day or two.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 26.—Mr. Charles E. Hall, the distinguished Arctic explorer, with E. Brierburg and Tookolito, Esquimaux, and their daughter, arrived at this port yesterday in the bark *Gibbs*, from Repulse Bay, Aug. 23. Mr. Hall brings, among the results of his five years' residence in the Arctic regions, the most interesting intelligence in regard to the death of Sir John Franklin and his companions, and conclusive proof that none of them ever reached

Montreal Island. He saw the natives who were the last to look upon Crozier and his party, and brings with him the remains of a young man who belonged to that ill-fated band of explorers, with various relics of the expedition. We had the pleasure of reading a report drawn up by Mr. Hall and addressing to his friend, Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, which will soon be given to the public through the press. Mr. Hall is by no means tired of exploration, and purposes next spring to start anew and push his journeying to the North Pole. He regards his experience of the last ten years as invaluable to him as a preparation and aid in the future.

In the report alluded to, Mr. Hall says:—"Where I found that Sir John Franklin's companions had died I erected monuments, fired salutes and wayed the Star Spangled Banner over them, in memory of the true discoverers of the Northwest passage."

LAWYERS.

Although at first sight this profession dazzles the young spectator, still here as elsewhere "distance lends enchantment to the view;" the fancied loveliness diminishes and grows wonderfully less, as one begins to toil slowly up the hill of knowledge, knocking his shins against the hardest of rules, laws, and principles; oppressed with the load of digest, reports and text-books, and well nigh suffocated with attempts to pronounce such words as not one in a hundred of ordinary men would venture to try. The keenness of the competition which alone renders it the most hazardous of professions, and the intellectual drudgery that it involves, induces many to abandon this narrow path, disgusted and disappointed by the sacrifices that it exacts.

No profession offers such high prizes and rewards to successful candidates as does the law. It is the great avenue to political influence and reputation; its honors are among the most splendid that can be obtained in a free state, and its emoluments and privileges are exhibited as prizes to be contested freely by all its members. Its annals tell of many individuals who have risen from the lowest ranks of the people, by fortunate coincidence or by patient labor, to wealth and station, and become the founders of honorable families.

In Ontario, unfortunately for themselves but I suppose fortunately for the rest of mankind, lawyers are miserably paid, as compared with what they get in England. When after toiling night and day for year after year, an aspirant for parliamentary honors arrives at the lofty position of Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada, he can only pocket as his lawful salary, the small sum of \$5,000; while the Attorney-General of Ontario has to be satisfied with the more pitiable sum of \$4,000. The English Attorney-General gets four times as many pounds sterling, as our Attorney-General gets dollars currency. Then our Chancellor, and the chief justices receive \$5,000 each, and their travelling expenses while wandering up and down the country, dispensing justice without fear, favor, or affection; and the puisne judges and vice-chancellors, have \$4,000. The county-court judges have, on an average, £550. Some few lawyers in this country have made snug little fortunes—some few occasionally have got nice little fees, as for instance the counsel for the defence in the late Fenian trials, and the celebrated Whalen case; but the great majority of the profession are sadly underpaid, considering that they devote themselves entirely to the service of justice,

and give up everything on her behalf—they are the fly-wheel which regulates the whole machinery of society—that they are the moral sun which keeps humanity revolving in its proper course, and without whom all civilization would be destroyed, and men would become wild beasts, perpetually preying upon each other, like the gigantic and hideous monsters of primeval days.—*From an article in the "New Dominion Monthly" for October.*

INTERCEPTED COMMUNICATIONS.

[A TALE OF TELEGRAPHIC TREACHERY.]

Message No. 1. From Miss Edith Flirtington, Hilton Court, Hants, to Mrs. Flirtington, 120 Brook street, London, "Captain Sabretache, 5th Plungers, proposed last night at the Divisional Ball; what shall I say?"

No. 2. From Mrs. F. (of above) to Miss E. F. (as before): "Eldest son, or what? Be very careful."

No. 3. From Captain Sabretache, Cavalry Barracks, Aldershot, to Frank Lovell, Temple, London: "I have been and gone and done it, old boy. Send, somehow, another fifty, it's little Flirtington; and I can't muster even a fiver for a locket."

No. 4. From E. L. (as above) to Captain S. (as before): "Sorrow for you, old fellow. The fifty, at 60, from Dinny Favis, by to-night's post."

No. 5. Miss E. F. to Mrs. F.: "Only a second; but eldest brother said to be consumptive. Donnington Park, Warwickshire; and he's regular spoons."

No. 6. Mrs. F. to Miss E. F.: "Say yes. I hear it's a fine place; at least two thousand, and the heir is consumptive; Dr. Williams told your aunt Sophy yesterday there was no doubt about it."

No. 7. Captain Sabretache to Frank Lovell: "She accepted me and is an angel. Find out for me quietly, whether old Flirtington stands well in the city."

No. 8. F. L. to Captain S.: "He's deep in the Petropavlosky mines, which are in a bad way just now, and is Chairman of the General United and Universal Chimney-pot Insurance Company, which I hear is going to be wound up; he's in the Stock Exchange and goes in a good deal for tea; is a gentleman by birth with a perfect mania for trade speculations."

No. 9. Captain S. to F. L.: "God bless me. I'm afraid I'm done; understood she was safe for about two thousand per annum."

No. 10. F. L. to Captain S.: "Pooh?—hasn't a halfpenny?"

No. 11. Miss E. F. to Mrs. F.: "Captain S. was so cold and odd when he called just now—what can be the matter?"

No. 12. Mrs. L. to Miss E. F.: "Such a mistake; it's not his eldest brother that's consumptive, but somebody else's. Snub him at once."

No. 13. Miss E. F. to Mrs. F.: "Have done so, and he seems to like it."

No. 14. Mrs. F. to Miss E. F.: "Then go on with same."

No. 15. Miss E. F. to Mrs. F.: "Have done so, and he has just asked to be released; I agreed, and he was positively pleased."

No. 16. Mrs. F. to Miss E. F.: "Dreadful man! What an escape!! So glad!!! I hear he's fearfully in debt—poor dear child you really must take care of yourself."

No. 17. Captain S. to F. L.: "Hurrah I'm well out of that."

No. 18. F. F. to Captain Sabretache: "Congratulate you; but take care of yourself on future occasions."

Russia has ordered 60,000,000 cartridges on a new system to be made in the imperial arsenals of Austria.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that by the death of Geath of General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, the following promotions will take place—viz., Lieutenant-General H. E. Porter to be general; Major-General John Longfield, C. B., colonel of the 29th Foot, to be lieutenant-general; Col. T. C. B., 103rd Bombay Fusiliers, to be major-general; Major Sir John Cowell, K.C.B. Royal Engineers, and of her Majesty's Household, to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain R. D. Astley, 49th Foot, Chief Inspector of Musketry in the Bombay Presidency, to be major in the army.—Major the Hon. J. C. Dormer, late of the 13th Light Infantry, will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Vacher, 22nd Regiment, as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards on the 1st of October—Captain Gough, of the Queen's Bays, will succeed to the majority of the cavalry depot vacant by the appointment of Major Swindley to the 15th Hussars.—A divisional command in the Bombay Presidency is vacant by the return home of Major General Adams in bad health. It is not unlikely it will be filled by Colonel John Adye, of the Royal Artillery.

The *Journal des Debats*, referring to the recent meeting of Americans in London held for the purpose of congratulating Prince Napoleon on his liberal speech in the Senate says, "a little more and it would be considered there was some danger in speaking. This speech of Prince Napoleon showed good sense, shrewdness, eloquence, and moderation; but no peril was braved. To have made such a speech ten years ago would have been an act of courage, but there is no boldness now in telling the Senate what every body but the Senate thinks.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 4lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.** 25-26

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40-21

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EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

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

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

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
 1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1861-65 and '66 which led to Confederation.
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