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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. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

No. 87.

### The Volunteer Review

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 TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

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

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The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

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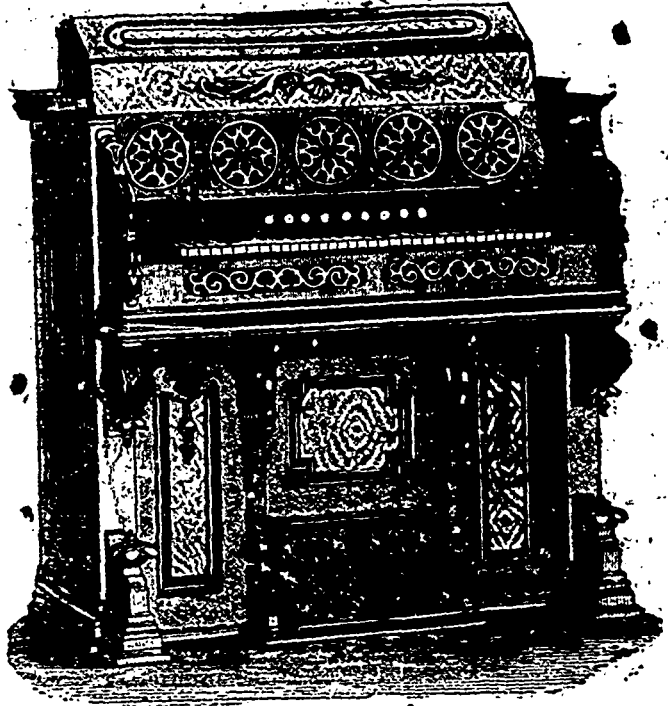
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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1875.

No. 37.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The seventh annual prize meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, commenced at the Rideau Range on the morning of Tuesday last, under the most favorable auspices—the weather being of the most favorable description. Want of space prevents our publishing this week the proceedings, but next week we will give a full report.

To day the annual prize meeting of the Kingston Rifle Association, to be held at Barrielfield Ranges, commencing at 9 a.m. Prizes to the amount of about \$300 will be offered for competition.

Major White of the Governor General's Foot Guards entertained the officers attending the Dominion Rifle Association matches at his residence, on Thursday evening last. A very numerous party attended. The band of the Governor General's Foot Guards played during the evening.

The annual dinner of the officers of the Governor General's Foot Guards was given at the Rideau Club on Friday evening. Hon. Mr. Yail, Minister of Militia, was present. The band of the battalion was in attendance, and commenced playing at half-past eight p.m.

Lt-Col Jackson, D.A.A.G., of No 4 Military District, arrived in Ottawa on Friday last from his recent trip to Manitoba and is staying at the Russell House.

Harvest Homes are beginning to be held regularly in townships all over the Province of Ontario.

The fishing this year in Lake Huron is unusually good, and the boats from Southampton sometimes bring in six or seven tons at a time.

The Guelph Mercury says that Mr. James Fahy returned from California Friday week thoroughly disgusted with the "Golden Coast."

It has been decided to hold a regatta in Belleville on the 15th September. At a meeting held on Thursday evening the sum of \$105 was subscribed towards the prize fund, which will be considerably augmented.

It is suggested that in view of the increasing importance of some of the settlements along the coast of Labrador and the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it would be desirable to extend steam navigation for postal services.

A table consisting of 100,000 different pieces of wood, has just been finished by Mr. J. A. B. Hannum. It is inland to represent the different buildings (some twenty-five in number) of Eddy's great lumber works at Hull.

Jefferson Davis declines to accept the gift of a homestead in Texas, which it was proposed to pay for by dollar subscriptions.

George Brown's executors have placed over his grave at Herring Cove a plain granite monument prepared by Mr. Sanford. It bears the following inscription: "In memory of George Brown, Champion Oarsman of the World. Died July 6 1875, aged 36. Respected in life—lamented in death."

From Ogdensburg we learn that Forest fires are raging about one mile east of Massena. The fires started on the morning of the 9th, and now cover a tract of a mile wide and five miles long. The wind is blowing a gale from the south. The farmers are deserting their dwellings. Large tracts of standing timber are swept down, and the fire runs through swamps and fields of standing grain with incredible rapidity. The season has been unusually dry, and no rain has fallen during the past six weeks. The water in the streams is very low, and the wells are dried up.

A New York despatch says that "the challenge of Watson Boyd, the champion sculler of England, to row any man in America a single scull race for \$2,000 a side, in gold, has been accepted by Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, who agrees to allow Boyd \$100 expenses to row near Pittsburg.

A dog is on the police force of Alleghany, Pa. He went to the police station as a lodger last winter, and has lived there ever since. He goes the rounds with an officer, and assists in capturing the rascals, seizing them whenever the policeman's strength proves inefficient. He sometimes travels alone, and when he meets an inebriate, barks for a policeman to come.

At Sheffield on the 16th ult., the Princess of Wales presented new colors to the 13th regiment, and expressed her desire that it should be henceforth known as the Princess of Wales's own.

The Times in a leading article commenting on the American Rifle Team on their return home, gives them high praise for the bearing and achievements during their European trip. It thinks their visit here will be beneficial in many ways.

There has been a heavy typhoon in the China Sea, and several vessels wrecked. The American vessel *Gaelic* suffered damage, and chief officer Ritchie and a seaman named Batterton were washed overboard and drowned.

The Porte in reply to the cautions of the Great Powers declares he is willing to refrain from offensive measures against Servia, provided it does not assist the Insurgents.

Fifteen thousand animals have died of the horn and foot disease in Dorsetshire.

Despatches from Madrid state that it is reported that General Campos has requested the Generals commanding the Army of the North to join him in a pronunciamento, restoring ex-Queen Isabella to the throne of Spain.

A Bonapartist banquet was held at Evreux, France, on the 5th at which a letter was read from Admiral Baron De La Ronciere, Le Noury Condor, of the French Mediterranean squadron. This letter was afterwards published in the *Courier de L'Europe* and has created excitement and violent comment among all supporters of the constitution. The Admiral says his constant desire is to associate himself with every manifestation looking to the union of the Conservative party. "I shall not cease to be the devoted servant of the Government of Marshal MacMahon, so long as he shall not be borne outside of Conservative paths in which to-day he is concentrating his most ardent efforts, but I assert that when the moment comes France should become free to choose and thus once more take her place among the European hierarchy which is denied her by her present form of Government." Marshal MacMahon when he first learned of the publication of this letter, called a Council of his Ministers to take cognizance of the matter, and the Minister of Marine, who was absent from Paris, was summoned to return to participate in the Council. The *Journal Official* of the 9th publishes a decree appointing Admiral Roze, commander of the Mediterranean squadron, vice Ronciere Le Noury without comment.

The formal opening of the Serbian Skuptchiva took place on the 9th. Prince Milan in his speech referred, but in indefinite language, to the troubles in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He said he relied on his people's support in the serious task imposed by the grave crisis.

The harvest in Europe will be an average crop. The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writes on the 6th as follows:—"The harvest is now over. Almost everywhere throughout Denmark various accounts agree that the quality and quantity will be greatly above the average. There will be a large surplus of Danish wheat for exportation. Information from Sweden in regard to the crops is also very favorable."

The reorganization of the Russian cavalry, just ordered by the Emperor Alexander, amounts to the permanent mobilization of some 50,000 horse. In accordance with this important measure, the greater part of the cavalry in European Russia will be always kept on a war footing, and stationed along railway lines, so as to be ready to act at a moment's notice.

## Gen. Selby Smyth's Transcontinental Trip.

FORT CARLETON, Aug. 7, 1875.

Our party left Fort Garry on Monday, the 19th of July, and drove as far as Shoal Lake, about 190 miles, arriving there on the forenoon of the 23rd, making the journey in four and a half days; there we found some horses of the Mounted Police with an escort to take us to Fort Pelly, which they did by a new road of their own making, more direct than the one by Fort Ellice, arriving at Pelly, 135 miles, in three and a half days, where we spent the 27th and part of the 28th, leaving on the afternoon of the latter day with forty five men and officers, Colonel French and staff, besides our escort of ten men.

We have learned at Winnipeg that some half breeds, numbering 150 families, settled at St. Laurent, eighteen miles from here on the south branch of the Sackatchewan, had established a sort of republic of their own, under one Gabriel Dumoncel, laying claim to certain hunting grounds and fining those they were pleased to consider as trespassers. They are all well armed with repeating rifles, buffalo hunting being their trade, and Dumoncel has a body guard of forty men. This is one side of the story, the other has not been heard yet. The original report was in a letter from Mr. Warke, the Hudson Bay officer here, to Lieutenant-Governor Morris.

We arrived here yesterday morning, the 5th, having made 270 miles in a little over eight days, very good marching for mounted men. The mounted police force are a fine body of men, in capital condition as to men and horses, as far as we have seen, and are doing wonders to civilize the country, making roads, digging wells, and maintaining law and order. They seemed to be appreciated by everybody, and directly our force appeared here one or two of the St. Laurent people came in great haste to Mr. Clarke and asked for pardon, frightened by the appearance of the police. The site chosen for their barracks is most unfortunate. Fort Pelly is out of the way and is situated in the worst country we have seen. The barracks are built on an eminence covered with boulders, a fine place to drill mounted men. In fact the only stones and rocks we have seen are at Pelly; the barracks are of the flimsiest description, built, by some stupid mistake, in one line, and in winter will be quite uninhabitable. The police have seventy acres under cultivation near there, and more at Edmonton and McLeod, and are the only people we have seen with vegetables as yet. The General inspected them this morning, and addressed them in a speech, which I enclose. On our way back we met Mr. Bell, of the Pacific railway survey, who, by the way, gives a lamentable account of the country the line passes through between Pelly and where we met him, a place called the High Hill, an eminence about 200 miles from Pelly, swamps and brule. A man with letters could not reach the line, and had to return to him. He confirmed a report we had previously heard that the Crees had turned back the party laying the telegraph line and some people boring for minerals, part of the Geological Survey people. I have seen the engineer in charge and he says the Indians were very quiet and civil, and gave as a reason that they had not had their treaty, one having been promised for this year. Which is not bad for savages! They seem to make no opposition to our going on.

The country we had passed through has been almost entirely wooded prairie, i. e., with patches of trees, rich soil covered with wild flowers; the roses are particularly lux-

uriant, the exception to this being Fort Pelly and one or two alkali plains, one twenty five miles broad, where nothing but coarse grass grows, and that very scanty. The water is undrinkable. Indeed, throughout, nearly all the larger lakes are alkaline, the water being generally got from marshes, where, however, when wells are dug, good water is obtained at once. Game we have seen but little of, an antelope, and prairie chickens and ducks. The trail is now quite a highroad; hardly a day passes without meeting somebody. The grasshoppers are the great drawback. They have eaten almost everything where they have been, and disheartened agriculturalists. They have not been within fifty miles of this place, however. We leave this afternoon for Edmonton, and I am writing against time.

P. S.—I hear Mr. Graham, of the Hudson Bay Company, went from Fort Ellice to Winnipeg in a little over two days, about 267 miles, with twenty horses, leaving them on the road when done up, and almost finishing some, broke the ferry down at Ellice with the weight of his horses, and that a messenger bringing an important despatch was delayed. It is a fine thing to be a Hudson Bay swell, but not a Hudson Bay horse, under the circumstances!

The following is General Selby Smyth's address referred to in our correspondent's letter:—

"I am much pleased at having had the opportunity of seeing so much of the Headquarters' Divisions of the Mounted Police Force, and to have been able to form an opinion of their efficiency upon the rapid march which you have just made with so much credit to yourselves. There are few mounted troops who would have made such a march of 270 miles in eight days, and brought their horses in in good working condition at the end of it. I am happy to see the cheerful disposition and good humour which pervades all ranks, and which proves what contentment and good feeling exists throughout. I am now satisfied, and I never doubted it, that the defamatory letters which have from time to time appeared in the press were written by ill disposed persons, and did not give a true statement of this Force—probably by deserters who, having broken their oath of allegiance, did not scruple to write untruths when they found the Police Force was not the holiday pastime they had anticipated. The Police Force is the beginning of a new order of things in the North West Territory—prosperity and security will follow in its track. I congratulate Colonel French, the officers and men, on the excellent condition of this new Force, which will improve from day to day as time gives opportunity. It will be my pleasing duty to make a very favourable report to the Government of all I have seen of the Mounted Police, and if I can be of any service to you at Ottawa, you may rely upon me befriending you whenever I can. We are now about to separate, and I can only say I wish you success and prosperity in the performance of your important duties in the North West Territories."—*Toronto Mail*.

A man named Hall, while returning home from Farran's Point on Wednesday of last week was thrown from the waggon by the breaking of the board on which he and two others were sitting. He fell under the waggon, and one of the wheels passed over him causing such internal injuries that he died next day.

## RIFLE COMPETITION.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

## Annual Prize Meeting.

The annual prize meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association opened Tuesday at the Garrison Common ranges.

The following are the scores of the prize winners in the

## ALL CORNERS' MATCH.

This match was open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution, or through affiliated associations. First prize, \$25; second prize \$20; third prize, \$15; five prizes of \$10; ten prizes of \$5; ten prizes of \$4; ten prizes of \$2; Snider Enfield rifles; ranges, 200 and 500 yards; number of rounds at each range, five; entrance fee, seventy five cents.

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| Sergt Lewis, Q O R.....                | 37  |
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| Lieut J Pearson, Albert R A.....       | 36  |
| Major Gibson, 13th Batt.....           | 36  |
| Sergt Pain, 13th Batt.....             | 35  |
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| Sergt Doudiet, 10th Royals.....        | 34  |
| Pte Mills, 10th Royals.....            | 34  |
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| Pte Newby, Guards R A.....             | 33  |
| Sergt Foreman, Q O R.....              | 32  |
| Corp Johnston, 10th Royals.....        | 32  |
| Sergt Macdonald, Wellington Field Batt | 32  |
| Pte Schwartz, 13th Batt.....           | 32  |
| Pte C Wilson, Q O R.....               | 32  |
| Capt McPherson, Ottawa R C.....        | 32  |
| Sergt Stanley, Q O R.....              | 32  |
| Pte Todd, Bruce R A.....               | 32  |
| Sergt McRoberts, 13th Batt.....        | 32  |
| Pte Blactin, Metropolitan Club.....    | 32  |
| Lieut H J Hill, 10th Royals.....       | 32  |
| Capt Mason, 13th Batt.....             | 32  |
| Asst Surg Macdonald Wellington F R..   | 32  |
| Sergt Cunningham, Hastings R A.....    | 32  |
| Corp Blake, 10th Royals.....           | 32  |
| George Leslie, O R A.....              | 32  |

At half past one o'clock Mr. John Gordon, the President of the Association, entertained a numerous company of gentlemen at a champagne luncheon in one of the buildings of the new garrison.

The President occupied the chair, with Lieut. Col. Durie, D. A G., and Professor Goldwin Smith on his right, and the President of the City Council and Mr. Justice Patterson on his left. There were also present Hon. Wm. Cayley, Lieut. Col. Scoble, Lieut. Col. Williams, Lieut. Col. Skinner, M.P., Lieut. Col. Stollery, Brigade Major Denison, Capt. Denison, Major Moore, Dr. Thorburn, Dr. Richardson, Dr. De La Hooke, Major Draper, Geo. Laidlaw A. T. Fulton, Thos. Hedgins, M.P.P., Lieut. Col. Otter, Lieut. Col. Goodwin, Major Algor, Capt. Holmes, Dominion Artillery, John McNab, Major Arthurs, James Graham, E. Wragge, A. R. McMaster, Capt. Miller, etc.

After the viands had been partaken of:—The President rose and said that the arrangements the Committee had made had

left him a very light duty to perform. They had placed only one toast in his hands, and that was one that was always drunk on occasions like this, and which he would give them with very great pleasure. He would avail himself of this opportunity, as he would not have another, to make a few remarks on the event which had brought them together. It was one of great interest to them as Canadians, from whatever part of the Dominion they came. Aside from any intrinsic value such meetings as this were beneficial in bringing persons together from all parts of the Province, and making them acquainted with each other; and he had no doubt that it was gratifying to the citizens of Toronto to have them held here. Alluding to the late Wimbledon meeting he remarked that the Canadian team which went there this year maintained the credit of the Dominion. They won about thirty five prizes, among them the Marquis of Kolapore's Cup. They won it at first technically against one of the strongest teams of the world, and afterwards shot for it and won it by 34 points. (Applause). He thought we had reason, as Canadians, to congratulate ourselves on the honours which were thus gained. At the late Wimbledon meeting the late ex President of the Ontario Rifle Association, magnificent Canadian that he is, also sustained the credit of this country, as he had done previously, by his means and by his hospitality. It was a great advantage to Canada to have a man with the means, the ability, and the generosity of Col. Gzowski to sustain the credit of the country there. (Applause.) He proposed the health of the Queen.

The toast was loyally honoured.  
 Mr. Goldwin Smith next addressed the party and concluded by proposing the health of the President.  
 Mr. Gordon having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the company broke up.

(From the Ottawa Times.)

Never since rifle shooting commenced in Canada has any team achieved such remarkable success as that of the Guards at the recent Ontario Rifle Association matches, and this fact should be placed prominently before the public, and justice done to those who have so worthily represented the capital at the tournament. With this view we present to our readers to-day a resume of the scores of the matches, with a few remarks upon each, and by way of enhancing the value of these scores, we may mention that amongst the competitors against whom the Guards were pitted, were most of those who for the past five years have been selected from Ontario to represent the Dominion at the National Rifle Association matches on Wimbledon Common. In this respect the 10th Royals, of Toronto, and the 13th, of Hamilton, were particularly strong, the former embracing in their team Bell, Cruit, Mills, (three Kolapore Cup men), Little and Sheppard, and the latter Major Gibson, Capt. Mason, the two Mitchells, Adams and Pain. In the face of such odds it was looked upon as impossible for any other team to succeed in carrying off any of the cups. That the Guards did so, redounds highly to their credit, and speaks well, not only of their individual shooting, but of the perfect harmony and unanimity of purpose with which they must have worked. Of the seven cups presented for competition they tied for the first, and brought home the other six. These were the Ladies' Cup for the best association five, the Merchants Challenge Trophy for the best battalion ten, the Sir Peter Tait Cup for the best battalion six, the Brassey Cup for the best company five, the Gzowski

Cup for the best individual score at 500 yds, of competitors eligible to fire in the Nursery stakes, and a silver cup for the highest aggregate score in the first four matches. The tie for the first was occasioned by one of the best and surest men on the team missing his first shot at 500 yards, otherwise a clean sweep would have been made of them all. The others were won by the highest scores that have ever been made for them. Respecting the second, third and fourth matches, we cut the following remarks from the *Globe*: "Considerable interest was centred in these competitions (the Battalion, Company and Sir Peter Tait, and Brassey Cups,) as they are looked upon as a test of the shooting capabilities of the principal battalions of the Province. The matches were fired simultaneously, and the Battalion match was looked upon as a sure prize for either the 10th Royals or the 13th Battalion, but, as will be seen from the scores, the shooting of the team from the Governor General's Foot Guards was too fine for these two Battalions, both of which had very strong teams. The score of the winning team was 466 points, being 67 points above the score made by the 13th Battalion, the winning team of this prize last year. For the Company prize, consisting of the Brassey Cup and \$50, a close contest took place between No. 1 Company of the Foot Guards and No. 9 Company, 10th Royals, the Ottawa men finally proving the victors by two points only. In fact, the Ottawa men made a clean sweep of all the team prizes, winning both the Battalion and Company Prizes, and the Sir Peter Tait Cup. The shooting throughout the meeting has been much above that of last year." In 1874 399 was the highest made in the Battalion match, and 204 was the highest in the Company match. This year the scores stand 466 and 233; last year the highest individual score was 49, this year it was 53.

The matches were open to regularly enrolled volunteers of the Province of Ontario only. Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.

|                  | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | T'l. |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|------|
| Capt Macpherson  | 16       | 17       | 17       | 50   |
| Corp Throop      | 17       | 16       | 16       | 49   |
| Sergt Clayton    | 17       | 18       | 14       | 49   |
| Pte Newby        | 19       | 12       | 17       | 48   |
| Pte Symes        | 16       | 17       | 15       | 48   |
| Capt Todd        | 19       | 18       | 11       | 48   |
| Major White      | 15       | 17       | 14       | 46   |
| Pte Cotton       | 16       | 14       | 15       | 45   |
| Sergt Sutherland | 16       | 16       | 11       | 43   |
| Corpl Reardon    | 16       | 11       | 13       | 40   |
|                  | 167      | 156      | 143      | 466  |

SCORES OF OTHER TEAMS.

|                    |     |     |     |     |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 13th Battalion     | 162 | 163 | 123 | 448 |
| Queen's Own Rifles | 165 | 138 | 132 | 435 |
| 10th Royals        | 161 | 144 | 122 | 427 |
| 37th Battalion     | 147 | 126 | 102 | 375 |
| 12th Battalion     | 139 | 105 | 63  | 307 |

The following are their scores in the Sir Peter Tait cup competition:

|                  | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | T'l. |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|------|
| Capt Macpherson  | 16       | 17       | 17       | 50   |
| Corp Throop      | 17       | 16       | 16       | 49   |
| Pte Newby        | 19       | 12       | 17       | 48   |
| Capt Todd        | 19       | 18       | 11       | 48   |
| Pte Cotton       | 16       | 14       | 15       | 45   |
| Sergt Sutherland | 16       | 16       | 11       | 43   |
|                  | 103      | 93       | 87       | 283  |

Annexed are the scores of the five selected to fire in the company match:—

|                  | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | T'l. |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|------|
| Capt Todd        | 19       | 18       | 11       | 48   |
| Sergt Sutherland | 16       | 16       | 11       | 43   |
| Corp Throop      | 17       | 16       | 16       | 49   |
| Pte Cotton       | 16       | 14       | 15       | 45   |
| Pte Newby        | 19       | 12       | 17       | 48   |
| Totals           | 87       | 76       | 70       | 233  |

For the purpose of comparison, and in order justly to estimate the success of the Guards in each case, it would be of importance to give the scores of all the competing teams, but space forbids it.

In the fifth match the Toronto and Hamilton men joined their forces and selected a splendid team of the crack shots of the two cities to uphold the honor of their district, but, working together with a quietness and unanimity that won the admiration of their adversaries, the Guardsmen, assisted by Captains De Boucherville and Pearson, veterinary surgeon Harris and Gunners Morrison and Johnson, added another victory to their list and walked off with Colonel Gzowski's magnificent cup by six points. We clip the following account from the *Mail*:—"From the appearance of the list of winners it looks as if the men from the Ottawa District will take home by far the greatest number of the prizes. On Thursday the Foot Guards won all the cups, and yesterday in the District Match the team representing No. 4 District, which was composed mainly of officers and men of the Foot Guards, won the silver cup valued at \$200, and \$100, presented by Col. Gzowski. The firing of the Toronto team was a very little short of that of Ottawa, whilst the Kingston and London men were a long way behind. Last year the No. 2 District team (Toronto) won the match, their score on that occasion falling two points short of the score of the winning team this year."

The following are the scores in the District Match:—

|                               | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | T'l. |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|------|
| Sergt Sutherland, F.G.        | 24       | 21       | 45   |
| Pte Symes, F.G.               | 22       | 22       | 44   |
| Pte Newby, F.G.               | 21       | 23       | 44   |
| Corp Throop, F.G.             | 23       | 21       | 44   |
| Gunner Morrison O B G A.      | 23       | 19       | 42   |
| Major White, F.G.             | 22       | 18       | 40   |
| Corp Reardon, F.G.            | 18       | 21       | 39   |
| Capt Macpherson, F.G.         | 21       | 18       | 39   |
| Gunner Johnson, O B G A.      | 17       | 21       | 38   |
| Vet Surgeon, Harris, O F B.   | 15       | 22       | 37   |
| Pte Cotton, F.G.              | 14       | 21       | 35   |
| Sergt Clayton, F.G.           | 19       | 16       | 35   |
| Capt DeBoucherville, O B G A. | 21       | 11       | 32   |
| Capt Todd, F.G.               | 19       | 12       | 31   |
| Capt Pearson, 56th Btt.       | 21       | 6        | 27   |

300 272 572 Total.

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| No. 2 District, Toronto  | 566 |
| No. 3 District, Kingston | 462 |
| No. 1 District, London   | 439 |

Private Newby started at 600 yards with the knowledge that he had to make 23 points to win the silver cup for the highest aggregate score. In his first six shots he made an outer, three centres and two bullseyes, which left it necessary to make a bullseye to win. To the excited bystanders the time he took to get off that last shot seemed interminable. At last it went, a few moments of suspense followed, then up came the white disc that told that another and the highest honor of the meeting had fallen to a Guardsman.

The following are the scores in the competition for the highest individual aggregate score:—

| Name.                | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | T <sup>l</sup> |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| 1st Pte Newby.....   | 33  | 33  | 48  | 44  | 158            |
| 2nd Pte Murison..... | 33  | 26  | 53  | 45  | 157            |

The following were the next highest aggregate scores:—

| Name.                             | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | T <sup>l</sup> |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Lieut McNaughton,<br>C G A.....   | 27  | 30  | 53  | 45  | 155            |
| Sergt Sutherland, F G.....        | 34  | 31  | 43  | 45  | 153            |
| Sergt Mitchell, 13th<br>Batt..... | 32  | 33  | 46  | 42  | 153            |
| Major White, F G.....             | 31  | 34  | 46  | 40  | 151            |
| Capt Macpherson, F G.....         | 32  | 30  | 50  | 39  | 151            |
| Capt White, 34th.....             | 30  | 31  | 53  | 37  | 151            |

But one more cup now remained, and all the team entered for it except Capt. Macpherson and Private Cotton, who, by reason of former victories, had become ineligible. Captain Todd was the first to fire, and would undoubtedly have taken the prize, but unfortunately his first cartridge was short of powder, and did not carry up to the target, his next six shots were all bulls eyes. Major White commenced with two centres and finished with five bulls eyes, a splendid score, which the others failed to beat, and the last cup joined the others on the trip to Ottawa.

The following are the scores in the competition for the Elkington Cup:—

| Elkington Cup (\$25) and \$15, Major | White, F G..... | 26   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Capt Bailey, 10th Royals.....        | 26              | \$10 |
| Capt Thomas, D R A.....              | 26              | 5    |
| Pte Mills, 10th Royals.....          | 25              | 5    |
| Sergt Hart, 15th Batt.....           | 25              | 5    |
| Col Ser Mitchell, 13th Batt.....     | 25              | 5    |
| Sergt Lowry, 46th Batt.....          | 25              | 5    |
| Sergt Bennett, 49th Batt.....        | 24              | 5    |
| Pte Johnson, O R C.....              | 24              | 5    |
| Capt Mason, 13th Batt.....           | 24              | 5    |
| Col Sergt McRoberts, 13th Batt.....  | 24              | 4    |
| Pte J Steen, Cobourg, R A.....       | 24              | 4    |
| Pte Cussuth, 19th Batt.....          | 24              | 4    |
| Pte A Russell, Q O R.....            | 24              | 4    |
| Sergt Sutherland, F G.....           | 24              | 4    |
| J Goodall, Ont. C R A.....           | 24              | 4    |
| Corp F Mitchell, 13th Batt.....      | 24              | 4    |
| Capt Fothergill, 34th Batt.....      | 24              | 4    |
| Capt Panton, 20th Batt.....          | 24              | 4    |
| Pte Symes, F G.....                  | 24              | 4    |

In addition to the above the members of the team, firing individually, won twenty four money prizes. The cups are of solid silver, and very beautiful. We believe that it is intended to leave them for exhibition for a few days in Leslie's window, which will afford the general public an opportunity of seeing them.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 24.

The annual prize meeting of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association opened here to-day under the most favorable circumstances. The day, if anything, was too fine, as the sun shone very brightly, dazzling the eyes of the marksmen, and rendering high scoring very difficult. Ninety three competitors presented themselves before the targets, and competed in the various matches.

IN THE FIRST MATCH

for the National Silver Medal and \$120, ranges 500 and 600 yards, five rounds at each range, the following are the prize winners:—

|                                 | Pts. |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Lt G H Cogle, 74th Batt.....    | 39   |
| Pte Perkins, 71st.....          | 39   |
| Gun Chase, No 4 Bat.....        | 38   |
| Sergt Pinder, 71st.....         | 37   |
| Pt Crandlemire, 67th.....       | 37   |
| Bomb D T Johnson, No 7 Bat..... | 37   |
| Trooper Otty, 8th Cavalry.....  | 36   |

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Pt Winter, 71st.....               | 36 |
| Trooper A Langstroth, 8th Cav..... | 36 |
| Eas Johnson, 71st.....             | 36 |
| Lt J D Baird, 67th.....            | 36 |
| Sergt Appleby, 67th.....           | 36 |
| Corp Langstroth, 8th Cav.....      | 35 |
| Qr Master Hogg, 71st.....          | 33 |
| Gun F Pallen, 7th Bat.....         | 33 |
| Sergt Hunter, N B E.....           | 33 |
| Corp Pallen, 7th Bat.....          | 33 |
| Gun Mills, 10th Bat.....           | 33 |
| Capt McGee, St George.....         | 32 |
| Pte J Denley, R M.....             | 32 |
| Lt McLeod, 67th.....               | 31 |
| Pte F P Thompson, 71st.....        | 31 |
| Lt McLean, 62nd.....               | 31 |
| Capt Bixby, R M.....               | 30 |
| Lt Col Beer, 74th.....             | 30 |
| Pte Nesbitt, 10th Bat.....         | 30 |
| Pte Ferguson, 67th.....            | 30 |
| Pte C W Hart, R M.....             | 30 |
| Lt Dibbele, W F A.....             | 30 |
| Sergt F Sproul, 8th Cav.....       | 29 |
| Major Ketchum, 67th.....           | 29 |

The winners in the

SECOND MATCH.

were as follows:—

|                                     | Pts. |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Lt Col E B Beer, 74th.....          | 54   |
| Cornet S Langstroth, 8th K C.....   | 53   |
| Lieut Kirkpatrick, 67th.....        | 53   |
| Capt Perley, Engineers.....         | 52   |
| Lieut Johnston, 71st.....           | 51   |
| Adjt O R Arnold, 74th.....          | 51   |
| Sergt Weyman, 8th K C.....          | 50   |
| Pte Mills, No 10 Bat.....           | 49   |
| Pte Thompson, 71st.....             | 49   |
| Sergt Carmichael, Engineers.....    | 49   |
| Sergt Loggie, 71st.....             | 48   |
| Lieut Col Morris, 71st.....         | 48   |
| Sergt F Sproul, 8th K C.....        | 48   |
| Pte Perkins, 71st.....              | 48   |
| Major Stickney, R M.....            | 48   |
| Lt McLeod, 67th.....                | 47   |
| Trooper Ryan, 8th K C.....          | 46   |
| Sergt Cameron, 73rd.....            | 46   |
| Capt Bixby, R M.....                | 45   |
| Lt Clinch, St George Inf.....       | 44   |
| Gun Chase No 4 Bat.....             | 44   |
| Pte Baird, 74th.....                | 44   |
| Corp W Langstroth, 8th Cavalry..... | 43   |
| Capt McGee, St George Inf.....      | 43   |

IN THE THIRD MATCH

the scores were:—

|                                       | Pts. |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Sergt Loggie, 71st.....               | 42   |
| Lt Johnston, 71st.....                | 42   |
| Sergt Carmichael, N B E.....          | 40   |
| Lt Clinch, St George Inf.....         | 39   |
| Sergt A Cameron, 73rd.....            | 39   |
| Lt Col Morris, 71st.....              | 39   |
| Qr Mr Hogg, 71st.....                 | 38   |
| Eas Boone, 71st.....                  | 38   |
| Pte Perkins, 71st.....                | 37   |
| Lt Fraser, 7th Batt.....              | 37   |
| Corp Langstroth, 8th Cavalry.....     | 36   |
| Sergt F Sproul, 8th Cavalry.....      | 36   |
| Bomb D T Johnson, 7th Batt.....       | 36   |
| Sergt Weyman, 8th Cavalry.....        | 35   |
| Gun Mills, 10th Batt.....             | 35   |
| Qr Mr Sergt Lipsett, 71st.....        | 35   |
| Sergt R P Pinder, 71st.....           | 34   |
| Sap McRobbie, N B E.....              | 33   |
| Cornet S Langstroth, 8th Cavalry..... | 32   |

The Executive Council of the Association have countermanded the order in reference to the position at 500 yards in the Prince of Wales' match, changing it to any position.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 25.

This morning the fourth match for the Association silver watch was fired through at the 500 and 600 yard ranges, and will be continued to-morrow at the 200 yard range.

In the match for

THE LADIES' CUP,  
the shooting was splendid, and the winners are as below:—

71st Battalion.

|                       | Pts. |
|-----------------------|------|
| Lt Johnston.....      | 46   |
| Sergt Loggie.....     | 45   |
| Pte Perkins.....      | 43   |
| Sergt Lipsett.....    | 41   |
| Lieut Col Morris..... | 37   |
| Total.....            | 212  |

Cavalry 3.

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Sergt Sproul.....         | 47  |
| Corp Langstroth.....      | 43  |
| Trooper A Langstroth..... | 42  |
| Cornet Langstroth.....    | 40  |
| Corp Weyman.....          | 35  |
| Total.....                | 207 |

Artillery.

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| Corp Pallen.....   | 47  |
| Bomb Johnston..... | 43  |
| Lt Fraser.....     | 43  |
| Gunner Baird.....  | 39  |
| Gunner Mills.....  | 36  |
| Total.....         | 198 |

67th Battalion.

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Lt J D Baird.....   | 39  |
| Lt McLeod.....      | 37  |
| Lt Garden.....      | 34  |
| Lt Kirkpatrick..... | 33  |
| Major Ketchum.....  | 28  |
| Total.....          | 171 |

Engineer.

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Lt Andrews.....       | 41  |
| Corp Thompson.....    | 35  |
| Capt Perley.....      | 35  |
| Sergt Hunter.....     | 31  |
| Sergt Carmichael..... | 30  |
| Total.....            | 170 |

74th Battalion.

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Major O R Arnold..... | 41  |
| Lt Col Beer.....      | 36  |
| Lt Cogle.....         | 35  |
| Capt E Arnold.....    | 33  |
| Pte Baird.....        | 15  |
| Total.....            | 160 |

62nd Battalion.

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Lt McLean.....      | 43  |
| Pte E A Morris..... | 35  |
| Lt Hartt.....       | 33  |
| Pte H H Pike.....   | 23  |
| Capt Likely.....    | 16  |
| Total.....          | 148 |

The great interest of the meeting centred in

THE BATTALION MATCH.

The shooting in this match was the best that has been made in any of the provincial competitions. The scores of Major Morris and Sergt. Sproul are notable. The former of these made five bullseyes consecutively at 500 yard and the latter six bullseyes consecutively at 400 yards.

As will be seen the 71st Battalion have again carried off the honor followed very closely by their old antagonist the Cavalry. The scores are appended:—

|  | Pts. |
|--|------|
| Qr Mr Sergt Lipsett, Cup and \$10..... | 45   |
| D F Johnson, 73rd.....                 | 40   |
| J Pallen, 7th Batt.....                | 40   |

|                              |    |   |
|------------------------------|----|---|
| J Denley, R M.               | 39 | 5 |
| Capt Bixby, R M.             | 39 | 4 |
| Sergt Loggie, 71st.          | 37 | 4 |
| A Langstroth, 8th Cavalry.   | 37 | 4 |
| Lieut Johnston, 71st.        | 35 | 4 |
| Lieut Cogle, 74th.           | 35 | 4 |
| Major Morris, 71st.          | 35 | 3 |
| H H Pike, 62nd.              | 35 | 3 |
| Sergt F Sprout, 8th Cavalry. | 34 | 3 |
| Sergt A Cameron, 73rd.       | 34 | 2 |
| Lieut M'Lean, 62nd.          | 34 | 2 |
| D Carmichael, N B E.         | 33 | 2 |
| F Patchell, 71st.            | 33 | 2 |
| J W Fraser, 7th Batt.        | 33 | 2 |
| Capt O R Arnold, 74th.       | 33 | 2 |
| Lieut M'Leod, 67th.          | 33 | 2 |
| F P Thompson, 71st.          | 32 | 2 |
| W Lanstroth, 8th Cav.        | 32 | 2 |

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 26.

The Rifle Association meeting closed today amid great excitement.

The following prize winners are announced in the

FOURTH MATCH.

for the Association, silver watch and 25 prizes:

|                                      |    |      |
|--------------------------------------|----|------|
| Sergt Lipsett, 71st Batt (the watch) | 88 | Pts. |
| Lt Fraser, No 7 Batt.                | 85 | \$20 |
| Corpl Pullan, No 7 Batt.             | 85 | 10   |
| Pis Perkins, 71st.                   | 80 | 10   |
| Pte Hartt, R M.                      | 79 | 10   |
| Trooper A Langstroth, Cav.           | 78 | 5    |
| Capt Bixby, R M.                     | 77 | 5    |
| Corp Langstroth, Cav.                | 77 | 5    |
| Pte Denley, R M.                     | 77 | 5    |
| Major Ketchum, 67th.                 | 76 | 2    |
| Gun Russell, No 7 Batt.              | 76 | 2    |
| Bomb D T Johnston, No 7 Batt.        | 75 | 2    |
| Lt McLean, 62nd.                     | 75 | 2    |
| Sergt Loggie, 71st.                  | 75 | 2    |
| Gun C Chase, No 4 Battery.           | 73 | 2    |
| Lt Clinch, St George.                | 73 | 2    |
| Capt E Arnold, 74th.                 | 73 | 2    |
| Gun Mills, No 10 Batt.               | 73 | 2    |
| Tooper A Langstroth, Cav.            | 71 | 2    |
| Cornet Langstroth, Cav.              | 71 | 2    |
| Lt Gardén, 67th.                     | 70 | 2    |
| Pte Winters, 71st.                   | 70 | 2    |
| Sergt Hunter, N B.                   | 70 | 2    |

In the

PRINCE OF WALES MATCH.

King's again came to the front. The scores were:

|                                   |    |      |
|-----------------------------------|----|------|
| A Langstroth, Cup Medal and \$20. | 68 | Pts. |
| Sergt Lipsett, 71st Batt.         | 65 | \$15 |
| J W Fraser, No 7th.               | 62 | 10   |
| Lieut Johnston, 71st Batt.        | 60 | 10   |
| Major W F Morris, 71st Batt.      | 59 | 5    |
| Cornet S Langstroth, 8th Cav.     | 59 | 5    |
| Kns McLeod, 67th Batt.            | 58 | 5    |
| Sergt Loggie, 71st Batt.          | 58 | 5    |
| Capt E Arnold, 74th Batt.         | 58 | 5    |
| J J Ryan, 8th Cav.                | 58 | 4    |
| J Ferguson, 67th Batt.            | 57 | 4    |
| H Dibblee, 67th Batt.             | 57 | 4    |
| F W Russell, No 7 Battery.        | 57 | 4    |
| D T Johnston, No 7 Battery.       | 57 | 4    |
| Capt McGee, St George Militia.    | 57 | 3    |
| G Baird, No 10 Batt.              | 57 | 3    |
| D Carmichael, N B Engineers.      | 57 | 3    |
| J Fanjoy.                         | 57 | 3    |
| M Peters, 8th Cav.                | 56 | 2    |
| Ens McLean, 62nd Batt.            | 56 | 2    |
| T Crandlemire, 67th Batt.         | 56 | 2    |
| G Langstroth, 8th Cav.            | 55 | 2    |

Eight match for a silver cup given by Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., and Lieut. Col. Jago, Asst. D.A.G. Artillery, and \$100 in money, added by the Association. The cup is to become the property of the winner. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at

each, with the Snider Rifle. The highest score was made by Sergt. Lipsett, but as he was ineligible, on account of having won a first prize in former Provincial competition, the cup was taken by Major Morris.

|                              |    |         |
|------------------------------|----|---------|
| Sergt Lipsett 71st Batt.     | 65 | \$15    |
| Major Morris, 71st Batt.     | 64 | The Cup |
| L. Chase, No 4 Battery.      | 61 | 10      |
| A. Cameron, 73rd Batt.       | 61 | 10      |
| Lt. Fraser, No 7 Battery.    | 60 | 5       |
| Sergt. Winters, 71st Batt.   | 59 | 5       |
| Corp Langstroth, 8th Cav.    | 58 | 5       |
| A Langstroth, 8th Cav.       | 57 | 5       |
| J Denley, R M.               | 57 | 5       |
| G Chase, No 4 Batt.          | 55 | 4       |
| F W Russell, No 7 Batt.      | 55 | 4       |
| Major O R Arnold, 74th Batt. | 55 | 4       |
| C Hartt, R M.                | 55 | 4       |
| Lt. McLean, 62nd Batt.       | 54 | 4       |
| Corp J. Pullan, No 7 Batt.   | 53 | 4       |
| Capt E Arnold, 74th Batt.    | 52 | 4       |
| Sergt Hunter, N B Engineers. | 52 | 3       |
| Capt McGee, St George Mil.   | 52 | 3       |
| W S Clinch, St George Mil.   | 52 | 3       |
| D T Johnson, No 7 Battery.   | 52 | 3       |
| J D Baird, 67th Batt.        | 52 | 3       |
| Major Stickney, R M.         | 51 | 2       |
| Pte Perkins, 71st Batt.      | 51 | 2       |
| Pte R Pinder, 71st Batt.     | 51 | 2       |
| G Langstroth, 8th Cav.       | 50 | 2       |
| Col Beer, 74th Batt.         | 50 | 2       |
| W B Mills, No 10 Battery.    | 50 | 2       |
| Lieut Hartt 62nd Batt.       | 49 | 1       |
| Lt Peters, 8th Cav.          | 48 | 1       |
| F Appleby, 67th Batt.        | 47 | 1       |
| T Langstroth, 8th Cav.       | 47 | 1       |
| C Ferguson, 67th Batt.       | 46 | 1       |

Consolation match, open to all who had not won a prize:

|                           |    |      |
|---------------------------|----|------|
| G F Thompson, N B E.      | 22 | Pts. |
| E A Morris, 71st Batt.    | 21 | \$10 |
| G Morris, R M.            | 21 | 5    |
| C Ferguson, 67th.         | 21 | 4    |
| G H Dixon, 8th Cav.       | 20 | 4    |
| J J Hartt, N B E.         | 19 | 4    |
| T Crandlemire, 67th Batt. | 18 | 4    |
| E O'Shaughnessy, N B E.   | 16 | 4    |
| G Bremner, 71st Batt.     | 18 | 2    |
| F Crandlemire, 67th Batt. | 18 | 2    |
| I Clayton, 71st Batt.     | 17 | 2    |
| Sergt McBean, 71st Batt.  | 17 | 2    |
| J. Kierstead, 8th Cav.    | 17 | 2    |

FREDERICTON, Aug. 27.

The prizes won at the Provincial Rifle Association were presented last evening in the Temperance Hall. A large number of persons were present, and the best of good feeling prevailed.

All the New Brunswick members of the Wimbledon Team were present, except Pindar, and were received with great cheering and applause. Upon Pindar's name being mentioned he also was recipient of a round of applause.

The meeting has been one of the most successful ever held under the auspices of the Association, and the various sections have been well represented.

This year York gets the silver watch, ladies' cup, Deputy Adjutant General's cup and the Association cup, while King's has the Prince of Wales' cup, the National Rifle Association medal and the Governor General's cup. The other counties are well represented in the various matches.

The following have been selected as the Ottawa team:—

|                             |     |      |
|-----------------------------|-----|------|
| Sergt A Lipsett, 71st Batt. | 354 | Pts. |
| Major Morris, 71st Batt.    | 336 |      |
| Sergt Loggie 71st Batt.     | 330 |      |
| Pte Perkins, 71st Batt.     | 329 |      |

|                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Ens Johnston, 71st Batt.            | 327 |
| Corp W Langstroth, 8th Cav.         | 326 |
| Capt and Adj G R Arnold, 74th Batt. | 320 |
| Corp J Pullan, No 7 Battery.        | 318 |
| Gun W B Mills, No 10 Battery.       | 316 |
| Sergt Sprout, 8th Cav.              | 314 |

The following are to be in waiting:—

|                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Lt Col Beer, 74th.            | Pts. |
| Sergt Weyman, 8th Cav.        | 308  |
| Quartermaster Hogg, 71st.     | 291  |
| Corp Thompson, N B E.         | 280  |
| Lt Dibblee, W F A.            | 274  |
| —St. John Telegraph, 1st Sep. | 247  |

RIFLE PRACTICE CO. II, 66TH H. M. B. I.

The annual firing of this Company with Capt. Hart's and the drum and fife corps of the Battalion, in all about seventy five men, took place yesterday at the Bedford Range. The successful competitors, with the points they scored and the prizes won, are as follows:—

|                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Officers' Medal and \$5, won by Pto. | Pts. |
| Merson.                              | 129  |
| Company Medal and \$5, won by Pto    |      |
| Carter.                              | 127  |
| \$5 won by Lieut E A Weston.         | 122  |
| Corp Marks.                          | 120  |
| Pte R Hooper.                        | 114  |
| Corp Wm Levy.                        | 113  |
| Pte E Hooper.                        | 107  |
| Pte Wm Hooper.                       | 99   |
| Major E H Reeves.                    | 95   |
| Pte W Linteman.                      | 70   |
| Pte J Linteman.                      | 70   |

Additional prizes:—  
Best score at 200 yds, Pte Carter. . . 39  
Best score at 400 yds, Pte R Hooper. . . 42

We are informed by a gentleman who witnessed the firing of these two companies, and who has been present at several competitions, that the men were exceedingly orderly and well behaved. At the conclusion of the firing Dr. Edwin Clay addressed the competitors and gave them a well deserved eulogy on their soldierly appearance, and highly complimented the officers on their staff of men, and the order they had maintained.—Halifax Reporter, Aug. 27.

RIFLE MATCH

The Barrie Rifle Association held their annual match on Friday, under the most favorable circumstances. The weather, attendance, and all else that the most sanguine might wish for, combined to make the day's sport first class. There were in all thirty-three competitors, thirteen of whom succeeded in carrying off prizes, the average of the winners being 40 per man. The following is the score:

|                                   |    |      |
|-----------------------------------|----|------|
| Thos. McMullen, 10th Royals.      | 45 | pts. |
| And Graham, Barrie.               | 44 |      |
| John Boon, Allandale.             | 43 |      |
| William Boon.                     | 42 |      |
| Dr McConkey, Barrie.              | 41 |      |
| Dr Powell, Edgar.                 | 39 |      |
| Sergt S A Neilly, Gilford.        | 39 |      |
| George Lewis, 10th Royals.        | 39 |      |
| Alexr Clarko, N R R., Q O Rifles. | 38 |      |
| John Kendrick, N R R., Barrie.    | 37 |      |
| Samuel Soon, Allandale.           | 37 |      |
| H Ronnett, Barrie.                | 36 |      |
| John Coates, Barrie.              | 36 |      |

SPECIAL PRIZES.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| J Kendrick, Highest scores at 200 yds.. | 17 |
| And Graham, 2nd " " " 200 " ..          | 17 |
| Geo Lewis, " " " 500 " ..               | 17 |
| H Bennett, " " " 600 " ..               | 16 |



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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, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1875.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be pre-paid. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's Copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage.

LIEUT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, and Captain H. V. EDMONDS of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

We have hitherto abstained from noticing the great scandal of the day, the case of (the late) Colonel VALENTINE BAKER—because we sincerely commiserated that most unfortunate of men and felt profound sorrow for the insane act that deprived his country of the services of a tried soldier, and a man whose knowledge and experience could not be easily equalled, and at a time too when it is probable she will need the stout hearts and strong arms of her trained sons to defend her rights and uphold her honor.

The loss of rank, reputation and property is indeed a fearful punishment for the offence Colonel BAKER committed; but in addition the profession in which he had distinguished himself, and done gallant service to his country, is closed against him; while a large portion of the English press departing from the traditional usage of British fair play do not hesitate to strike at and try to trample down a fallen man.

Not only has the results of the late trial deprived Col. BAKER of the means of present and future livelihood, as far as his profession is concerned, (and he is a poor man) but it

inflicted a fine of £500 sterling—cost him his staff appointment as Assistant Quartermaster General at Aldershot, and insured his dismissal from the service by which a further sum of £4,500, the value of the regulation price for his commission is jeopardized if not taken away altogether—in no case on record has such swift, as well as complete personal degradation, and such lasting financial ruin overtaken any man.

The moral pecksniffs of the press whose curriish propensities are brought out in a striking light, by this unfortunate incident, seem to forget that if Colonel BAKER was the sole offender he is also the sole sufferer—that his trial before a thoroughly impartial Jury and a learned, as well as humane Judge, was after all a one-sided affair—the prosecutrix had it all her own way—no defence was attempted, and we are at a loss to account for Colonel BAKER's conduct under any reasonable hypothesis if the whole affair occurred as she described it.

In fact that unlucky man is in the position of one who allows judgment to go by default, and while we cannot fail to admire his chivalric behaviour in all the proceedings subsequent to the offence, we can feel nothing but utter loathing and contempt for the debased public opinion that would hound down an unfortunate and defenceless man.

If the Commons of England are allowed to comport themselves, as the various newspaper extracts given in this issue detail, all we can say is, that every true Briton has lasting reason to blush for his country—in which municipal government is evidently at the mercy of the mob led by a press no better than the ordinary run of Parisian Journals. Nor can there be much doubt of the low tone of public opinion and morality when low demagogues like Dr. KENEALY find their way into the British House of Commons, and under its shelter like DEAN SWIFT'S Yahoos squib their filth on all mankind.

Luckily at a distance people can judge more calmly of those matters; and the following from the New York Herald is a true appreciation of the aspects of this melancholy case as well as a warning to the revolutionary spirit that is manifesting itself in a portion of the English press, and amongst the very class which will be the first to suffer the logical sequences of their envious and senseless pharasaical proceedings:

"The English journals are discussing the sentence imposed upon Colonel Valentine Baker, of the English army, for an assault upon a young lady travelling in a railway car. That prodigious demagogue, Dr. Kenealy, brought the matter before Parliament and censured the Judge for the leniency of his sentence, intimating that this arose from the fact that Colonel Baker had aristocratic connections and was befriended by people in high places. The sentence, as our readers know, was a year's imprisonment without hard labour and a fine of £500. This constant cry of 'aristocracy' and 'aristocratic influence' is becoming dangerous to English politics. We think that in the case of Col. Baker there could be nothing more unjust.

So far as the law is concerned, its administration was prompt, impartial and admirable, and the sentence, severe as it was, is the smallest part of the Colonel's punishment. The Colonel has been dismissed from the army, in which he held a high rank. He loses his commission, worth several thousand dollars, as well as his pay and all chances for promotion; he is dismissed from all his clubs, and is banished from the society of which he was formerly an ornament. His life practically comes to an end so far as England is concerned. He is thrown upon the rocks as a broken, worthless wreck, tortured by the remembrance of the splendour that once surrounded him and by a sense of the honors he might yet have obtained. We do not know any sentence more terrible than this. It is the purest quackery for the demagogues of London to complain of it as an evidence of misapplied justice."

We entirely agree with the Herald in what may be called the charitable view of the case. Colonel BAKER has been punished, and the people who would place him on a level with the roughs know nothing, and appear to care less, about what equity or justice really means—nervously sensitive about the fate of the brute like type that starve and beat their wives while over feeding their bull dogs—they bring themselves down to their level by joining in the senseless shout to sacrifice without mercy the well educated and refined sinner—at the same time they should take care that their own female relatives did not give the first incitement to the crime. In this connection the following extract from the Canadian News is to the point:

"He stooped for his umbrella and sat, and descended at once by the stairs within the dock to the prison beneath. Such, in the words of the reporter, is the melancholy exit of a man from the brilliant world in which he lived, and from the Queen's service, in which he held high command. It is not our intention to make any lengthy comments on this most painful case; but, as we observe by the Canadian papers just to hand, that all the details of the first inquiry have been published at length, and doubtless read with avidity in every town and village of the Dominion, so, no doubt, the trial at Croydon will in like manner have due prominence given to it in the columns of our American contemporaries. We call their attention to the manner in which the trial was conducted, to the conduct of the cross-examining counsel, and the words of the learned judge in passing sentence upon the miserable prisoner, whose offence, great as it was, has met with a punishment adequate to it. If our Canadian editors will point out these things in their own masterly way, and call for a similar method of conducting criminal prosecutions being pursued in their own country, no small good will spring from the publication of this humiliating case.

"To the young ladies who may read the testimony of the prosecutrix we do not mind taking the odium upon ourselves of reminding them that if they will persist in imitating the dress, the manners, the slang speech, and mannish ways of the *demi monde* they must expect no other treatment from men whom they meet by accident than that which, when in a moment of madness a British officer became a cowardly ruffian, was offered to the lady in this case. Miss Dickinson had the opportunity of adventuring her life in defence of her honour, and that

in a manner as could bring no harm or danger to another human being. This, in the language of the judge, has added a new ray of glory to her youth, her innocence, and her beauty. Such opportunities, however, are not common, nor are the spirit and courage given to every girl similarly situated to use them aright. Does the terrible wreck of the man whose name stands at the head of this notice of his stiffianism give any point to the saying of the stern English gentleman who said, 'If we take not good heed to live angelically we must count on becoming devilish?'

We claim for Colonel BAKER that charity which every brave and humane man will accord to a fallen individual, and we are quite certain that British justice will in the end assert itself against his cowardly oppressors.

Our contemporary the *United States Army and Navy Journal* has dealt with this melancholy case in a straightforward and manly manner—its article entitled "Military Honor" will be found in another page, and is well worth the careful study of every man belonging to the military profession, as it contains a clear exposition of the relations a soldier bears to the society of his country, or any other with which he should be brought into contact.

We have copied from a Canadian journal the *Nation*, an article entitled "Colonel VALENTINE BAKER," in which a fair and dispassionate view of the case is taken, and a warning given, which it would be well for the "girls of the period" to take into serious consideration—as the next victim may not be as scrupulous to outward appearances as the victim in this case.

Two articles from *Broad Arrow*, entitled "Colonel BAKER" and "The Value of Colonel BAKER's Commission," will also be found in this issue. The first, we are sorry to say, represents a state of affairs thoroughly disgraceful to municipal authorities and laws as administered in England. If such a thing had happened in one of our backwood's towns—the roaring curs would be sent home howling without much ceremony, and would find some employment for their unexpended energies in hard labour for the public and their own benefit. The second does not place British statesmen in a favorable light, or advantageously reflect credit in the independence of an English Parliament.

The result of all this will be a reaction in Colonel BAKER's favor—the individual is being too heavily punished, and true British feeling revolts at the idea of such unfeeling oppression.

It is well it should be so at present; the man is as legally murdered as if the mob had their sweet will and lynched him at Croydon.

But we hope and trust the assumption of the humane and learned Judge must become a reality, and that Colonel BAKER will be allowed the chance of redeeming his character from the stain received by a momentary lapse from virtue.

The following article on "discipline" is specially commended to the officers of our service—as it embodies every principle on which a force can be made efficient or otherwise under our system—and by which officers can attain to the dignity of ornaments of their profession or sink to the level of mere drill sergeants:

"A constant misapplication of words is one of the eccentricities of human nature which are not peculiar to particular soils, and which are consequently of universal incidence, and the term discipline is precisely one of those words which, according to the idiosyncrasy of individuals, are employed to express widely divergent sentiments. To speak of a disciplinarian is, as a rule, to convey the impression of a tyrant, just because it happens to be a weakness of mankind to invest with the euphemistic title of disciplinary powers the arbitrary exercise of authority. Under the pretext of discipline the caprices of tyranny often take an active form, and a word which in itself implies nothing more than the regulation of practice, is used to consecrate the infliction of every species of petty wrong. It is, of course, exceedingly difficult to define the exact limits within which discipline should be permitted to range, and we may admit that it would not be difficult to establish the practical illimitableness of its scope, seeing that government is a term of so elastic a nature as to suggest every phase of development, but as those in whose hands the right of discipline is reposed, are thereby laden with enormous responsibilities, it is clear that their exercise of the power should be free from all extraneous influences. Systems of discipline are not in themselves bad; but discredit is often brought upon them by their administrators. If a disciplinarian were merely a man who satisfied himself with the impartial and dispassionate enforcement of discipline, the world would be entirely denuded of the offensiveness which undoubtedly attaches to it.

The importance of discipline as contributing to the efficiency of an army, is a point which need hardly be insisted on; but, whilst all men are in a vague manner agreed in affirming the general proposition, we gravely doubt whether there is any accord or even distinct idea as to what form of discipline is in reality the most efficacious. For, let us hasten to add, there is a very considerable divergency of practice, and consequently of opinion, in the matter. The severe system of discipline adopted in the German Army has of late years arrested public attention, and prompted the interesting inquiry whether the question has hitherto been sufficiently studied. Certain it is that if the discipline which prevailed in our own Army half a century ago was essential to our successes, we should, in strict logic, be now unequal to the task of holding our own viewing the immense relaxation of discipline which has been effected in the interval. Such a conclusion is, however, in unsatisfactory contemplation, and, in our opinion, so erroneous, notwithstanding the unimpeachableness of the premises from which it is deduced that we prefer to repudiate it, and to adopt the more pleasing theory that our army of volunteers can be permitted to serve without detriment to its efficiency under less stringent and less exacting regulations than any army of soldier citizens. Nor is the reason far to seek for services that are voluntarily rendered require no stimulus to set them in motion, and no coercive measures of organization while those which are violently appropriated must be to a great extent sub-

jected to rigorous control. The numerous desertions which take place from the English Army do not prejudice the distinction we have drawn, for if discipline were to take the form of more drastic measures towards deserters it is to be apprehended that the voluntary system, which is already in an unfeeling condition, might suffer by the discouragement of recruiting, and it is just one of the necessary evils of voluntarism that those who adopt it cannot pick and choose their materials. In the English Army discontented service is not one of the evils which discipline is required to correct, and so far we are unquestionably fortunate. In the days when thoughtless hinds took the 'Queen's shilling' in a state of sottish imbecility, and were hurried off to campaigns for which they had no particular favour, it was neither unnecessary nor unwise to reserve considerable powers for the repression of contumacy, seeing that voluntary enlistment was too often an entirely misapplied term; but at the present time recruiting is little, if at all promoted by unfair means, and the recruits we collect (would that they were better and more numerous!) are uncontrolled in the fulfilment of their several destinies.

Proceeding then, upon the hackneyed maxim already quoted, that discipline promotes efficiency, we find that England alone amongst European States is relieved from the necessity of regulating unwilling service by stringent disciplinary laws, but there her advantage, great as it is, terminates. Willing spirits must be led quite irrespective of the fact that reluctant ones must be both compelled and led; regulations are required to govern the ardent no less than they are demanded for the government of the hostile or indifferent; and an army, no matter of what materials it may be composed, cannot be a fit instrument of action unless properly disciplined. We have before now pointed out the absurdity of comparing the system of military pains and penalties adopted in foreign armies with those in force amongst our troops, who are raised under different conditions and constituted of materials utterly diverse, and less mixed. The remarks apply equally to the question of general discipline, and until our Army shall have taken within its ranks a more even distribution of the several classes which compose English society, whereby the lowest strata will become improved and leavened, we cannot hope to adopt with any beneficial results the forms of discipline approved amongst our nearer neighbours. Soldiers who respect their officers because they respect themselves are, in whatever Army they may be found, accessible to mild measures of discipline which would be ridiculed by those whose reluctant exhibition of respect is the mere growth of ignorance or of fear, and officers who recklessly visit every breach of observance and every petty defection with the means of punishment at their disposal, do more to weaken the effect of discipline and to discredit its influence than the most seditious spirits. Whatever fanatical biographers may say to the contrary, we do not hesitate to express a conviction that disciplinarians, as they are falsely called, have no hold upon the affections of their men. It is possible to be a great stickler for discipline, and yet to understand the wisdom of winking at a fault, and the discipline which contributes to efficiency in the field is that which cement officers and men by a sentiment of mutual esteem instead of attaching the latter to the former by a degraded emotion of fear. Friendly sympathy between officers and men is when, prudently

evinced, not injurious to discipline. There is no reason why the word of command on the parade ground should not occasionally be followed, as we are glad to know it sometimes is, by expressions of kindly interest in the welfare and comfort of those commanded. Surely when conformity with duty is facilitated by feelings of regard, the great object of all discipline is attained! We are not now speaking of that undesirable familiarity between officers and men which strikes at the very root of discipline, and assisted to demoralise the French Army. Where the social status of those who lead and those who are led is so defined this danger is not to be apprehended, whilst the entire absence of mutual sympathy is a thing greatly to be deplored. The great reason why the English Army has always maintained its character for discipline is, we believe, to be found in the one great fact—that we are a law-abiding people. Laws once enacted, even if they be passed in the face of strong opinions, receive general homage, and the laws of the army are similarly unhesitatingly obeyed. Thus the very character of the people is reflected in our army, and the most tyrannical of martinet is followed with the same completeness if not with the same alacrity as the most indulgent of commanders. The first duty of a soldier is unhesitating obedience, and in acting upon this maxim he places himself unreservedly at the mercy of his superiors. What the officers are, therefore, that the army is, and our officers as a body, have recognised the important truth that there are limits beyond which discipline, to be efficacious should not extend. Cheerful obedience is always secured when soldiers know that it is exacted in the interests of duty, and not from a mere idle love of authority; and amongst the many objections entertained by soldiers themselves to promotion from the ranks, a fear of vexatious tyranny in matters wholly unconnected with duty is not the least weighty. To provide for the comfort and recreation of soldiers is to adopt a sure means of popularising military life, and reconciling the troops to the irksome necessity of discipline; and here we are well before other nations. Whatever may be the objections to soldiering which block the avenues to the Army, a dread of monotonous discipline cannot be amongst them, and it is satisfactory to feel that for one harsh disciplinarian who misconceives the uses of authority by unduly straining his power to the real detriment of discipline, there are ninety nine who, having no other aim than the efficiency of the Army at heart, are yet able to discern the well defined line beyond which it is inexpedient that discipline should extend.—*Broad Arrow.*

NEXT week will be a busy week in Ottawa; the Provincial Exhibition for the Province of Ontario meeting here for the first time. The show grounds and buildings will be found equal to any in the Province. We understand the enteries will proximate favorably with those held for the last few years in the Western part of Ontario. All the railways will issue return tickets to Ottawa to exhibitors, employees, &c., good from the 15th to the 23rd inst, both inclusive, for one fare, and to visitors they will sell tickets at single fare rates, good during the exhibition week only. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company have, for the convenience of exhibitors, constructed a landing for live stock at Billings' Bridge, about three quarters of a mile from the show grounds,

His Honour Lieutenant-Governor MAODONALD will occupy the Speaker's Chambers in the House of Commons during the Exhibition week. The Sergeant-at-Arms has received instructions to have all necessary preparations made.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW*

HALIFAX, 30th Aug., 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—At the annual inspection in December last of a certain Battalion of this City, the D. A. G., was pleased to compliment both officers and men, in high sounding words of praise, on their superior drill and organization. A correspondent of one of our papers successfully showed the utter fallacy of the D. A. G.'s, remarks, which at the time must have struck him as being received by his hearers as rather far-fetched. It has been for a long time known that the discipline of this particular Battalion has been extremely lax, and numerous reasons have been assigned as the cause, the chief of them being "The Election of Officers;" which pernicious system only obtains in this Battalion. Where men have the privilege of electing their officers, they are apt to imagine that when they have made an officer, they can as easily get rid of him. It has been said that this Battalion can always make a respectable muster, but it is well known that very questionable measures are taken to obtain a good attendance. A captain of one of the companies to induce his men to attend drill, is in the habit of treating them afterwards, and in return for this kind attention, has been presented by them with a sword and belts, accompanied with a complimentary address; such a proceeding being subversive of discipline, and an assumption of power which belongs to the Sovereign alone, or to those officers to whom the command of the troops is entrusted by Royal Authority. Another reason for this great laxity of discipline, is, that the men are allowed to attend drill in any costume they may be disposed to wear, and to scramble through a few battalion movements which the commanding officer fondly imagines cannot be surpassed by regular troops.

The effect of all this has been to show, that this Battalion is wanting in that great essential "Discipline," so that at least the culminating point has been reached in downright mutiny. It appears that one day last week, a company was sent to Bedford to perform its annual firing, and by some means the men,—or at least a portion of them—by too free use of ardent spirits, got beyond the control of their officers. One man in particular made himself so obnoxious, that he was sent off under arrest, which so incensed

some of his comrades, that they rescued him from the escort Major Dundas, 60th Royal Rifles in command of the camp at Bedford, witnessing the rather strange proceeding, refused to allow the practice to continue, recalled the markers and ordered the captain to march his men off the range; and it may be just as well to leave unwritten how they conducted themselves afterwards. A Court of Inquiry is to be held to-morrow to investigate this unfortunate affair, which though it has not the power to administer an oath, will, it is hoped, make such a report as will in future prevent a similar occurrence. This Battalion has obtained the enviable reputation of being perhaps the best shooting corps in the Dominion. Unfortunately, however, its drill and organization have not hitherto kept pace with its marksmanship, and the whole Battalion would hardly furnish a couple of well drilled companies. We may be none the worse, but, on the contrary, much the better for having a body of "skilled" shots, who, if unfit to appear on parade, would at any rate do capital duty as *franc tireurs* and skirmishers. In striking contrast to this disgraceful conduct, may be mentioned that of two companies of another Battalion, which in the same week had their annual firing. The discipline, order, and cleanly appearance of the men were the admiration of the spectators, and serve to mitigate the censure cast upon the force, by the unruly behaviour of those undisciplined men, whose bad conduct is so soon to be investigated.

SABRETACHE.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 10th September, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (23).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

London Field Battery of Artillery.

To be Veterinary Surgeon:

James Tennet, Gentleman,

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

To be Ensign provisionally :

William R. Elliott, gentleman, vice John Michie, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Major :

Captain and Brevet Major John Butterfield, M.S., from No. 3 Company, vice Urquhart, promoted.

To be Quarter Master :

Sergeant Thomas Warren Lee, vice Richard Henry Marston, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

William Ewing, Esquire, M.D., vice Alexander McLaurin, left limits.

No. 3 Company, *L'Orignal*.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant William C. O'Brien, M.S., vice Butterfield, promoted.

To be Lieutenant :

Peter O'Brien, Junior, Gentleman, M.S., vice W. C. O'Brien, promoted.

No. 4 Company, *East Hawkesburg*.

To be Captain :

Ensign Martin Leroy, V.B., vice William Ogden, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be 1st Lieutenant provisionally :

Sergeant William Samuel Mooney, vice Joseph Grout, deceased.

No. 6 Company, *Hawkesbury Mills*.

To be Captain, provisionally :

Thomas Hiram Wyman, Esquire, vice Urquhart, promoted.

To be Lieutenant :

Sergeant Timothy Fitzgerald, V.B., vice John W. Higginson, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

*22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles."*

No. 2 Company, *Embros*.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign David McIntosh, M.S., vice Loveys, promoted.

*35th Battalion of Infantry or "The Simcoe Foresters."*

No. 7 Company, *Orillia*.

To be Lieutenant :

Edmond W. O'Dell, Gentleman, M.S., vice John Strathern, left limits.

*41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.*

No. 5 Company, *Carleton Place*.

The resignation of Lieutenant Joseph Cram is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*21st Battalion, "Richelieu Light Infantry."*

To be Paymaster :

Captain Alexis Bertrand, V.B., from No. 3 Company.

No. 1 Company, *St. John's*.

To be Captain :

Ensign Joseph Corneau, M. S., vice Charland, resigned,

To be Lieutenant :

Jean Baptiste Chevalier, Gentleman, M. S., vice Eusebe N. Chevalier, appointed Surgeon.

No. 3 Company, *St. John's*.

To be Captain :

David Beauvais, Esquire, M. S., vice Bertrand, appointed Paymaster.

To be Lieutenant provisionally :

Joseph B. Corneau Gentleman, vice William Vaughan, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ensign John Pearson having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

*53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Paymaster :

Paymaster Sergeant Henry O'Dell, vice George W. Willis, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Quarter-Master :

Edward Duff, Gentleman, vice Alexander Winter, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 1 Company, *Sherbrooke*.

To be Ensign :

William George Ibbelson, Gentleman, M. S., vice Stansfield, promoted.

*58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.*

No. 6 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby changed from Compton to Hailey.

*Dorchester Provisional Battalion of Infantry.*

Lieut. and Adjutant Joseph A. Rouleau is

hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank of Lieutenant.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul Arthur Rodier, V. B., 76th Battalion, from 21st July, 1875.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Corporal Loftus Fortier, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Acting Bombardier William Fletcher, "A" Battery.

Gunner Joseph Galbraith, Wellington Field Battery.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Lt. Colonel Paul Arthur Rodier, 76th Battalion, or "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay."

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Captain Charles McGee, St. George, Infantry Company.

Lieutenant William Howe, No. 4 Company, 71st "York" Battalion.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Frederick W. Hart, City of Saint John.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia  
Canada.

The Carlist General Dorrogay pursued by the royal forces, has passed through Roncal with 1500 men. He had lost all his war material, and subsequently he reached Burgueta.

The Biscayans are renewing their manifestations in behalf of peace, and refuse to pay the taxes levied by Carlisle. Rumours of negotiations for peace gain credence. It has said there has been a mutiny among Carlisle, and many were killed and wounded.

The Porte has given assurance that henceforward no vexations, or illegal acts will be permitted in the name of the Government, and has ordered the punishment of officials oppressing the people.

It is said that Turkey will immediately place one hundred and seventy thousand men in the field, with two hundred and twenty-eight cannon.

## STILL THE LADS OF WATERLOO.

A VAN SONG.

(Inscribed to the 2nd Highlanders \*)

Still the lads of Waterloo,  
 Burning braver deeds to do,  
 Lead us chieftain, lead us on,  
 Let us look our foes upon;  
 And if any be a base  
 From the foe to turn his face,  
 Let him seek, in shame, the rear,  
 Cowards are not wanted here.

Any thing but coward's shame,  
 Any thing but coward's name;  
 Who would live to see the day  
 Britain looks a coward's way.

Honored living,—honoured dead,  
 What has bravery to dread;  
 Danger ever waits on fear,  
 Show us chieftain what to dare:  
 Sooner would we drop and die,  
 Neath the blaze of Afric's sky  
 Than degrade in barrack ease,  
 Valor due beyond the seas.

Any thing but coward's shame,  
 Any thing but coward's name;  
 Who would live abused for years,  
 Sweet in death a country's tears.

Though our brows be gashed, and gory,  
 If the blood that flows is glory,  
 Never shall it stain a tear,  
 But for comrade dying near;  
 And if in the stream that flows  
 From the breast where valor glows  
 Freedom fling her rarest flowers,  
 Welcome be the death that ours.

Still the lads of Waterloo,  
 Burning braver deeds to do,  
 Lead us chieftain, lead us on,  
 Let us look our foes upon;  
 And if coward's heart shall quail,  
 And the dastard's spirit fail,  
 Let him seek, in shame, the rear,  
 Cowards are not wanted here.

Any thing but coward's shame,  
 Any thing but coward's name;  
 Who would live abused for years,  
 Sweet in death a country's tears.

FRANK JOHNSON.

Arco, E. Township, P. Q., Canada.

\* The regiment sent out against the Ashantees

## Military Honor.

The case of Colonel Valentine Baker, recently decided in England has attracted more attention, on account of the rank and influence of the person principally involved, than any similar case, with one exception, for several years. There has been no dispute as to the facts in the case, and the only feeling that has developed into a difference of opinion is that as to the adequacy or excess of punishment inflicted on the culprit before the law.

The facts as proven on the trial show that Colonel Baker, a cavalry officer of great distinction, belonging to a family lately prominent in the annals of daring and adventure, a favorite of the commander-in-chief, a friend of the royal family of his country, yielded all in a moment to a sudden temptation and committed an act unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, which has ruined him for life. It may be pleaded on his behalf, as it was by his friends, that he had no intention of the shameful crime of dishonoring a woman by force, and that his error was but that of mistaking the character of the person he assaulted. It may be recorded in his favor, however, that he himself attempted no such defence, and forsook that common resource of all base and cowardly men in like position, an attempt to blacken the character of the person he had injured. If Colonel Baker, in a moment of temptation, did one criminal and cowardly act, his whole life, before and since, as far as open to the view of his comrades, appears as that of a person to whom the act was foreign in his normal condition. Nevertheless, looking at the case with strict impartiality, we cannot but agree with the solemn words of

the judge who sentenced him, that to him, of all men a soldier in high command, an innocent girl should have been able to look for protection, from herself or him, her passions or his own.

The words of that judge are words that should echo in the heart of every officer in every service. The sentiment of military honor, the best part of the legacy left by mediæval chivalry, cannot be cherished too dearly. It is the one, the only spirit which ennobles army life. Without it a soldier is but a hired murderer paid so much a day to kill the men of some other nation. With it he gains that impalpable something, easily felt, not so easily defined, which makes him soldier and gentleman. Military honor impels him resistlessly to patience, fortitude, courage, temperance, chastity, probity, and that large charity and self-forgetfulness which would sacrifice life for the protection of the weak and helpless. All these virtues, utterly unknown among Greek or Roman soldierly, have descended to us from the chivalry of the Middle Ages and are embodied to day in our ideal of military honor. True, there are not many men, in commission or in ranks, that realize this ideal fully; but for all that, they are conscious of its existence, and it keeps them closer to the line than would otherwise be the case. The sole virtue esteemed in the armies of Rome was courage, and their military chiefs were invariably avaricious and vicious in civil life, from Cæsar downward. The virtues of probity and self sacrifice, so universal in the officers of our modern English and American regular armies, are virtues descended from the chivalric idea. The defence of the weak and the protection of all women from harm is the grandest outcome of this idea, and it is a principle that has taken deep root in the ranks of our soldiery, however humble in extraction.

Against this deep-seated principle, Colonel Baker sinned, and his punishment is proportionately heavy. The offence was committed under excitement, possibly even under some influence of intoxication; certainly under circumstances of the most complete opportunity and temptation. Many another man might have done the same things and escaped punishment. And yet for this momentary lapse from an honorable life, Colonel Baker is utterly ruined, because he happened to be discovered in his sins. His commission probably gone, his name stricken from the Army List in disgrace, himself ostracised from every drawing room in London, with no new career open before him, and the knowledge that his life is forever blasted when he comes out of prison, and all for yielding to a single impulse of passion; no wonder that his fate seems to some, who only look at the enormous penalty, too hard.

But such things have happened before. Men of pure and spotless lives have ere this yielded to a sudden and overwhelming temptation for a moment, only to find their whole past and future career blighted forever. In one it is a murder in the heat of passion without witnesses, in another the sudden sight of a large sum of money capable of being seized without detection, in another, as in Colonel Baker's case, a woman alone with opportunity, is in question. But in none of these cases, especially the last, can the plea of temptation hold valid to excuse from punishment. Reverse the case, and let the woman yield, no matter how strong the temptation, and the world speedily sinks her in social infamy. While we may pity and mourn for the terrible penalty that has fallen on Colonel Baker, we none the

less recognize that in this, as in many another case, English justice has been perfect.—*Army and Navy Journal*.

## COLONEL VALENTINE BAKER.

Among the tragic incidents of our time few have produced a more painful effect than the crime and the condemnation of Colonel Valentine Baker. He was a member of a profession the name of which all instinctively associate with chivalry, an honor. In that profession he held a distinguished place. He had served England gloriously on more than one famous field. He had earned a still rarer meed of praise by that careful and successful attention to the details of his profession which commonly implies especial steadiness and conscientiousness of character. His merits had raised him to a high and envied point of eminence. His sudden fall casts him down to a depth of infamy and misery. Such a spectacle shakes our confidence in the stability of honour. It makes us mistrust the power of the most elevating influence to preserve us from succumbing to the coarsest of temptations. It makes the best of men ask himself with trembling whether in his own heart there may not lurk some treacherous propensity which in the plenitude of moral security, on the pinnacle of reputation, in the arms of affection and friendship, may suddenly betray him to his moral and social ruin. It warns us how beneath the hollow surface of our civilization still glow the barbarous passions of savage men.

No special appeal to the integrity of the English judiciary or the trustworthiness of English courts is needed to assure us that Colonel Baker had a fair trial. Yet the circumstances were such that, in an important sense, his trial could hardly be satisfactory. By the rules of English procedure the prisoner could not be examined, and if ever there was case in which the examination of the prisoner was necessary to the formation of a right opinion as to the real degree of his criminality, this was one. Two persons were by themselves in a railway carriage. What passed between them could be known to no other human being. The accuser is brought into court to tell her own story against the accused. If there are any extenuating circumstances on his side they must be of such a character that, apart from any desire to injure him or to deviate from truth, she is compelled by every instinct of her nature to suppress them. Her evidence is unchecked, the lips of the accused being sealed. Public sympathy is entirely in her favour, and openly manifests itself in the presence of the Court. It is so strong that she can hardly be subjected even to the ordinary test of cross examination. The counsel for the prisoner is obliged to treat her with studious forbearance and to abstain from pressing her as he would a common witness. Moral justice, therefore, will hardly confine its scrutiny to the mere legal evidence. It will consider probabilities and endeavoring to bring what is proved to have occurred into harmony at least with the laws of human nature.

That Colonel Baker should have been guilty of the monstrous crime with which he was charged in the first count of the indictment seems to us totally incredible. It is creditable at least only on the hypothesis of his actual insanity. When urged to crime by violent passion men will no doubt run a great risk of detection. But only a madman would commit capital felony with the absolute certainty of detection and punishment staring him in the face. Colonel Baker must have known that if he perpe-

trated the greater offence laid to his charge, at the end of the hour's run between Woking and London he and his victim would infallibly be in the hands of the police. What was the offence then that he meditated? To triumph without the use of overmastering force over the virtue of a respectable woman to whom he was a perfect stranger and who had given him no encouragement? That a man of the world can have thought his success in such an attempt possible is surely beyond belief. We seem to be driven to the hypothesis that he mistook Miss Dickinson's character, and perhaps her identity. The freedom with which she entered into conversation with him, no one else being in the carriage, though perfectly innocent on her part, was somewhat indiscreet and may have encouraged his illusion. Nor, by her own account, do his first approaches to familiarity appear to have been judiciously—though her subsequent alarm shows that they were sincerely—repelled. She did not at once speak that commanding word which uttered by the lips of purity quells and freezes any lust but that of a satyr. So much we may venture to say at this distance from the scene of the occurrence and from all the parties concerned. The statements as to the lady's connections, if he had once fallen into a mistake as to her identity or character, would naturally make no impression on his mind. Supposing this theory to be correct, Colonel Baker would still stand convicted of a gross and bestial act; he would still have disgraced his position as a gentleman and his calling as a soldier. He would still deserve punishment and degradation. But his conduct is at least reconciled with sanity and with those prudentia instincts which in even the most vicious men of the world become a second nature. It assumes the aspect not of a sudden and portentous outburst of wickedness, as the Judge in adjusting the penalty assumed it to be; but of the normal depravity of a licentious man who fancied that he had found a safe, and in his eyes a legitimate opportunity of gratifying his lust.

It is to be feared that in passing judgment on this and other strange phenomena of English society allowance must be made for a great change in English character. The vast increase of wealth, and the corresponding growth of the appetite for pleasure, the craving for strong excitement, together with the decay of religious belief and of the moral principles which in the mass of mankind are inseparably connected with it, have not only swept away the last vestiges of old English Puritanism, but made deep inroads on old English virtue. Fastness is the tendency and the tone of the rich of both sexes, and fastness is, with voluptuous surroundings, always on the verge of something worse. The manners not only of English youths, but of English maidens, in the present day, are very different, not only in form, but in the cast of character expressed by them from those of the old *regime*. French sentiment has invaded the theatre and the novel. Abandoned women, who thirty years ago would not have dared to show themselves in the resorts of decent society, now in London, as in Paris, flaunt with their dashing equipages in the park, receive the homage of men calling themselves gentlemen, and are talked of with interest by women calling themselves ladies. Suspicion in these cases generally outruns the reality; but suspicion leads to the rapid spread of corruption among the higher classes of what was once the most moral of European capitals. Vice leads a greedy ear to the report; fancies moral restraints released more extensively

than they are; and wherever it does not meet with a barrier of ice imagines that impure fires must glow.—*The Nation*.

#### COLONEL BAKER.

Three juries tried the case of Colonel Baker at Croydon on Monday last. The first, some few thousand strong, yelling and surging about the Croydon Court House, condemned him to the gallows. First, because he was a man of high social rank, and a gallant officer who had served his country; secondly, because he had spoiled their fun by declining to act otherwise than as a man of honour under the charge brought against him; and, thirdly, because they could not get into the building to hear the evidence. The second jury, that impannelled by the sheriff, acquitted him of the greater crime and convicted him of the minor offence. First, because there seemed no other way of discharging their duty in the face of the evidence before them; secondly, because the judge told them to do so; and, thirdly, because Colonel Baker and his counsel scorned to ask them to do otherwise. The third jury consisted of those present in court other than the judge and the impannelled jury, and from these he received the verdict of an ominous silence broken only by the honest cry of "Bravo Baker!" as he left the court. The only approach to a sign of approval of which any of the principal actors in that day's proceedings was the subject.

Bravo Baker! with twelve months of imprisonment, £500 fine and the cost of this extensive prosecution. Bravo! for what ever your fault you have been man and gentleman enough to speak not a whisper which should not be heard to save yourself from ruin or raise a doubt as to the absolute purity of all concerned in the charge against you.

The judge spoke like a man, for the first earned away by a sense of indignation on account of an offence—common enough, we regret to say, in English life—let us speak the truth without sophistication. His jury spoke according to the evidence and the direction of the judge. The yelling jury spoke as they would speak if kept out of a wild beast show, or if told that a colonel was their natural enemy, or if they suspected any man of good position of the brutality they deem their own birth-right, but the quiet, thoughtful, unsworn jury who heard the charge and the evidence and saw the witnesses, spoke more to the truth than all the rest when they said nothing, for there was nothing to be said, or that should be said, except of a sort we are not yet quite prepared to hear.

Well might Justice Brett, with an amount of just sentiment which did him honour, guard himself from inflicting a sentence which would shut out its subject from an honourable career hereafter, and which would be, as he termed it, "personally degrading," while the hope expressed by the judge that "by some brilliant services" hereafter he might wipe out the stain of the present shadow, only echoed the feeling of all present that one of the most gallant officers in the Queen's Service must in time wipe away the recollection of what he will now, no doubt, justly suffer as an example to scare worse men from greater offences.

We are no advocates of military licence any more than we are apologists for the apparently more venial offences of civil liberties, but we heartily concur in the hope of Mr. Justice Brett, that Colonel Baker may hereafter be permitted to "serve his country brilliantly," as he has served her before, and continue to merit the high opinion ex-

pressed regarding him personally by such eminent men as Sir Richard Airey and Sir Thomas Steele. "I have," said Sir Richard Airey, "known Colonel Baker twenty years, both in the Crimea and in India, and have watched his career with great interest and admiration. He has devoted all his energies to the duties of his profession, and has risen to highest reputation as a cavalry officer. He has served in the Kaffir war, and also in India, and I have never known anything either discreditably or dishonourably attaching to him." Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Steele, Commander of the Forces at Aldershot, said, "I have heard and agreed with the testimony of Sir Richard Airey. I consider the defendant one of the most valuable officers we have in the Service. He is a man of great energy, and he has every qualification for a soldier in a professional point of view. So far as I know, his conduct has always been that of an honourable man."

It is a heavy blow that such a man from the very exigencies of his own high character and position, should be necessarily made an example of from being deprived of the means of defence open to less honourable men; but though the age of shame is not past, though many a hypocrite will turn up the whites of his eyes at a colonel and a gallant officer taking unwarrantable liberties with a lady, the time will come before those dread twelve months are over when men, and women also, will deem the crime possibly misinterpreted, and the punishment the more grievous wrong.

Would every judge be off the treadmill if every kiss of an unhalloved kind were thus punished as an indecent assault?

Would every reverend brother be in his pulpit instead of in the dock if all his dear sisters could speak as some spoke recently in New York? Would every respectable city man come home by train smug and smiling if truth and a pretty face appeared against him before Mr. Justice Brett? And what would become of half the yelling class tomorrow if a tithe of their indecency or a hundredth part of their gross sensuality should occupy any police magistrate for ten minutes.

Let not this be considered an apology: it is not so. Colonel Baker has submitted to his fate without a murmur. And we say it does him honour, but what will many others do in penance for acts like that for which he suffers? Will they content themselves with, "Look here! you know, a fellow can't speak to a girl, you know," or will they shake themselves, and think how infinitely beneath the value of the candle is the game they play.

Colonel Baker pays the price, but at his cost many a man will have the benefit of becoming less bold, and many a woman see the propriety of being less attractive.—*Broad Arrow*.

#### THE VALUE OF COLONEL BAKER'S COMMISSION.

It is a matter of very little moment to the world at large whether one reporter who says that Colonel Baker sent in his papers about ten minutes after lunch on Tuesday, or another reporter who says he did not send in his papers till about twenty minutes before breakfast on Wednesday, is the more accurate in his statement. One Jenkins may have bribed an attorney's office boy with lollipops for the information, another may have learnt it on the best authority in an omnibus. The *Daily Telegraph* and its military contemporary may argue the point out as they like. We happen to know that the military contemporary is wrong, but for

us the question is not whether Colonel Baker sent in his papers, or did not send in his papers, but what ought to be done in his case now that his retirement from the Service has been decided on.

In accordance with the verdict of a jury, Mr. Justice Brett has awarded what he, as an impartial English judge, doubtless deemed a full punishment for the offence committed, namely, the personal punishment of imprisonment, and the cash fine of £500. Had he, with all the evidence before him, inflicted a fine of £5000, we should have known that this sum was in his judgment a penalty fitted to the case, but he has not done so. On the contrary he has deliberately decided, and in terms showing but slight sympathy with the accused, that the offence merited a pecuniary fine of £500 and no more, and yet men, sufficiently dead to all feeling of justice, and maddened with hysterical prejudices, were to be found who cried for the dismissal of Colonel Baker from Service, or, at least, for his being mulcted of the value of his commission, if permitted to send in his resignation, and they have got their demand. All this is very weak, unjust, and immoral. Colonel Baker may be termed a poor man, and where is he to find funds to pay this five hundred pounds, and the heavy costs of the prosecution, except from the proceeds of the value of his commission? and on what principle of English justice can a man, tried and punished by one court, be again, for the same offence, tried and punished by another, and that the very body to benefit by his second condemnation.

When Mayor the (so called) Honourable Walter Harbore had to quit the Service for card-sharping, there was no trial at Croydon, no law costs, no £500 fine: and yet when the Secretary of State for War very properly sought to make this man feel in his pocket the result of his disreputable offence, and declared that no particle of his commission money should be handed over to him, he found that, though practically just, his decision was immediately questioned as illegal; and so this utter and unmitigated black sheep may yet receive the full value of his commission, both regulation and over-regulation, for the law is stronger than individual sentiment, and the rules under which men agree to live together in a community are of far greater importance than the violence done to an individual deprived of gratifying a morbid yearning for Lynch-law.

If this is to be so, there can be no doubt Colonel Baker must receive the price of his commission if an English sentiment of justice is to be protected at all from the daily increasing tendency to rowdism, which the middle-class of Englishmen, even more than the lower, is now unfortunately displaying.

In the South of Devon there still lives a well-to-do farmer who once sat on a jury at Exeter, where a man was tried for some minor offence. "What is your opinion, Sir?" said the foreman, "Nonsense!" said one here; "there's no doubt about it" "Well, Sir, and what do you think?" was the rejoinder. "Thing I why, damn ut, hang 'er, rob a poor farmer?" But the culprit was not hanged, neither can Colonel Baker be permitted to incur ruin for an offence which has been already amply avenged by the laws of his country.—*Broad Arrow*, 14 August.

The evidence is daily growing stronger that England is determined to make the Margery murder a pretext for seizing and annexing Burmah. Large bodies of British Indian troops are concentrating on the frontier,

### The Pieri Rifle.

AN ECONOMICAL AND SERVICEABLE WEAPON.

Lieut. Col. Bacon, the statistical officer at the Rieuau Rifle range, has, during the time the competitions have been in course of progress, had a most ingeniously constructed rifle, the invention of a Major Pieri of the French army on exhibition. The weapon, which is light looking and handsome, is of what is termed in our shooting phraseology, a small bore, with sights fitted after the style of those on the Snider Enfield, but it has the advantage over the latter by having the degrees of elevation for the different ranges marked on the side of the flap nearest the eye of the person firing. The piece is sighted, we believe, up to 1000 yards; but its inventor claims it will send a projectile a distance of 3,000 yards. The barrel is grooved most wonderfully, and at the breech, where the cartridge is placed, in a chamber which is perfectly smooth, and the bullet has to proceed a short distance through it before it enters the grooves. This obviates, it is stated, the violent recoil common to many grooved barrels. *Aspros* of cartridges, it may be mentioned that they cost one-fifth of a penny less than the Snider Enfield do; this is a considerable item of saving in one's expenditure in ammunition. A small sum in arithmetic proved that out of \$249 75 spent in 9,990 rounds of cartridge during the last three day's competition a sum of £8 6s. 6d. sterling would have been saved had the Pieri rifle been used. The ammunition possesses also another advantage, inasmuch as it will keep for any length of time and in any climate; it may be sunk in water and when wanted for use it will be found quite fit, as it is perfectly impervious to wet, there being an inner wrapper of caoutchouc as well as the ordinary one, a sort of inner skin in fact. The advantages of it may be thus briefly stated:—the inventor to obviate the disadvantages that arise from the oscillations produced by pressing with the forefinger on a trigger placed underneath the stock, conceived the idea of placing the mechanism to release the plunger, or striker, on top of the stock, and in a line with the axis of the bore. To discharge the gun, the firer presses with his thumb on a thumb piece placed in this position, and protected against an accidental injury or blow, by two wings formed by the rear ends of the breach shoe. It results from this arrangement that instead of the muzzle of the gun being pulled downwards and to the right by the action of the forefinger on the trigger, as in the present system, the pressure of the thumb on the upper surface of the stock, and in a line with the axis, establishes a perfect equilibrium at the line of firing. In addition to this advantage, the position of the trigger on the top of the stock has enabled the inventor to simplify the breech mechanism so greatly that the Pieri system is composed of seven simple and strongly formed parts, connected together by a single screw, on removing which the whole mechanism can, at once be taken to pieces. We have heard from the best authority that the cost of the gun, with which any barrel or cartridge can be used, is only the exceedingly small sum 33 francs (\$6.60), made in the Government small arms factories. The great advantages of the Pieri system can, of course, be only brought to light by actual trial, but among the many systems and arrangements now under consideration we certainly think this deserves especial attention. It is expected that a trial of it will be made to-day. Prac-

tical riflemen are unanimous in their approval of the principle, and if the trial proves satisfactory, its cheapness will make it exceedingly popular.—*Times*.

### A Hopeless Case.

The other evening two Irishmen, new to the country, and belonging to the better class of emigrants, arrived at Toledo late in the evening and stopped at the Island House. They were shown to a room far up in the building, the gas lighted, and they were left alone. The weather was hot, the windows open, and the two gentlemen sat down to enjoy a chat. Soon attracted by the light and the prospect of a square meal, a troop of the hungriest of hungry mosquitoes bore down upon the ill fated Hibernians. They fought and bled, but the enemy constantly received reinforcements, and the travellers were in despair. The clerk was summoned, and asked agonizingly:

"Is there no defence against these blood-thirsty hounds?"

He told the travelers that if they put out their gas and closed their windows they would experience relief. They acted on the suggestion, and placed themselves between the sheets. Just as they began to doze a lightning bug, which had strayed into the room, caught the eye of one of the travelers. He roused his companion with a punch. "Jamie, Jamie, it's no use. Here's one of the craturse archin' for us wid a lantern."

Owing to the rain fall of seven and one half inches within a few days, great damage is announced in the Central Provinces of Japan, farms being flooded, houses and bridges demolished, and upwards of \$2,000,000 in produce destroyed. There were also a great many lives lost.

The Russian Government on the 7th September received a telegram from General Kauffman, commanding the Russian expedition against the Kokhand rebels, announcing that a battle was fought on the 24th ult, when the Russians completely defeated the rebels, numbering 30,000, who occupied a fortified position which General Galoortchoff stormed. The enemy was pursued and many of them were killed and drowned in the Arvia Paris River. Several guns and a quantity of other war material were captured. The losses of the Russians were inconsiderable. General Kauffman will continue his advance against the rebels when his means of transportation arrives from Khodfend.



DEPARTMENT OF

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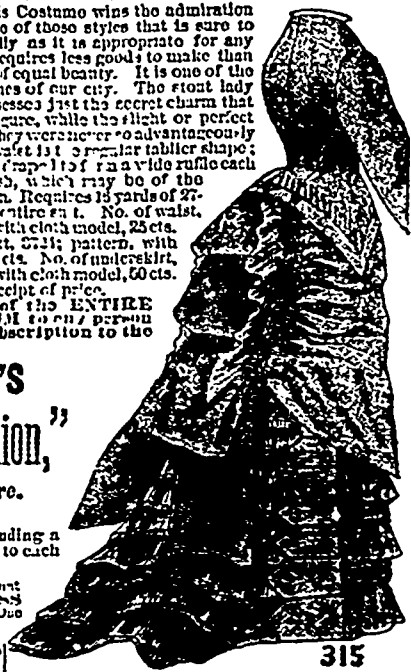
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