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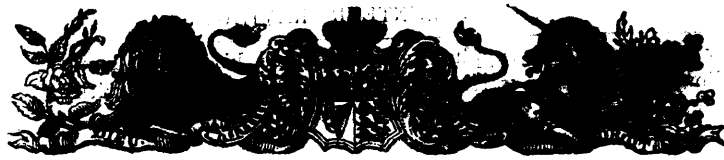
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1869.

No. .

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER XIII.

As soon as possible after the capture of St. John's detachments of the rebel army were pushed down the Richelieu to Sorel, on the St. Lawrence, and up stream above Montreal. The remains of the British flotilla were in a critical position as they were driven from their anchorage above by the rebel cruisers, while their retreat to Quebec was cut off by their occupation of Sorel and the Berthier narrows.

After Allen's attempt on Montreal Gen. Carleton despatched an order to Colonel MacLean at Quebec to procure as many recruits as possible and repair to Sorel. A force of 379 Canadians was accordingly raised and marched to Sorel. Here the emissaries of the disaffected parishes found means to cause many of them to desert, and MacLean, unable to hear anything of the Governor, and in danger of being cut off by the rebels, retreated—that movement being hastened by a letter transmitted to him that Arnold had unexpectedly arrived at Point Levi opposite Quebec. MacLean descended the river with his command, landed at Cape Rouge and entered the city on the 7th.

Carleton's position at Montréal had become imminently perilous. There seemed to be no chance of escape. But at length a bold and experienced officer, Capt. Bouchette, then in command of an armed vessel at Montreal carried him safely through the rebel forces, who held all the posts from Montreal to Trois Rivieres, and he entered Quebec on 13th November.

About the end of August, Arnold, who had received a colonel's commission from the rebel congress, laid a plan before Washington, then recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces, the object of which was to prevent any aggressive movement on the part of Sir Guy Carleton. The project was to ascend the Kennebec, a river

about 130 miles east of Boston (ten miles east of Portland in the State of Maine) to its source in Lake St. Pierre, cross the height of land separating the watershed of the St. Lawrence from that of the Atlantic, a distance of 40 miles, and striking the head waters of the Chaudiere, a march of 45 miles further on would bring them opposite Quebec at a time best fitted for surprise, when the vessels of war had left the river and the ice had not closed it. It was correctly predicted that a movement by this line would be thought impracticable by the British General or his officers, and it was probable that correct information of the state of defences and the garrison had been received from some of the English traitors then in the town. Whatever may have influenced the design it was the conception of a true soldier, forming in this instance a marked contrast to the want of energy, enterprises and professional skill displayed on every occasion by the British officers. As the expedition must of necessity carry its own supplies as there were no depots or base of operations to fall back upon the undertaking was of a most hazardous nature, but the indomitable will of Arnold eventually triumphed over all difficulties.

Leaving Cambridge, the rebel headquarters, with 1,500 men he ascended the Kennebec in canoes to Lake St. Pierre, and thence attempted to force a passage through the spurs of the Laurentian mountains, but so difficult, dangerous and apparently impracticable an operation did this prove that one third of the detachment with a colonel at its head deliberately marched back. Arnold would not relinquish the design, and finally appeared at Point Levi on the 5th November, as stated, to the consternation of the garrison which was then incapable of resisting an assault. It consisted of one captain and two subalterns and 50 men of the 7th Regiment, lately arrived from Montreal, one Lieut.-Colonel, six captains, twelve subalterns and 350 men of Colonel MacLean's corps, then raising five companies of British militia, about 200 men, six companies of Canadian militia, about 300 men, a battalion of seamen under Captain Hamil-

ton of the Lizard frigate, about 250, and a few artillery men—total, 1,150 men, to man works requiring a garrison of 8,000 men at least, and without one officer of experience among them. If Arnold could have crossed the river at once there can be no doubt the city would have fallen but the Canadians voluntarily removed all boats to the north side on his appearance, and his half-starved troops required food and rest before attempting any enterprise. This delay saved the city and Colony, and during a dark night on the 13th November Arnold found means to cross on rafts, and on the morning of the 14th assaulted the St. John's gate but was repulsed with great slaughter. Colonel MacLean, who having arrived as above stated, having ample time to reorganize the garrison. Being informed that a sortie in force was contemplated Arnold retreated to Point aux Trembles, 20 miles below Quebec, for the purpose of effecting a junction with Montgomery, who, having captured the British flotilla at La Valatrie, leisurely descended the river, the inhabitants submitting through necessity. Amongst other captures on board the flotilla was that of Gen. Prescott. As he was only ornamental to the British his captors had no great bargain, but eventually he was exchanged for a rebel general in whose command he was not fit to be a corporal.

Since the peace of Paris (1763) the works at Quebec had been neglected. The *enceinte* consisted of a wall without either ditch, glacis or covered way, the parapet was broken down, but 150 pieces of cannon were mounted on the rampants; on the landward side a palisade covered the foot of the wall. The river side was defended by batteries on the various wharves; the Sault-au-Matelot and St. Peter's streets were barricaded, the wharf being mounted with heavy ordnance, another barricade was raised two hundred yards further on in old Sault-au-Matelot street on the communication between the Cape and River St. Charles. Between the foot of Cape Diamond and the water edge at the end of Champlain street two batteries were raised, supporting each other, which completely commanded the

the approaches. Within the city Carleton had a very difficult course to follow. The leading British merchants, with one Adam Lyburner at their head, were more than disaffected. On the very day the Governor entered the city one of them named Williams had at a public meeting endeavoured to prevail on the citizens to surrender, but Col. McLean ordered him to be silent, and on the 22nd November it became necessary to order all those who would not take up arms to leave the city; this at once disclosed the traitors, who, with Lyburner at their head, retired to the Isle of Orleans to await the issue and hail it with "God save the King," or "Congress forever," according to circumstances.

These scoundrels were discontented at the Quebec Act and had been tampered with by the agents of the Rebels; it is no wonder then that Carleton was obliged to keep his troops inside the walls, a single false move on his part would have lost England the only foothold she had on the American Continent, within one year the great British empire in America had crumbled away through the imbecility of statesmen and soldiers.

Meantime Montgomery's position was becoming perilous, having effected a junction with Arnold he advanced to the Plains of Abraham and summoned the city, but Carleton would hold no communications with him. Batteries were opened but the fire from the city demolished them as soon as erected; having no artillery heavier than 12 pounders and all hope of assistance from the traitors within the city being at an end, it became necessary to effect something before the severity of winter closed the campaign.

To add to his perplexities the Canadians who had hitherto looked on the quarrel with complacency now felt it necessary to strike for their own peculiar views of constitutional government; the zealous republicans who had come amongst them out of a feeling of pure philanthropy to enable them to achieve their freedom, turned out to be vulgar tyrants, and in the eyes of the Canadians, thieves as well, they treated them with contempt, purchased their provisions and food with inconvertible paper currency which could never be redeemed, and took what they wanted without scruple; moreover General Richard Montgomery had been amongst them in 1759 as a Captain of Grenadiers in the service of that country to which he was now a traitor, and had been employed in the barbarous and inhuman burning of the villages and farms of those very Canadians especially a series of cruelties closely approaching murder could be traced home to him and it was well remembered that he commanded the attack on St. Joachim in which the gallant curé of that village fell sword in hand in defence of the helpless women and children which this same Richard Montgomery put to the sword without pity.

The effect of all this was speedily develop-

ed, his supplies were intercepted, his movements watched, reinforcements of Volunteers began to pour into the beleaguered city, the winter commenced with unusual severity he had no shelter for his troops and all his movements were well known in the city, as a last and desperate effort he determined to attempt the capture of Quebec by escalade, and for this purpose had a number of ladders prepared in camp and waited for a dark night to make the attempt. But Carleton, fully aware of all his plans, was on the alert having manned all his exposed parts with his most trusted troops, commanded by vigilant officers, Canadian and English, quietly awaited the result.

On the morning of the 31st December, 1775, just before daybreak, Montgomery's force formed into four columns of attack marched on the city; the right led by himself in person was designed to advance by what was then known as Drummond's wharf, now Champlain street, the left led by Arnold was to pass through the St. Rochs suburbs carrying the barricades and batteries of the Saulte-au-Matelot, this force was about 450 men, Montgomery's over 600, while a smaller force under Major Brown threatened the works on Cape Diamond, another detachment under Livingston attacked the St. John's Gate, this last band being composed of rebels recruited from the British population in the colonies.

At 4 a. m. two rockets from the Rebel lines gave the signal to advance and also warned the garrison so that when Major Brown and Livingston reached their respective posts they were received by a heavy fire of small arms and artillery and easily beaten off. The real plan of the attack had now developed itself; Montgomery had advanced to the Pres de Ville on Champlain street the outer barrier of which had been purposely left undefended, but within 50 yards a battery confronted him, the gunners at their pieces with lighted matches, he was so surprised that he halted and turned around to confer with his officers and then turned to rush on the battery but at that moment the officer in command gave the orders to fire and a deadly volley of grape and musketry was poured into the advancing column sweeping away its whole formation, killing Montgomery and several other officers and so disheartening the rest that Col. Campbell who succeeded to the command was compelled to make a precipitate retreat.

Arnold's column at this time was advancing to the attack but being himself struck down with a musket shot from the ramparts, his men were led by Captain Morgan formerly a wig maker in Quebec but a brave soldier, who marched up to the barrier and carried it by escalade; here he was joined by Lt. Col. Greene and the rest of the column but were detained longer than they ought to have been by the onslaught of a party of citizens who finding their rendezvous in the

hands of enemies at once attacked them with impetuosity and were only driven back by hard fighting disputing the ground foot by foot; by this time they had taken possession of all the houses between the first and second barriers which they were preparing to scale but were driven off by the defenders and the ladders pulled inside the barricade, a fierce contest now ensued the Canadians forcing the houses and putting the rebels to the sword, and being now assailed in rear they surrendered at discretion. Following up this success the battery which Arnold had captured at St Roch's was also carried by assault.

The loss of the rebels in killed did not exceed 50 men, that of the British was trifling but all Arnold's column remained as prisoners in their hands.

The death of their principal leader, a man of great ability as a soldier, was a severe blow to the rebels, his body with that of twelve others was taken from the same heap recognized and buried with military honors.

Carleton satisfied with allowing Arnold to waste away his strength knowing the spring would bring the hostilities of the people upon him did not attempt to molest his further operations; the rebel force withdrew to a distance of three miles and their spent a miserable winter decimated by the small pox and scurvy but pleased at the idea of blockading Quebec.

The first campaign of the rebels had closed and there can be no doubt notwithstanding the failure of the invasion of Canada when success was within their grasp it had been a brilliant one for their cause they had shown every soldierly quality and their opponents had displayed none, on the contrary their imbecility and helplessness served to cover the rebel cause with the halo of success.

Some secrets leak out about the flying machine called the "aviator," about which the Californian papers boast so much. One of the journals describes a trial of that machine and innocently remarks that the benefit of the steering appendage could not be determined, as the machine was guided round the room by means of the cords attached. It was also "easily elevated or depressed by means of small cords at the bow and stern." Altogether it seems to have been as fair a trial of the machinery as might be afforded by walking around with a hand balloon, and the astonishment at its success is about as reasonably exhibited as it would be at finding that a little management would keep the little globe under perfect control.

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

THE SWISS RIFLE MEETING AT ZUG.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Volunteer Gazette.

This great bi-annual meeting was brought to a most successful termination on Thursday, the 22nd inst., by a general presentation of prizes. Although the total money value of the prizes reached the very formidable sum of 300,000f. (£12,000), still the prizes were so numerous that the chances of against "making it pay" were very great. This, however, did not deter a few of our countrymen from trying their luck. The following English Volunteers took part in the competition; Corporal Peake, 1st Manchester; Private Towers, 27th Cheshire; Private Hack, R.H.R., Nottingham; Private Jas. Turle, 3rd Somerset; Private Holland, 3rd Gloucester City Rifles; Private Burnett, 6th Surrey; Sergt. Richards, South Middlesex.

There were four series of competitions, each differing in their details very considerably. At the first series, distance 320 yards, standing, the shooting was with a breech-loader, at a 6-foot square target, having a centre 25 inches long and 6 broad, in the middle of which was a 10-inch circular bull. All hits in the centre counted as bull's-eyes, and in the circular bull as cartons. Sixteen bulls counted as a prize of 10f., (of which five formed a handsome medal), twenty-four more counted a second prize of similar value while sixty more, or 100 in all, counted a cup, of money value 100f. The other series were some that similar, with fancy rifles, (hair trigger being allowed), and one was devoted to rapid firing. It was at the final series where the English Volunteers shot, and here most of them got prizes—Corporal Peake a cup, Privates Towers and Hack each two medals and 10f., Turle and Holland one medal and 5f. Peake, Towers, and Holland were also well in with carton, but what they will realize remains to be seen, as the awards were not made when the Britishers had left for England. The committee were somewhat disappointed at the smallness of the numbers of the English competitors, but when it was explained that Wimbledon was then occupied with the English National Meeting, their surprise vanished. It is customary to give each canton a special reception on the arrival of the "shots," and a similar one was accorded to the Englishmen. They met the committee, by appointment, at the committee-room, and, after forming up in fours, they marched, headed by the Union Jack, to a sort of dais on the Exhibition tent, where Herr Vogel-Saluzzi welcomed them in the name of the committee, and received the flag amid loud—well, not exactly cheers, but "hochs," from the bands of Private Towers, of Manchester. This gentleman responded in German, and concluded by calling upon his countrymen to give three hearty cheers for Switzerland which, with the preliminary "Hip, hip, hurrah" caused no little astonishment.

There were 124 targets incessantly engaged the whole day for eleven days, and the number of competitors exceeded 3,300. A scratch match was got up between five of the Swiss cracks, and the same number of the English, ten shots at 320 yards, standing, and ten at 500 yards, any position. At 320 yards the Swiss led very considerably, while at 500 yards (where the Swiss fired standing) the majority was considerably reduced, the Swiss ultimately winning by 18 points. It should, however, be remembered that while the English team were shooting in utter ignorance of each other's powers, and with the Swiss national arm (the Peabody breech-loader), the Swiss team comprised five leading shots in Switzerland, each shooting with

a weapon perfectly familiar to himself, which familiarity can only be acquired by observation and practice. It is necessary to add this explanation, inasmuch as the Swiss papers have been "delighting" their readers with the most extravagant accounts of the affair, in which the shooting powers of the English rifleman are not represented in a very favorable light.

SPADE DRILL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reports that, "notwithstanding the frequency with which the regular field days have been held during the last month at Aldershot, the subject of 'spade drill' has received a considerable share of attention. Parties varying from two to five companies strong have been repeatedly exercised under the superintendence of Colonel Laffan and the engineer officers on the station. The parades for the purpose have been usually under the command of Major-General Lysons, C.B. The Royal Engineer Train has in each case bought and distributed the necessary tools. It has been ascertained that one wing of an ordinary infantry battalion can throw up cover sufficient for the whole regiment in an hour and a quarter in easy soil, each file of two men digging a six foot length of a trench about two-and-a-half deep and five wide, and throwing the earth to the front to form a low parapet. Of course such a work can be easily run over by man or horse; but there can be no doubt that the fire of the breech-loader would prevent its being directly approached by infantry or cavalry, as long as the defenders were properly supplied with ammunition. The working parties have, it is stated, been actually able in some cases to gain rough cover for themselves in twenty minutes; but it must be remembered that the ground at Aldershot is of an especially favorable character for diggers."

The *Globe* comments on the above practice in the following words:—"Many argue that all this hue-and-cry about cover and field earthworks is mere gossip—a mare's nest. Battles, they say, will still be decided by the shock of infantry, and the combatants must sooner or later be brought face to face. Undoubtedly. But the very fact of providing troops for a final effort will necessitate their approach being covered by obstacles of some description. Infantry are now armed with the deadly breech-loader, and a regiment can pour forth a very hail of bullets, exposed to which, at close quarters, nothing living could long exist. Two parties firing into one another at this rate would simply be a repetition of the famous battle between the Killenny cats. The charge at Balaklava was a deed of heroism, *mais ce n'était pas la guerre*. And although it is no doubt a spirited and manly thing to meet your enemy foot to foot and breast to breast, it is equally effective and much more safer to shoot him from behind a wall! Looking therefore to the necessities of future warfare, we arrive at the conclusion that soldiers will instinctively seek cover from which they must be dislodged; and to enable artillery to do this effectively they must be provided with the nature of projectile most suitable for such duties. All artillerymen agree that for the attack in the field and destruction of such posts as fortified villages, woods, earth entrenchments, abattis, blockhouses, &c., a howitzer firing common shell is absolutely necessary. How is it, then, we may ask, that the Special Committee on Field Artillery Equipment for India have not included the trial of a howitzer in their programme? Why are our field artillery in this country unprovided with such an arm?"

IMPRISONMENT OF VOLUNTEERS FOR ARREARS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

A few days ago the sergeant major of a Volunteer battalion applied to the Magistrate for authority to imprison a Volunteer who was in arrear of his subscription to the corps. The Magistrate, after looking at the Act, said he had no alternative, and in default of goods to satisfy the claim the body of the Volunteer must be taken in satisfaction. We do not wish to particularise unnecessarily the corps which was reduced to the disgraceful straits implied by this anxiety to extract money from those who were either unable or unwilling to pay. What we have to remark does not depend upon the particular case, but upon the general policy; and, as regards the latter, we have no hesitation in saying that to imprison Volunteers even for the wilful non-payment of subscriptions is so odious, so impolitic, and so calculated to bring the whole movement into disrepute, that we cannot too strongly reprobate the proceeding. The tendency of legislation in this and all European countries is to abolish the penalty of imprisonment for ordinary debts. Much more ought such a penalty be deemed in applicable to those debts of honour which are contracted by Volunteers in connection with their own corps. They give their time and their exertions to make themselves citizen soldiers, and where they have contracted to do so they pay also an annual subscription for the privilege of being enrolled. But where the subscription remains unpaid, either because the Volunteer has fallen upon hard times, or because he has left the corps under some ebullition of temper, there is something inexpressibly harsh in having recourse to the penalty of imprisonment to extract the subscription or the arrears. No colonel who is fit to command a body of citizen soldiers, or who is really interested in the success of the Volunteer movement would authorise such a proceeding. There are in many corps, probably, ill-conditioned sergeants who could gladly, as a means annoyance, take advantage of a legal power which ought never to have been granted, to sue some member who was retired; but these are the dangerous men of the movement, whose high-handed proceedings ought to be forthwith firmly checked by their commanding officer. If we have no rewards for our Volunteers, at least we ought to abstain from putting them in prison for some trumpery debt of a few shillings.—*London Star*.

At the great mass meeting held in New York on Monday, to favor the cause of "Ireland and Cuba," the Hon. Richard O'Gorman, a leading lawyer, had the spunk and the honesty to speak of Old England in the following complimentary terms: "I am no flatterer of England. The tie that bound me to British allegiance was broken twenty years ago. (Great applause. No man will accuse me of flattering England but I tell you, citizens, that in my heart of hearts I honor and respect the politics which have made England the great nation she is. (Applause and bisses). I honor that sudden unhesitating outburst of honest indignation with which England rushes to the relief of any of its subjects anywhere upon whom any other nation dare lay their hands. (Applause.) I like the short, sharp, and decisive way of their dealing even with us about the Trent affair. (Applause and confusion.) There was no hesitating there. They gave us seven days to return the men, and we did it, because we knew England meant mischief."

VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.

The annual matches of the Victoria Rifle Club commenced yesterday morning at the Club Ranges. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the first three matches were completed yesterday evening. In the All-comers' match, the marksmen of the St. Catharines Club were eminently successful, carrying off no less than four out of the six prizes offered. The shooting was far superior to that made in former matches, as the score testifies. The Snider-Enfield rifle, presented to the Club by the Ontario Rifle Association, was won by Quarter-Master Mason, who was also fortunate enough to take the first prize in the Enfield match, and the 6th in the small-bore competition. The firing at the 500 yards range in the third match, was especially good, considering that the rain was pouring down the whole time. The matches will be resumed at half-past eight this morning. The following is a detailed account of the shooting yesterday, with all the prominent scores;

MATCH NO. 1

All Comers, any rifle—Ranges 500, 700 and 900 yards; 5 shots at each; entrance 50 cts.

First prize, \$10; 2nd \$8; 3rd \$7; 4th \$5; 5th \$3; 6th \$2.

J. B. Disher.....	54
G. Murison.....	54
J. Cayker.....	52
G. Disher.....	51
Dr. Goodman.....	50
J. J. Mason.....	50
F. Mackelcan.....	50

MATCH NO. 2.

Open to members of the Victoria Rifle Club only—any rifle—Ranges 300 and 500 yards—5 shots at each. Entrance, 25 cts. Competitors firing with Enfields or Snider Enfields to receive three points.

First Prize.—A Snider Enfield Rifle with Bayonet, presented to the Victoria Rifle Club by the Ontario Rifle Association; 2nd 200 rounds Snider Ammunition; 3rd \$5; 4th \$4; 5th \$3; 6th \$2.

Names.....	T ₁
J. J. Mason, Snider.....	35
R. Omand, do.....	34
G. Murison, Rigby.....	33
F. Schwarz, Whitworth.....	35
D. Nicholson, Snider.....	33
T. Freeborn, Whitworth.....	31
E. P. Rice, Snider.....	31
J. Brass, do.....	31

MATCH NO. 3.

Open to residents of the County of Wentworth—Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifles—Ranges 200 and 500 yards—5 Shots at each. Entrance, 25 cts. Prizes same as in Match No. 1.

J. J. Mason.....	33
Jos. Mason.....	31
J. Henery.....	31
E. P. Rice.....	31
F. Mackelcan.....	28
Jas Cleaves.....	28

The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association of England was won by private James Adam of No. 1 Company, 13th Battalion, who also secured the first prize in match No. 6. The Challenge Cup of the 6th Military district has at length found its way back to Hamilton. In 1865 and 1866 it was won by No. 3 Company, 19th Battalion, St. Catharines, and in 1867 and 1868 it was transferred to No. 1 Company 19th Battalion, also from St. Catharines. Last year it was very nearly taken from the 19th by No. 1 Company, 13th Batt., and this year that

Company has at last succeeded in obtaining it, their majority over its late holders being 4 points. Appended is a complete list of the matches fired, with all the prominent scores.

MATCH NO. 4.

Open to all Volunteers, Officers of the Secondary Militia, and members of Drill Associations of the 6th Military District only. Government Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles—Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards—5 shots at each. Entrance 25 cents.

First Prize—Bronze Medal, presented by the National Rifle Association of England: 2nd \$5; 3rd \$3; 4th \$2.

Names.....	200	500	600	T ₁
Pt. Adam.....	33332	44434	44032	—46
Ens. Little.....	44432	23432	04344	—46
Pt. Nicholson.....	33423	33343	40223	—42
Pt. Rice.....	32332	44334	20324	—42

MATCH NO. 5—DISTRICT CHALLENGE CUP.

To be competed for by three marksmen of any Volunteer Company in the 6th Military District. The Cup to be held in trust for the Association for one year by the Company making the highest aggregate score each year. The name of the winning Company to be engraved on it. Ranges. 200 400 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each—Government Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Entrance \$10 from each Company, those Companies excepted who have entered and paid that sum in any previous year, and who shall only pay \$1 this year.

No. 1 Co. 13th Batt.....	78
No. 2 Co. 19th.....	74
No. 3 Co. 19th.....	70
No. 2 Co. 13th.....	68
No. 6 Co. 13th.....	64
No. 4 Co. 13th.....	52

MATCH NO. 6.

Open to residents of the County of Wentworth—Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifles—ranges 400 and 600 yards—5 shots at each. Entrance 25 cents. Prizes same as in Nos. 1 and 3.

Pt. Adam, No. 1 Co.....	34
Pt. Nicholson, No. 1 Co.....	33
Capt. Henery.....	31
W. Scoff.....	31
N. Buckner.....	30
Sgt. Campbell, No. 4 Co.....	28
G. Murison.....	28
Capt. Mackelcan.....	28

MATCH NO. 7.

The Magill Cup was won by Sergt. Ashburg, No. 8 Company, who made 36 points in two minutes at 200 yards, and 41 points at 400 yards, beating private Adam of No. 1 Company by 3 points.—*Spectator*.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN

The Napanee Standard of the 6th inst. furnishes the following additional information respecting the painting on tree and fences in Tyendingaga. The Standard says: "One day last week Mr. Switzer, foreman in the cheese factory near Allison's Tyendingaga, observed a man and a boy driving along the road in a waggon. The horse was stopped in sight of the factory, and the man got out of the waggon and taking a ladder, paint pot and brushes, proceeded to work upon a large tree near the road side. Mr. Switzer thought some agent was taking this method of advertising somebody's Pills, and after some time went to the tree to see what it was.— Instead of an advertisement he found upon the tree a draft of a sword, the blade done in red paint and handle in black, with the following words underneath;—"Mo Diah Acus Mo,"—a sentence

in the Irish language, which being interpreted is, "My God and my." In different parts of the township the same inscription has been put upon trees by the roadside, with cross-swords, cross-guns, &c. It is difficult to conjecture what can be the meaning of these paintings—no one would surely go to such trouble and expense to get up a hoax, and just now it might be a dangerous one to be caught at."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JAMES

We deeply regret to record the death of Captain George James, late Chief of Police for the town of Belleville, which event took place yesterday evening. Capt. James was a man of more than ordinary talents, and like a great many his real worth was not properly appreciated by the community in which he lived. From a circular issued some time since we learn that Capt. James joined the Irish constabulary in October, 1837; promoted acting constable, June, 1840; constable, September, 1840; head constable, February, 1848; resigned, 31st March, 1855. Joined the Land Transport Corps, 1st April following; promoted Troop Sergeant Major, 6th April, 1855; embarked for the Crimea on 10th May, 1855; present at the final bombardment and capture of Sebastopol, on the 8th September; commissioned as Cornet, 21st October, 1855; nominated as Adjutant of the Left Wing, 21st December; and Gazetted Lieutenant, 1st February, 1856; retired on half pay on reduction of the corps, 1st April, 1857; gazetted as Lieutenant to Military Train in September, 1869; served in camp at Aldershot until October, 1859; retired by sale of Commission.

He came to this country some years ago and settled on the Hastings Road. Subsequently he removed to Belleville, when he was appointed Chief of Police, which position he held until about a year ago, and which he filled with credit to himself and with very general satisfaction to the public. He had been ill from dropsy for some months past, and gradually sunk until yesterday evening when death put an end to his sufferings. At the time of his death he occupied the position of Quarter Master of the 49th Battalion; an office which he was peculiarly well qualified to fill. He was buried this afternoon with military honors, the Belleville Rifle Company, Capt. Hambly, acting as a firing party. Capt. James made a good many friends during his residence here, and his death is universally regretted.—*Intelligencer*.

HOW THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT TREATS ITS DESERTERS.—A former Zouave in the Papal army, contributing to the *Enfield Gazette*, says that last year 700 Papal soldiers deserted, 150 of whom were retaken. When this occurs the deserter is led back to his company. Generally a rope is in readiness which has lain three days in salt water. The whole company are then marched past the bench to which their comrade is bound, and each must give him a blow. He may consider himself fortunate if the company consists of only 100 men, for that is the smallest number of stripes ever given. He is then kept eight hours with his hands and feet bound together across his back. Afterwards the doctor comes, who generally declares that he must be sent to the hospital. In a single company seven deserters were thus punished in a short time, each of whom required at least eight weeks in the hospital before he could walk. One was so injured as to be disabled for life—another is said to have died.

BULLET PROOF KNAPSACKS AND SAUCEPANS.

A Paris journal gives an account of a new and ingenious defensive apparatus invented by a Mr. Baudet, for the protection of the infantry soldier against the balls of modern breachloaders. The idea of Mr. Baudet is to make each soldier's knapsack a stool-clad rampart, behind which, when acting on the defence, or as skirmishers, he may crouch and use his own weapon with safety. This is accomplished by facing the knapsack with a thin but bullet-proof plate of Bessemer steel. Mr. Baudet has also hit upon the following ingenious expedient.—In every French company there are thirty or more men who are obliged to carry camp kettles, broad pans, and other military kitchen ware made either of iron, copper or tin. Mr. Baudet proposes to make, one side, the bottom, or the lid of these utensils, of bullet proof Bessemer steel, and to use these articles also as shields in combat.

But the defensive properties of this invention do not end here, for by means of these steel-clad knapsacks piled together, a battalion will be able to form a temporary bullet-proof rampart in a few moments on the open field. It is scarcely probable that such inventions will come into general use. The rapid evolutions practised in modern warfare will scarcely admit of the delays which would arise from the use of defensive armor and the spirit of an army would be injured by accustoming the men to the use of such things. Imagine a regiment charging the enemy with gun in one hand and knapsack or shield in the other.

Louis Napoleon has lately been inspecting a new gunboat built for the French Navy and constructed by Lieutenant Farcy, one of his naval officers. M. Farcy, we are told, has just had shipped a gun-carriage of his own invention, of which he hopes great things. The report says that the gun, which throws a 300-pound projectile, and which, with its carriage, weighs 21,000 kilos (about 50,000 pounds), was easily manœuvred by four men. The way in which M. Farcy effects this saving of labor is kept a secret for the present. As soon as the gunboat could get up, steam her steering capabilities were exhibited, and the easy manner in she answered the helm and turned on herself was considered most satisfactory. The Emperor warmly congratulated M. Farcy on both gunboat and gun-carriage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The inspection of the Volunteer Force by the Adjutant General of Militia, Colonel Robertson-Ross took place at Logan's Farm on Friday last the 6th instant. The inspecting officer was accompanied by Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, D. A. G., Lt. Col. Harwood, D. A. G., M.P. P., Lt. Col. Gallway, Brigade Major, Grand Trunk Brigade, Lt. Col. Bacon, Brigade Major, Lt. Col. D. Bellefeuille, Brigade Major and Major Smythe, Superintendent of Military Schools.

The following is the strength of the Volunteer Force assembled on the occasion, which, with the exception of the Grand Trunk Brigade, average far less in numbers than has formerly been the case and various

reasons are assigned for this very small muster.

No. 1 Troop, Victoria Hussars, Captain Muir commanding, officers, non commissioned officers and troopers, 25, Field Battery, Lt. Col. Stevenson, commanding, 60, Montreal Garrison Artillery, Lt. Col. Ferrier, commanding, 255; Provisional battalions consisting of detachments from the Volunteer Engineers, Prince of Wales Rifles, Victoria Rifles, Hochelaga Light Infantry and Chasseurs Canadien, 199; Major Martin of the Hochelagas, commanding, Grand Trunk Brigade Garrison Artillery, 343, Major Wallace commanding; Grand Trunk Brigade Rifles, 259, Major Bailey, commanding, making a total of all arms of 1,145. Lt. Col. Osborne Smith took command of the whole.

The Inspecting Officer was received by a general salute the band playing the national anthem, the brigade then broke into open column right in front and marched past in quick time, the brigade then marched past in close column, the cavalry and artillery leading at a trot. The proceedings of the day terminated with a sham fight, the 2nd Battalion being thrown forward and supporting the Field Battery that had opened fire to the front, the cavalry being on each flank of the guns, after a variety of manœuvres, including a charge in line, the brigade formed a hollow square and the Adjutant General taking post in the centre, addressed the Volunteers in a brief and soldierlike manner complimenting them on the manner in which the field day had been carried out and the admirable manner in which the force had been handled by those in command. At the special request of Col. Ferrier, Col. Ross then distributed the prizes won on the previous day at the Montreal Garrison Volunteer Artillery match at Point St. Charles, and in delivering them to each individual made some kind and appropriate remarks. The Brigade, which had been under arms since 1 p.m., then returned to the city. The parade was thronged by spectators, and although a little sprinkling of rain took place in the latter part of the afternoon the weather was favorable for the turn out of the Volunteers.

It is to be regretted that the splendidly mounted and handsomely uniformed corps of the Royal Guides or Governor General's Body Guard, did not make their appearance on Logan's Farm. Captain Davidson, who was a good and efficient officer, has tendered his resignation and the troop is virtually broken up. Volunteer cavalry are difficult to keep up in cities. The No. 1 Troop of Volunteer Hussars, commanded by Capt. James Muir, being now the only cavalry corps fit for escort or other duty. They expect soon to be up to the strength allowed by Government; are uniformed precisely the same as the 13th Hussars, and have been established since 1856.

The Montreal Field Battery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, underwent their

annual inspection on the 28th ultimo, and as usual with this very popular corps, turned out in excellent style, the guns being well horsed and the general efficiency of the battery, if possible, very much increased.

On the 3rd instant a number of Volunteer officers whose names will be shortly appear in General Orders, passed a very creditable examination for 1st and 2nd Class Certificates from the Board of Officers.

QUEBEC.

Captain and Quarter Master Julien of the Quebec Volunteer Hussars has addressed a letter to the Commanding Officer of the squadron, Lieut.-Col. Bell Forsyth, offering to raise a troop of young Canadians, fifty strong, each trooper to furnish a horse *bona fide* his own property.

The 8th Battalion of Volunteer Militia and the Quebec Volunteer Garrison Artillery went into camp at the Island of Orleans on the 2nd instant; the camp equipage furnished for this purpose is said to have given general satisfaction.

FROM KINGSTON.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

I send you herewith the result of a rifle match of No. 1 Company, 14th Prince of Wales Volunteer Rifles, which took place at the rifle range here on Wednesday the 4th instant. The wind was most unfavourable for good shooting, which accounts for the deficiency in the usual good appearance of the score. The following was the result:—

FIRST MATCH—5 shots at each range.

1st Prize, \$5, Corp. Mullen...	16 14 12—42
2nd " 4, Pte. Hora.....	14 15 12—41
3rd " 3.50, Corp. Hora...	13 15 12—40
4th " 3, Pte. Rogers.....	11 13 9—33
5th " 2.50, Pte. Tywedele.	16 11 6—32
6th " 2, Pte. Carmino...	11 12 7—30
7th " 1.75, Sgt. Saunders	15 4 10—29
8th " 1.50, Sgt. Donnelly	12 12 2—26

SECOND MATCH—6 shots. 200 yds.

1st Prize, \$2, Corp. Bryant.....	15
2nd " 1.50, Sgt. Smith.....	14
3rd " 1.25, Sgt. Watson.....	9
4th " 1, Pte Douglas.....	8
5th " 75c, Sgt. McCammon.....	7
6th " 20c, Pte. Wylie.....	7

There is considerable rifle practice taking place here just now, preparatory to the Battalion Match of this fine corps under the command of Lt. Col. L. Paton, which is to come off about the last week in August. When a number of valuable prizes will be competed for. The spirit prevailing in the Volunteer corps in this section is excellent. The 14th Prince of Wales send a team of ten men to compete in the Battalion Match at the Meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association at Toronto on the 6th September next.

The 15th and 16th Battalions, (Belleville and Picton) went into camp and completed their annual drill a few weeks ago. The remainder of the corps in the district intend performing their annual drill in camp about the end of September.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Allow me to correct an item in your last issue. The man Martin arrested here for enticing soldiers to desert is not a member of the 10th Royals or other Volunteer Corps. It is many weeks since he was dismissed by his captain for bad conduct. Two of the Queen's Own have left to attend your ever successful Metropolitan Rifle Match at Ottawa. The first fifteen rifle Associations which affiliated with the Ontario Rifle Association are receiving the \$20 voted to them by the council. Each of these Associations having paid \$10 besides securing 20 memberships got \$10 more returned to them as well as a Snider rifle and 250 rounds of ammunition, a very material encouragement.

A Pigeon shooting match for the championship of Canada took place near here yesterday and resulted in favour of Mr. Taylor who beat the celebrated Ward by knocking down 47 consecutive birds out of 50. It is reported as the finest work on record.

The regatta of the Toronto Rowing Club last Saturday was a most successful affair. R. H. Haycock of Ottawa again won fresh laurels by coming in several hundred yards ahead, pulling an oar and powerful stroke throughout. The St. John's crew, the champions of the world, were present and of course won the only race they entered for, viz: the four oared out-rigger race. I can only repeat the wholesale praise they have received wherever they pulled. They did not appear to exert themselves still they shot ahead at the start, held their own and finally left the others far behind. The bay was perfectly alive with craft of all descriptions and fortunately no accident occurred although at one time the rolling of the steamer City of Toronto looked very like a sensation. The sky being clear the eclipse was seen here to advantage.

THE VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB MEETING.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—The annual matches of the Victoria Rifle Club and the matches for the Bronze medal of the National Rifle Association of England and for the Challenge Cup of the 6th Military District, took place at the ranges of the Victoria Club in this city on the 4th and 6th inst. The weather was very unfavourable on the first day but on the second it was beautifully fine. Four out of the six prizes offered in the all comers, any rifle match were carried off by members of the St. Catherine's Club, some excellent shooting being made. Alderman Murison tied Mr. J. B. Disher for the first prize but the latter having made highest score at the longest range bore off the first honors. The second match was rather interesting from the fact that it was a test between the Snider and Small-bore. The distances were 300 and 500 yards, Sniders receiving 3 points.

The result showed that the Sniders had the advantage on the terms mentioned as they carried off the first and second prizes. Mr. J. J. Mason captured two first prizes on the 4th, including the Snider Enfield recently donated to the V. R. C. by the Ontario Rifle Association, and Mr. Jas. Adam was equally fortunate on the 6th, carrying off the Bronze Medal and also the first prize in Match No. 6, besides running Sgt. Ashbury very closely for the Magill Cup in the Timo match. The District Challenge Cup, a very handsome and costly trophy, after being in the possession of the 10th Battalion for four years has at last found its way back to this city. For the past two or three years No. 1 Company 13th Batt., have been within a very few points every year of winning the cup, and this company by its representatives, Lt. J. J. Mason, Ensign Marsh and Private Jas. Adam, have at length succeeded in gaining it; their majority over the late holders being 4 points. In 1863 this cup was won by the Oakville Volunteer Company, in 1864 by No. 4 Co., 13th Batt., in 1865 and 1866 by No. 3 Co., 10th Batt., and in 1867 and 1868 by No. 2 Co., 10th Batt. The return match between the Hamilton and Toronto Clubs is appointed for Saturday the 14th inst. The conditions are the same as in the last match. I notice in the regulations of the Metropolitan Association an old fogey rule prohibiting covered back sights and moveable foresights in the any rifle matches. This is a relic of by gone days.

Yours truly,

VICTORIA.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The grand muster of all the Volunteers on Friday last, for inspection by the Adjutant General was a huge blunder and fizzle from beginning to end. It is needless for one to recapitulate the lengthy accounts that must have already reached your readers through the daily papers. I enclose you a very graphic, trustful, and reliable account clipped from the *Gazette* here.

The regiments were conspicuous by their scanty numbers. Seven Volunteer corps only an average of 40 men each. One or two did not even put in an appearance. The only cavalry present were Capt. Muir's troop, about 30 strong, looking soldierly and well as they always do; there were the Guides, those aristocratic gents constituting the Governor General's Body Guard? The Mount Royal Rifles were also nowhere; as also the Royals, where was Col. Routh?

The "Prince of Wales" mustered 25 all told and were detached as a military police to keep the ground clear of the few people who witnessed the display.

The marching of the companies on the whole was good, though they showed a great ignorance of Battalion movements. Many of the officers were frightened out of their

wits, and performed many curious feats, not accepted in military tactics. Several corps passed the inspecting officer without saluting, and one officer doffed his hat as well as polishing his sword when saluting.

The whole affair was a complete farce from beginning to end. In the first place the men were notified only a few days before the review, and in the second place, many were away at the seaside, then again, it is a season when men can ill afford to lose a day's work.

The Adjutant General must have been very much pleased (?) at the stupendous (?) military display, though it is a notable fact he did not say so.

Stevenson's Battery did well under all circumstances, their horses gave them considerable trouble as they were not thoroughly trained to the work. The Grand Trunk Rifles numbered, well say 250 and the G. T. R. Artillery about 350. The Montreal Garrison Artillery, with their popular Colonel at their head, showed in their usual effective style and in numbers considerably over two hundred men. The Victorias complain that they were put out of time by the band of the Chasseurs and the Chasseur deny the soft impeachment.

Cornet Lickerly, of Capt. Muir's cavalry, bestrode a very powerful and fiery horse which was restive and caused considerable annoyance to the troop. The captain looked considerably vexed and finally ordered the gallant cornet to "fall out."

The annual shooting match of the Grand Trunk Railway Association takes place on Saturday next at Point St. Charles rifle range. The prize list embraces a handsome number of prizes to be shot for, also the champion challenge cup valued at \$200, presented by Mr. Brydges, to be shot for by one man from each company of the Brigade and to be held by the company winning it each year, and to become the property of the company winning it two years in succession. This match is to come off on Saturday and the individual winner will receive a money premium of \$30. The competition will be at 200, 400 and 600 yds, ranger—three shots at each.

The Garrison Artillery match was not completed when I closed my last week's letter. I now give you the complete score.

The firing was poor, the day was bad, the attendance was small, and but little enthusiasm was manifested.

CLUB MATCH.

Open to members of the Club only.
Ranges—300, 500 and 600 yards—3 at each.
Points.

Cup or \$30, Sgt. Beers, No. 2 Batt.	22
\$10, Gunner E. Popall, No. 2 Batt.	21
\$5, " " L. Dennison, No. 6 Batt.	17

BRIGADE MATCH.

Ranges 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards—5 shots at each.

First prize, (presented by Lieut.-Colonel Ferrier) Cup and \$20, won by Gunner F.

Rightland, No. 2 Batt.	55
\$15, Gunner Ed. Peplal, No. 2 Batt.	49
\$12, Sergt. J. Boors, " " " "	49
\$10, Corp'l J. Ryan, " " " "	48
\$8, Gunner W. Holtby, " " " "	47
\$7, " S. Dennison, " " " "	47
\$6, Sgt. Blackhall, " " " "	47
\$5, Gunner Wynne, " " " "	46

BATTERY MATCH.

Volley Firing, by command; 7 men from each Battery, in two ranks, front rank kneeling, Range 200 yards; 3 rounds. First Prize, \$2.00 to each competitor. Second Prize, \$1.00 to each competitor.
1st Prize, No. 2 Batt.. 7 competitors, 70
2nd " " 6 " 7 " " 60

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards—3 shots at each.	
\$5, Gunner J. Rigby, No. 2 Bat.	19
\$4, " Brazza, " " " "	18
\$3, " W. Scott, " " " "	17
\$2, Sergt. Orr, " " " "	16
\$1, Corp'l. McQuade, " " " "	16

CHAMPION MATCH.

Open to winners of individual prizes. Range 600 yards; 5 shots; Government Rifle or any Rifle the property of the competitor. Prize Cup, presented by apt. Phillips.
Won by Gunner J. Dennison, No. 6 Bat 14.

RUNNING TIME MATCH.

Open to all efficient men of the Brigade. Range 200 yards; Government Snider Rifle. Time for each competition 5 minutes. Each competitor, after every shot, to run round a flag placed at 50 yards from the firing point, not to load till he regain the firing point. Competitors while running to carry arms, appointments and ammunition. First prize Fieldglass and \$3.
Won by Gunner Wilson, No. 6 Batt. 27 points. Second Prize, \$2, won by Gun. J. Rigby, No. 2 Batt. 25 points.

In the School of Gunnery, the examination of the summer squad, which has been going on in this school for the last three weeks, terminated on Wednesday the 4th inst., when the following gentlemen passed a very creditable examination by the Commandant, Lt. Col. Bolton, R. A.:—Wolfred D. E. Nelson, M. S., Montreal; Lieut. Oswald, M. G. A.; Capt. de Chantal, Montreal; W. P. Irvine, M. S., Montreal; Capt. A. Quimet, St. Theresa Rifles; Geo. H. Mitchell, Gananoque Artillery; C. A. Richmond Jordan, Montreal; N. J. Tessier, M. S., Montreal; Wm. Patterson, Royal Guides, Montreal; Z. Hebert, M. S., St. Constant; John Talbot Bethune, Montreal; P. Murphy Montreal.

Capt. Gardner of No. 6 Co., Hochelaga Light Infantry, was last week presented with a testimonial, in the shape of a clock, by the men of his company on the occasion of his marriage.

The papers are trying hard to get up a sensation on some threatened Fenian invasion, but the public learning to despise such miserable cut-throats, cannot be excited.

Prince Arthur's intended visit to Egypt is given up and he may be expected here soon. His luggage has already been shipped and will arrive in the steamer Medevay very shortly.

What does the new Adjutant General mean by telegraphing all over the country

for the Volunteers to hold themselves for immediate service; in view of no danger this looks very silly.

The Canadian Rifles have lost several of their men lately, their service time having expired.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

I send you a programme of matches of Quebec Provincial Association to come off on 24th inst., to day. The managing committee are Col. Grant and Col. Mackay, umpires, Col. Fletcher, Secretary; Captain Worsley, 60th Rifles, Executive Officer; James Esdaille, Treasurer. You will notice that almost all the matches are open, and that a really crack shot can win more money (at least has more chance) than in the Dominion over at Toronto. It is expected the match will not last over 3 1/2 to 4 days as the programme has been arranged as much as possible to avoid delay in altering targets, &c. The other arrangements will be rather better than those of the Ontario Rifle Association last June.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

Montreal, 12th Aug., 1866. ROYAL.

THE ARMAMENTS OF EUROPE.

In view of the anticipated alliance between France, Austria and Italy, against the North German Confederation, the following statement of their armies and navies will prove interesting:

FRANCE.

The French army, according to the new law of Feb. 1, 1866, consists of the active army and the reserve, each numbering 400,000 men. A "Garde Nationale Mobile," which will number 550,000 men, is intended to co-operate for the defence of fortresses, coasts and frontiers. The National Guard has a military organization, and is placed under the Minister of War. Together, the active army, the reserve, and the National Guard number 1,450,000 men. According to the French returns, published in last January, the condition of the army of France at the end of last year was as follows:

Total available military forces . . .	1,028,980
Number of regular troops	700,000
Active army at home	378,852
Active army in Algeria	64,531
Active army in Italy	5,328
Total in active service	448,711

The new naval force of France, the only one that constitutes the real maritime strength of the empire, counts, as completed at the end of last year, 314 steamers and 10 sailing vessels. The steamers include 50 iron clads.

AUSTRIA.

The strength of the Austrian army on the peace and war footing was in 1868 as follows:

	Peace footing.	War footing.
Infantry	153,700	608,447
Cavalry	39,229	42,705
Other troops	42,073	105,019
Total	236,001	756,171

In addition to these troops there were "Troops of Public Safety," consisting of 11 commands of gendarmes and the corps of military police; together 79,227. The navy consisted in 1868 of 45 steamers with 12,756

horse power and 529 guns, and 16 sailing vessels with 76 cannon.

ITALY.

The Italian army in 1868 was, according to the budget of the Ministry of War, to consist of 131,431 on the peace footing and 573,721 on the war footing. The number of war ships was, on January 1, 69, armed with 270 guns. The number of iron clads was 22, armed with 272 guns.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

According to an official account published at Berlin, the effective strength of the North German army was last year as follows:—12,686 officers, 39,177 sub-officers, 249,643, non-commissioned officers and men, 3,180 hospital assistants, 9,100 artisans, 493 accountants, 533 veterinary surgeons, 440 armorers, and 76 saddlers—total 314,238.—There are also 73,313. The numbers above given are those of the army when on peace footing, as at present; if placed on the war establishment, the battalions of the Guard and the Line which now have 686 and 534 men respectively, would be raised to their full strength of 1,000 men, making a total of about 977,000 men. The number of horses, too, on the war establishment would be 150,000—more than double the present number.

The North German fleet in 1868 consisted of 53 ships and 36 gunboats, the former carrying 495 guns, and the latter 68. There are also 32 sloops, to each of which are attached from two to four boats armed with guns.

The 60th Regiment under command of Col. Bagot, paraded on the Esplanade and performed the "trooping of colors" This interesting ceremony reminded us of former days, when he had in this garrison two regiments of infantry and a whole Brigade of Artillery. Who has forgotten the 39th Regiment under Col. Munro, the gallant 17th under Col. Cole and afterwards Col. Gordon. Times may have changed, but this ceremony has not changed in its imposing character. A great number of ladies and strangers were present, notwithstanding the warm weather. The band of the Regiment attended and played some beautiful marches suitable to the occasion; it was the first time we heard them and certainly they were far superior to those generally played on such occasions. After having marched past in slow and quick time, the regiment was put through skirmishing drill, which they performed in a manner reflecting great credit both on the officer commanding and on the men. The quick rallying of men and the formation of "square to receive cavalry" was as fine a movement as ever we have witnessed.—*Quebec Daily Mercury.*

PRESIDENT GRANT TAKEN FOR A SHOEMAKER.

—A dispatch from Washington, July 29, says: There was a laugh this morning at President Grant's expense. He walked to Weicker's for his breakfast, and Peter met him with his usual promptness, asking what he would have. The President said he wished a private room and his breakfast at the earliest moment. Pete said he could give no private room; there was the restaurant and anything he might order would be served there, whereupon the President walked out. A gentleman sitting by, who had heard the refusal with some astonishment, at once asked Pete if he knew who that was? Peter said he didn't. "Why, that's President Grant?"—"Well," said Pete, "if he had rolled up in his chariot, like a gentleman, he might have had a private room; but how the d—l was I to know but what he was a shoemaker, with his best clothes on, and couldn't pay for any room."

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1869.

NOTICE TO WESTERN SUBSCRIBERS.

G. B. DOUGLAS is no longer agent for the
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FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

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

This annual R. A. Match of Peterboro,
will be held on the 31st August. The prize
list will be published as early as possible.

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

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

—The Board of Visitors to West Point
Academy, report the institutions does not
come up to the standard required by the
times, and recommend that it be so improv-
ed as to surpass similar establishments in
Europe.

—The Province of Quebec Rifle Associa-
tion have taken a very wise step in appoint-
ing Capt. Worsley as executive manager of
their forthcoming Prize Meeting. We hope
the Dominion Association will do so likewise.
The Quebec Meeting is to be held at Point
St. Charles, and we shall observe its man-
agement with great interest.

The Metropolitan Rifle Association Prize
Meeting which took place at the Rideau
range near this city was one of the pleas-
antest and most successful gatherings of the
kind we have ever been at. The arrange-
ments for the matches were perfect and re-
flect great credit upon Lieut. Falls to whom
most of the executive work was intrusted.
A working party of the Rifle Brigade put the
grounds in excellent order, and everything,
so far as we are yet aware, went off with
smoothness and precision. Mr. Clarke, who
had charge of the refreshment room, proved
himself an excellent caterer. And indeed
during our visit to the ranges on the first
day we saw nothing but what was every way
deserving of praise and commendation.

Lt.-Col. Powell of the 43rd Batt., the popu-
lar and genial President of the Association,
was upon the ground and in his usual agree-
able manner made all visitors agree in say-
ing that the meetings of the Metropolitan
Rifle Association are among the most agree-
able events of the summer season at the
capital. The firing throughout was pretty
good and the number of competitors above
the average, as may be seen by the scores
published elsewhere.

With sorrow not unalloyed to apprehension
for the welfare of the grand old empire, of
which we of the new Dominion form a part,
we note in the politicians who at present
direct the destinies of Great Britain, a grow-
ing retrogression of sentiment with refer-
ence to the colonies as integral portions of
the British Empire. We cannot believe
that England has reached the zenith of her
greatness, or that the process of dissolution
has already begun, as in the human body
by coldness in the extremities. We cannot
believe this; but the fact requires no proof
that the colonies, under the Gladstone ad-
ministration, have systematically been

shown the cold shoulder, and thoughtful
Canadians may find at any moment a paral-
lel of their future position in the abandon-
ment of New Zealand. It is very difficult
for us to understand the policy which at
present animates her Majesty's advisers, and
can only regard their action on this and
kindred subjects as arising from a narrow-
ness of judgement which prefers dealing in
expedients rather than uphold; at slight per-
sented disadvantage perhaps, the hereditar-
policy which has succeeded in making Great
Britain the greatest empire the world has
ever seen.

It is but natural that the people of Canada
should find in the New Zealand question
a very serious matter for consideration. The
lofty grounds on which we have heretofore
based the defence of our country and our
honors as Britons in America may at any
moment be swept from under us by the fiat
of a radical lord in the Colonial office. At
any moment we may be called upon to face
the enemies of our country. How will it be
for us on that day if we are told by the
Colonial Secretary, as the New Zealanders
were lately, that we must look to ourselves
alone for protection from foreign aggression
and the preservation of our liberties? The
policy of the present imperial administration
has developed sufficiently to give us a fair
idea of what may be expected in the event
of further colonial complications.

In New Zealand the war which has raged
for some time past was altogether owing
to the policy pursued towards the native
tribes by the British Government. The
colonists may to a certain extent be to blame
but we contend that that is no reason for
the cold-blooded attitude assumed towards
them by England, nor, if her Majesty's pro-
tection means anything, does it justify the
ministry in leaving the unhappy colonists at
the mercy of the savages, who are a cunning
and warlike race and inclined to regard the
vacillatory policy pursued towards them
more as a sign of weakness than of forbear-
ance. This however would be of no material
consequence were it not for the singular line
of argument adopted by Lord Granville in
his famous dispatch where he seeks to de-
fend the imperial action in withdrawing aid
from the colony by citing the manner in
which it came under British rule. The
Broad Arrow, a paper which since its estab-
lishment has been ever foremost in the
cause of right, thus pertinently comments
upon this subject:—

"The manner in which New Zealand came
to be a British colony we hold to be entire-
ly beside the question in debate between the
Crown and the Colonial Government. With
as much justice might British subjects in
India have been taunted in their sore need
in 1857, with the manner in which India was
acquired; and if Canada were invaded by
the United States, or the North of Ireland
by the French, with just as much propriety
might Canadians and Irishmen be reminded

of the unpleasant circumstances under which they had established themselves in those countries as a reason for withholding from them Imperial aid."

This is exactly the point we wish to come at, one that we approach with reluctance, but which nevertheless it behoves us to thoroughly understand. We care nothing for the sneers at our "colonial aspirations" cast upon us by a portion of the British press, we care nothing for the expedients of statesmen whom we cannot help disliking, but what we do care for and will strive to preserve is our citizenship. The parliament of England alone can deprive us of that right. Both our affections and our interests bind us to the empire, and it will be a source of bitter humiliation to us if at the moment of invasion we should be coolly informed that we will have to "fight it out unaided, as we shall be all the better for it afterwards."

The position assumed by the present advisers of her Majesty towards Canada and New Zealand is so far similar as to offer a parallel of what may be our possible condition in the event of another Fenian invasion. The Imperial troops have been called home at a time when serious complications remain unsettled between England and our overbearing neighbor; and at a time when our borders are liable to be ravaged by people who are not so much our enemies as enemies of England we are left unprotected. Not but what we feel competent to deal with Fenianism in any shape it may come; but taking it as an indication of the spirit animating the home authorities, we regard the immediate future with misgiving. If it is the policy of the present administration to encourage the colonies to assume the attributes of political manhood, and choose their own system of government, it would be but justice to the dependencies that such policy be clearly made known and understood, and not lead them to rely upon Imperial aid until the moment of trial and then desert them as was done in the case of New Zealand.

However, we cannot believe that the men at present in power in England really represent the true feeling of the people in the colonial policy they have inaugurated. Pusillanimity and desertion of friends are not the characteristics of a Briton, and we can only regard the existing state of things as another instance in the history of that section of the people which on many a former occasion lowered the prestige of their country, and betrayed its best interests for the gratification of a short lived triumph. It is only to be regretted that their lease of power may be long enough to give them opportunity to do such mischief as will be mayhap irreparable.

The duties to be performed are twofold. Canadians have always done their duty towards the mother land, and when the day of trial comes let us hope that other hands

than those of the present will be guiding, and other voices prevailing in the councils of the parent state.

FENIANISM has gone through many phases, all of which we have observed with more or less interest as affording a philosophical proof of the beauties of humbug. Our attention has not been unrewarded and we are gratified to find the true character of the evil rapidly developing as the ally of those societies on the continent of Europe whose heroes, like Mazzini, use, as a means of political regeneration, "moral daggers with *Lapis Lazuli* handles." The English correspondent of the *New York Herald* opens up the Fenian question as it exists on the other side of the Atlantic. While *apropos* to the late scare, if it may be called such when nobody was frightened, we have made a few clippings from our exchanges which are significant as showing how contemptible is this conspiracy of vagabonds and how absurd the rumors kept afloat by themselves that they may still have access to the pockets of their dupes. The correspondent just referred to says, "a Fenian may travel now from *C. lais* to Naples and be certain of aid and help from all the "reds" he meet with." Upon this the *Herald* editor remarks:—

"If such be the case, Fenianism in Europe possesses more vitality than it does here, where it seems to have dwindled down into nothing more practical than providing comfortable annuities for a few fortune hunters; waiters, chambermaids, and others as easily duped, contributing regularly for this purpose a weekly percentage out of their small wages. Now and then, it is true, we are told of a Canadian Fenian scare, but we give the Canadian Government credit enough for sagacity to believe that not they, but the farmers living at no great distance from our border, are the parties really frightened. War is far too costly a commodity to be anything more than talked of by those who pull the wires in this Fenian conspiracy, and indeed there is nothing they dread more than the drain that any real fighting would be sure to make upon their treasury. Still they know very well that in order to make their dupes bleed more freely, and to keep their patriotic feelings up to fever point, it is necessary now and then to make a bluster as if some real work were intended. Accordingly the intended raid is duly proclaimed beforehand, with flourish of trumpets in the newspapers, accompanied by protestations against England, the never-say-die, Hannibal like spirit that neither gives nor asks quarter and has a kind of death or victory sound about it. The enemy, being duly apprised of every move beforehand, of course appear in strong force to meet the few Fenians sent against them; these last retire, overwhelmed by numbers, and of course covered with glory, prepared "to bide their time" and take advantage of a more favorable opportunity. The end, however, has been obtained: contributions flow in more freely than ever, and Fenianism gets a new lease of life. Such is the history of Fenianism in this country. On the other side of the Atlantic it may be different, but whether there or here its full history, as far as real fighting goes, might be comprised within a nutshell."

This is a short, exact and sadly amusing

history of Fenianism, comprising all that can be said and needing no commentary. There is, however, another phase of this humbug worthy of a passing notice, concerning which the following extract is sufficiently eloquent:—

"The unfortunate dupes who poured their few dollars into the fund which was to be the means of giving 'freedom to Ireland,' seem awakening to a little common sense. But a short time since, the sum of \$16,738, in gold which had been laid in the hands of August Belmont & Co. of New York, was ordered to be paid to Thomas H. Barr, the Receiver of the Court, the plaintiff being John O'Mahoney, the late head centre. But the head centre's followers are now somewhat less credulous than was the case formerly. The bondholders have, consequently, commenced a suit to prevent the money now in the receiver's hands being transferred to O'Mahoney's. Wm. H. Bailey, the plaintiff in this suit, alleges that he is the holder of a bond of the Irish Republic for \$100; that he bought it on the representation of O'Mahoney that there was, or was to be, an Irish Republic established, that there never was such a republic established nor did there ever exist any reasonable hope that there would be at the time such representations were made and the money obtained. He also says that a part of the money by him subscribed is now in the hands of the receiver, Barr, and asks for an injunction directing that it shall be employed in paying the bondholders. The case having been brought before the Court, Judge McCunn saw fit to issue an injunction such as that asked; and forbidding Barr to hand over any of the money to O'Mahoney, or any other person, until after payment of the bonds mentioned in the complaint."

The *Montreal Star*, a paper of poor patriotism and worse morals, has been laboring persistently to keep up the excitement of the supposed intended raid. We can assure our contemporaries that nothing could give our Volunteers greater pleasure and injure the Fenian cause more than an attack upon Canada. We are tired of this periodical revival of rumors affecting the peace and prosperity of our borders. If they do come it will be some comfort for them to know that every one of them taken will be shot down without compunction. Thus, much unnecessary trouble will be saved to lawyers, reporters, judges and jurors. No sentimental nonsense will hereafter interfere with the execution of justice, so far as Fenian robbers and murderers are concerned. Let them take the warning, and, if they like the programme, we are ready to play our part. However, we believe the whole thing is moonshine, and as such we will let it pass.

NONE will deny that our neighbors over the border possess a vast amount of inventive faculty, and we would be the last to seek to depreciate their just claims to consideration therefor. It is nevertheless necessary occasionally to put a damper upon their self-glorification, when they claim too much. Of such a nature was our remarks recently upon the essay of Captain Head, U. S. A., and which has elicited a reply from the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York, as follows:—

"We observe that a Canadian paper accuses Captain Head of plagiarism upon Moncrieff's idea. In answer to this, we may say that Captain Head's manuscript was in the hands of Professor Mahan before he had ever seen Moncrieff's invention, the notice of which was added as an after thought. As for the matter of plagiarism by American officers on English ideas, it may be well for our Canadian contemporary to know that there is in the office of the United States Engineers in this city, a model, made seventeen years ago, of a gun carriage precisely on the principle Captain Moncrieff has 'discovered.'"

There are two singular things referred to in the above paragraph. The manuscript and the model, both of which, the meanest capacity can comprehend, must have possessed some grave faults in theory or design or so shrewd and ingenious a class, as American engineers are acknowledged to be, would not have allowed them to remain so long undeveloped and unheeded. Some clumsy approach to the Moncrieff idea may have entered the head of an American inventor, but it is evident he failed to put it into practicable shape. As for Captain Head, his pretensions are too transparent to require further notice.

—The O. B. G. A. Social Assembly came off at this city last Thursday evening and was a success.

—We beg to return our thanks to our correspondent "Victoria" at Hamilton for his report of the late Rifle Meeting so kindly furnished us. Before receiving his letter we had copied the account of the matches given in the *Spectator*.

The Province of Quebec Rifle Association Prize meeting promises to equal the Dominion meeting in interest. By the programme forwarded us by our correspondent "Royal" we find there are 11 matches divided into 8 for Snider with cash prizes to the amount of \$1,545. Dominion Cup and Sir John Young's Cup. Three small bore matches, prizes \$550 cash. Anyone may become a member of the Provincial Rifle Association of Quebec on payment of \$2. Associations affiliating are entitled to 20 members—tickets on payment of \$10. Affiliated Associations will be charged 25 per cent. extra if Fee not paid on or before Saturday the 21st inst.

SOLDIERS' BALANCES UNCLAIMED.

In the Army List for July of the present year, under the heading of "Soldiers balances unclaimed"—The names of many men appear who are entitled to various sums ranging from £1 to £75 sterling or in the event of their decease, the money will be paid to the next of kin. This notice is directed to be kept at the officers of the several Staff Officers for the Recruiting and Pension Service throughout the united Kingdom. There are doubtless at present residing in the Dominion of Canada and in the United States many old soldiers who are not aware of the notice

in question and to whom the same may probably apply. The names of men who belonged to the Royal Artillery appear the most numerous, and of regiments who have served in Canada, and subsequently been ordered from here to the Crimea and India mutiny. There is a large number.

SENIORITY OF VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

The Sherbrooke Volunteer Cavalry claim to be the oldest in the country, having been originally formed in 1818, but this is a mistake for in 1812 a corps of Volunteer Cavalry was formed in Montreal to serve wherever His Majesty required them! In recognition of the spirited manner in which the officers and men proffered their services (other corps volunteering to serve only in their own locality), the Governor General permitted them to bear the appellation of "The Royal Montreal Cavalry." Its officers were Captain George Platt, Lieut. Robert Gillespie, Cornet John Molson, Qr.-Master David Nelson, Sergeants Benjamin Holmes, Chas. Pannor, and A. Ogilvie; Corporals Thomas Torrance and Alexander Ogilvie. The corps, under one name or another, has ever since continued to exist. The information of the original formation of the corps was given by Major Charles Penner, one of the original sergeants, to an officer of rank in Montreal, who himself was a trooper in the R. M. Cavalry in 1827, and has ever since been and still is connected with the Volunteer Cavalry force.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING.

The annual meeting of this association commenced last Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock a. m. The weather was delightful and the beautiful Rideau range in excellent order. The marking all through the matches was performed in first class style by the men of the Rifle Brigade in charge of their own non-commissioned officers. We had much pleasure in meeting upon the ground several gentlemen who have long been identified with the Force, and who have contributed largely towards making the Metropolitan Association one of the best managed in Canada. During the meeting the Range was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and we were happy to see our old friend Major Lindsay, C.S.R., at the place he fills so well—in charge of the squads. For the first or Volunteer match there were 87 entries. The Prize and rules were as follows:—

\$100. Presented by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa.—1st Prize \$35; 2nd do \$20, 3rd do \$14, 4th do \$10, 5th do \$7; 6th do \$5, 7th do \$4, 8th do \$3; 9th do \$2.

Ranges—200, 400, and 600 yards, 3 shots at each of the first two, and 4 at last range, Government Enfield Rifles; position as in Rule 16; open only to regularly enrolled and

efficient members of the Volunteer Force; Entrance, 25 Cents.

The following are the Prize winners' scores:—

	200	400	600	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Tl
Pvt. Mode, 18th Batt.	334	334	3234	—	—	—	32
Pvt. R. Stewart, 43rd Batt 432	444	2403	—	—	—	—	30
Capt. Helmer, Russell Infantry	433	233	4233	—	—	—	29
Sgt. Kearns, O. B. G. A.	222	234	4433	—	—	—	29
Corp'l McMahon, 18th.	222	434	2334	—	—	—	29
Pvt. Morgan, C. S.	233	424	2423	—	—	—	29
Gunner Cotton, O. B. G. A. 332	434	2242	—	—	—	—	29
Lieut. Wilkinson, 42nd.	422	344	0334	—	—	—	29
Corp'l J. Grant, O. B. G. A. 232	243	4233	—	—	—	—	28

II—ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

1st Prize \$30; 2nd do \$20; 3rd do \$10; 4th do \$5; 5th do \$3.

Ranges—300, 500, and 700 yards; 3 shots at each of the first two, and 4 at last range; any Rifle; any position; open to all comers, Entrance, 50 Cents.

This match was concluded on Wednesday morning. The entries were more numerous than in the preceding match. At the conclusion the score stood as follows:—

	300	500	700	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
1st Pte. G. D. Booth, 43rd—Snider—331	443	3313	—	—	—	3
2nd. Lt. Wilkinson—Whitworth—331	311	4313	—	—	—	3
3rd Private Hinton, 43rd—Snider—332	431	1113	—	—	—	3
4th Cpl. Johnston, 18th—Snider—233	413	3313	—	—	—	3
5th Sergt. Cole, 42nd—Whitworth—232	311	4313	—	—	—	3

It will be seen by this that the Snider in the hands of a good mark-man can be made to compete with more elaborate arms. Lt. Col. Forrest, O.B.G.A., was in command of the squads during this day's firing and with the assistance of members of the committee conducted the matches in a way to win the praise of all competing. The Adjutant General, Col. Robertson Ross, and officers of the Rifle Brigade were on the ground, while the band under the able direction of Mr. Miller added greatly to the pleasures of the day. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present during the afternoon.

III—METROPOLITAN "RIFLE OAKS."

SWEEPSTAKES—50 cents each divided into three Prizes. 1st Prize, half the sum subscribed; 2nd do three-fifths of remainder; 3rd do the remaining two-fifths, minus 3 per cent. for the Association.

Range—500 yards; 5 shots; any position; open to all-comers; Government Enfield Rifles.

For this match there were 41 entries. It was well contested. The following were the successful competitors:—

1st. Pte. G. D. Booth, 43rd Batt.	3	4	3	3	4	11
2nd Pte. Lendrum, 18th Batt. . .	3	3	4	3	3	11
3rd Sgt. Doudiet, 43rd Batt. . . .	3	3	4	4	2	11

IV—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

First Prize—Challenge Cup, value \$100, presented by the Civil Service Rifle Association; 2nd do \$20 by the Association, 3rd do \$15 by the Association; 4th do \$8 by the Association; 5 Prizes of \$4 each.

Ranges—500, 400 and 300 yards; 5 shots at each range; Government Enfield Rifles, any position; open to members of the Association only; entrance, 50 cents.

The Cup to be the property of the member

winning it twice. The winner of the Cup this year, to have possession of it on furnishing security that it will be in good order and forthcoming at the next annual competition.

This match was very closely contested and the scores made were excellent as will be seen by the following:—

Of the nine prizemen, none scored less than an average of centres, and the winner of the highest prize secured 52 points out of a possible sixty, making centres at the lowest range, bull's-eyes all but two points at 400 yards, and bull's eyes all but one point at 300 yards.

	500	400	300	T'l
Capt. McLean, 42nd Batt.,.....	43444	34344	33333	52
Sgt. Saucier, 18th.....	43333	34444	43342	51
Pvt. G. Booth, 43rd.....	33344	43334	43324	50
Capt. Helmer, Russell Co'Y.,...	44324	33433	32431	49
L. Falls, 43rd.....	43343	34334	41322	49
Ens. Stewart, 43rd.....	43343	34333	32333	47
Pvt. Lanskaill, 18th.....	33324	44333	33324	47
Gunner Walters, O.G. A.,.....	22233	34444	32344	47
Pvt. Nicholson, Q. O. R.,.....	33344	34443	22233	46

V—BATTALION MATCH.

1st prize,—\$50; 2nd do \$20; 3rd do Tweed Suit presented by Mr. N. Robertson, value \$20, to the highest individual score. Ranges 300 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each range; any position: Government Enfield Rifles; open to 10 men of any Volunteer Brigade, Battalion, Provisional Brigade, Provisional Battalion, Field Battery of Artillery or Regiment of Her Majesty's Army; Entrance per 10 men, \$5.

The teams entered represented the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, the 18th Battalion, the 42nd Battalion, and the 43rd Battalion.

The match was well contested, the first prize falling to the 18th Battalion, who were however, only two points ahead of their competitors of the 43rd.

The prize for the highest individual score fell to Corporal McDonald of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, for fine score of 33 points out of a possible 40.

18th Batt.....	282
43rd ".....	280
O. B. G. Artillery.....	257
42nd Batt.....	257

To be Continued.

—We have received a programme of the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia. The Prize Meeting comes off on the 24th inst. at Bedford range near Halifax.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

"SUBSCRIBER," Montreal wants to know if officers composing an examining board are not required to appear in proper uniform, especially when they strictly exact the same from those who are being examined. This must be intended as a hint to some Staff Officer or officers, having reference to the late examinations, as the answer to the query is obvious. Officers acting as a board of examiners should be careful to set a correct example, in uniform as in everything else.

"D. B." Montreal. Letters posted at

Montreal on Thursday evening do not reach Ottawa till Friday evening. In time, if not delayed on the road.

"COL. D." Toronto. Thanks for your communication. We will take the matter up again on the first favorable occasion.

"SABRETASOHE" Montreal. See notes in editorial columns. Other matters attended to.

"CAPTAIN S." Shanklin P. O. N. B. The desired changes have been made.

REVIEWS, &c.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for August is to hand, and is, as usual, full of choice reading matter. The musical department—the contributors to which are of the first talent in United States. Some of the pieces are very fine indeed. We trust that this rich musical gem will meet with a large sale in Canada, as it deservedly ought. The contents of the present number are:—"No Name"—

Song and chorus; "God bless my boy at Sea"—Words by Geo. Cooper; music by T. Brigham Bishop. "Widow McGee"—Song and Chorus. "Beside the Sea"—Ballad from the "Albion;" words by W. Winter; music by W. C. Peters. "Golden Chimes"—(Mazurka de Salon), "The Coming Step"—March Sentimentale, composed by J. S. Muller. "Honey Suckle Waltz." "Mother watch the Little Feet"—Quartet for mixed voices with Piano or Melodeon accompaniment; words by Geo. P. Morris; composed by Thos. Von La Hache—Harmony, W. Dresler. "Haste, O Sinner! to be Wise"—Soprano solo and Quartet, with Piano or Melodeon or Organ accompaniment. "Sinners' will you scorn the Message"—mixed Quartet without accompaniment.

THE WESTMINSTER for July is to hand from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., of New York, and is not only an excellent number but an excellent reprint of the original. The contents are varied and extensive, dealing with the questions of the day in a broad and liberal spirit. In the article on contemporary literature there is much to interest Volunteers, and we will take an early opportunity to refer to it more at length.

ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1870, now Ready—contains 50 Engravings of leading Editors—Bryant, Greeley, Bennett, Brooks, Marble, Dana, Raymond, with portraits. The Male and Female Form; Why Children Resemble their Parents; Gen. Grant and his Cabinet, with portraits; Physiognomy in Politics, or "Faces and Places;" Science of Conjugal Selection; Happy marriages; Temperament in Wedlock; American Artists; The Sleep Walker; Brain Waves; Psychological; Sir Edward Landseer, Lorenzo Dow, and Peggy his wife. Royal Ladies of the French Empire, with portraits; Guizot, the Statesman; How to choose a Helpmeet; What is Man? and much more in this rich and racy annual, which sells for 25 cents. S. R. Wells, Publisher, New York.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Toronto, August 2nd, 1869. }

Corps composed of Volunteers Military District 3rd Brigade, as per margin, will be formed at the following places.

CAEP AT DRUMMONDVILLE. Drummondville, Aug. 25. Welland Field Battery. Brantford. September 15. Queenstown M'd Infantry Co. in order to perform the Annual Drill of the year 1869-70 agreeable to regulations laid down in the Circular dated 25th June, 1869.

BRANTFORD.

Burford Troop, Hamilton Field Battery. 37th Battalion. 38th " 39th " Lieut. Col. Villers, Brigade Major. 3rd Brigade Division, will notify officers commanding these Corps, and ascertain from them whether they will be prepared to move into Camp at the place and on the day above specified.

Officers commanding Corps will make their own arrangement for moving their respective Corps, as early as possible, by rail or otherwise, on the days mentioned, into Camp.

Officers commanding Corps will require their own men to bring with them cooked rations, sufficient for the day, (moving into Camp.)

The following articles will be required to be brought, viz: 1 spade and 1 axe for a company, 1 bucket for every ten men, knapsacks and forage caps. Officers in undress uniform, according to regulation. Ammunition, 30 rounds of ball and 10 of blank per man. Rations can be provided for the men at the rate of 30 cents per man, including one bundle of straw, when in camp. Tents and blankets will be provided according to order. Officers commanding corps will be required to provide cooking utensils for their men.

Col. P. Robertson, Hon. Adjutant-General, having intimated his intention of inspecting and brigading the volunteer force when in camp, the Deputy-Adjutant General of the District hopes that the Officers commanding the corps will use every exertion to bring their corps into the camp strong in numbers and their arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order.

It is very desirable that all mounted corps should have their overalls sufficiently long, well strapped, and spurs.

By order.

D. L. DURIE, Lt.-Col.
D. A. G.

H. V. VILLIERS, Lt. Col.,
Major of Brigade.

From the London Gazette July 23rd.—78th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Frederick Rowley, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, Bart., who retires; Ensign H. John Knight to be Lieut. by purchase, vice, Rowley, William Brewster M'Dougal, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Knight.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.—Lieut. C. C. Smyth has been permitted to resign his appointment as instructor of musketry.

There has been a lively incident in the fishing waters of Prince Edward Island. About ten days ago two of Her Majesty's vessels of war came among several American fishing vessels on the North Side which had encroached on the fishing grounds, and scattered them like a lot of sheep. One Schooner, which thought to run away, was brought to after a blank shot, and finally after a cannon ball was sent whirling across her bows.

42ND ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT—BLACK WATCH.

On the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, now stationed in Edinburgh Castle, many interesting stories are related, not only regarding their bravery and daring in the field but also of their gallantry and disinterested generosity in various parts of the world where they have been quartered. "The Highlanders never retreat," was the loud response of Sir Colin Campbell to the General in command when required to withdraw his men with the cavalry at the Battle of Alma. "Come on, my lads!" continued Sir Colin, suiting the action to the word, and away they went up the heights to the stirring strains of Donald Bain's Highland bagpipe. Many anecdotes are related of a fine Newfoundland dog, which at one time attached himself to the regiment. It was called "Peter." One of the men having taken a bone from him on one occasion, "Peter" ever afterwards manifested a dislike to him, and at one time, when the men were at bathing practice, "Peter" seized the man, and would have held him under water had not some of the men come to his aid. "Peter" regularly made his appearance at the cook-house at a particular hour, and had his rations served out to him. He met with an unexpected death, to the regret of many in the regiment. It is many years ago and some old soldiers may still remember the circumstance. "Peter" happened to snarl at an officer when entering the gates of Edinburgh Castle, and the officer ordered a file of men to be called out, and the animal was unwillingly shot by some of the soldiers who had been his friends and benefactors. The deer also will be remembered by many, which with a singularity in so timid an animal, followed the band when out marching, and generally speaking, attached itself in and out of quarters to the band. This animal also met a tragical death. When the regiment was stationed at Gibraltar a cat one morning suddenly sprang in front of the deer, with erected tail, as cats sometimes do; and the deer, affrighted, leaping from the heights, was precipitated below and killed on the spot. The following is a pleasing example of disinterested kindness of the regiment to a number of suffering emigrants. It occurred some twenty years ago—in 1849—but it is well worthy of being held in remembrance.—"The British barque Empress, Capt. Scott, from London, bound to New York, with emigrants, after a tedious and boisterous passage of 62 days, put into St. George's in want of provisions and water, in January 1859, the whole of the persons on board being in a starving condition, the captain having to use the ship's stores for the sustenance of the emigrants, the provisions which they had provided for themselves having been long since consumed. As soon as these facts became known, measures were taken to aid in the relief of these emigrant people by the kind inhabitants of that town. A large number of them, however, immediately on the vessel's anchoring, landed, and, as if by instinct, found their way to the parade-ground directly in front of the Royal Barracks, just at the moment the men of the 42nd had sat down to their dinners. No sooner were these brave fellows made acquainted with the condition of the people who had thus unexpectedly presented themselves to their notice than they with one accord left their seats and pressed the starving emigrants to take their places, and who, no doubt, readily accepted them, and with avidity the goodly fare. When the officer of the day reached

the rooms for dinner inspection, he with astonishment beheld the singular but most benevolent change which had taken place; for instead of the men being found as usual quietly seated at their meal, they had left their rooms and their dinner to the starving strangers. And in this way many of these unfortunate creatures were provided for until subscriptions were obtained and provisions purchased and sent on board the Empress for them. Nor did these charitable and brave fellows rest satisfied with what they had already done, for of the sum subscribed we find that the non-commissioned officers and privates of that corps gave £44! What disinterested generosity, what nobleness of spirit! And it cannot in any way be deemed national, out of the whole number of emigrants, one only came from their father-land. The officers of the garrison, from the commandant down, also evinced a most kind and liberal disposition, so that the fund soon reached the sum of £73 18s 2d, out of which £48 12s was expended in the purchase of provisions for their passage hence to New York, and £25 placed in the hands of a committee of five, composed of the captain and mate of the vessels and three of the principal passengers, to be divided amongst the most indigent of the emigrants on their landing at New York.

The Wimbledon Rifle Matches created greater interest throughout Britain, this year, than ever. Martini-Henry Rifle seems to have held a high place if not the front rank among the weapons used. The rifle practice was better than ever, its excellence both as to rapidity of firing and accuracy exciting general surprise. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

There were five distinct classes of prizes competed for with breech-loaders this year—viz, the Army Challenge Cup, the Army Prize, the Duke of Cambridge's prizes the prizes for military small-bore breech-loaders, and the Martini prizes. The Army and Navy Challenge Cup is shot for with the service Snider-Enfield rifle by non-commissioned officers and privates in the army, navy, and Royal Marines, at 500 and 600 yards. In this prize rapidity has no place. It is a competition for accuracy only, and ought to afford a useful measure of the proficiency of the regulars in comparison with the volunteers. This is the second year that this prize has been shot for, and the result has on both occasions unmistakably established the great inferiority of the regulars as marksmen. As we last year discussed at sufficient length the reasons of this, it is unnecessary to repeat what we then said; but we may express a hope that now that the sale of Government ammunition to soldiers has been permitted at Aldershot—to be followed, we trust, by an extension of the privilege to the whole army, and by some reduction in the price of the cartridges to the soldier—one of the main causes of this inferiority will soon have disappeared. At the same time, it seems doubtful whether the shooting of picked soldiers is ever likely, at least under the present system, to equal that of picked volunteers, who devote very much more time and money to the subject, and who generally bring to it a larger measure of intelligence; yet we are disposed to believe that the average army shooting is as good as the average volunteer shooting, if not better.

When it is considered that this weapon (the Henry) has undergone a variety of other searching tests necessarily applied to a military arm before adoption, but which few of the other competing rifles except Mr.

Henry's have undergone, and which many of them would obviously be unlikely to satisfy, it may, we think, be fairly concluded that the future arm of the British soldier is one of very high character indeed. This, at any rate, was the general impression which prevailed at Wimbledon; and the manner in which the weapon acquitted itself in this competition certainly appears to warrant this satisfactory conclusion.

DOMINION OF CANADA. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES

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

On 6th SEPTEMBER, 1869, and following days

ALL COXERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.

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

1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	6
3rd "	40
4th "	30
5 Prizes at \$20	100
20 " 10	200
20 " 5	100

£620

To be shot for in two Stages.

Enfield, or Snider-Enfield Rifle.
 Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards.
 2nd Stage, 700 yards.
 Rounds—1st Stage, 5 rounds at each range
 2nd Stage, 7 rounds.
 In the 1st Stage 5 highest scores to receive \$20 each
 20 second highest " 10 "
 20 third " 5 "
 The 2nd Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest scores in the 1st Stage.
 Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c.
 2nd " \$1.00.
 Position—Shoulder at 200 yards and a 3rd position at the other ranges.

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

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

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the Corps to which the Competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1869, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of Drills authorised by the General Order in that behalf.]

And in Nova Scotia open to all members of Volunteer Corps or Militiamen (and members of the Staff) being members of the Association who may be certified by the respective Brigadier-Majors as being qualified by their services since May 1st, 1867, to compete for prizes offered by the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia. Certificate to be signed by the Officer commanding the Corps to which the competitor belongs.

1st Prize	\$200
2nd "	100
3rd "	50
30 Prizes at \$20	600
30 " 10	300
30 " 5	150

\$1,100

To be competed for in two Stages.

1st Stage.—
 Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards.
 The 30 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$20 and a First Class Badge.
 The next 30 highest to receive \$10 each and a Second Class Badge.
 The next 30 highest to receive \$5 each
 2nd Stage.—
 Five shots each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st Stage.
 Competitors making the highest score to receive \$200 and a Special Badge.
 The second highest, \$100, and the third highest \$50.
 Government Snider-Enfield Rifle.
 Position—From the shoulder, at 300 yards position after.
 Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c.
 2nd " \$1.00.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.

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

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

Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion Match.

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

Gov't Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position.
 Ranges—400, 500, 600 yards.
 Five rounds at each range.
 Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

MACDOUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$200.00

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

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

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

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

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle and Government ammunition.
 Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Any position.
 Entrance for Cup, free.

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

ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Open to all comers of any nation.
 To be fired in two Stages.

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

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

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

Any Rifle coming within Rule 7. Any position.
 Ranges—1st Stage, 300 and 600 yards.
 2nd " 800 and 1,000 yards.
 Five shots at each range.
 Entrance, \$1.00.

TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Aggregate value, \$525.

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

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

- 1st Prize..... \$ 75
- 2nd " 50
- 3rd " 25
- 4th " 150
- 10 Prizes for \$15 each..... 150
- 20 " 5 " 100

Government Snider-Enfield Rifles.
 Government ammunition.
 Any position.
 Time—For each competition, two minutes.
 Ranges—200 and 400 yards.
 Entrance Fee, 200 yards..... \$ 50
 " 400 " 1.00

Each competitor may enter 3 times at each range.

Details of Time Match.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Registers of the Match to be kept at the signal and recorded at the Firing-point.

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

The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

NURSERY STAKES.

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

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

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

\$325

Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations.

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

MILITARY MATCH.

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

- 1st Prize..... \$30
- 2nd " 20
- 3rd " 15
- 4th " 10
- 15 Prizes of \$5 each..... 75

\$150

Government Snider-Enfield Rifles.

Ranges—200, 400, and 600 yards.
 Five rounds at each range.
 Entrance, 25 cts.

ROTATION OF MATCHES.

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

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

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS, 1867,

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

- I.—There shall be nine distances, viz:—
 200 yards. | 500 yards. | 800 yards.
 300 " | 600 " | 900 "
 400 " | 700 " | 1,000 "

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

Size of the Targets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI.—No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.

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

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

VIII.—No magnifying sights shall be allowed.

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

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

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

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

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

When the firing takes place at one distance only:

1. By fewest misses.
2. By fewest outers.
3. If still a tie, by firing a single shot.
4. In the "Time Match" by "division."

The hours of firing of ties will be duly announced on the notice board, but competitors not present will lose their places.

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

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

XV.—Two sighting shots shall be allowed to each competitor at each distance in every competition, on payment of 10 cents per shot. These shots shall be fired in order, when the squad is formed, and at the target about to be used in the competition. No sighting shot shall be allowed after the squad has commenced the competition; nor shall any competitor be allowed to fire two sighting shots consecutively. Any competitor owing the squad when all the sighting shots have been fired will thus be restricted to one sighting shot. Ties shall be allowed two sighting shots, at 1s per shot, and at the target at which the tie is about to be shot off.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. STUART, Captain,
 Secretary

Ottawa, June 7, 1869.

22-14

TRIAL OF CENTRAL-FIRE REVOLVERS.

On Saturday a trial was made in the covered rifle-ground at the Crystal Palace of improved Colt's revolvers, the improvement being one which has long been desired, and which has been under the consideration of inventors for two or three years. Since the six-chamber "Colt" was first introduced to the notice of Englishmen at the Great Exhibition of 1851 it has maintained its supremacy as an accurate shooter, though the name of its rivals is legion. But it has been surpassed by all of them in mechanical adaptability and handiness of use; and it was a dangerous way of being gradually superseded and rendered obsolete, till the plan of making it a central-fire pistol was perfected. The old revolver, made on the ordinary cap and nipple pattern, which was general with fire-arms of every kind before the system of breechloading began rapidly to tend towards the universal adoption of central-fire cartridges, can at a cost of 20s be converted to the new and approved form. There are about 17,000 Colt's revolvers in the service of the English Government; and it is therefore of some national importance whether, instead of re-arming our men, it would not be wiser to improve the weapons with which they are already provided. With those weapons it is perfectly well known that better practice can be made, at a greater number of paces, than with any other kind of revolving pistol. In the matter of rapidity some of the repeating breechloaders may appear still to have an advantage over the "Colt," even in its improved shape. But the merits in this respect are balanced by the facility with which exploded cartridges are ejected from the new central fire pistol bearing the redoubtable American colonel's name. It is an unquestionable recommendation of the improved "Colt" that its empty cartridges can be readily got rid of, in the simplest manner, without aid of the lever ramrod. This appliance is used in loading just as it was used with the capped chambers of the old-fashioned pistol. That is to say, the central-fire cartridge is not inserted at the breech of the chamber, but is rammed home; and the pistol is then discharged in the usual way. The empty shells are removed by cocking and snapping the hammer, an operation which, with a little practice, can be performed in an astonishingly short space of time. Another valuable quality of the improved pistol or of its ammunition rather, is the saving of the metallic cases or shells, which can be reloaded again and again. An interchangeable nipple cylinder is supplied with these pistols, which can thus be loaded with loose powder and ball, a matter of no small importance in countries where made-up ammunition is not easily procurable. The trials on Saturday were, without the smallest exception, satisfactory. So far from accuracy and penetration having suffered by the change of cartridge and the addition of the extracting apparatus, it was found that, if anything, the pistols were improved in these respects, as they are unquestionably improved in all others.—*Telegraph* (London).

The workmen in overhauling the old fort at St. Augustine, Fla., recently, discovered several subterranean cells, each of which contained a long iron upright box and a human skeleton in irons. It is supposed that these were refractory Spanish soldiers, or perhaps prisoners of war, who were incarcerated in these sweat-boxes and left there to die hundreds of years ago.

A NEW GERMAN PORT.

The opening of a Prussian naval harbour in the North Sea has excited no little jealousy in Russia, and the newspapers of St. Petersburg express great alarm at the increasing power of their German neighbour. A remarkable article on this subject appears in the *Goloss* of the 1st inst. "After seizing Kiel and the Bay of Labde," it says, "Prussia has constructed in that Bay the naval port of Hoppens, and thus at once becomes a Naval Power and a dangerous rival to us in the Baltic. When the canal between the Baltic and the North Sea, the construction of which is already seriously contemplated at Berlin, is completed, the naval power of Prussia, which formerly only existed in the dreams of Prussian patriots, will become an accomplished fact." The *Goloss*, after accusing Prussia of false dealing in her relations with Russia, proceeds: "Our commercial legislation has been such that if the Prussian Minister of Commerce had been asked for his advice he could not have invented anything more advantageous for Prussian interests. The sliding scale of Customs tariffs which has been recently abolished, and the obstacles created by our bureaucracy, have drawn nearly all the Northern maritime commerce into Prussian harbours. The Crimean war, and the construction of our railway communication between our Western Provinces and Konigsburg, have made that port the headquarters of our Northern trade. . . . Moreover, the mercantile marine of North Germany increases yearly, while merchant ships under the Russian flag are scarcely ever seen on foreign waters." "If France," the *Goloss* significantly adds, "does not think proper to put a stop to Prussian impetuosity, that power will in a few years absorb the whole of Germany, or, in other words, become the arbiter of Europe."

BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The law at present declares as British subjects all persons of British parentage born abroad, down we suppose, to the latest generations. Is there anything so preposterous as to meet a French youth who has never seen England, and who knows not a word of English an Englishman, simply because his great grandfather was a British subject? The Royal Commissioners propose that the transmission of British nationality in families settled abroad shall henceforth be limited to the first generation, and more specifically, that every child born out of the dominion of the Crown, whose father at the time of the birth was a British subject shall be regarded by British law as by birth a British subject, provided the father were born within the dominion of the Crown, but not otherwise. But that any such person who, according to the law of a foreign country is a subject or citizen of that country, and who has never exercised or claimed any right or privilege as a British subject should, in the administration of British criminal law, be treated as a subject of the country in which he was born. In other words, we still claim the son of a British subject, but we will not undertake to protect him against any misdeeds he may commit in the country in which he is born and where he lives. But what will be the use to him of his British nationality under such circumstances? Such an anomalous position is certain to entail troubles. Let the same rules which have been suggested as regarded the nationality of the parents regulate the nationality of the child, and the

difficulty, if anywhere will be greatly diminished. Let a child of a British father born in a foreign country within ten years of his residence therein, be accounted British; and a child of a British father, born after he resided for ten years out of the dominion of the Crown, or after he has become naturalised in a foreign country, be considered an alien.—*Saint Pauls*.

It seems that the order for the seizure of the Spanish gunboats emanated from high official sources, and that Marshal Barlow was only doing as he was told. It entails no loss upon the contractors engaged in either constructing the hulls of the vessels or making the machinery. The Spanish Government has been most liberal, even lavish in its disbursements. A million dollars in gold arrived in New York some two months ago, in the hands of a trusted emissary, to pay the installments agreed upon as the work progressed. According to this contract \$400,000 have been paid over every twenty days during progress, which sum fully indemnifies the contractors for the work done up to the present moment, so that no feeling of pecuniary loss comes on to mar the higher feeling inherent in the breasts of all American citizens at seeing that an undertaking, designed to overthrow or crush the aspirations and struggles of a brave people after liberty, has been brought to naught. The contract for arming these vessels was held by a firm at Cold Springs, but to all inquiries whether the seizure of the war material then ready and in course of preparation for the arming of the vessels was included in the order for the seizure of the vessels themselves, it was impossible to get a positive reply. The Spanish authorities are so crestfallen and cast down as the opposing Junta are jubilant and elated.—*Boston Post*.

The *Broad Arrow* says the second report of the Courts-Martial Commissioners, now before the public, recommends a very important reform. Henceforth the practice of reassembling the court to consider the verdict and sentence is to be discontinued, and the finding is to be at once announced in open court. If the verdict be "Not guilty," the prisoner is to be immediately discharged; if "Guilty," however, it is not to take effect until confirmed by the confirming officer, who will be empowered to mitigate or commute the sentence, but not to increase it. The Commissioners further propose that "paper interrogatories" shall be dispensed with whenever the services of a shorthand writer can be procured. The Mutiny Act and the Articles of War are to be redrawn and simplified—a reform which has been long felt to be desirable, but which has always been postponed in order to avoid discussions in Parliament upon the prerogatives of the Crown, and the respective authority of the Horse Guards and the War Office. Some minor recommendations are contained in the report to which we may refer hereafter.

It is related of Mouravieff, the famous Russian general, that once when in command of a camp, having discovered an alarming diminution in his candles, and having detected thirteen Cossacks in the act of stealing them, he adopted a novel method of curing their thieving propensity. At nightfall the Cossacks were ranged in front of the general's tent, stripped stark naked, compelled to stand erect, with their heads thrown back, and obliged to use their mouth for candlesticks. By the glare of the lighted candles so held, the general and his staff indulged in their grog, and the whole army was permitted to see the ludicrous sight and chaff the poor candlesticks.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, August 13th, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

A First Class Certificate has been granted to the Officer below named, by the late Commandant of the Toronto Cavalry School.

Captain William Paterson, Toronto Field Battery.

The following Officers, non-commissioned officers, Gunners of Volunteer Artillery and others, have been granted Certificates by the Commandants of the Gunnery Schools at which they respectively attended:

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS

Major Griffiths Wainwright, 40th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Captain William N. Kennedy, 57th Battalion, Volunteer Militia.

Lieut. Frederick Wm. W. Rose, Goderich Garrison Battery.

Sergt. Albert White, Grand Trunk Artillery.

Corpl. James Henry Hurry, Toronto Field Battery.

Gunner William Henry Cooper, Toronto Garrison Battery.

" William Lindsay, " "

" William Jesse Byam, Trenton Garrison Battery.

" George Foreman, Collingwood Garrison Battery.

" William Lumly, London Field Battery.

" Alexander Valentine, Grand Trunk Artillery.

Cadet Clarence Alfred Deinson, Governor General's Body Guard.

Mr. John McPherson of Morriston.

MONTREAL.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain Alderic Ouimet, Instructor Ste. Thérèse College.

Sergt. G. H. Mitchell, Gananoque Garrison Battery.

Mr. Charles de Chantal, of Montreal.

" John Talbot Bethune, " "

" C. A. R. Jordan, " "

" Zouquo Hébert, of St. Constant.

" Narcisse J. Tessier, of St. Hyacinthe

SECOND CLASS

Lieut. William R. Oswald, Montreal Garrison Artillery.

Sergt. James J. Murphy, 1st Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Corpl. William Patterson, Royal Guides, Gunner William P. Irving, Montreal Garrison Artillery.

Mr. Molfred D. Nelson, of Montreal.

No. 2.

The following Officers having appeared before Boards of Officers at Toronto, Ottawa and St. John, N. B., have received Certificates as follows, viz:

LONDON.

FIRST CLASS.

Major Michael Stephenson, 3rd Battalion, G. T. Railway Brigade.

SECOND CLASS.

Lieutenant H. A. L. White, 28th Battalion.

Mr. Wm. Allan, " "

Sergeant Major Wm. Paisey, " "

TORONTO

FIRST CLASS.

Major T. MacKlem, 44th Battalion.

" W. E. O'Brien, 35th " "

Captain W. Arthurs, 2nd " "

" S. M. Jarvis, " "

Lieutenant E. M. Chadwick, " "

SECOND CLASS

Lieut. J. Stiff, 44th Battalion.

Ensign. S. Wetmore, 38th Battalion.

Mr. W. A. Foley, Dundas.

Private B. Coleman, 10th Battalion.

OTTAWA

FIRST CLASS.

First Lieutenant William Miller, Iroquois Garrison Battery.

Major John Bearman, 43rd Battalion.

Captain William Corbett, do

SECOND CLASS.

Lieutenant Thos. Wilkinson, 42nd Battalion.

First Lieutenant Arthur G. M. Spragge, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Captain Jas. Egleson, do

Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Easton, do

Ensign Alex. Stewart 43rd Battalion.

Battery Sergeant Major Thos. H. Roxborough.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Captain Wm. Garvin, 43rd Batt.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

A. G. Militia, Canada.

The first through trip from Sacramento to New York, without change of cars, was completed on Saturday morning. One of Pullman's palace cars, attached to the regular train, left Sacramento on Saturday, July 17, at half-past six o'clock a. m., nearly filled with excursionists. On the outside of the palace car was a large yellow placard, labeled "San Francisco to New York." The passage from Sacramento to New York has been accomplished in six and a half days, without the slightest accident or mishap; and some of the passengers are now on the Atlantic Ocean on their way to Europe. The road is described to be in good condition. The cars stopped twelve hours at Promontary Point. The average speed over the Central Pacific road was about fifteen miles an hour,

and over the Union Pacific from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour. Altogether, the entire route is spoken of as very beautiful and entertaining. Chicago was reached on Thursday, July 22, at 4 o'clock p. m. The Plains furnished some sights to the passengers. Here and there immense numbers of deer and elk were seen racing about, doubtless terrified as the iron horse dashed along the road. Thousands of prairie dogs were seen at times, but no buffaloes.



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Ottawa, August 7th, 1869.

52-17



1869.

1869.

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R. W. SHEPHERD,

June 7, 1869.

23-17

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Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27 00
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Do Captain's.....	25 00
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Dress Pants.....	7 to 9 00
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“ “ Scarlet sergo.....	12 00
“ “ Blue Serge.....	7 to 8 00
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Swords—steel scabbards.....	16 00
do brass do.....	17 00
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Surgeons' Dress Belts.....	17 00
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Box Spurs—brass.....	3 50
Color-Sergeants' Badge.....	3 00
Sergeants' Sashes.....	2 50
Gold Crowns and Stars, each pair.....	2 50
Silver do do do do.....	2 25
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do do 1/4 " do do.....	2 50
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Busby complete, with case.....	20 00

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