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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE,

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1869.

No. 26.

HALF-SEAS OVER.

(From "Songs and Verses, Social and Scientific," by an Old Contributor to "Maga." R. Blackwood & Sons.)

Some jolly dogs are drunk outright
From All-Saints to October;
In liquor some take no delight,
But evermore are sober,
Thus some will cross to Calais, boys,
While others stop at Dover;
But take my word, if you are wise,
And go just half-seas over.

You'll go just half-seas over, boys,
Go sometimes half-seas over;
Although the word may seem absurd
Go sometimes half-seas over.

I'm not the man to dine or sup
Without a glass to raise us;
Nor would I deeply drain the cup
Till mortal made as Blasus.
But when you've swallowed just enough,
You're like a cow in clover;
How sweet! how snug! when generous stuff
Has made us half-seas over!

You'll go just half-seas over, boys, &c.

If maid or widow you would win,
And wear your wished-for treasure,
You'll find it best to fill your skin
With just the proper measure.
With less than that to feed your flame,
You'll prove too cold a lover:
While more might overshoot your aim;
So woo her—half-seas over.

You'll go just half-seas over, boys.
You'll go just half-seas over;
With more, or less, you'd miss success,
So go just half-seas over.

Our friends the French have taught us much
In cookery and fashions;
Though all their doings are not such
As please a Briton's passions.
But Claret good, when rich and true.
And not, like Gladstone's, *pauvre*—
O! there I like the *Juste milieu*,
Which means just half-seas over.

It means just half-seas over boys,
Precisely half-seas over;
The *Juste milieu* is what will do,
And means just half-seas over.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,
1764-84.

CHAPTER VI.

The spirit of resistance to the Revenue laws was not confined to Massachusetts alone,—it pervaded all the New England Provinces and in the Colony of Rhode Island culminated in an outrageous infraction of the law and a direct insult to the Government of Great Britain. The Gaspé schooner, commanded by Lieut. Duddingston, R. N., was stationed in Providence River for the purpose of preventing smuggling. Her commanding officer being both active and vigil-

ant incurred the ire of the Colonists, who, to the number of 200 armed men in boats, boarded the schooner at midnight wounded and abused him and finally, having forcibly carried officers and crew on shore, set the vessel on fire.

With the intention of rendering the judges and law officers of the Crown more independent and for the purpose of assimilating the Colonial executive to that of Great Britain, the English Administration resolved to pay the Judges, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of Massachusetts liberal salaries out of the American Revenue instead of the scanty supply annually voted by the Assembly. In ordinary cases and amongst ordinary people this would be looked on as a direct benefit, but the Colonial demagogues made it a cause of grievous complaint, and the newspapers scattered it throughout the Provinces. It was said that the British ministry, having in vain tried to enslave the people by force, now tried to accomplish the same end by insidious means, by corrupting the source of justice, and bribing the chief officer of the law.

Boston, foremost in all seditious practices, had another *town meeting*, appointed by her *select men* for the 25th October, at which a petition was prepared to the Governor setting forth the evil tendencies of the new arrangement with the alarm it had occasioned amongst the people, and praying him to call an Assembly, which the Governor refused to do. Whereupon the petitioners appointed a committee to consider and propose what was fit to be done, and the meeting adjourned to a future day for the purpose of receiving their report. This committee, having taken due time to deliberate, drew up a report containing a new declaration of rights as men, citizens, and christians, much more extensive than any yet framed, denying the rights of the British Parliament to legislate for the Colonies in any respect whatever, and denouncing every Act of that Parliament since 1766 as being illegal and unconstitutional, *because unauthorized* by their charter, and charging the ministry with a design to enslave them by granting salaries to the judges and Crown officers out of the odious

tribute imposed by Parliament. At the adjourned meeting this report was read and approved, and six hundred copies ordered to be printed and dispersed through all the towns of the Province, accompanied with a circular letter calling upon the people "not to doze any longer or sit supinely in indifference whilst the iron hand of oppression was daily tearing the choicest fruits from the fair tree of liberty."

At this distance of time it is a matter of astonishment to every student of history how those people were allowed to concoct their treason with entire impunity. The phlegmatic stolidity of the Provincial Government or its puerile weakness, with the patience, forbearance, and desire to satisfy the utmost demands of those ungrateful rebels exhibited by the Government, Parliament, and people of Great Britain illustrates an episode in national history perfectly unique in the annals of the human race.

With the single exception of the natural desire of Great Britain to monopolize the trade of her Colonies, a desire perfectly in keeping with the practice and knowledge of the age, not one act of Ministry or Parliament but was prompted by unmistakable kindness to the people of the Provinces, and there can be no doubt if she had faithful Colonial Governors and had sent a strong military force on the occasion of the first disturbance the United States of America would still be British Colonies.

American writers and speakers glorify themselves and their country on the justice of the cause which led to the separation, but how stands the fact? The very charter under which the people of Boston set up a claim to be free from Parliamentary legislation was itself an illegal instrument and title. It never had received the sanction of a British Parliament, and James I., from whom it was obtained, was famous for the illegality of his acts and his thorough ignorance of all constitutional law. Throughout the whole transaction everything redounds to the honor of Great Britain and to the shame and confusion of face of her adversaries.

The Assembly of the Province of Massa-

achusetts met in January, 1773, and the Governor, instead of at once boldly condemning the turbulence and treason of the Boston Municipal Council and demanding their assistance for the maintenance of the prerogatives of the British Crown, only delicately approached the subject by insisting in his speech on the supreme Legislative authority of the King and Parliament, but the answer of the Assembly in reply thereto affirmed the action of the Boston people to their utmost extent, openly denying the authority of Parliament altogether, and adding "that if there had been in any late instances a submission to acts of Parliament, it was more from want of consideration or a reluctance to contend with the parent state, than a conviction of the Supreme Legislative authority of Parliament." This address also recapitulated a number of grievances which had not heretofore been complained of, and such was its violent character that they themselves were obliged to apologise for it to the Secretary of State six months afterwards, dated 29th June, 1773, imputing the blame to their Governor for injudiciously bringing the subject of Parliamentary authority under their notice, and the aforesaid Governor permitted the Assembly to insult himself, outrage his sovereign, and set at naught the Parliamentary authority of his country without dissolving them.

The agent of the Province of Massachusetts in Great Britain was the well known philosopher, Dr. Franklin, with the cunning for which he was famous by some means or other he got possession of some letters written by the Governor to the British administration and about this time transmitted them to the Assembly. As those communications were anything but complimentary to the members who were enraged to find their designs penetrated and objects so accurately described, they sent a deputation to the Governor to show the letters without *trusting them in his hands* to ask whether the signatures were his; those being acknowledged they petitioned the King to have him removed for betraying his trust and misrepresenting the people.

It is very evident that those letters reached Franklin's hands in no honorable manner, as he was afraid to avow the mode by which he obtained them, but the whole transaction was so thoroughly treacherous and dishonorable, that Franklin was dismissed from his office of Joint deputy Postmaster-General for the American Colonies with contempt and disgrace, a circumstance which influenced his subsequent conduct in the contest which followed.

While those transactions were occurring in the colony of Massachusetts the Middle and Southern Provinces were quietly advancing in population and prosperity; no occurrence of sufficient magnitude having taken place for some years to give the Republican party which had been formed amongst them any

pretence for quarrelling with the mother country. The formation of this party was due to the neglect with which the provincial magistrates were treated by the British Administration, to the spread of the false philosophy whose teaching was to cover France and the continent of Europe with desolation and to the impulse given to the quarrel with the British Parliament.

An act passed by that Parliament during this year rekindled the smouldering embers of disaffection and brought the dispute between Great Britain and the Colonies to a crisis. It was simply an act empowering the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant licenses to the East India Company to export tea to all places whatsoever free of duty, the cause for which appeared to be the desire on the part of the ministry to assist the company whose affairs had got into great confusion, and whose directors petitioned Parliament for relief alleging that owing to the American disturbances the demand for tea was lessened and they had then lying in their warehouses 17,000,000 lbs for which they could find no market.

It would have been supposed that this abolition of the import duty would be accounted a boon in the Colonies, and that the tea on which only *three pence* per pound was levied then would be largely purchased in spite of the associations, but on the contrary it created great disturbance, as the demagogues who had possession of the public mind persuaded the people that if they yielded all their previous efforts were unavailing.

As soon as intelligence reached Boston that ships freighted with tea on account of the East India Company were under way for that port, it became again the scene of tumult, violence and riot excited for the purpose of frightening the consigners of the ships from acting under their appointments, the mob surrounded their houses, demanded their resignation and on their refusal broke the windows and doors, compelling the owners to fly to Castle William for shelter. The Governor issued a proclamation calling on the civil magistrates to suppress the riot and protect the peaceable and well disposed, but they declined to act, the proclamation was vilified and contemned and the sheriff insulted for reading it at one of their illegal meetings. Even the council refused to advise or take any measures for securing the tea on its arrival or protecting the consignees.

A Military force at castle William if marched at once on the city would have provided the necessary protection, saved the effusion of much blood and treasure, and prevented a disgraceful contest, but such a simple measure was altogether beyond the range of the comprehension of the last British Governor of Massachusetts in a civil capacity.

When the ships did arrive a meeting was held by the inhabitants of Boston and the neighboring towns, and it was determined

that they should be sent back without discharging their cargoes. A notice to this effect was sent to the consigners of the tea and such other persons in Boston as were interested in the ships,—the meeting being adjourned to receive an answer. In the mean time, a difficulty arose about sending away the ships. A clearance from the Custom House could not be obtained for them, neither could they pass Castle William at the mouth of the harbour without the Governor's permission which he refused to grant. These difficulties being reported to the next meeting, it was immediately dissolved with the cry, "A mob! a mob!" and in the evening a number of armed men, disguised as Mohawk Indians, boarded the ships and discharged their cargoes into the sea; the whole value of tea destroyed being estimated at £18,000 sterling.

Great forbearance had been exercised by the British Government and Parliament towards the people of Boston, but this last outrage exceeded the bounds of all patience. Intelligence of this piece of treasonable insolence and riot reached England while Parliament was sitting and was communicated to both Houses by a message from the King, and was at once referred to a committee with the papers accompanying it. It was evident to Parliament that the people of Massachusetts and especially those of Boston could no longer be done with. If the Colonies were to remain a portion of the British Empire the Constitutional authority of Parliament and the Royal prerogative must be maintained, and the definition of the legislative authority of the Empire must not be left to smuggling traders and their followers, the rabble of an obscure Colonial village. The committee reported that it concerned the honor of the nation to compel satisfaction to the East India Company for the loss and damage sustained, and to Parliament reparation for the wanton and unprovoked insults offered thereto. To effect those objects an Act was passed for shutting up the Port of Boston, prohibiting the lading or unlading of merchandise and everything except stores for His Majesty's service and provisions and fuel for the inhabitants, at any place within its precincts from and after the 1st of June, 1774, the next ensuing, until it should appear to His Majesty that peace and order was so far restored in the town of Boston and obedience to the laws recognized that trade might be peaceably carried on, the customs collected, and due indemnification paid to the East India Company for their loss as well as any individuals who had suffered by the riots, and in case all these conditions should be complied with then, and not before, His Majesty was empowered to open the port by proclamation. As it was determined to enforce compliance with the conditions of this Act a squadron of four ships of war was ordered to sail for Boston with a reinforcement of troops, and General Gage was appointed

Governor of Massachusetts in place of Mr. Huteson, who had desired leave to retire, and to the new Governor full powers were given by commission under the Great Seal to grant pardons for treason and all similar crimes, and to remit all fines and forfeitures to such as should be fit objects of mercy.

General Gage had been Commander-in-Chief in America since the resignation of Sir Jeffrey Amherst in 1763. A soldier, his character during the war of 1754-64, did not stand high. It was marked by indecision and procrastination of more than ordinary magnitude, in fact it bordered on imbecility, and was characterised by the obstinacy usually attending puzzle-headed men. He first appears as Lieut. Colonel commanding the advance guard of Braddock's expedition on the fatal 9th of July, 1756, and it was owing to his imbecility and want of brains that a mere skirmish ended in the total defeat of the army. He halted when he should have advanced and allowed his men to be shot down by a force who would have broken cover on the slightest symptom of a forward movement on the part of his detachment. His next appearance was to receive the command of the troops at Niagara from Sir W. Johnston after General Predenau's death and the surrender of the fort. He was then advised to move at once on the French forts in the St. Lawrence between Frontenac and Montreal, and indeed had been ordered by Sir J. Amherst to reduce them at once, but he hesitated and delayed till the season had frittered away in useless manœuvres by which the war was prolonged for another year. With these and other evil influences surrounding him this man was selected for the most arduous and delicate position any British subject had ever hitherto filled. What influences favored the appointment of such an incompetent blunderer it is hard to say; certainly not the efficiency of the British troops under his command in the American Colonies, because enough of disgrace and disaster in the military narratives of following events can be traced to the laxity of discipline and disregard of the most common precautions with other evils developed during his long term of office. To this man, incapable of comprehending either the responsibility of his office or the imminence of the crisis, was the interests and honor of Britain entrusted, and both suffered at his hands.

The Prince of Wales has just become a Freemason. This was announced last night by the Earl of Zetland at the quarterly "communication" of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons. His lordship stated that the Prince had been made a mason by the King of Sweden, and had expressed his wish to join one or more English lodges. Lord Zetland gave notice of his intention to propose at the next grand lodge that the rank of Past Grand Master be conferred on his Royal Highness.

When Gen. Lee walks out, little girls scatter flowers in his path in grateful remembrance of his services to the "Lost Cause."

VISIT OF GENERAL LEE TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

On the first of this month General Robert E. Lee visited Washington, and had an interview with President Grant. The Washington correspondent of the *New York World* says:—

The General arrived at the Baltimore depot in the early train, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Taggart, of Baltimore, who had the honor of entertaining him in the monumental city. Reaching Mrs. Kernon's at about ten o'clock, the General remained in undisturbed retirement for about half an hour, and then proceeded in a carriage, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, to the executive mansion. Meantime there had gathered at the White House about twenty persons, principally office holders of the district, yet among them one or two senators, including Thayer of Nebraska. Some of these, all of whom had been admitted by card, were with the President at the time. At eleven o'clock the carriage in which General Lee had come arrived, and by previous arrangement the General was quietly shown into the Red Parlour, whence he sent up his card to the President. The latter at once excused himself to those with him, and to those waiting for him, saying merely that he had a private interview arranged which occupy as much time as he had to spare during the day. Accordingly they all withdrew, and the President received General Lee, whom the former had specially solicited to come. The interview took place in the ordinary private reception room of the mansion, and lasted half an hour. It was strictly private, but it has become known that the President desired to find out exactly what were the sentiments of General Lee, generally as regards the condition of the South, and especially as to the condition of affairs in his own State of Virginia. General Lee, it has transpired, pretty much reiterated the sentiments of his letter of last year to General Rosecrans; briefly declared that the people of Virginia accepted the obligation of the Reconstruction Acts in good faith, and were conscientiously desirous of cultivating and maintaining friendly relations between the races and towards all well-disposed incomers. Furthermore that every condition laid down by Congress had been complied with by Virginia, and that the larger landholders had succeeded in retaining the confidence of the late slave class, whom they had treated equitably and kindly. He believed that the two things Virginia needed and desired most were, first, a full restoration to the Union, and second, a thorough development of the internal resources and works of the State. In regard to the present Constitution, General Lee said there were parts of it on which and for which the best men of the State would be glad to vote but that if they had or were to have anything to say as to the mode of submission, he hoped that the proscription and disfranchising clauses might be referred to separately. If this was done, he believed that they would be rejected, while the remainder of what, on the whole, was not an objectionable document would be adopted, and State officers and Congressmen elected thereunder who could, in record and oath, comply with the laws of Congress. He referred to the Committee of eminent Virginians who came on last winter, and to the recent surrender of their ticket and the adoption of the Conservative Republican ticket on the part of the Richmond Convention. This action met his approval, and it met the approval of all whom he considered the most sagacious and

unselfish men in the State. Indeed, except as to preferring one set of men to a set of adventurers, and except to wishing not to be proscribed, there was substantially no difference between the parties in Virginia, if indeed, there were two parties. This statement was drawn out of General Lee by a series of questions correlated to the successive points of the utterance. The interview was cordial and full, and the President is understood to have expressed his intention of submitting the disfranchising clause and other objectionable clauses to the Virginia Convention to a separate vote. He said he had intended to do so from the first, and further promised that a perfectly fair election should be held. He concluded by expressing the hope that Virginia would soon be ready for a full restoration to her practical relations to the Union, and with mutual terms of satisfaction at the interview the two Generals parted. To-night there is a bitter feeling, which finds words, too small for publication, from sundry loud red-mouthed fools, who are angered at the President's having solicited an interview with the immortal Virginian. This is the first time that Lee and Grant have met since each parted under the apple tree, April 9, 1865.

HARBOUR DEFENCE.

The *Times* contains a letter from Sir W. Armstrong, of the Elswick Works, calling attention to the value of small vessels similar to the gunboat *Staunch*, for defending our numerous seaports against the sudden inroads of hostile iron-clads in time of war. The intrusion of an invulnerable war ship into the port of Liverpool, for example, is alarming to contemplate. Masses of merchant ships, closely packed in docks, and large blocks of warehouses containing merchandise worth millions, are objects upon which the powerful shells of modern artillery would produce terrible effects. The gunboat *Staunch*, though a mere barge in point of size, carries a twelve and a half ton gun, the movements of which are effected by steam power, so that a very small crew suffices for working it. The boat is propelled by twin screws, which give her such a power of turning that she can change the direction of her large gun as easily and quickly as if it were mounted on a turntable. Finally, she is cheap. The cost of a couple of iron-clad frigates would furnish a hundred *Staunches*. Suppose, then, an enemy's ship ran into the Mersey, she would there find herself surrounded by six little boats upon the water, carrying among them an armament probably even heavier than her own. They would be so small that she could not very well hit them, while she would be so large that they would hardly miss her. She could not run them down, for they would be far too quick at turning, and a retreat into a shallow roadway being open to them, the chance of victory would be 6 to 1 against her, even if she was as difficult to hit as her adversaries.

BREAKFAST.—EPH'S COCOA.—GREATFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By 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., 1/2lb., and 1/4lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 23-231

EUROPEAN ARMIES.

BLACKWOOD for April last has an article on the European army organizations, from which we compile a statement of the army force of England, France, Prussia and Austria—a statement that will not prove uninteresting at the present time, when there is such an abundance of rumors of war, and an almost unprecedented restlessness pervading the continent of Europe.

Commencing with Great Britain, the population of which is about 30,000,000, we find her army divided as follows:

At home.....	92,000
In the Colonies.....	34,000

126,000

Besides the above force, she has a regular reserve force, which according to the last returns is:—

First army reserve, (for general service).....	2,000
Second army reserve (pensioners &c., for home service).....	23,000
Untrained Irish Militia.....	23,000
Yeomanry.....	14,000
Volunteers.....	170,000

232,000

In addition to the foregoing force of 358,000 men, Great Britain has 62,000 regular soldiers in India.

We next turn to France, with a population of 37,500,000, and we find her army estimated as follows:—

Regular army embodied.....	400,000
First Reserve to regular army.....	100,000
Second do.....	228,000
Garde Nationale, mobile.....	330,000

1,058,000

Prussia has a population of about 30,000,000, and her army is estimated at:—

Regular army, actually in the ranks.....	300,000
Reserve to the regular army.....	350,000
Landwehr.....	370,000

1,020,000

Austria, with a population of 36,000,000, has the following armed force:—

Regular army embodied.....	255,000
Frontier troops.....	52,000
Reserve to regular army.....	545,000
Landwehr.....	200,000

1,052,000

We give the following annual cost of maintaining these armed forces:—

England.....	\$71,000,000
France.....	70,000,000
Prussia.....	48,000,000
Austria.....	41,000,000

Although numerically, the force of Great Britain is the smallest, yet the fighting power of the soldiers, man for man, is superior to the troops of any of the other powers, and history proves her signal victories with great odds of numbers against her.

RURAL LIFE IN BENGAL.

A bit of Indian history, which throws light on the present state of rural life in Bengal, comes to us from Serampore. The well-known station a few miles above Calcutta. Six wealthy zamindars were charged before Mr. Ryland, the magistrate, with oppression to wards a small landowner and ryot in their village, named Hallomudm Shuk. The ryot had a small piece of land to sell in another village, and the chief zamindar wished to buy it. But he spoke too late—it was al-

ready sold; and then the zamindar was determined to seize it without further parley. He and his labourers went to the ryot's huts, bound one of his relatives to a tree outside as a caution to the neighbours not to interfere, and at once proceeded to carry off everything the poor man possessed. The cattle were driven off, the brass pots and other indispensable articles of the native kitchen taken away. Some money and papers were also stolen. All this was openly done, and two of the zamindars were present on the scene, while the others looked on from their houses hard by. Mr. Ryland committed the defendants on a charge of dacoity, and they were brought to trial. But the native police did all in their power to suppress or mutilate the evidence, and the jury acquitted the defendants, although the judge summed for a conviction. Mr. Ryland said in his memorandum, "The difficulty of getting any independent evidence at all in such a case can only be appreciated by those who have experience of the terror exercised by an unscrupulous landlord in the Mofusdil, and upon which together with a corrupt police, the offenders in this case doubtless trusted for impunity." It is quite evident that the laws have not yet put an end to the relentless tyranny over the tenant which was the rule in native life until our appearance in the country.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

The report of the committee appointed in April last year to inquire into the construction, condition, and cost of the fortifications erected, or in course of erection, was issued yesterday. The work reported on are those at Portsmouth, including the Isle of Wight, and Spithead, Plymouth, Portland, Pembroke, Dover, Chatham and the Medway, and Cork. The committee express an opinion that the works have been constructed with a due regard to the conditions necessary to secure their suitability and permanency; that the failures and mistakes have been much fewer and of less importance than might have been anticipated; and that in the costly changes which have been rendered necessary by the great advance in the power of rifled artillery great skill has been shown in adapting the original design of the works to the altered circumstances of the times. The increase of cost, the committee state, is very great, and £1,091,337 more than the loan of £6,86,8000 sanctioned by Parliament in 1862 will be required, part of this increase being due to the additional strength proposed to be given to iron structures. Since 1867 the sum expended under the loan to 30th of June last amounted to £3,378,970 for works and £1,239,868 for land and incidental expenses—making a total of £5,117,838. The total amount required to complete the works is estimated at £2,832,599, and the excess in the estimate of the Fortification Act of 1897 will be £481,437.

THE MONCRIEFF GUN.

At the last meeting of the Royal Institution Captain Moncrieff explained his system of artillery to be based on the following principles:—"Instead," he said, "of trying to meet force by force, I make my gun bow to the inevitable conditions which science has imposed; and, instead of wasting energy, money, and skill in attempts to raise a buttress against the new artillery, I employ the hitherto destructive force of recoil to recoil to lower the guns below the natural

surface of the ground, where they can be loaded and worked in security and comfort; and at the same time I have made that destructive force so much my servant that I compel it, at my pleasure, to raise the gun again into the fighting position whenever it is required. In 1855, while watching the interesting operations before Sebastopol, and endeavouring as well as I could to understand the conditions under which the siege artillery was used, I conceived the idea which is now realized. It was then that I saw the value of earth, and the importance of simple expedients. It was plain that the weak point of a battery was the embrasure, forming as it did a mark to fire at, an opening to admit the enemy's shot, and requiring constant repair, even from the effects of its own gun, which in firing injured the revolvments with which the cheeks are formed. I also came to a conclusion in my own mind that a remedy for some of these defects could be devised. The real difficulty of the thing arose from the necessity of providing for the enormous strain of the recoil. At last I hit on a simple principle that would meet this difficulty to advantage, the interposition of a moving fulcrum between the gun and the platform—then I knew the problem could be solved." The points considered in Captain Moncrieff's plan are the mechanical principle of the gun carriage, the internal and the external forms of batteries, and the selection of the ground on which batteries should be placed.

A NAVAL LEAVE TAKING.

On Sunday the 2d inst., after the celebration of Divine service on board H.M. Reviewing Ship *Hibernia*, at Malta, the officers and crew of the flagship *Caledonia* were addressed by Lord Clarence Paget, whose period of service as Commodore of the Mediterranean Fleet has expired. His Lordship said.—"My lords it is due to Captain Gardner, Commander Codrington, and your officers generally, that I should state to you my pleasure at being able to declare that this ship is in the highest state of discipline and efficiency. To the good example shown by all the officers of the *Caledonia* this effect is due. Two years ago when I joined the ship I had reason to form great expectations of your conduct and these have been fulfilled. I am anxious this should continue to be so. You are about to be paid off—to return to your homes—to be dispersed about the world; but I do entreat you for the short time you are together keep up your discipline, preserve that bright character which you have won. The ships here have heard of it. The Admiralty at home have heard of it. What is the test of the state of discipline of a ship's company? It is the record book. The record book of the *Caledonia* contains, comparatively speaking, so very few entries of crimes that it affords a remarkable contrast to many other ships in the navy. This is greatly to your credit, and I cannot feel it in my heart to part with you without telling you of it. Now we are about to part. It cannot be that men who have lived so long together can separate without some degree of feeling. That feeling is shown for most part among ourselves by cheering. Now I recollect when an officer—a very distinguished officer, whom you know (Captain Hopkins)—left his ship on promotion, he assembled the ship's company and told them he had no doubt they had the same good feeling for him as he had for them, and he was afraid they were going to cheer him; but, said he—'if you do, people will say you cheer because you are glad to get rid of me.'

(Laughter.) Now, without sharing any of this feeling on the part of Captain Hopkins, yet I should be sorry if any cheering took place, not only because it is contrary to the Admiralty regulations, but because I wish to go as I came, quietly, and without demonstration or popular applause. I cannot shake hands with every one of you, but I wish you a very hearty farewell. For some time at least I shall be unemployed; but my heart and soul is in the Navy, and there is not a man among you whom I shall not be glad to see, and shake hands with, should I meet him at home. Now, good-bye; and I entreat you again, whether on paying off, or on leave at home, don't forget your discipline or good conduct. See what it has done for you. You are an example to others; foreign Ministers have sent complimentary letters to the Admiralty at home. Your officers are always coming to me with some plan for your benefit, so that, by and by, men will be as well treated as officers. I wish you all success—and a hearty farewell." Considerable applause followed this speech, and as the men went away, Lord Clarence, Paget, said to a bystander—"See what fine fellows they are."

NEW DRILL FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

We are glad to learn that a committee has been formed by the commander-in-chief to consider the possible simplification of the existing system of infantry drill, and its more complete adaption to the requirements of troops armed with and likely to be opposed to breach loading rifles. Prominent among these requirements is the establishment of an efficient system of field entrenchment or "spade drill," and the consideration of this very important point is, we understand, included in the instructions of the committee. Among the suggestions for the improvement of our system of drill is one to do away with the rear rank, replacing it with a strong supernumerary rank. The technical objection which is generally taken to a very strong supernumerary rank is that inconvenience results in getting it round the flanks. But why need the supernumerary rank pass round the flanks at all? Why not pass through the single rank any new drill should be of a less rigid, uncompromising nature than that now in vogue, it would surely be possible to devise a system which would allow the non-commissioned officers to pass through the ranks without bringing about a demoralization of the regiment. Independently of this committee the platoon exercise has been modified—not before it was necessary. One of the principal changes consist in the abolition of the word "load." At the word "ready," the soldier places himself in the proper firing position and proceeds to load without further command. After firing the soldier is not to reload until he has been ordered to do so, and the rifles are never to be ordered to be loaded until it is desired to fire. The order "prepare to resist cavalry" is to be construed by the men as including the order to place themselves in position, either kneeling or standing, according as they are in the two front or rear ranks, without any supplementary words of command. On the same principle all words of command not absolutely necessary, such as "half-cock," "slope," &c., after firing have been discontinued. The drill appears to us a great improvement on its predecessor; but why is the practice of firing in volleys still retained? Is it reasonable to suppose that there ever arrives a moment when every man in a regi-

ment has exactly covered his object and is prepared to pull his trigger, that 500 or 600 men can thus act in a matter requiring great niceness, nerve and precision in absolute unison? We hope to see the day when volley firing will be abandoned altogether as opposed to the delivery of an accurate fire. Meanwhile, we gladly hail the present instalment as a move in the right direction, and we look forward with the greatest interest to the proceedings of the very important committee of which we have announced the formation.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

COL. GRENFELL.

The *New York Herald* contains the following advertisement, thus adding another to the countless thousands of victims of the war:—"G. St. Leger Grenfell, a prisoner on the Dry Tortugas, who escaped on the night of March 7 1868. Any one who can give information whether he is alive or perished in his attempt to escape, will address F. F. Marbury, councillor-at-law, 61 Wall street." Col. Grenfell had served with distinction in the British army and had been promoted for gallant conduct on the field, in one of the battles of the Crimea. He early attached his fortunes to those of the Confederacy, and soon became noted for his courage and audacity. It was this wild love of adventure which probably implicated him in a supposed wild goose plot to burn Chicago, and secure his conviction to the Dry Tortugas for life, where it was the fortune of the writer to see him, three years ago. One of the handsomest men of the day, of tall, commanding presence, and dignified bearing, the coarse prison dress, and chains upon his ankle, could not hide the innate dignity, which constantly stood out in marked contrast to the characters of the officers of the negro regiment which had him in charge. Moving about the fort with a broom and a bucket on his arm, under the supervision of a negro guard, who treated him with about as much courtesy as is extended to an ordinary cur; subjected to the most menial offices, such as cleaning the negro barracks, it is no wonder that after four years of such dastardly cruelty drove him to risk the ocean in an open boat on the night of the most terrible storm ever known, rather than have his life ebb out by the slow torture he was undergoing. Whether guilty or not of the offence charged, the punishment was so utterly out of proportion to the crime, as to be worthy of only two men America has ever produced—Butler or Stanton. Well may the latter seek refuge in the bosom of the Episcopal Church. His prayers will scarcely reach the Almighty's throne unattended with the dying groan of Grenfell, when he sunk beneath the black waters of the Gulf of Mexico, in a gallant but hopeless attempt to escape captivity.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

ROYAL COMMISSION ON MILITARY ORGANISATION.

After a year's labour the Royal Commission appointed to report on military organisation and the construction and jurisdiction of the courts-martial has agreed upon its report. The recommendations of the Commission are of a sweeping nature, and may be summed up briefly:—

1st. Abolition of bounty money on enlistment.

2d. The cat o' nine tails, except in very exceptional cases to be abolished. Branding and cross-cupping to be for ever struck out of the military punishment code.

3rd. Some plan for the expulsion, without resort to courts-martial, of worthless characters from the ranks to be submitted.

4th. Barracks' improvements, and means of recreation and instruction, are recommended.

5th. Thorough revision of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

6th. The large numbers of courts-martial yearly held are denounced; and a plan giving a discretionary power to commanders and officers to inflict imprisonment for small offences, without resort to courts-martial, recommended.

7th. The position of non-commissioned officers is dwelt upon at some length, and a plan for ameliorating the punishments liable to be inflicted on these men urgently recommended. The hardship of reducing a sergeant-major or a sergeant to the ranks for a first offence is deprecated.

8th. A remodelling of the whole system of conducting courts-martial, so as to make those courts more equitable, is recommended.

9th. A central military prison, where strict discipline would be kept up, is considered very necessary.

There are other recommendations, but these will be found to be the principal.

DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON.—The new rifle invented by Meyhofer in East Prussia, seems to be by far the most formidable weapon in existence. Charge and discharge appear to take place almost simultaneously, and it is said thirty shots can be fired from it in a minute. At the moment when the barrel is closed by a valve, the cartridge is exploded by means of a small knife. A particular apparatus prevents the escape of gases unless by the proper vent. This rifle weighs 84 lbs., and the barrel has a length of 36 inches; the cartridges are of paper, which, besides being cheap, cannot expand, and stick fast in the barrel, as was the case with the American rifle tried in St. Petersburg. The long arrow-shaped projectile of the Meyhofer rifle is fatal at 1800 paces, and weighs only 1-24th of a pound, so that every soldier in the field can carry with him 100 cartridges. The rifle is loaded by a gentle blow of the flat of the hand on the handle of the valve, which opens the powder chamber for the entrance of the cartridge. The inventor, who is himself not practically skilled in fire-arms, has on several occasions fired 13 shots in 36 seconds, and 25 shots in one minute.—*North German Correspondent.*

100TH PRINCE OF WALES' ROYAL CANADIANS.—The head quarters of this regiment was inspected by Major General Rumley, commanding the forces in Scotland, on Tuesday, the 11th of May, and the detachments at Ayr and Paisley on the Saturday and Monday preceding. The General, after a most minute inspection, expressed himself highly satisfied, and particularly remarked on the clean state of the barracks.

A foot race was run over the Bogside steeplechase course on the 10th inst., between the Marquis of Queensbury and Mr. Cotton, of this corps. The affair originated in a discussion on the steeplechases which had just taken place on the same course, and some heavy bets depended on the result. The distance run was three and a half miles, including a twelve feet brook of water with a fence on the take off, and was won by Mr. Cotton, after a most spirited race, by six yards, Time, 24 minutes 15 seconds, which may be considered nothing slow. Captain H. Parker is about to retire on half-pay.—*Broad Arrow.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

QUERY?

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Will you kindly inform me what has become of the Metropolitan Rifle Association, and if its officers intend having a match this year? The meetings of this association have been highly successful, both as regards satisfactory management and good prizes, for the last two years, and it will be a pity to see it go down when at the height of its popularity. Allow me to make one suggestion, which has not been particularly well acted upon heretofore, that is the necessity of giving the Force and intending competitors longer notice when the tournament will be held. An association meeting like the Metropolitan ought to be advertized in, say your own paper, at least two months previous, and depend upon it the committee of management will find themselves well repaid for their trouble by an overwhelming number of competitors from a distance.

Yours,

A MEMBER.

FROM MONTREAL.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

On the 18th instant the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery under the command of Lieut. Colonel Stevenson were inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith, late of H. M. 39th Regiment, accompanied by Brigade Major Lieut. Colonel T. Bacon. The Battery numbered 75 men and after the inspection went through the standing gun drill and other exercises, Colonel Smith complimented the Lieut. Colonel commanding on the appearance of the corps and their efficiency in every respect.

The 13th Hussars, owing to the weak state of the Montreal Garrison at present, are performing regular guard duty, they expect very shortly to embark for England. The greatest number of the well trained horses lately sold, have been purchased by Americans.

Mr. Little Superintendent of Army Schools in Montreal has been ordered to proceed to Edinburgh, New Brunswick. Mr. Stockham from Toronto resumes the general charge of Army Schools in Canada.

The new Canadian Regiment of Mount Royal Rifles are not, as has been stated, composed of the debris of the Chasseurs Canadiens, but, on the contrary, are formed from a body of respectable young Canadiens, principally clerks in stores, and a great number holding 2nd class certificates from the M. School.

RIFLE MATCH.

On Saturday the 19th instant the competition match by the 3rd Battery, 1st Battalion Grand Trunk Militia Artillery, for the silver cup presented for annual competition by Captain Wilson, the commander, took

place at Point St. Charles; five rounds at 200, 400 and 600 yds range. Sergeant H. Sims scored 45 points and was declared the winner, having last year won the above prize by a score of 42 points, the cup now becomes his own property, The cup is worth from \$50 to \$60, and is handsomely and tastefully got up.

Lieut. Colonel Bacon, Brigade Major of the District inspected the arms, accoutrements, &c., of the 1st, or Prince of Wales, Victoria Rifles on Monday the 21st instant, and the Hochelaga Battalion on the 22nd, and found all in good order.

FROM KINGSTON.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Major Duff's Troop of Cavalry, accompanied by their friends to the number of between three and four hundred, had their Annual Picnic on Wednesday the 16th. The Steamer "Watertown" was chartered for the day and made a very pleasant trip to the Lake on the mountain, where she remained long enough to allow the Company to take their dinners and enjoy the wonders and beauties of the place. Part of the band of the Royal Canadian Rifles had been engaged for the occasion, and dancing and other amusements were kept up with great spirit from the time the boat left the wharf at Kingston until its return. The Picnic as usual passed off very pleasantly and successfully and without the slightest incident occurring to mar the day's enjoyment.

On Saturday last the Match at Carbine Shooting of Major Duff's Troop of Volunteer Cavalry took place on Barrielfield Common. The following is the result:—

- 1st Prize, \$10,00—Won by Vanider, at 300 yards—4 points.
- 2nd, \$7,00—Won by Burnett, at 200 yards—13 points.
- 3rd, \$5,00—Won by J. Purdy, at 200 yards—13 points.
- 4th, \$3,00—Won by Robinson, at 100 yards—21 points.
- 5th, \$2,00—Won by Grant, at 100 yards—20 points.
- 6th—\$1,00—Won by Scrivens, at 100 yards—20 points.
- 7th—\$1,00—Won by Sergt. Scott, at 100 yards—18 points.

FROM GANANOQUE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Thanks to your correspondent in your issue of the 14th inst.

Captain McCrum's company, No. 2, 41st Battalion, did not, as your correspondent stated, turn out as strong for inspection as heretofore, owing to a misunderstanding of notification, given on the Queen's birthday, as to the time of inspection.

For the satisfaction of your worthy correspondent, I may state, which he knows, that No. 2 Company, at the annual drill in June, 1868, at Brockville, stood numerically the second highest in the Battalion, and also classed fairly in 1866, and if called out for actual service at any time for the protection

of British territory, I think No. 2 will not dishonor the Battalion.

If the inspecting officers, as your correspondent fears, may recommend the dissolution of the company they can do so at any moment with the mutual consent of the captain and the lieutenant, but if the Government at any time desires the service of the company under its present officers, it will not be found wanting numerically, efficiently or effectively.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obed't servant,

R. B. McCrum, M. D., Captain.
Comd'g No. 2 Co., 41st Battalion.

THE GRIMSBY TROOP.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

This Troop was inspected on Saturday, the 19th inst. by Brigade Major Villiers, who made a minute inspection of all the Government stores in charge and found everything clean and in good order. After the inspection of stores, &c., the Troop went through their mounted drill, and were complimented by the inspecting officer for their steadiness and efficiency.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

First of all I have to mention the inspection, on last Friday, of the Toronto Garrison Battery, Capt. J. McLean, by Lt.-Cols. Durie, D. A. A. G., and Denisou, B. M. There was rather a small muster of 30 rank and file but the company drill was very fair and the handling of the two 32 pounders excellent. Many of the members are graduates of the School of Gunnery and the corps improving in many respects. "Canuck" has been at the Globe again with a protest against the favouritism to old army officers who are given staff appointments in place of those Volunteers who have worked zealously and efficiently and grown grey in the Volunteer force.

The Volunteers of Ontario, and I presume of Quebec also, are much pleased that the council of the Dominion Rifle Association have selected Toronto, owing to the refusal of Halifax, for the Grand Annual competition. But few could have afforded either the time or the means to be present at Nova Scotia. There will undoubtedly be a strong muster here in August, taking the present meeting as an index.

PROVINCIAL TOURNAMENT.

The proceedings of the first meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association were inaugurated on Tuesday morning with fine weather and in the presence of a large assemblage of both competitors and spectators, including many ladies, by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor who took his position well at the 200 yards post, and with one of our unerring Sniders did what all his illustrious predecessors in this country on similar occasions have done before him, viz, made what the market

was graciously pleased to signalize as a "Bull's Eye" or what the unsophisticated term 'a mud.'"

There is a large muster of the "bono and sinow" of Ontario from all parts of the Province, and one gentleman, Capt. Esdale, came all the way from Montreal. Altogether about 400 competitors answered to their names in the first match, which with the customary delay did not commence till 12.30 and a further delay was occasioned by some seven or eight of the markers, picked men from the 60th Rifles and 13th Hussars, being injured by the splash off the targets owing to the unfinished state of several of the butts, which ought to be at least two feet wider to admit of the free use of the discs with an intervening screen between each pair of markers. This difficulty was shortly remedied and with a little practice many of the little troubles incident to the opening day of large matches were got over. A passing shower also delayed the competition for about an hour and a half so that now at the close of the second day, 7.15 p. m., but one match is completed and five rounds of the succeeding one almost finished. The range has been enlivened by the bands of the 13th Hussars and 10th Royals, who relieved each other throughout the day. On the opening day the President, Mr. Gzowski, with princely liberality had a most *recherche* dinner provided for the Council, Board and a large number of invited guests, at his own expense. To Major Croft, who has charge of the statistical department has been entrusted the selection of the 15 who are to represent the Province in the Dominion Match, and undoubtedly no better disposition could be made of this most delicate duty. The annual meeting of the Provincial Association was convened last night, but owing to the want of publicity given to this notice, the few present, nineteen, determined to adjourn until to-morrow night. Had the Dominion Council at Laprairie exerted themselves like the executive officer of our match, things would have worked a little livelier during the competition.

The opening of the proceedings yesterday was announced for half past ten o'clock, and the Executive Council are entitled to the credit of having it said that they took no more than half an hour's advantage of the time. Punctually at the hour arranged, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was driven on the ground in the carriage of Mr. Gzowski, President of the Association, and was there received by the Council of the Association. After a few words of welcome, the Lieutenant-Governor was conducted to the ranges, and examined the butts and targets with apparent interest, and as a novice evidently obtained considerable insight into their mode of working. Meanwhile, workmen were busy at the six targets in the centre of the line of fire, which, owing to the amount to be done, were not yet completed, and as His Excellency retired those in the vicinity gave a hearty cheer to indicate his presence. Immediately afterwards the bugler of No. 10 range sounded the commence firing, and on retiring to the 200 yards stake, the Lieutenant-Governor was furnished with a Snider-Enfield by Lieut. Col. Denison. This he used to advantage, and as his shot struck the target the disc in the hands of the marker, loyally marked a "bull's eye," as the result of His Excellency's exertions. The Lieutenant-Governor fired from the

shoulder, and held his rifle in a good position, handling it also with some skill. The result announced by the marker was received with cheers, after which His Excellency retired, and the bugle sounded the three "Gs," the signal that the active competition was about to begin. Immediately the crowd of volunteers entered for

THE FIRST MATCH

Which commenced to fall in at the posts indicating their signals. The "fall in" took place in front of the Treasurer's office at 11 o'clock, but in consequence of the incessant demand for tickets it was found impossible to proceed to the firing posts till some time after. By twelve o'clock the entries were complete, the squads marched to their posts at the 200 yard ranges, nearly 400 in all. The crowd made a respectable battalion, as far as numbers were concerned, and embraced a mixture of all Volunteers of all grades and ranks, civilians from all sections, and a motley crowd generally. Conspicuous in large numbers on the caps of contestants, the 13th of Hamilton, the 10th and 2nd battalions, Toronto, 7th Light Infantry, London, 12th York, 36th Middlesex, 57th and hosts of others, appeared in more or less numbers, while the Rifle Clubs of Hamilton, Toronto and London sent representatives of no mean mettle. As the firing began, it was discovered that the butts facing the six centre targets were too small, and that pieces of lead hit the markers. In consequence, firing on these was stopped for an hour or two, until the difficulty was remedied, but in the others the contest was kept up with little interruption, until the "cease firing" sounded at 7 p. m. A rain shower of about half an hour's duration, compelled a slight cessation, at five o'clock, and other slight difficulties hindered the active prosecution of the firing, and delayed the match considerably. The principal difficulty in this direction, arose from the fact of the ammunition in the armourer's charge being of an inferior quality. It appears that when Mr. Gzowski was in England, he obtained an order from the War Department for a supply of the latest government issue of ammunition. Instead, however, it was yesterday discovered, the ammunition was from a private factory and very poor. In half an hour after the difficulty was discovered, it was remedied by a requisition on the stores department for the amount required. Only five rounds on the 200 yards range were fired in consequence of the interruptions, and the result is liable to considerable alteration. Before the match closes, it is useless to publish the scores. The match is the

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

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

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$15. Five Prizes of \$10. Ten Prizes of \$5. Ten Prizes of \$3. Ten Prizes of \$2. In addition to the above, the Hon. D. L. McPherson offers in this match one Prize of \$50 and one Prize of \$20; to those competitors from the Counties of Simcoe, Grey and Bruce, who may make the highest score in this match. Description of Rifle—Snider Enfield, Government Issue. Ranges—200, 500, and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range—Five. Position—Any. Entrance Fee—25 cents.

A few of the squads had reached the second distance, but only fired a few rounds.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Rifle Association of Ontario was held in the President's tent, at seven o'clock in the evening. The attendance was small, the majority of competitors having gone to their tents or to the city. In consequence it was determined to postpone it till Thursday night at the same hour. It was announced that Major Croft was appointed to keep the scores, supervise

the records of the matches, and in connection with these duties, to select the team that will represent Ontario at the Dominion match.

Wednesday inaugurated the second day of the rifle match, but the first day's real work. A good deal of shooting, and good shooting too, had been done on the day preceding but the variety of circumstance already detailed, made it well on in the afternoon before the work was commenced and then other operations tended to retard operations so that when the bugle sounded the cease firing for the day only one stage had been fired.

I send you the names of the prize winners in the first match and may add that the scores are very good considering that a strong wind prevailed at the 500 and 600 yard ranges which necessitated aiming a foot or more off the target. English scored five consecutive Bull's eyes at the 200 yard range. Judging from the result of the firing at 300 yards in the second match the Victorias of Hamilton will earn fresh laurels by securing the Association prize, time however will tell, and you will probably hear the result of most of the matches, which will occupy at least the remainder of the week, in time for this issue. Fearing to miss the mail I send the result so far thus early.

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THE AFFILIATED ASSOCIATION MATCH.

The match for members of Affiliated Associations only, brought about 300 competitors on the ground. It was commenced at five o'clock, and the first stage of 300 yards was not finished when shooting closed for the day.

Lieut. Russell's "Handbook of Rifle Shooting" is having a ready and extensive sale.

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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
we may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1869.

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

FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

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

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

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association
Prize Meeting commences at Bedford Range,
Toronto, Ont., on Tuesday 17th Aug.

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

ACCORDING to previous announcement Par-
liament was prorogued last Tuesday by His
Excellency Sir John Young, Governor Gen-
eral. The session has not been a long one,
but a large amount of business was got
through with, and altogether there is cause
for congratulation. Many important mea-
sures were sanctioned and our country has
taken another great stride in national pro-
gress. Foremost stands the acquisition of
the North West, and the admission of New-
foundland and Prince Edward Island into
the Confederacy. There has nothing trans-
pired of special importance to Volunteers.
It was anticipated that some modifications
in the Militia Law would be proposed, but
they did not transpire. The withdrawal of
the Imperial troops may necessitate some
action on the part of the Militia authorities
with reference to defence, but for this we
must await further developments. The
country is in a most flourishing and gratify-
ing condition, and we may reasonably hope
it will continue so until the whole of British
North America becomes consolidated in the
Dominion.

CANADIANS cannot say hereafter that the
Gladstone administration has not clearly
declared its policy towards the colonies, and
we are indebted to Earl Granville for letting
us plainly understand what we are to ex-
pect while it remains in power; however, we
cannot accept the late despatch of the Chief
Secretary as the deliberate and final decision
of the English people as to their future re-
lations with the Dominion. Such a pitiful
and ungenerous policy is at variance with
the character and traditions of the nation,
and we can only hope that no serious trouble
will arise during the present lease of power,
that the flag we honor so much may not suf-
fer humiliation through the pusillanimity of
a peace-pledged cabinet.

From Earl Granville's despatch we are
enabled to gather the intentions of the Im-
perial Government with reference to the
military force which it is intended to main-
tain in the Dominion, and also what share
we are to take in supporting that force. The
arrangement is therefore to place 2,000 men
at Halifax, N. S., which is to be considered
an Imperial station, and a further 4,000 men
to garrison the different points in New

Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec. This ex-
traordinary distribution certainly goes far
below the minimum of what would be re-
quired to come within the possibility of
usefulness. Never, we believe, was so great
a charge committed to so insignificant a
force. It is true that the causes which led
to the despatch of a large number of troops
to Canada have considerably abated in sig-
nificance and the danger of war with the
United States is no longer imminent, yet,
from the peculiar temperment of the peo-
ple of that country, the whole question with
its attendant troubles may at any moment
be revived, and then Canada would have to
suffer for wrongs for which she is in no wise
responsible.

Apart from this view of the case we ob-
serve, in the despatch to which we refer, the
foreshadowing of a scheme of Canadian self-
defence, which the tone of the paper leads
us to suppose is intended for our adoption.
We are told that "it will soon become un-
necessary to maintain any British force in
those colonies beyond what may be required
for the training of the Militia and Volun-
teers and the maintenance of schools of in-
struction." And it is hinted that we will
have to pay for even this concession. We
are further informed that we will be supplied
with arms, ammunition and military stores
at cost price as they may be needed. Three
Imperial gunboats will be allowed to remain
on the lakes if our government desires
them, but any further naval force which may
be required must be maintained entirely at
the expense of the Canadian government.
It is also contemplated to reduce the
strength of the Royal Canadian Rifles by
four companies, and expected that, at some
future time, we will have to undertake the
burthen of their support.

After all perhaps it is as well that we
should learn self-reliance and prepare for
self-defence; Canadians have always been
ready and willing to support England in her
quarrels, and if danger should arise we do
not think, despite the despatch, that we
would be left to shift for ourselves. The
withdrawal will have a beneficial effect upon
the Volunteers and we doubt not but in the
end all will come out right.

IN THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW of the 21st two
letters on the subject of the new Militia Bill
have appeared; they are written by respect-
ed and valued correspondents over the non-
de plumés of "L. C." and "Volunteer," re-
spectively, and are fair indications of the
feelings with which the Bill is viewed in
certain localities, both writers assume to
understand the state of opinion existing in
the Volunteer force, throughout the Pro-
vince of Ontario at least, as being bitterly
hostile to the Law as it now stands. In an-
swer to all this it is only necessary to refer
to the late debate on the Militia Estimates
in the House of Commons, when Sir George
E. Cartier openly stated, without contradic-

tion, that not only had the Province of Ontario furnished her full complement but that he had actually rejected 8,000 men who had offered their services over and above the number required, and the proofs that applications have been made and are making every week for permission to raise new companies; which the Militia Department are obliged to decline, can be furnished from the highest authority if requisite.

It is evident then that our correspondents are impressed by local grievances which are not attributable to the Militia Bill at all but may be found to exist in their company organizations. In this immediate locality there have been failures in the way of re-organization, but the fault was not with law or the men but simply with the officers, and this cause may lie at the bottom of the complaints of the correspondents of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW'S.

It reflects little honor or credit on the Militia officers sitting as representatives of the people in Parliament if they have acted as L. C. describes, and it is quite certain Sir G. E. Cartier or any other minister would have been obliged to modify his views had those men been earnest in their opposition or convinced that they were contending against a manifest error.

If the Prussian system, as L. C. states, was the gradual work of various clever soldiers, which as far as discipline goes is true, it will puzzle him to show to whom the administrative organization is due, and this, after all, is the great desiderata in every system having for its object the establishment of a military force and the organization of the materials of which it is to be composed. He is right in saying there is no militia in Prussia; it is an armed nation and must be so with its small naval force and accessible frontiers open to aggression by the great military Powers. But Canada does not need to be an armed nation; her frontiers are not easily accessible. Moreover its statesmen, although lawyers, are still subject to the same laws of progressive development as those of Prussia, and it is quite possible, although not easy to see at present, that improvements will be made on the Militia Bill, which has been characterised by the way by the Imperial authorities and by the principal leaders of the Volunteer movement in England as "the best militia law in the world."

It is not probable that a committee would have improved the Bill in any way. Experience has shown that such means are impotent to effect any good, and that the whole report or conclusions arrived at would be the emanation of one mind, and that in all probability without the time and means to investigate the case properly. The Minister of Militia, on the contrary, had ample opportunities to learn the dispositions of the people, all the experience of his predecessors and a thorough acquaintance with the social condition of the country to which he has admirably adapted the Militia Law.

There can be no doubt whatever that the points raised by L. C. are valuable in every way. They evince at once his patriotism, gallantry and good sense, and many of them will most undoubtedly enter into consideration whenever reforms are needed in the Militia Law, an event which must happen sooner or later, as it will share the fate of all merely human measures,—fall behind the requirements of the time. Being simply the advocate of the Volunteers the REVIEW has always been conducted on the principle of treating every correspondent as a gentleman and soldier, and although a difference of opinion may exist it can make no difference in respect and esteem.

The questions put by "Volunteer" are short, sharp, and decisive, and shall be answered with corresponding brevity. The ground taken by the VOLUNTEER REVIEW was that Volunteer officers as such had no right to address the Minister of Militia at all,—they should have petitioned the Commander-in-Chief or sought redress through their representatives in Parliament, as the Minister of Militia is not a commanding officer, no appeal from a body of officers could be made to him. As a matter of course he "courteously received" any communication transmitted by or through gentlemen directed to himself, but that could not prove it was proper to send him such a document.

The history of the Irish Volunteers of 1782 is an episode in the annals of that country with which most of its respectable families were more or less identified; but their conduct should be a warning to civilian soldiers, as to the broad line of demarcation necessary to be drawn between both capacities. That they not only "brought their country to the verge of a rebellion" but were actually in a great measure the promoters and leaders of the outbreak in 1798 is a fact of history as well authenticated as that their organization, and that event occurred in the reign of George the Third. If "Volunteer" will read the transactions of 1783-4-5 he will find them described by Yelverton, the Irish Attorney General as a "Parliament with bayonets, sitting at the Rotunda to overawe the Parliament in session at College Green." And that their first assumption of power was resistance to the authority of the Secretary of War in refusing to allow the Crown the right to nominate to commissions, etc., and resistance to the provisions of the Mutiny Act, as well as denying the right to interfere in their organization at all.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW was established with the design and intention of furnishing the military force of Canada with all the information possible on professional affairs, advocating their requirements, and acting generally as an accredited organ of the local forces. It has not been nor is an organ of the Government at all, and its business relations in no way affect its independence; the information furnished through the advertisements referred to by "Volunteer" are un-

doubtedly matters of interest to other members of the force, and it is entirely beside the questions at issue to put the insinuations contained in the paragraph under consideration in relation thereto. "Volunteer" may rest assured that the inviolability of any initials, if the subject matter to which they are appended find a place in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, will be respected.

It is impossible to conceive on what grounds he puts the Volunteer force and the Government against each other as national enemies, or why the business affairs of the REVIEW should make it the foe of either party; it is, in fact, necessary that it should hold a neutral position between both and this course has been systematically followed throughout since its establishment, and its correspondents would do well to understand that while its columns are open to fair discussion on any subject connected with the military force of the Dominion that there are limits beyond which it is hardly courteous to force that privilege.

"Volunteer" doubtless remembers that "assertion" is not proof if the REVIEW does not speak the sentiments of the Volunteers of Ontario or of a tithe of them how does he reconcile that fact with the alacrity with which that Province furnished its contingents and with its desire to supply more, always recollecting that the chief proposition laid down by the REVIEW in reference to the Militia Bill was that "it would keep the ranks of the Volunteers full," which has been amply demonstrated.

As far as can be seen there is no mystery about the Volunteer force, their sentiments on all occasions have been freely expressed, "Volunteer" himself furnishing the but possible example and illustrations thereof, and what great secret the REVIEW is to learn if "the interesting advertisements about Maganotewan are taken out of the 'light'" is hardly possible to conceive, but its correspondents can rest assured that it will honestly serve the best interests of the force convinced that those are in strict accordance with their true duty to the Government and country, and any measure calculated to give any organization undue preponderance is and would be subversive of both.

As long as the Volunteer Service of Canada is not a service of compulsion, so long will that force flourish! But once men must be drafted, the country's safety would depend on a regular army.

To meet the objections of those highly respected correspondents of the REVIEW, it is only necessary to remark, that no attempt has been made during the past session to alter any provisions of the Militia Bill and with many Volunteer officers in the Commons of Canada, if there was anything really objectionable it is reasonable to suppose some effort of the kind would be made, in fact no fair trial has been accorded to the measure; its defects, if such exist, are not manifest, and it will be full time to remedy them when they are apparent; in the meantime the Militia Law should have a chance of vindicating the wisdom of its author.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

The "Hub" of creation has had a big time of it at the Peace Jubilee. The Boston Post is ecstatic in its descriptions, parts of which we subjoin.

"Not less than thirty-five thousand, including chorus and performers, were gathered within the walls of the Coliseum; and the spectacle was at once the most thrilling and beautiful that can be imagined. The Jubilee is now an unquestionable success. Whatever doubt there may have been hitherto—whatever even there might have been on Tuesday, the opening day, is now dispelled. The Jubilee stands out a certain grand demonstrated fact. The experiment is a reality—the theory is a thorough principle. The people headed by the President of the nation, have assembled under its lofty roof, listened to the divinest strains of the great masters of harmony, uttered its soul-felt plaudits, and pronounced the great enterprise a glorious success."

Of the music we are told:—

"The orchestra grappled with the intricacies and niceties of the classical symphony no less than with measures that fall so electrically upon the popular ear. The subtle beauties of Schubert were no less appreciated, enjoyed and applauded than were the vigorous and thrilling notes of Verdi; while the grand and solemn strains of Handel found the most ardent admirers, no less than did the lovers of the exquisite genius of Mendelssohn and Mozart. In nothing was the character and diversity of the audience yesterday more admirably illustrated than in its thorough comprehension of these various masters.

Shade of Adam McAdam, immortal essayist on noise, did not this disturb thy repose:—

"By request the Anvil Chorus was introduced. This also had the accompaniment of the chorus and artillery. It was repeated on the vociferous demand of the audience. The cannon accompaniment was very prompt and "loud." At the conclusion President Grant and other Guests of note retired, which was a signal for a salute by the Artillery posted near the Coliseum."

How exquisite is the following:—

"The cheers at the President's entrance were deafening and were repeated again and again. He acknowledged them by rising and bowing. But at the intermission the popular enthusiasm, which had obtained vent in applauding the music during performance of the first part, broke out again towards Grant, and he was soon surrounded by a dense crowd. Lots of ladies, young and old, attempted to kiss him or at least to grasp one of his hands. When they succeeded in doing either (not very often), their delight was extravagant, and one gushing being of some fifty years informed the crowd that he was "real handsome." The President smiled, and the crowd laughed and then hurrahed."

At the banquet Queen Victoria's health was drunk. Minister Thornton made a speech in which he said:

"Some people think that there cannot be sentimental friendship between England and the United States, but I am of quite a different opinion. (Applause.) I believe that there can be even that sentimental friendship, and that there should be a friendship in order that the world may see the advantage of liberal institutions which we, I think first established in this country. I think we

originated the liberal institutions of this country, but you have carried out and improved them. (Applause.)"

Mr. Thornton has evidently learned how to tickle the ears of our republican cousins, but we cannot see where the "improvement" is, unless indeed the minister has imbibed some of that fluid well known under many names at Washington. But they have peace, we are glad of it, and hope it may long continue.

DOMINION DAY.

Although not a legal holiday we feel sure all loyal people of Canada will join in celebrating the anniversary of the consolidation of British power in America. The approaching time is one of more than usual interest on account of the recent acquisitions of territory, and we hope to be able to chronicle as on a former occasion the happy return of one of the most glorious anniversaries in our Colonial history.

REVIEWS, &c.

Occasionally we have given our readers extracts from a work by F. W. Forrest, Esq., of this city, entitled "Ned Fortescue; or, Roughing it through Life," and from which a fair idea can be formed of the lively and graphic style of the work. It has just been published in a handsome form by Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., and is decidedly one of the best stories of the kind we have ever read. Perusing its pages one cannot help being struck with the life-likeness of the scenes and characters described, while we are led successfully from the first assumption of arms by the hero to the conclusion of the story. The author is evidently well acquainted with the scenes he describes, and has succeeded in adding another charming story to the "Romance of the Ranks." We anticipate for the work an extensive sale; the subscription list is already pretty large, and when the merits of the work become better known it will be certain of an extensive popularity. The book contains about 340 pp., Svo., bound in cloth, subscription price one dollar. As a British soldier who has distinguished himself in the service of his country Mr. Forrest deserves, and we have no doubt will receive, the warm support of the public.

Blackwood for June, Leonard, Scott Pub., Co., New York. This is a more than usually interesting number; the tales and other articles in it are excellent, "American reasons for Peace" is really the most sensible article that has yet emanated from the British Press in reference to the "Alabama Claims."

In Montreal they have had many comic papers whose existence was very short, a fact that need not be wondered at when we remember that they sought to live on their wit, but the capital being small it soon run out and the natural collapse followed. Of a different stamp however is *Diogenes* which

grows more pungent and happy in its successive efforts and we have much pleasure in recommending its perusal to the million.

REMITTANCES.

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 26th inst.

PLEASANT HILL.—G. W., \$1.50; Capt. J. D. M., \$1.50; Sergt. F., \$1.50; Lt. L., \$1.50
KINGSTON.—Major D., \$2.00.

MONTREAL.—By Lt. Col. Lovelace, Capt. E., \$2.00; Capt. D., G. T. R., \$2.00; S. T. M., G. T. R., \$2.00; Capt. W., G. T. R., \$2.00

It is reported that Sir Geo. Cartier is to go to England immediately, and remain there until the next session.

MILITIA REPORT

The report on the state of the Militia has been submitted to Parliament. The following are extracts:—

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The drill for 1868-69 has been performed in the several Provinces under laws and regulations having local application. In the several parts of Ontario and Quebec the several battalions have performed the days of annual drill in camp at their headquarters. Corps such as these, made up of companies, although within the same county being widely separated as regards distance, could not in any other way be instructed to act in concert. The result of the drills and encampments as a first effort, on one general plan may, therefore, be looked upon as satisfactory and highly successful. During the year 2,000 circular tents have been completed, and 10,000 blankets have been procured and added to the public stores. The linen tents are from England, and the poles, pins, mallets and blankets manufactured in Canada. These tents and blankets will be available for use by the militia during the periods of annual drill, while in camp; their use will prove advantageous to the corps. The Government will receive a yearly return in an increased number of days' drill on the part of the volunteers. This year the vote of \$8 per man was expended in the country parts in securing 8 days battalion drill in camp, the volunteers paying out of that sum the expenses of the camp and for rations, which amounted in a round sum to from \$3 to \$4 per man, according to the arrangements made. The tent equipments and blankets now in hand will relieve the volunteers from payments, except for rations, and will enable them to receive the money, which would otherwise be necessary for securing shelter in payment for additional drills. The change of date for closing the Public Accounts, or causing the financial year to terminate on 30th June instead of a later period, and requiring the expenditure of money voted for drill pay, prior to the close of the financial year, does not seem advantageous as it applies to the military. The system of drill in camps has resulted in much advantage to the force in the country parts, but it has tended to reduce the minimum days of drill, which would otherwise be given at the several county headquarters. From the opening of spring, as soon as the weather is warm enough for drill in camp, until the 20th June, is the busy season as regards operations on farms, and in some parts of the country it is not possible to obtain the performance of drill prior to that date without considerable sacrifices being made on the part of men of

necessity, therefore, such drill in camp must be completed between the 1st July and the 1st November in each year. As the question now stands, the whole of the days of annual drill being performed during the autumn in camp, and payment being made therefor, the corps are not liable to consider their work done until after the commencement of another financial year, say 1st July; whereas, if the year for drill say closed on 31st December, many additional days of drill would be performed at the county headquarters in the early part of the year, and thus the better fit for the men to go through battalion drill in camp. It will always be difficult to frame rules and regulations of a general nature on one basis, for the government of a volunteer force such as that organized in Canada, to meet the circumstances of the inhabitants in different localities and Provinces on the one hand, and to make proper provision as between city and rural corps on the other; but it is satisfactory to observe that during the past few years a large amount of practical experience has been acquired, and with this knowledge, and aid, and the patriotic desires of volunteers themselves, there seems little doubt but that a system will be reached calculated to meet the necessities of the country, and be within the resources of the people. Such a considerable volunteer force, in proportion to the population, as has been and is now being maintained, having its ramifications over a wide extent, indeed in every county and city, and having in its ranks representatives from every class of the community is, and must continue to be, a subject of pride. As regards the force at large, the considerable sacrifices in time and money which have been made by both officers and men entitle them to the thanks of the country and to such concessions in the matter of contingent allowances as may be within the reach of Parliamentary appropriation.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The number of Rifle Associations is largely on the increase and much attention is being developed by volunteers in practice at the butts and obtaining a knowledge of the qualities of the improved rifle placed in their hands, thus creating an emulation and friendly strife between members of the same corps. The competition of one corps against another, and the best shot appearing as competitors at the several district and Provincial, and finally at the Dominion Association matches, tend to foster this spirit and afford encouragement to the men. A large number of iron targets have been procured, and money grants made in aid of the associations, to be expended in prizes. The work thus begun is highly satisfactory in its results, and is worthy of further assistance. As an evidence of the success which has attended the opening of schools of military instruction, it may be observed that some five years ago, when it was decided to extend the operations of the Volunteer system, and largely increase the number of men which had previously been under training, the chief obstacle to the raising of corps in rural districts was the difficulty in obtaining local officers and instructors capable of commanding and drilling the men. To provide for the want, schools were established, and the result has shown that in every section in Ontario and Quebec, where corps of active militia were required competent officers can now be found, and the question of instruction is no longer an impediment. Although many young men have passed through these schools, whose services cannot be made available as officers, yet taken as a whole the same economical and satisfactory result

could not have been obtained in any other way. The very many useful officers thus obtained have enabled the Department to advance steadily onward in securing a primary knowledge of drill in every part of the country. The time has perhaps arrived when a higher standard of qualification should be insisted on as regards applicants for admission to such schools, and in this view it is in contemplation to make the preliminary examinations before admission a fair test as to the possible fitness of cadets for commissions in the Militia, should they obtain certificates.

Deputy Adjutant Powell says that:—The re-enrollment of Volunteer Militia has been highly satisfactory, and, in addition to the old corps previously in existence, many new ones have been added to the strength, in parts of the country where no local organization had previous existence.

The following is a brief abstract showing the totals of all the arms in the Dominion. Cavalry, 1386; field batteries, 719; garrison artillery, 3315; engineers, 184; rifles and infantry, 31,506; total 37,170. Recapitulation, Ontario—Total of arms, 21,816; Quebec, 12,637; New Brunswick, 1,789; Nova Scotia, 928; Dominion total, 37,170. There seems no doubt that the present total authorized number of active militia will be raised and maintained by voluntary enrollment in the several Provinces, in proportion as the population of each is compared with the others. In Ontario the quota is already complete, and in the other Provinces the deficiencies are being rapidly filled. As regards the Reserve Militia, which is composed of four classes, the following is a statement of the gross numbers of all classes in the several Military districts of the Dominion:—Ontario—Military District No. 1, 1,000,360; Military District No. 2, 98,109; add for East York, Algoma, and Nipissing, no returns, 6,700; Military District No. 3, 56,123; Military District No. 4, 47,760—and for Company division returns, not received, 300. Quebec—Military District No. 5, 51,512; add for 3 Company divisions, returns not received, 2,130; Military District No. 6; 76,328; add for Richelieu, no returns, 4,100; Military District No. 7, 70,076; add for Quebec West, Megantic, and 10 Company divisions, returns not received, 110,502. New Brunswick—Military District No. 8, 556,223. Nova Scotia—Military District No. 9, 61,126; add for Yarmouth and 19 Company divisions, returns not received, 8,750. Recapitulation of the Reserve Militia by Provinces:—Ontario, 315,352; Quebec, 215,216; New Brunswick, 55,622; Nova Scotia, 69,876. Total Dominion, 656,066. The total number of Military School Cadets in the Dominion of Canada on the 31st of December, 1868, were—First Class, 1,056; Second Class, 3,253. Total, 4,339. The total number of Cadets attending the four schools of Military instruction on the 1st January, 1869, was 213.

RIFLE MATCH AT KINGSTON.

The first annual prize meeting of No. 5 Company, 14th Battalion, took place on Barriefield Common. The wind was very strong and blowing directly across the ranges in the morning, and in the afternoon it veered a point or two to the west. Capt. Werner, the indefatigable commander of the company, was on the ground superintending the arrangements and deserves great credit for the interest he takes in his Company with regard to their rifle practice. It must be borne in mind that very few of the men ever fired a rifle at a target before this

spring, and consequently great allowances must be made for the scoring. With regard to the "All Comers Match" it is different. Here some excellent shooting was made.

The following are the scores of the winners:—

The 1st Prize, the Challenge Badge of the Company, and \$2, to be won three successive times. Ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards. Standing at 200 yards, remainder any position. Won by Private Sandford, 29 points.

First Series, Six Prizes.—1st prize, Capt. Werner, \$10—30 points; 2nd, Private Atkins, \$8—28 points; 3rd, Private Hume, \$6—28 points; 4th, Private Meagher, \$4—22 points; 5th, Corporal Fannan, \$2—21 points; 6th, Private Sandford, \$1—21 points, Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yards, any position.

Second Series, Six Prizes.—1st prize, Sergt. Thornton, \$8—39 points; 2nd, Private Reader, \$5—31 points; 3rd, Sergeant Marcham \$4—29 points; 4th, Private Kirkpatrick, \$3—28 points; 5th, Private Allan, \$2—25 points; 6th, Private Nolan, \$1—22 points. Ranges 300, 400 and 500 yards; standing at 300: remainder in any position.

Consolation Prizes, Five Prizes.—1st, \$5, Corporal Pedder, 19 points; 2nd, \$3, Private Lennox, 17 points; 3rd, \$2, Private McClusky, 15 points; 4th, \$1, Private Adams, 14 points; 5th, \$1, Private Beamish, 13 points.

All Comers' Rifle Match; 7 Silver Plated Articles to be shot for at 200, 400, 500 yards, 5 rounds at each; two Prizes at each range, and one Prize for the highest aggregate score—1st prize, 500 yards, won by Captain Werner, 14th Batt., 14 points; 2nd do., 500 yards, won by Private Hora, 14th Batt., 12 points; 1st do., 400 yards, won by Private Harmer, G. T. R., 18 points; 2nd do., 400 yards, won by Trooper McNider, 1st Frontenac, 18 points; 1st do., 200 yards, won by Private Hora, 14th Batt., 18 points; 2nd do., 200 yards, won by Private Harmer, G. T. R., 16 points.

The highest aggregate score was won by Private Hora, 14th Batt, 43 points.

The Revolver Match was postponed sine die.—*Kingston Whig.*

LAMBTON RIFLE ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Council Lambton Rifle Association, was held at the Belchambe House, Sarnia on the 18th inst., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the Annual Match of the Association. The President, Lieut. Col. Davis occupied the chair. There were also present the following members of the Association viz., Messrs Graham, Rac, Hosie, McRea and Dobbyn; Capt. Taylor Quarter-master, and Capt. Macvicar, Paymaster, 27th Battalion; Lieut. Wood, and the Secretary.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Capt. Macvicar, that the Annual Match for this year take place on the second day of the next Agricultural Exhibition, for this County, and on the next following day.—Carried.

Mr. Rac moved, seconded by Capt. Macvicar, that a Committee of management be appointed to prepare the list of Matches and prizes, and arrange the details of the Match; such Committee to be composed of Lieut. Col. Davis, Capt. Macvicar, Capt. Taylor and Capt. Seager.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.
Capt. SEAGER, Secretary.

CAPTAIN H. PARKER, 100th Foot, has been permitted temporarily to retire upon half-pay, on account of ill health—the vacancy so caused will be absorbed.—*Broad Arrow.*

RIFLE MATCHES.

The Annual Rifle Match of the Halton Rifle Association commenced in Georgetown, on Wednesday. The attendance was fair, the representation being present from every company in the Battalion.— The first match, which was the only one got through on the first day, resulted as follows.—Sergt. McKay, Georgetown, 1st prize; Sergt. C. S. Smith, Acton, 2nd prize; Corp. Cooper, Nelson, 3rd prize; Major Murray, Stewarttown, 4th prize; Sergt. Tost, Stewarttown, 5th prize; Private Taylor, Georgetown, 6th prize; Sergt. Mitchell, Stewarttown, 7th prize; Lieut. Albertson, Oakville, 8th prize.—Considerable excitement prevailed at the shooting off of the tie between Messrs. McKay, Smith and Cooper, but Mr. McKay, came off victorious, and descended from the platform amid the cheers of his friends.

SECOND MATCH.

Open to the members of the Association only, range 200 yards, 5 shots, any rifle; entrance: 25 cents, Hythe position.

The following are the names of the successful competitors:—Jos. Craig, 1st prize; Capt. Johnston, 2nd; Thos. Bell 3rd; S. Morrow, 4th; Corp. Graham, 5th; Corp. Cooper, 6th; J. Riley 7th; C. Stephenson, 8th; J. F. Taylor, 9th. Sergt. McKay scored 15 points, but according to the Rules laid down, two points were deducted from his score—he being winner of the first prize in the 1st Match, which deprived him of either the third or fourth prize in the 2nd Match.—*Halton Herald.*

MONTREAL VOLUNTEER GARRISON ARTILLERY No 5 BATTERY vs. No. 6 BATTERY. SATURDAY, 13th INST.

Ranges—200, 300, 400 and 500 yards, five rounds at each. Wind unsteady; blowing strongly from right rear.

No. 5 Battery.	Total.
Lieut. Wicksteed	40
Gunner Holtby	41
" Scott	27
" Gallagher	0
" Fry	35
" Perry	11
	154
No. 6 Battery.	Total.
Bomb'r. Wynne	57
" Dennison	61
" Arnold	63
Gunner Brazeau	52
" Lee	35
Sergt. Orr	52
	320

No 6 Battery winning by 166 points.

HER MAJESTY'S GIFT TO SCOTLAND.—The London *Telegraph* says that on the people about Balmoral the Queen has announced her intention of conferring a boon which will be highly prized by those who, being imbued with the tradition of Scotland, attach a high value to education.—Out of the profits derived from the sale of "The Leaves" from a Journal, she has set aside the sum of £2,500 to provide schools and college bursaries for the benefit of scholars belonging to the district round Balmoral. Three or more bursaries of £5 each, tenable for four years will reward the zeal of deserving students at the schools of Grathie and Giruck. To the University of Aberdeen will be allotted three bursaries of £25 each, tenable for the same period, and open to the relatives of any person who are or have been servants, retainers, tenants or cotters upon the estates at Balmoral, Aberfeldie, or Birhall; and if no such student apply for the bursaries the

prizes will go to the sons of any person residing in the parishes of Grathie and Braeman. A greater boon Her Majesty could hardly confer on the poor students who seek the faculties of the parish school, and who then go to the University of Aberdeen.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S CURE FOR HEADACHE.—The first occasion on which I ever saw Dr Whately (observes a correspondent) was under curious circumstances. I accompanied my late friend Dr Field to visit professionally some members of the Archbishop's household at Redesdale, Stillorgan. The ground was covered by two feet of snow, and the thermometer was down almost to zero. Knowing the Archbishop's character for humanity, I expressed much surprise at seeing an old labouring man in his shirt sleeves, feeling a tree "after hours," in the demesne, while a heavy shower of sleet drifted pitilessly on his wrinkled face. "That labourer," replied Dr. Field, "whom you think the victim of prelatical despotism is no other than the Archbishop curing himself of a headache. When his Grace has been reading and writing more than ordinary, and finds any pain or confusion about the cerebral organization, he puts both to flight by rushing out with an axe, and slashing away at some ponderous trunk. As soon as he finds himself in a profuse perspiration he gets into bed, wraps himself in lammerick blankets, falls into a sound slumber, and gets up buoyant."—*Memoirs of Archbishop Whately.*

The Prince of Wales has just made an admirable speech, what he has seldom done before. It was delivered immediately after his return from his travels in the East, at the annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society. His Royal Highness discoursed on the advantages of travel in a very sensible manner. He modestly alluded to the fact that he had combined philanthropy with adventure, and that he had sided his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt in his noble enterprise of putting down slavery on the White Nile. He also gave a touch of his military and patriotic spirit, when, in responding to the toast of the army, he said he "hoped that if we should be compelled to go to war, which God forbid, we shall be able to uphold our honor and the flag of our country, as they have been maintained on all previous occasions."

A Washington despatch tells of an unpleasant episode on Decoration Day:—It is alleged that during Decoration Day, armed sentinels, marines and regular soldiers of the army were placed around and in guard over the few graves of Confederate dead that happened to be buried among Union soldiers in the Arlington cemeteries; that when persons wittingly or unwittingly attempted to place flowers upon the graves of these Confederates, they were driven off by the guard of soldiers and marines, and told that the order was that no flowers should be strewn upon those graves. Whence the authority for this order came does not yet definitely appear.

The *Post* says, the project of gradually absorbing the cornetries in each cavalry regiment and adopting the squadron instead of the troop formation is to be abandoned.

The Queen spent her birthday with her family. In the morning her Majesty invested Prince Arthur with the Order of the Thistle, and Prince Leopold with the Garter, and afterwards planted a tree in commemoration of the day. After dinner her Majesty received the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household.

A London letter writer says: "The Duke of Wellington's son is one of the most dissipated men in the Kingdom, prematurely old and broken down, without the ability of an ordinary workman, and who has never in his life, apparently, accomplished any thing."

Albert Hans, an officer of the Imperial Army, has published in Paris, under the title of "Queretaro," an account of the final efforts of Maximilian's soldiers to uphold in Mexico the cause which was doomed with the death of the Emperor. The work is dedicated to the unfortunate and suffering Empress Carlotta. The profound interest universally felt in the tragic fate of the Emperor will no doubt give the work an extensive sale, both in Europe and America.

DOMINION OF CANADA. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES

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

On 17th AUGUST, 1869, and following days.

ALL COVERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.

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

1st Prize	.....	\$100
2nd "	.....	60
3rd "	.....	40
4th "	.....	30
5 Prizes at \$20	.....	100
20 "	10	200
20 "	5	100
		\$630

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

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

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

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

And in Nova Scotia open to all members of Volunteer Corps or Militiamen (and members of the Staff) being members of the Association, who may be certified by the respective 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 \$30	.....	600
30 "	10	300
30 "	5	150
		\$1,400

To be competed for in two Stages. 1st Stage.—Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards. The 30 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$30 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 400 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; any position after. Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c. 2nd " \$1.00.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.

To be shot for by 16 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, \$300.00

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.

\$175

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

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

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle and Government ammunition.

Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Any position. Entrance for Cup, free.

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

ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

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

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.

\$655

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

2nd " 600 and 1,000 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance, \$1.00.

TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Aggregate value, \$23.

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

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

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

\$400

Government Snider-Enfield Rifles, Government ammunition.

Any position. Time—For each competition, two minutes. Ranges—200 and 400 yards.

Entrance Fee, 200 yards \$ 50. " 400 " 1.00.

Each competitor may enter 3 times at each range.

Details of Time Match.

Each competitor to come to the firing point with such number of rounds of ammunition as he deems necessary, but with his rifle unloaded. He will be allowed one minute to take his position in which he intends to fire.

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

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

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

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

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

The number of Points made by each competitor to be registered opposite his name or number stating the number of Balls Fired, Centres and Outs, 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 1888." "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 each match, as the Council may feel authorized to do 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.

WINBLETON REGULATIONS, 1867.

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

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

200 yards. 500 yards. 600 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 two 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, outs 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 rifles, 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 fired, artificial rests shall be allowed.

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

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

VIII.—No magnifying sights shall be allowed.

IX.—No hair-triggers shall be allowed, nor any with a less pull than 8 lbs.

X.—No iron 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 outs. 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 cuts. 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 cts 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 firing 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 certificate to him.

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

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

XXVIII.—Any person snatching 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.

22-1

A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER'S OPINION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

(From the New York Mercury.)

EDDYTURS OF THE MERRY :

Grant's a failer. I hed some hopes of him at fust, but he's a misabul fraud. Thars no more back bone to him than thar is to a decayed eyster.

I make a profasy, and I'm willing to back it to the eggstont of my means. I preuk that he will retire from offiz the smallest man by all odds that ever crawled out the leotle eend of the pollytickie horn in this screwtinizin kentry.

I say nethin of the confushin of his ideas that betrays him inter contraditkshins in black and white that no common-skool skol-lard would be gilty of in his airliest compushins. Stoopidity ken be pardend and pitted; altho its an allmity drawback in the Cheef Majestreet of therty-five millyons of the cutest, smartest, wide-awakeest people on the face of the airth. But Ulysis S. Grant is not o'oy intently foggy in his upper stories, but he's as destitoot of morril p'uck as a codfish is of fethers. I don't dout his pursenal curridge; but I say, on-hesitatingly, at in a pollytickie shindy he's as weak in the knees as an old clam-cart plug with the blind stagers. The Radicals in the Sennit backed him right down, and when ee gwallered the shuggar-coated Ten-ner-of-Offiz pill, he vertyally admitted that all the kick was taken outter him, and that for the sake of peace he was reddy to obey the direckshins of his Grynusses without enny further skivmir. They understood it so, and it seems that wun of em last week bully ragged him, and told him to go to the bottomless pit, bekase he hed ventered to deviate from thar course laid down for him.

I kennot say that he desrrves mutch simperthy; though the blackgard that insulted him ougter ben booted down the steps of the White House, and from thar to the other eend of the avenoo, with an emfasiz that would hev rendered it unpossable for him to take his seat with cumfort doorn the remainder of the sesshin. That piece of justice was doo to him on the peeples account; but as for the President, he hed dun his best to airn contempt by consentin to his own degradashin.

I congratulate the kentry on the namana of two nigger furrin ministry. I hope the black Am Jasier to Hayti will pave the way for an eggstensive emigrashin of his intelligent race to that moddel ebany republic. The fightin cutroats of Hayti air dooin thar best to depopulate the island by an actyve competeshin in hullsale massacre, without distinkshin of age or sect, and reinforcements is urgently needed by both sides. Let my people go and jine in the passtime of they want to. Blood is stronger n water and we ken spare em.

As Liberia is about the last place on this side of the Gulf of Sulfur that enny white man would desire to go to, it was as a butiful and benevalent thort to send an American feller-citizen of African dissent to uphold the glory and dignity of the United States in that red hot region. If this should happen to find an eligibul openin' for say hafe millyon of the buck freedmen at present loafin around the rum dispensaries of the South, and airning a precarious livelilud by roblin corneribs, henroosts, and hog-pens, let him communicate the fact without delay to our Government, and of Congress won't make the nessary appropriashuns to egg-support em to the land of thar forefathers, the people will raze the rekward funds by sub

skripshuns, rayther'n dissapint em. As to the kullord wimmen it is doubtful whether they would be allowed to leave the kentry, as it would interfere with the multiplicashin of that magnificent cross-breed witch sum of the Radical orators hev predieted will won day take the shine outter both the races that contribbit to its productkshin.

I reckon the called seshin of the Sennit won't last but a few days longer. About two solid collumes of nominashins hes been sent in this week, and I predicat most of em will be put throo with immediet dispatch, as at least four-fifths of these candy-dates for plunder was nominated by Radical Senators and Representatives of the President afore he nominated em to the House. Thar air sum names, howsover, that Grant hes substed outter hes own hed, and they will probly be rejected in order to snub him, and teach him his place as a subordinate officer.

GINRAL SICKLE and Ulysis hed a flare up yester lay—the flare, howsover, boin principally on Dan's side. U. S. G., it seems, prominst the Spanish misshin to Sickles, and then, onder orders from Sumner & Co., wheeled round and nominated Sandford. Dan, it is reported, was hoppin mad, and vowed he'd hev his revenge of it tuck the other leg. Apologees was in vain, and the man that lost a lim at Chancellorvel trying to stop Carl Shirt's brigade went off in a huff. It was sartainly alifired ongrateful on the part of Grant, for him doorn the Presidential canvass to sink a ship. But needs must, when the devil drives, and the Sennitt's boddy sarvant must do his bosses biddiu.

Sumner spred hissself yestdy on the Allabamer claimus. He knows the feelins of the people on that subjeck, and the speech was a bid for the Presidency in 1872. Thars about seven leadin Radicals on the same lay, and in thar struggle for the sucksesshin they'll eventally split the party up inter smither-eens, and all go under together. Leastways, setch is the relijus bleef and pius hope of

Yours allus,

A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER.

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1869.

MAKING THE CHINESE PAY UP.

It is stated that in one of the attacks by our naval forces on villages in the North of China, which have lately been under the notice of the Foreign Office, a course of proceeding was adopted by the lieutenant in command of a novel character, but which, although injurious, and evincing an aim at diplomacy of the "Charley Napier" school, has failed to meet with the approbation of either the authorities at Whitehall or in Downing Street. It would seem that the officer, after having done "great execution" among those who were supposed to have deserved punishment at our hands, and having reduced them to submission, proceeded to calculate the cost of the shot, shell, and other ammunition which had been expended during the operations, and ended by sending in a "little bill" for forty thousand dollars accompanied by a demand for instant payment, under the threat of inflicting further retaliations. The head man had no alternative; the money was collected (and all who know China can well know how it was procured), and was carefully stowed away on board Her Majesty's gunboats. What may ultimately become of this "loot" it is impossible for us to say; but as the ugly word "piracy" has dropped from the mouths of some individuals high in office at home, it may suggest to the minds of those by whose

direction the Chinamen were brought to their senses, that there is one course left to pursue, and that is one of restitution. We have no reason to believe that the Commander-in-Chief in China, Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Koppel, sanctioned the untowered proceedings of his junior officer.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN JAPAN.

Few people are aware of the large trade done in Japan in European arms and ammunition. The report of Consul Parkes, from Nagasaki, for 1868, states that this trade was largely increased during that year in the northern provinces. He says:—"In the early part of the year the demand was steady and continuous, viz., during the period of the war, but since the cessation of hostilities the enquiry for firearms has been very limited, and with heavy stocks in the place the prices have declined rapidly. For instance, short Enfield rifles, which weapon is by far the most appreciated by the Japanese in this quarter, were worth in the early part of the war 17 to 18 dollars each, whereas now they are to be had in quantity at 11 and 12 dollars. Breech-loading rifles of many kinds have been imported, but principally of the Snider, Spencer, Albin, Westley Richards, and Wilson and Henry's patents, but in comparatively small quantities and at the present time are not much in demand. Cartridges, especially Enfield, have been bought largely, but the market having been badly supplied of late, the Japanese have been manufacturing their own to a great extent, and the demand for foreign-made ones will thus be much reduced. Caps have been bought in millions at prices varying from 1 dollar to 1 dollar 30 cents per thousand, gold lined ones always having the preference. In field pieces and heavy guns the business has been confined to a few houses who have had contracts."

Captain Augustus Hobart, now "Hobart Pasha," has rendered distinguished service to the Ottoman Government as an admiral of the Turkish fleet. His conduct during the difficulty with Greece met with general approbation. Under his care the slovenly Turkish sailors have become as smart as an English crew. He enjoys a nice salary of £5,000 a year, not to speak of pickings. But, unfortunately for his peace of mind, he took the service under the Turkish Government without asking the permission of the Admiralty, and in consequence his name was removed from the British "Navy List" a short time ago. He applies to the Admiralty, to be reinstated. He admits the grave breach of discipline he committed in taking foreign service without leave; but he hopes the offence is not unpardonable, and that thirty-four years of faithful service will condone it. The Admiralty, however, have refused his request.

The Hamilton Times records the death of an old settler Mr. Adam Nook, of the township of Ancaster. The deceased came to Ancaster in the year 1789, from New Jersey, where his father took up a large tract of land, 200 acres of which remained in possession of the son to the time of his death, having resided thereon upwards of eighty years. Deceased was present at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and participated in other stirring events of the campaign of 1812, under General Brock. He retained robust health and clear intellect until within a few hours of his death.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

The following memorandum for Assistant Inspectors of Reserve Forces has been issued by the War Office:—

From and after the 1st December next the following general order will take effect:— 1st, to increase the number of points for passing from the third to the second class from 30 to 36; 2d, to increase the number of points to be obtained in the first class in order to become a marksman, from 20 to 22 for the Enfield rifle, and from 30 to 33 points with the Whitworth. 3rd, to reduce the number of answers to be given in each judging distance practice from 6 to 4; requiring 6 instead of 12 answers in each period, but retaining the same number of points as at present for passing from the third into the second class, and requiring ten points to be made in order to pass from the second into the first class; 4th, increase the number of points required to render a soldier eligible for reward as best shot of the battalion and best shot of the company from 20 to 22 with the Enfield, and from 30 to 33 with the Whitworth rifle. The order is signed by Major-General James Lindsay.

CAVALRY INSPECTION.

Lieut. Col. Taylor, D. A. G., accompanied by Brigade Major Moffat, inspected Major Cole's troop of cavalry, at St. Thomas. The troop had just put in its annual drill, and exhibited a marked degree of steadiness and proficiency. After marching past in the several orders, the gallant major put the troop through various evolutions, which they performed with skill and precision, for which they deserved the praise bestowed upon them by the inspecting officer. Major Cole and his subalterns, Lieut. Borbridge and Cornet Barnes, deserve great credit for keeping up one of the finest cavalry corps in the Dominion. The company was forty eight strong, and the men are nearly all young, and just the stuff that first-rate soldiers are made of. They will be paid off and dismissed to day.—*Prototyp.*

ANECDOTES OF LORD GOUGH.—An influential meeting was held the other day in Dublin for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of commemorating the eminent public services and private virtues of the late Field-Marshal Viscount Gough. The domestic virtues, the genuine kindness of heart, and the unobtrusive piety of the gallant old general were especially dwelt upon by the several speakers, his chivalry and fame as a soldier being too well known to require comment. Mr. Brewster mentioned, as illustrating what was thought of Lord Gough by those who knew him, an observation which fell from a poor woman on the day of his funeral. As the coffin was carried into the churchyard she exclaimed, "Well, anyhow, he has left no better man in this parish!" Mr. Brewster believed in his heart that expression was literally and exactly true.

Archdeacon Gould spoke of Lord Gough as one who had shed lustre on Irish valour, on Irish morals, and on Irish nationality.

As illustrative of his exploits in the field, the Archdeacon mentioned the following incident, which occurred at Tarifa: "you may remember," he said, "the place was considered to be indefensible, and that he was attacked by an infinitely superior French force. When the head of the French column appeared, Gough flung his scabbard as far as his sturdy arm could and ordered the band to strike up "Garryowen." This sent a shock like electricity through his

men, who delivered a volley which smote the head of the French line. The French troops wavered and reeled, and then dispersed, like a white-crested wave dashing against a rock. He then ordered the band to play up "St. Patrick's Day," which had such an effect on his men that he had the greatest difficulty in restraining them. A saying of one of the old soldiers on that occasion to Lord Gough was repeated. "Oh! colonel," said he, "sure you are not going to stop the men from teaching them not to meddle with the Eagle!"—alluding to the 87th Regiment, who had taken a French eagle from a French regiment a few days before."

The form which the testimonial shall take was not decided by the meeting. A Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions.

SCENES OF THE BATTLE-FIELD IMITATED.—During the late meeting at Berlin of the Society for giving Aid to the Sick and wounded in time of War, the Prussian Army had a grand manœuvre. In this they imitated exactly an actual field of battle. Men were supposed to be killed and wounded, and borne off the field. The ambulances were all equipped as for war, and the army surgeons were on duty and watching over the carriage of the wounded men, as if the field of battle were a real one. To test the medical arrangements, the number of men supposed to be wounded was made greater than would actually be the case, and wounds of all kinds were supposed to be inflicted. Every wounded man was attended to on the field, and the probability is that the medical department was harder worked for the time being than even at Koniggratz. At any rate, they received a most instructive lesson, which it would be useful for us to repeat sometimes at Aldershot.—*British Medical Journal.*

A REBEL ANECDOTE.—In the work by John E. Cook, entitled, "Wearing of the Gray," the following anecdote occurs:—In 1863 the enemy caught an old countryman near Madison Court House and informed him that he must do one of two things—either take the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government or prepare to be buried alive. He declined to take the oath, when his captors proceeded to dig a grave, and when it was finished led him to it and said:

"Will you take the oath?"

"No," responded the prisoner.

"You had better."

"I won't."

If you don't take the oath you will be buried alive in the grave within the next five minutes!"

The old fellow approached nearer, looked with attention at the pit yawning before him and turning round, with his hands in his pockets, calmly replied:

"Well, go on with you funeral!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Londoners expect that the right wing of the Canadian Rifles will be stationed in their city in place of the 29th regiment.

DEATH.—On the 21st May, at Edinburgh, James Miller, E.D., Staff Surgeon Army, formerly of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

In accordance with a North German cabinet order all the Landwehr regiments of the Prussian army are to receive colours.

The United States Admiral Porter says that England "remains, as she has been for hundreds of years, the undisputed mistress of the seas."

That Yankees think England is worn out, We've reason for knowing indeed; In this way the theory's borne out, They fancy we're "going to cede!"—*Judy.*

Colonel Jos. E. Thackwell, Deputy Adjutant General to the forces of Canada, and Lt. Col. Mackenzie, of 78th Highlanders, have been created C.B.

The minimum height for all infantry recruits, whether enlisted at headquarters or otherwise, has been reduced from 5ft. 8in. to 5ft. 7in. until further orders.

Sir Alexander Milne, formerly commander in chief, on the North American station, has just hoisted his flag on board the iron clad "Lord Warden," as commander in chief of the Mediterranean squadron.

Captain Hoaly, 16th Regiment, lately on the Staff in Canada, has been appointed brigade-major in Dublin, in succession to Captain Beazley, 53rd regiment, whose period of staff service expires at the end of this month.

At the meeting of the French Legislative Body, Marshal Niel, Minister of War, in reply to a question from Mr. Garnier Pages, said that the effective strength of the French army would never exceed 400,000 men.

This is the way they do things in Bucharest; A brigand of Herculean strength was about to be hanged for murder. He burst the straps which bound him like flax, seized the executioner, and hung him before assistance could arrive. He was thereupon appointed to his victim's office.

At a recent inspection made by the Assistant Adjutant-General for this district, a captain commanding a volunteer company in one of the parishes not very far from Quebec, presented himself on the parade ground in full uniform with a beaver hat on his head. Of course, he had to retire amidst the laughter of those present.

It is stated that the French Government contemplate building a fleet of light war steamers some what after the pattern of the blockade runners. They are to be armed with one or two swivel guns of large calibre, and are expected to make when under full headway, from seventeen to twenty knots an hour. The late war fully confirmed the availability of vessels of this class.

Prince Alamayou, the son of King Theodore of Abyssinia, by his only legitimate wife, the daughter of a Prince of Tigre, has been residing for the last year in the Isle of Wight, and has it is stated, progressed rapidly in his studies. But Captain Speedy, having been nominated to an appointment in the Isle Oudh Commission, is (according to a military contemporary) naturally anxious to take it up. The Prince, now about nine years of age, is understood to be desirous of accompanying his guardian, to whom he is much attached, but doubts are expressed as to the advisability of exposing the Prince, who is delicate, to an Indian climate.



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