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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

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No. 39.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER XIX.

Having sufficiently refreshed his troops General Howe sailed from Halifax for the purpose of invading the United States on 11th June, 1776, the fleet being under the command of his brother, Lord Howe, and reached Sandy Hook, near New York, on the 29th. His force amounted to 9,000 men, and on the 3rd July he landed on Staten Island without opposition. It had been his original intention to land on Long Island but he saw, or thought he saw, reason to alter his resolution, a not uncommon failing of his, and one which cost Great Britain a heavy price—however in this case the excuse for procrastination was awaiting reinforcements. On the same day he was joined by the reinforcements which brought his whole force up to 30,000 men.

Meantime the Congress had quietly perfected those measures which were to separate the Colonies from Great Britain and erect a new nationality on the ruins of the government they had cast off. On the 18th of June Richard Henry Lee moved a declaration of independence, but was opposed by the deputies from Maryland and Pennsylvania, one of the latter, John Dickinson, replied in a speech of great power, for which he was excluded from Congress—that body being determined to force every one else to swallow liberty in accordance with their ideas of it. After a good deal of negotiation the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, and signed by every one of its members except the only independent man amongst them, John Dickinson. By this act the people of the Thirteen Colonies, or such of them as Congress represented, cut themselves adrift from Great Britain.

The tardiness displayed by the British administration in sending out the troops necessary to reduce the revolted Colonies to

obedience was the direct cause of this consummation, and the habits of procrastination so notorious a characteristic of General Howe neutralised whatever advantage might be derived from their presence on this occasion. As when the whole forces were concentrated on Long Island Gen. Washington commanded about 9,000 men, which not more than 7,000 were fully armed, to oppose the British troops, and there can be no doubt about the issue, because it is now well known Washington, although a good soldier, was no general.

Admiral Lord Howe, known in the navy as "Black Dick," although not destined to add to his country's laurels during this contest, defeated the French fleet on the 1st June, 1794, being the Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet. Capt. James Gambier, so well known in after years as the Admiral Gambier of Basque Roads notoriety, a great friend of Hannah More and Wilberforce, commanded the Defence, (74) which suffered severely in the action, having lost all her masts, and while being towed out was hailed by Capt. Pakenham (afterwards Sir Thos. Pakenham) of the Invincible (74), with, "Hullo, Jemmy, whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." Lord Howe was a haughty, kind hearted man, beloved by his men and officers. He brought a commission to America which was sanctioned by Parliament, giving himself and General Howe full powers to treat with the revolted Colonists—to make peace or war—to punish or pardon.

In the hands of British officers this combination of diplomacy and warlike powers has always been most mischievous, and this case was no exception to the general rule. The Howes especially were ever inclined to take matters easily, would always sooner treat than fight, and being amongst people who would fool them to the utmost possible extent for the purpose of gaining time, consequently when they should have been fighting they commenced to treat and that too with the most cunning of Philadelphia lawyers, Dr. Franklin. To this astute philosopher Lord Howe addressed a letter in which he detailed the powers entrusted to

him, his desire to see the object peacefully accomplished; his hopes that the same disposition animated the leading members of Congress and people generally, and hoping that the Doctor would aid him in accomplishing so desirable an end.

In answer Dr. Franklin informed his Lordship that before any proposals for peace could be entertained Great Britain would be required to recognize the independence of the United States, compensate each State for towns burnt therein or damage done, defray the expenses of the war; but this was only his private opinion alone. Lord Howe also opened a correspondence with General Washington, and circulars, letters and declarations to the late Governors of the different Colonies. All those documents were sent to Congress, published in the different newspapers, and were not productive of any beneficial results. And this negotiating delayed the opening of the campaign till the 22nd of August, on which day, as the Admiral and General had made up their minds to fight, hostilities commenced by a division of 4,000 men under General Clinton landing at Long Island without opposition, a feat they might have performed six weeks before with perfect safety to themselves and profit to their country.

Long Island is separated from New York by the channel known as East River, which is about a mile in width. The island is intersected obliquely by a range of heights opposite New York, a road stretched from the point then known as Brookland ferry, now the City of Brooklyn, across the aforesaid heights to Gravesend, at which point the British troops had disembarked. Above Brookland ferry an elbow of the East River formed Wallaback or Wallabout Bay, while below it a cluster of islands formed a bay called Governor's Cove into which a stream known as Mile Creek fell, the head of which approached within half a mile of Wallabout Bay. The United States troops to the number of 15,000 men were encamped on the peninsula between the ferry and head of Mile Creek, with their front covered by a line of intrenchments extending from the creek to a marsh at the head of Wallabout

Bay; this line was protected by an abattis and flanked by strong redoubts, with other contrivances for defence. As soon as the British troops landed the outposts occupied by the United States troops about Gravesend bay were abandoned, the defenders setting houses and granaries on fire; 5,000 men under General Putman were detached from the camp at Brookland and ordered to occupy the heights before described and which stretched from the head of the Narrows to a point above Wallabout bay. Half a mile south of the intrenched lines a road branched off to the East which ran through the village of Bedford to the town of Jamaica, while nearly midway on the road between the Ferry and Gravesend was the village of Flatbush. From a point on the Narrows, known as Denice's Ferry, a road led along the west shore of the island, joining the main road nearer the lines than where the Jamaica road branched off; a road from Gravesend joined this western road at the foot of the heights, which were at that time heavily wooded.

Those heights were occupied by General Putman's troops, whose left wing rested on the Jamaica road and was under the command of Gen. Sullivan, while the right rested on the point at which the ridge touched the coast at a point called Gillon Hook, and it was under the command of the notorious Alex. Stirling, whose claim to the Earldom of Stirling had been completely set aside by the House of Lords, and whose audacity as an imposter forms such an amusing page of history.

The object of the occupation of the heights was to defend the defiles leading through them, and from the description it will be seen that Flatbush was opposite the centre of Gen. Putman's position. The Hessian's, under Gen. de Heister, was pushed forward to Flatbush, and by frequent skirmishes with the United States troops concentrated their attention on the movements in front, thus neglecting the flanks. Taking advantage of this Sir H. Clinton with Sir W. Erskine, carefully reconnoitred their position and found it could be turned without any difficulty on the left flank. On the night of the 26th of August the right wing of the British forces commanded by Gen. Clinton and accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief marched from its camp at Gravesend and crossing the country struck the Jamaica road at the very point where it emerged from the defiles. The United States troops having neglected to occupy or defend them, and at 9 o'clock in the morning the British troops occupied Bedford. An attack on the left of the enemy's position was at once made, was feebly resisted and ended in their precipitate retreat in confusion, into their lines on the Peninsula where Gen. Howe would have had no difficulty in following them and thus securing a most decisive victory. He already held all the communications of the United States troops except that leading from their centre to the milldam, and he

was between the centre of their position and that point. By occupying the works or simply moving on this road nothing remained to the enemy but capitulation and that at discretion. As soon as the firing at Bedford was heard at Flatbush a column of Hessians, under de Heister attacked the centre, and after a smart engagement drove it into the woods with the loss of three pieces of artillery. On the right a column led by Gen. Grant fell in at midnight with the advanced guard stationed where the road from Denice's Ferry crossed the hills. They at once retired to a stronger position and opened a furious cannonade, which was continued on both sides till the news of the rout of the left and centre reached their General when they retreated in disorder, and being apprehensive that they could not regain their lines by the road from the Narrows, attempted to do so by crossing the swamp at the milldam where several of them were drowned. Every man of this division would have been either killed or taken prisoner if Gen. Grant had attempted a pursuit, but he was the same officer through whose blunders over 1,000 men were sacrificed at Forbe's attack on Fort du Quesne, it was useless to expect energy or ability in any operation under his control. The United States troops lost 2,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, with six pieces of artillery. The British loss was 300 in killed, wounded and missing. Generals Sullivan, Udell, and Lord Sterling of the United States service were taken prisoners.

It was with difficulty that the British troops could be restrained from attacking the enemy's lines, but Sir William Howe says "as it was apparent the lines must become ours at a cheap rate by regular approaches I would not risk the loss that might have been sustained in the assault, and ordered them back to a hollow away out of the reach of the musketry."

On the evening of the 27th the British troops encamped in front of the enemy's lines, and on the 28th broke ground about 600 yards from one of the redoubts. The position of the United States troops being untenable from the first they evacuated the lines on the evening of the 29th and made good their retreat to New York.

History does not furnish an instance of a similar description to this—a defeated and disorganized army of scarce 9,000 men driven into the corner of an island with an arm of the sea a mile wide in their rear, occupying a space of scarcely ten miles, with a victorious force of 20,000 soldiers encamped not half a mile from their lines in front, allowed to effect their retreat without the loss of a man, and also to carry away all their field artillery, ammunition, provisions, cattle, horses and equipage. To cover the supineness, neglect of duty, or worse fault in this case it was asserted that some most wonderful natural phenomena occurred to assist the movement and favor the United States troops.

First—The wind, which was contrary, sud-

denly shifted at 11 o'clock on the night of the 29th.

Second—A thick fog overhung Long Island, which prevented the British troops from discovering the operations of the enemy, while on the side of New York the atmosphere was perfectly clear. They had to cross a channel a mile wide in open boats; of course these boats made several trips during the night, and yet although Sir William Howe had early intelligence he did not order a pursuit till the English pickets were only in time to fire on the last detachment of the rear-guard which had already moved too far away to be damaged.

Amongst other instances of Sir W. Howe's want of military knowledge is the fact that not a vessel of the numerous fleet lying about Staten Island was employed to interrupt the communications between Long Island and New York. A single 44-gun frigate anchored at Red Hook would have compelled the surrender of the United States army, crushed the resistance of that incipient power and compelled the people to receive such conditions as rebellious subjects out to expect.

The apologists for Gen. Howe's actions try to find plausible reasons for his conduct on this occasion as if a soldier had anything to do with sentiment or politics in the discharge of his duty. He was simply an incapable blundering, stupid man who frittered away his time by lazy indulgence and disgraced his country's cause by indecision and stupidity.

About this time a reinforcement arrived under Sir George Collins, after a very long passage. The mysteries of the Gulf stream had not been explored nor its secrets rendered available for purposes of industrial utility, and steam was not even in its infancy.

After due consideration Sir W. Howe took measures to cut off all communication between New York and the sea, which was easily effected, and the feat could have been accomplished in less time if the fleet had been employed, while nothing but sheer stupidity prevented the occupation of New York the day after the fight at Brookland before that event took place Sir W. Howe was to figure as the negotiator with rather less credit than he gained as a soldier.

Gen. Sullivan, who had been taken prisoner, was paroled and despatched to Philadelphia with overtures to Congress expressing Lord Howe's wish to enter into conference with the moderate members of that body, not as representatives of independent States but as men of influence in the various Colonies for the purpose of settling preliminaries for the accommodation of differences between the two countries. The Congress, in reply, refused, as below their dignity, to send any members on a private conference but they deputed Dr. Franklin, John Adams and Edward Rutledge to wait on Lord Howe at Staten Island. After a great deal of diplomatic nonsense the committee refused to treat or have anything to do with Lord

Howe except as commissioners of Congress.

From the tone of that portion of the conference which has seen the light it is evident Lord Howe had made large concessions and offers that should have been more than ample to heal the breaches which might have occurred but the commissioners suppressed the offers and merely reported to Congress "That Lord Howe's commission did not contain any other powers than those of granting pardons and of receiving all or any one of the Colonies into the protection of the British government, on submission." And it was their opinion that no fair reliance could be placed on any terms the British Admiral or General might offer.

A declaration to the people of the Colonies was now put forth by the Royal Commissioners, which had no effect; and thus precious time was wasted and opportunities neglected which never returned.

THE DUKE OF KENT AND PRINCE ARTHUR.

History often repeats itself, and sometimes, as in the present case, recalls very agreeable associations. Let us in fancy's slight look back to Saturday, 13th August, and 1791, to the old Chateau St. Louis, and we will see going on a scene similar to what we have witnessed during the past week. On both occasions the world of Quebec had assembled to do honor to the son of their sovereign. Nearly four score years have elapsed since then, but we have still living among us in a green old age—Deputy Commissary General Thomson—who, as a boy, witnessed the landing of Prince Edward, and who has a distinct recollection of his marching at the head of the Fusiliers from the wharf to the barracks, the observed of all observers, not only as the Prince, but from his towering above his fellows, a Prince of men, presenting the finest and most manly form in the regiment, only approached perhaps by Draper, of the Grenadier Company, who subsequently acquired unenviable notoriety as a mutineer. Mr. Thomson can also tell us of his having had the honor of breakfasting on one occasion with his father and brothers, with the Prince, at Haldimand House.

Of those who attended the levee and ball, we believe none now survive; but from the graphic pictures of De Gaspe, we fancy we can see before us the commanding figure of the Seigneur of Beauport, the Hon. Louis de Salaberry, in full Court suit of Louis Quatorze, bending reverently to Prince Edward, and listening with delighted countenance to the kind words which the gracious Prince was uttering—words prophetic of the long-continued friendship which existed between them.

At the ball given the other night by the Lieutenant Governor in honor of Prince Arthur, all were struck with the ease and grace of manner and the manly form of the Prince, (manly beyond his years,) and our thoughts went back to the "good old times of old," and we looked around to see if we could discover if any whose names have been rendered familiar to us by De Gaspe, as connected with the beau monde of Quebec in the days of Prince Edward, lived again in their descendants, and were participators of the scene, and we were pleased to observe that there were in the room representatives of several of the families both Franco

and Anglo Canadian who were known in Quebec in 1791, and we were gratified to see in the course of the evening Mr. Solicitor General Irvine with Madame Bosse, Junr., *vis a vis* to the Prince in one of the quadrilles. It is possible, from Mr. Bosse's recognized position in Quebec society, that Madame Bosse might have been selected as entitled to the honor, on that account alone, but we have no doubt it was intended to mark the old friendship of the Duke of Kent towards the elder de Salaberry, as well as to recognise the services to his country of Madame de Bosse's grandfather, the hero of Chateaugay. No more appropriate and graceful compliment could have been paid to the Salaberry family, or pleasing to Canadians than the joining in the dance of the gallant young prince and the amiable and beautiful grand-daughter of de Salaberry. Many long years hence we trust our children's children may recall similar scenes, and that the name of Prince Arthur may be as fresh and green as is that of his grandfather with us, and may some bard of the day, like, the Acadian, Mary E. Herbert sing:—

"And still our aged fathers love to tell
Of one who sojourned once within our land,
Thy noble grandsire mourned how long and well—
His high brave soul, his ever-bounteous hand;
And while his memory cherished still will be
Acadia's sons must welcome give to thee."

13TH BATT. INSPECTION.

The Thirteenth Battalion was inspected last night in the Drill Shed, by Colonel J. Robertson Ross, Adjutant-General of Militia. Among the officers present, we observed Lieut.-Colonel Durie, Militia Staff, Ottawa; Brigde-Major Villiers; Captain Buchanan, Victoria Rifles, Montreal; Captain Smith, Lieut Daville. and Dr. White, Hamilton Field Battery.

The Battalion fell in about 7:30 o'clock and presented a really fine and creditable appearance, and at 8:30 precisely, the Adjutant-General rode into the Shed and was received with a general salute. Having rode down the lines and inspected the clothing and accoutrements of the men, the Battalion was wheeled into open column, and then Col. Ross, dismounted, and proceeded to make a very close inspection of the rifles, bayonets and belts. Several bayonets were removed from their scabbards and very minutely examined. Col. Ross re-mounted, and the Battalion was put through the manual and platoon exercises by Major Irvine, and a number of line and column movements by Col. Skinner. Two Companies were also extended in skirmishing order, executing their movements to the sound of the bugle. Afterwards, a hollow square was formed the officers advancing two paces to the front. The Adjutant-General then spoke as follows:—

Col. Skinner, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Thirteenth:

It affords me pleasure to have this opportunity of making this inspection of you, and it is a matter of satisfaction to find you all so well equipped. You hold in your hands the best arms in the world or that was ever in the possession of any soldier. He further remarked that he was glad to find them so well kept and in so good a condition, for he considered a soldier's arms should be like his honor, spotless and unblemished. They were also well clothed, and he could safely say, well commanded. They had went through their drill very creditably in-

deed, and they were deserving of the highest praise. He did not wish to make a speech in their praise—soldiers were not speech-makers—but he would say that when he came among them and saw their movements he certainly thought he had again got back among his old comrades in the regular service to the regiment he had commanded so long. He had been a soldier for two and twenty years, and he was pleased with the 13th Battalion. They would know that the arms in the hands of the army to-day made that army different from what it was in the days of our fathers. It only required energy and courage now to conquer any foe. He knew they belonged to the British race that had built up an empire on which the sun never set, and he knew they would not be found wanting in the day of trial. Col. Ross went on to say that he had inspected many battalions of late, among whom were the Woodstock and Goderich battalions, most of whom were six-footers, and he found that they, as well as the gallant body of men he was addressing, possessed the right material essential for soldiers. Rome conquered by discipline; the glorious victories won by Britain were achieved by discipline, and the defence of our land depended on discipline. He did not believe to any great extent in the drill-books of our day; there were too much of ginger-bread trash about them. He did not wish to flatter them, but they were a credit to the volunteer force. Col. Ross, at the close of his address, called three cheers for the Queen, which were given right heartily. Col. Skinner then called for three "tigers" for the Adjutant-General, and three rousing cheers followed. The battalion then broke off. There were a good number of our citizens present at the inspection, and after it was over the fine band of the 13th played some of their best pieces to the great pleasure of those present.

The Hamilton Volunteer Field Battery had been inspected by Adjutant-General Ross, early in the evening, and complimented by him.—*Hamilton Times*.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

It has been asserted during the last three years, and as constantly denied, that there existed in the Southern States an extensive organization of desperadoes and murderers, whose object was to kill unioy men who became obnoxious to them. The fact of the existence of such an organization has recently been fully proved in North Carolina, by the testimony of three men, themselves members of this horrible fraternity, who have turned state's evidence and revealed the secrets of the organization. The New York Sun says, "several murders had been committed in Jones county and Lenoir county, and Gov. Holden set on foot an investigation which has resulted in bringing the truth to light. The members of the Klan are bound by oaths never to disclose any of its proceedings, to stand to each other in difficulty, to endeavour to get upon the jury when any brother is to be tried, and to acquit him, and to obey orders. One of the witnesses testifies that he was ordered to kill a man and did it. 'The man was going to testify in court against one of our number.' The same recognition of these wretches is the right hand placed on the breast; the sign of distress is the hands clasped behind the head; the grip is a shake of the hand with the forefinger doubled in. Twelve men who were concerned in the Ku-Klux murders in North Carolina have already been arrested and held for trial."

49TH IN CAMP.

The 49th Battalion have been fortunate in securing one of the pleasantest situations that could be desired for their encampment. Their tents are pitched on the field on the south side of the road next to the farm of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, which was kindly granted for their use by B. Gilbert, Esq. The ground gradually slopes to the water's edge, and the tents are placed on a ridge between two furrows. The view from the ground is a magnificent one, commanding the Bay, the Prince Edward shore, and the beautiful scene down towards Massasaga Point and Big Bay. There are forty-four tents besides those for the canteen and mess. The cooking sheds are located near the water's edge, the canteen at the west end on a line with the central tents, and every arrangement has been made for the convenience and comfort of the men during the time of their encampment. The Band of the 49th from Trenton, is with the Battalion, and with its pleasant music serves to relieve the tedious duties of the drill. The men are nearly all composed of the hardy stalwart yeomanry of the country, and when going through Battalion drill present a fine appearance.

The Companies average 50 men each, so that including officers, there are some 320 in camp. The Inspection will take place on Saturday when, we understand, in addition to the District Officers, the Adjutant General will be present. The weather thus far has been delightful, and the prospect is good for fair weather during the entire week.—*The Intelligencer.*

38TH BATTALION CAMP.

A few weeks ago an order was issued by the Adjutant General of Militia, calling together the Brant, Norfolk and Haldimand Battalions, together with the Burford Cavalry and the Hamilton Artillery, for eight days camp drill and exercise at Brantford, to commence on the 15th September. The date of assembling was changed by a subsequent order to the 1st of October. This last order was countermanded by an order received on Thursday last, stating that the camp should be formed on the 15th September, as originally purposed. The Volunteers of the County will therefore put themselves in readiness to turn out on that day. It is to be hoped that every man in the Battalion will feel it to be his duty to obey the call and join his Company on the day named. Captains of Companies should see to it that every available man is in his place, and that each of their Companies be fully represented on this occasion. We have no doubt that the Brant Battalion—although the call is made at an inconvenient season to the Companies in the rural districts—will fully maintain their reputation for promptly and in full strength turning out whenever called upon, and that their appearance will be highly creditable, and their conduct, as on former occasions, all that could be desired. To a volunteer, camp exercise is the most essential and important of all drill and training, as without it, in case of actual service, confusion, want of comfort and irregularity would take the place of that regularity and discipline for which the British soldier is famed. We trust, therefore, that the Brant Battalion will at this time fully sustain its reputation, and present on the 15th a line which in numbers, efficiency in drill, conduct and discipline, will be second to none in the Province.—*Brantford Courier.*

CAMP LIFE.

Our gallant Volunteers are becoming quite inured to roughing it in camp—indeed they may be said now to rather enjoy it than otherwise. The duties required of them are also perfectly understood; and, better than all, they have vastly improved in their drill, reflecting credit upon both officers and men. The Reveille is sounded at 5.30 a. m., the drills and other matters are then gone through with, as mentioned in our last, and the 1st Tattoo is sounded at 9.30 p. m., the last half an hour afterwards, when the guards are mounted, piquets told off and all others, except those having passes, expected to be in their tents. The first drill is called squad drill, the 2nd company drill or the Adjutant's Parade, and the third evening or drill, the Commanding Officer's Parade.

The tents of the Camp are placed in six rows, with the Hospital tent, in charge of Hospital Sergeant Williams in the rear, so that five lanes or streets are formed between. The first night, through either thoughtlessness or ignorance, some of the men omitted slacken the ropes the consequence being that the heavy dew and fog-so stretched them as to give many of the centre poles a curve equal in elegance to a "Grecian Bend," or more properly, in this instance, a "Polish Bend"; whilst one or two were actually broken and the tents laid flat on the ground. All this has since been obviated. The poles were made this country of bad and unseasoned wood.

The visitors of an evening including ladies are numerous, and they are quite pleased with the appearance of things and the hospitality received; also with the amusements indulged in such a chaffing, laughing and—quaffing—we mean coughing, of course; but one tent surpasses the rest and gives specimens of negro melodies, accompanied by violin and "Bones." The Tilbury fife and drum band, also play each evening.

The weather continues most favorable and it is to be hoped, will continue so.

We have been requested by the Officers to return thanks to the many friends in town who have been so mindful in furnishing them with many substantials, delicacies and refreshments for the inner man, which, they are sure, affords to the donors as much pleasure as to the receivers—they are fully appreciated.—*Chatham Planet.*

THE ANNEXATION MEETING.—In point of numbers, the meeting held yesterday afternoon, upon Durham Terrace, may be looked upon as a decided success; but as a public expression of our desire to obtain constitutional changes, it must be considered as a decided failure. Over 2,000 persons were present, prepared to cheer and applaud anything and everything that was said and proposed by the speakers. The only sensible observations made were those of Dr. Rousseau, who said it was all very well to appear before a mass meeting with resolutions cut and dry, and say they were carried unanimously, but he believed the initiative of great constitutional changes such as the meeting proposed to effect, ought to originate with men of standing and position. His remarks met with the approval of all present, and we think the cheers were more hearty and general. The meeting acted as a sort of safety-valve to allow a few stump orators or *claqueurs d'election* an opportunity of airing their eloquence. One of the speakers advanced the following childish reason against INDEPENDENCE—that it would incur Canada with a House of Lords, and Lords Cartier and

Macdonald would be of its number. This, of course, elicited the usual three times three, and gave the speaker an opportunity of collecting his scattered thoughts. The committee in favor of the meeting of yesterday afternoon, be it remembered, was originally composed of twelve names, and out of the dozen—a good number—only one attended. The first speaker charged his friends with cowardice, and want of faith; but he omitted to give the meeting their reason for not attending. Had he done so, an important change would have come over the spirit of his dream. Another serious omission was observable, the speaker omitted to give the names of the men whom he denounced as cowards, even after he had been repeatedly called upon by the members present. To sum up, the meeting in a few words, it may be truthfully said that the speakers (in this conclusion we respectfully omit the name of the President, William Convey, Esq.,) are not owners of \$1000 worth of real property in the Dominion of Canada. It would be wise for the gentlemen who figured so prominently at yesterday's meeting to await an expression of opinion upon this important subject from other parts of Canada. The fizzle of Durham Terrace, we assure them, will have very little effect in bringing about the change which they appear to so much desire.—*Quebec Chronicle, 13th inst.*

No less than six British men-of-war are at present cruising in the Gulf for the protection of the Canadian fisheries. A large number of American fishing boats have lately been driven off by H.M.S. "Doris" and "Minstrel."

A photographer attached to the war office in England has succeeded in measuring distances and heights by means of the camera thereby making a formidable agent in military operations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

As one who has taken great interest in Rifle shooting from its infancy (as regards match shooting) in this country, an old match shot, I would like to point out some of the many faults of detail that abounded during the meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association lately held at Toronto. First. Loud and deep were the complaints against the great and unnecessary delay caused by the squading of the competitors who had to wait near the Secretary's office sometimes for nearly an hour before they ascertained to which squad they belonged, then perhaps to wait still longer for their squad commander who, half the time was not to be found. The old fashioned system of calling men names before marching them down to their targets is a barbarism unworthy of the age we live in, a simple remedy being to have each competitor's firing ticket numbered and notices posted at the Secretary's office to the effect that competitors No. 1 to No. 10, No. 11 to 20, and so on, shoot at targets No — and No — at — o'clock, and when the bugle sounds the advance the competitors go quietly to their several firing points hand their tickets to their squad commander and said tickets act as registers. Second squads to be notified to be in readiness at their respective firing points twenty-five minutes

before 1st squad is expected to finish. By following this system which succeeded to a charm in the matches of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association, much time would be saved, and competitors tempers much improved.

Second.—The system of putting raw youths from the country on as squad commanders is bad, they are not half so efficient as steady non-commissioned officers of the regulars. They, to give them their due, do their best, but not being much accustomed to command, are readily imposed upon and persuaded to allow many things which are objectionable. Witness the signalling of last shots in Battalion matches where one Battalion is said to have got credit or rather double credit for nearly every shot fired at 600 yds. range.

Thirdly.—The having a large number of officers, supposed to be on the executive, no one of whom is responsible for anything, and all of whom blame their neighbours if anything goes wrong. One man who understands his work is worth far more than a whole committee of the above nature.

Fourthly.—The officer or officers entrusted with the laying out of the ranges deserve grave censure for their carelessness and the slovenly manner in which the firing points were made, at most of them the 36 inches wide, made of soft turf easily worked into holes, making it the easiest thing in the world for a competitor inclined to be dishonest, to dig holes for each elbow and so form a perfect rest. All firing points should be planked over and made quite level. In the end planking will be found much cheaper than spade work and much more permanent. Many of the firing points were too low, and some of the markers butts, especially that of No. 16 target were too high, No. 13 actually covering about one foot of the target and causing misses that would have been low centres or outers on a proper target. Again the management must have been grievously at fault, when even as late as the last day of the matches it was found that the mounds at 900 yds had been neglected, and the competitors had to wait nearly an hour for mounds to be raised.

Fifthly.—A cause of great annoyance to most of the competitors was their being debarred the use of telescopes. Certainly one of the rules of the meeting, No. 21, reads "No telescope or field glass except those in possession of the officers of the Association, shall be allowed within twenty yards of any firing point." I should like to know what the object was in naming twenty yards unless it was intended that beyond that distance glasses were to be allowed. Certainly had telescopes been allowed, the burlesque of men who had missed the target getting credit for the hits made by the man who fired before them would not have happened. The use of telescopes besides is an immense check on the markers who get careless if they are aware of not being watched. At

the Q. P. R. matches in the written orders for the markers were cautioned that powerful telescopes were in use at every firing point and that they would immediately be detected and punished if they turned careless. They were said to be an advantage to the parties who wished to use them, for my part I can only say that with the present discarding their only use is to verify the marking, and to save time by showing misses at long ranges that could not be detected by the naked eye. Certain it is that glasses were ordered off the ground and their owners treated with very scant courtesy by Capt. Northey, who presumed on his authority as umpire and forgot his position entirely, making a most unpleasant and unseemly scene with the writer, proving most decidedly his unfitness for the appointment of umpire as a man who cannot control his temper and gives way to petty spite is unfit for such a post.

Seventhly.—Great dissatisfaction was caused by the number of men in the Battalion Match being increased to ten. It is understood that the number of protests against the increased number was greater than the actual number of battalions competing. Last year 39 Battalions competed, this year only 11. Practically it was reduced to a match for the environs of Toronto. One thing the members of the Council for the Dominion Rifle Association residing in Toronto ought to remember is that they are not the whole Dominion, and that the Government grant of money was intended to encourage the shooting of the whole Dominion and not merely to foster the Ontario Rifle Association and the townsmen of Toronto in particular. One thing is very certain that should the matches of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association take place in Toronto next year the attendance from Quebec will be next to nothing, as one and all of the competitors from the Province of Quebec feel that they have been treated with studied neglect and incivility and that innumerable frivolous and contemptible objections have been raised against them. I will not encroach further on your space at present, but in a future number I will point out many objectionable features in the programme which gave satisfaction to neither Snider nor small bore men. Before closing I must bear testimony to the great kindness and civility shown to all competitors by Cols. Stuart and Fletcher who certainly did their duty in the most satisfactory manner.

I am, Sir,
Your obed't. servt.
ROYAL.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—As your Toronto correspondent still harps on his *soi-disant* challenge I must decline to bandy words with him. The letter and the telegram speak for themselves. The Montreal Club will never shoot a simultaneous match with any club again.

I am at a loss to understand Mr. Russell's meaning when he hints that I have been hauled over the coals by members of my club. If he is in the habit of being treated thus perhaps he may imagine that others are in the same case. However, one thing is certain the Montreal Rifle Club will never shoot a match with the Toronto Rifle Club on any terms whatever until Mr. Russell apologises for his ill-judged and insulting letters. I shall endeavor to find time during the coming week to write you a description of the many imperfections and bad arrangements of the Dominion meeting just finished, and to point out simple remedies for said defects.

I am, Sir, your obedt. servant,
JAS. ESDALE,
Secretary M. R. C.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Volunteer Force are very desirous of a change in the present mode of publishing Militia General Orders and Circulars. I am sure my suggestions will meet the Adjutant-General's consideration, as they tend to economy, and enable every Volunteer officer to always have on hand orders and regulations issued from time to time.

I would therefore suggest, 1st. That all orders, etc., be printed on note paper instead of the large and cumbrous foolscap now issued, and smaller print used; 2nd. That these orders should be classified and printed under two heads—first, orders relative to appointments and promotions—second, orders and circulars relative to pay, discipline, stores, clothing, etc. By this means every officer could easily fill the latter orders and at the end of the year have a hand book of Militia General Orders and Circulars which they could conveniently bring with them on service or elsewhere ready for reference.

It would also be a great boon if all such Militia General Orders and Circulars as are permanent were reprinted and published in a small pamphlet form and distributed throughout the Volunteer Force. As things now stand many officers, etc., could with reason plead ignorance of orders; it being a matter of impossibility to find one officer out of every hundred in possession of all General Orders and Circulars issued, and why? Because they are not regularly received, and because retiring officers are not made to transfer to their successors the orders they have received.

Commanding officers of corps would do well to cause every officer under their command to produce at the annual inspection of their battalion or companies all General Orders and Circulars received during the past year as well as those transferred.

Y. N. L.,
Quebec, 10th Sept. 1880.

nor General, Sir John Young, K.C.B., and was won by that enthusiastic young rifleman Color-Sergt. Norris of the 8th Batt., Quebec, who has been making such good shooting during the season in similar matches. Capt. Bell, G.T.R., Brockville, who came second, made the exceedingly large score of 61 points, in his two minutes, at 400 yards, firing 19 shots. Sergt. Norris sits and Capt. Bell adopts the lying down position. Lieut. Col. Brunel, of the 10th Royals, at 400 yards, in his score of 50 points, made the great number of ten bulls-eyes.

1st prize Cup and Sovereigns		200	400	
		yds.	yds.	T ¹
Col.-Sgt. Norris, 8th Batt. Que.	59	54	113	
2nd prize \$75.				
Capt. Bell, 2nd G. T. R.	51	61	112	
3rd prize \$40.				
Dr. Oronyateckha 49th	50	56	106	
4th prize \$25.				
Private Jennings, Q. O. R.	57	49	106	
Prizes of \$15.				
Lieut. McNabb, O. F. B.	47	50	97	
Ensign Wastic, 7th London	51	46	97	
Lieut. Gibson, Toronto G. A.	49	47	96	
Gr. Arnold, Montreal Art.	54	41	95	
Capt. Fletcher, 21st Batt.	47	47	94	
Capt. Johnston, 20th Batt.	48	45	93	
G. Leet, 54th.	40	51	91	
Capt. Dawson, London	51	39	90	
Col. Brunel, 10th Royals	39	50	89	
Pte. Clune, G. T. R.	50	39	89	
Prizes of \$5.				
Col. Creighton, Nova Scotia	39	45	84	
H. Leet, 54th.	42	42	84	
Corp'l Shaw, Q. O. R.	42	42	84	
A. Bell, do	42	42	84	
Col. Gillmor, do	41	42	83	
Ens. Delemare, do	39	42	81	
Capt. Werner, 14th.	41	40	81	
Sergt. Doudiet, 43rd.	42	38	80	
Capt. O'Malley	47	32	79	
Gr. A. L. Russell, T. G. A.	37	42	79	
Gr. Thompson, do	39	37	76	
Pte. Field, 5th.	39	34	73	
Corp. English	40	34	74	
Corp. Ferguson 8th.	43	28	71	
Ens. Morrison, Q. O. R.	32	38	70	
Pte. Fulcher	30	40	70	
Pte Jackson, G. T. R.	30	40	67	
Pte Elliot	28	36	64	
Pte. Morgan	34	21	55	
Pte. Johnston, 51st.	26	21	47	

Notwithstanding that this match had been tried by a great number the bottom scores are not very poor, and the makers never dreamed of getting a prize. Many who heard of such scores as 61, 56, etc., and could not make over 40 at the first range either did not try again or even go to the 2nd range, imagining that nothing under 85 points would stand well. Several also had not time to try more than once as they were required elsewhere. Quite a number wished to try their luck at the conclusion of the match, but by that time "cease firing" had sounded for all. Almost every one who fired at both ranges secured a prize, much to the disgust of several who had not competed and were quite able to make a more respectable figure than 47. There are a couple of details in this match which will require to be attended to before next year to secure fair play for all. As there was no order as regards position some were aiming

when "present" was given and so got in an extra shot, and as they had plenty of time to aim it was a good one; others waited for the word before presenting. Time should begin from the first explosion. Again, as loading was from "pouch or pocket," and nothing further specified, some had extra large pockets and other pouches specially prepared, with the cartridges easy of access, other slung a large pouch loosely from a belt and had the cartridges quite at hand, whereas the Volunteer who presumed everything would be conducted *en regle* was poorly prepared to face such advantages, and no doubt some did not compete in consequence. The officer who could use a side-pocket had a manifest advantage over his comrades in the ranks.

THE RUNNING MAN.

was industriously pegged at daily by an impatient crowd, each one anxious to show how easy it was to hit what, five to one, he was sure to miss, or else strike on some disgraceful locality and be fined ten cents for the benefit of the pool. The object of the marksmen being only about 150 yards off received numerous "mortal hits" in the head and in the vicinity of the heart, each hit being worth on an average I believe about half a dollar, one-third of the fee being retained for current expenses. General Wyndham and, I hear, the Adjutant General both succeeded in killing him dead twice, but "there's no rest for the wicked" and every half minute he had to run the gauntlet. There were no "Carton" targets provided as promised. It was expected that several Americans would be present to compete and were the prize list a little less restricted as regards 2nd stages and the Association Match I was informed by a couple of prominent shootists from New Jersey, they at least would have attended. Could we not provide a special list for them next year, as is the case when the Belgians or Swiss visit Wimbledon. Possibly the proposed international match by Lord Elcho between England and America may lead the way to such desirable results.

Altogether the second meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association has been a great improvement on its predecessor and everything worked with rapidity and harmony. Concerning those who have been instrumental in securing such praiseworthy results I shall have something to say in my next letter.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Two hundred and thirty three mortal pages make up the report on the Militia of the Dominion lately issued by the government press. It goes considerably into figures, and awes us by the tremendous strength of the Canadian Militia; 37,170 men all told, effective, and fully armed and equipped, ready to shed their last blood in defence of their country! What does L. C. say to that? We are also told in it that, "the thorough organization of the military strength of the Dominion, has occupied the careful attention

(mark it well) of the Department." To go further into figures, I find that an abstract of the nominal strength of the several corps of active militia, as they now stand, set down the total of all arms, for Ontario, 21,816; Quebec, 12,637; New Brunswick, 1,789; Nova Scotia, 928; Dominion total 37,170. Is L. C. satisfied now and will he hand me over the \$200? I need it much, and it would come in so handy.

"L. C." writes at once a masterly, fearless and thoughtful letter, and in his lengthy remarks argues every point to sustain his ground, and I would recommend all who have not read his letter to do so.

It is a notorious fact, and which I am in a position to prove that Brigade majors, and other inspecting officers are in the habit of "cooking" their reports, and making false representations as to the strength and efficiency of corps, in order to draw extra allowances &c. False representations and delusions seem to be the rule all round, the country is fleeced, the Volunteers humbugged, and your correspondent angry.

Disguise the fact as you will, Mr. Editor, the Bill has proved a mistake and the sooner amendments are made the better. "L.C." is doing the country a service, and if his representations reach the proper quarter they must be productive of some change in the state of affairs. At present there is something rotten in the state of Denmark, and Sir George has the remedy. Military Schools are next to shams and fifty dollars is a great temptation, and as one remarked to me not long ago "I can't get anything to do so I join the Military School and that will put me over till busy times." The Militia department wants a thorough cleansing and new stock put in; clothing should be effective, nationality in matters of precedence should be laid aside; then there may be some hopes for the country. Recruiting for the Papal army is going on, the Military School furnishing many of its officers. It is rumoured that it is the intention of the Government to reduce the number of Brigade Majors in Quebec to three, if so so much useless expenditure will be diverted from a wrong channel.

Exchanges into the Royal Canadian Rifles will no longer be permitted as it is understood that the regiment will be disbanded at some early date.

Prince Arthur stopped here but two hours on Monday and then left *en route* for London. He is having a good time of it, but who pays the piper?

Volunteer matters are dull, everyone has the sulks; the weather has been bad and the grand total of the Dominion army including the names of several who are defunct and a few thousand who have left the country, is 37,170. B.

[We hope our correspondent can, as he says, prove his assertions regarding the Brigade Majors. From our knowledge of those officers we do not believe they would be guilty of such conduct.—ED, VOL. REV.]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

We shall feel obliged to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that 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, SEPTEMBER 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO WESTERN SUBSCRIBERS.

G. B. DOUGLAS is no longer agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in the Province of Ontario. Parties having business to transact, will please do so by letter or otherwise with the office at Ottawa. Persons having money to pay will please remit to us by mail.

—THE annual Rifle Match of the Civil Service Rifles will take place this season on the second of October next at the Rideau Range. Five prizes will be competed for, at ranges of 200, 400, and 500 yards, five rounds at each range. Firing will commence at two o'clock in the afternoon. We anticipate seeing the Company out in strong force on the occasion, and have no doubt but that they will maintain their old reputation of being A 1 marksmen.

—THE latest Fenian madness is the proposition to kidnap Prince Arthur while in Canada. We have long ceased to be astonished at anything these heroes propose, but this is certainly the best joke they have perpetrated this season.

—THE 13th Battalion was inspected by the Adjutant General on Monday evening last at the drill shed, Hamilton. We are informed that a good muster was made on the occasion, and that Col. Robertson-Ross expressed himself well pleased with the appearance of the old 13th.

—THE Hon. Wm. McDougall disposed of his household effects in Ottawa last week and will proceed immediately to assume the Governorship of Rupert's Land. We hope he will succeed in overcoming the many obstacles in the way of establishing a new order of things.

—We cannot but deprecate the unusual severity with which Reiffenstein has been treated. The man may have done wrong, but he has not yet been proved guilty. Therefore it is unnecessary severity to deny him the company of his wife and family in the long imprisonment which he must undergo before his trial. Let there be justice but no persecution.

—JAMES SNOOK, a discharged corporal of the 100th Regiment, who lost his eyes while blasting in a quarry at this city about a year ago, has written a letter to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW requesting him to convey his thanks to the kind friends in Ottawa who assisted him in his misfortune, also to the Governor General, Col. Monck, officers of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and St. George's Society of Ottawa, by whose exertions he was enabled to reach his friends in England.

—THE *Nor-Wester* of the 24th August contains the following concerning a gentleman well known to the Volunteers in Ontario:—

"We note the arrival of Colonel Stoughton Dennis, P. L. S. This gentleman is appointed to take charge of the public survey of this Territory. He has taken the lower part of the Larsan Building for his office, and expects to proceed to the location of his meridional and base lines almost immediately. The rectangular or American system of survey will be adopted by him with, however some important modifications, the particulars of which will no doubt soon be made public."

—SOME rascal a short time ago set fire to the butt of the Hastings Rifle Association. The *Intelligencer* says:—

"It is hard to believe that any one would be guilty of such a fiendish outrage as setting the butt on fire, but there is too good reason to believe that such was the case.—It is hoped the scoundrel will be caught and punished as his crime deserves. The Association have taken steps to rebuild the butt, which, this time, will be of stone instead of wood. It has been suggested, and we think the suggestion a good one, that the town and county council should offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the party who perpetrated the deed."

—It is proposed in England to have a ladies competition in rifle prize meetings. A lady who, to judge by her pluck and spirit, deserves the *nom. de plume* she assumes—"A Rifleman's wife" says in a letter to the *Volunteer Service Gazette*:—

"Ladies can shoot with the bow, and why not with the rifle? Drawing a light trigger is much easier than a bow string. I have tried both and prefer the former. Ladies are sometimes placed in positions where the knowledge of firearms is of the utmost importance. For instance glance at the trying period of the Indian mutiny, and the sufferings of our unfortunate sisters, when a knowledge of the rifle and how to use it would save both life and honour. Burglars meditating a raid on our homes during the "bread winner's" absence, would pause ere they ran the risk of a bullet from the revolver of a Materfamilias."

—ABOUT the best illustration we have yet seen of Anglo-American relations we find in the columns of a western contemporary; it is as follows:—

"The Alabama negotiations have taken the form of a modern dance—as one party advances, the other recedes, and *vice versa*. At first the Americans advanced in bold style, but England drew back, without even the formality of a bow. Then, for a time, under the guidance of Reverdy Johnson, they joined hands and swung around until both became too dizzy to retain the clasp. Now England advances and America draws back. In other words, England, according to Motley, is now anxious to settle; but America is indifferent. We doubt if the United States were ever half as anxious for some standing cause for grumbling Yankee editors want something for which to "cuss" England daily, and the Alabama matter is the best thing they have had yet."

—THE progress of Prince Arthur through Canada has so far been marked by the greatest enthusiasm and loyalty. Everywhere he has been received by the people with that attention which they have never failed to accord to the family of our beloved Queen. Even in Nova Scotia where discontent at the terms of Confederation has proceeded to the avowal of annexation sentiments, he was met with every demonstration of respect and loyalty, even when such exhibitions were withheld from members of the Dominion Government on their recent visit. As he proceeded westward he found the hearts of the people in the great province of Ontario were unchanged, and that they still cling with pride and affection to the motherland. During his sojourn amongst us the gallant young Prince will learn to respect the young greatness of our Dominion and when he departs we hope he will bear away with him many kindly remembrances of Canada and Canadians.

SPAIN has had a revolution, but even that violent effort to awaken her from the drowsy lethargy which has benumbed her for so many years, has not been sufficiently strong. The haughty self-satisfaction of the Spaniard ignored the possibility of any thing being wrong in his native government; he survived the flight of Isabella, and would

survive anything but final consumation, so we need not be over much astonished that the revolutionary government at Madrid did not see cause for alarm in the Cuban insurrection. However, the "Universal Yankee Nation" in the person of General Sikes, towards whom we will be charitable and say nothing has rudely awakened the Hidalgoes to a sense of the fact that revolution is not a game *a solitaire*, but one at which many can play successfully. There can be no doubt if we are to believe all or a part of what we hear concerning this Cuban affair, but it is time some outside influence was exerted to put a stop to a state of affairs which is a disgrace to the Spanish nation. We know that much of the trouble in Cuba has been caused by the intrigues of Americans who have long looked with covetous eyes upon the fair Queen of the Antillias, but the heads of the newly constituted rulers in Spain were too full with matters nearer home to be able to pay much attention to the colonies. The American ambassador has dissolved the mist by his proposition to acknowledge the insurgents as belligerents. This is the first open approach which the United States have made to secure possession of the Island, and, with all deference to the transcendent abilities of General Sikes, we believe it to be one of the most clumsy and ill judged of diplomatic moves, when we consider that annexation of the island to the American Republic is the object aimed at.

Like the majority of United States officials who have been pitchforked into positions of honor and trust, this redoubted general has made a fool of himself, by carrying into the high toned circles of European diplomacy that characteristic roughness of which his own career furnishes so apt an example. Some American papers are already clamouring for his recall, and we hope, for the credit of the Republic, their demand will be complied with. The utter incapacity of the man, leaving aside his villainous antecedents, should debar him from any office of responsibility under the state.

Philosophers declare that "self preservation is the first law of nature," but, like all rules, it has its exceptions, therefore we hear of suicides among individuals either by sudden violence or by the slower process of dissipation or evil habits continued for years but which are sure of bringing the inevitable result. There is a homely adage to the effect that there are more ways of killing a dog than by choking him with butter, and the radical administration at present ruling the destinies of England are fully aware of the practical value of the observation, at least we may be permitted to give them credit for endeavouring to accomplish the ends they have in view by ways sometimes unexpected but nevertheless effective. The changes brought about by the lapse of time with the decadence of old and the establishment of new interests in the comity of na-

tions have not been without their effect upon the relations existing between England and her colonies. This is a subject which has been pretty fully canvassed both by the British and Canadian press, but it has been done more with reference to governmental and commercial subjects than with regard to the military aspect of the question, which is the point to which we now wish to draw attention. Although we believe the world is rapidly learning the folly of going to war, except as a last resource in defence of national rights, yet, this being the only condition in which Canadians would be compelled to enter the field, it behoves them like other people to prepare for such an event. If we are to believe the leading men and newspapers of Great Britain different sentiments actuate them to what distinguished former generations. And although these former generations created and consolidated British power in every quarter of the globe, it may be possible that their wisdom of the past would not suit the present.

This is the age of iron hard, cold, practical. Our fathers built bridges of wood and stone for their lumbering old stage coaches we build them of iron and ride over them with the iron horse, and having become so exceedingly *ironical* we are apt to regard their policy and opinions with something akin to contempt. "British Connection" for instance, has long been the cry of the best, most loyal and self-sacrificing class of Britons in America. They, having fought for the principle through many generations, are not inclined to lightly give it up. It is a cause that numbers its martyrs by the thousands, and many still live amongst us holding it dear who have received their baptism of fire and blood in its defence. But this we are told by a party in England, which has admirers amongst us, ready on all occasions to repeat its utterances, that this has all changed. That "British Connection" shall no longer be a watch cry in America, and that we must seek out a new principle by which to guide ourselves. That the old sentiment which animated our fathers was all very well for old fogies, but is now exploded. It certainly requires time to heal the soreness caused by the breaking off from old ties and associations, but we think it will require a long time to heal the wound which would be caused by severance from the mother land. People however can learn to become indifferent to traditions although they may not forget them, and future British statesmen may find with regret how much easier it was for their predecessors to pull down than it will be for themselves to build up.

The worst enemies of England must wish success to the colonial policy of the present home administration, for, should it be carried out, a blow will be struck at British power and prestige from which there will be no recovery.

By withdrawing the troops from Canada her Majesty's advisors have plainly intimated that we must undertake the burthen of our own defence, and the question naturally arises, how are we prepared to maintain the responsibility? The answer is plain. We are unprepared or so shabbily that it is not worth mentioning. Of course we can always rely upon a brave, hardy and patriotic population, but if we are to have this new idea thrust upon us, it is necessary that we should become aware of its full gravity and prepare to carry the burthen. If the Gladstone administration remains in power we may safely look to a change in our relations with England; when that time comes a well organized and efficient military force of some kind will be a necessity. That force must be either regular or militia, our poverty will prevent us having the former, and on account of our peculiar population the latter must be made as attractive and least burthensome as possible. By wise management Canada can always have a large and thoroughly efficient Volunteer force. A little encouragement from Government and the people themselves will do the rest.

But it is not among British statesmen alone that we are told a change has occurred. There are those amongst us who draw deductions from the actions of our own ministers which would seem to indicate a revolution of sentiment, but they are a very small minority and unfortunately for the success of their opinions belong to a section of the people which has long been affected with chronic discontent. The Volunteers, however, as a class are not of these, therefore, when they complain it may safely be presumed that they have some cause. The Volunteers of Canada are a necessity and must be maintained in some shape, much better than to have them contented and efficient than dissatisfied and disorganized.

The following, which we find in the columns of the *Hamilton Times*, is perfectly horrible. We earnestly recommend it to the admirers of republican liberty in England.

"The probability of Prince Arthur being assassinated in case he visits the United States has, to the disgrace of that country become a matter of discussion in its newspapers and public meetings. *L'Echo d'Italien*, the organ of the United Italy party in New York, is edited by Signor G. F. Secchi de Casali, and is a highly respectable and reliable journal. In its issue of Friday last it says:

"At a Fenian meeting held in this city on the 26th ult., one of the orators (*post-prandium*) publicly stated that an Italian had offered himself to murder Prince Arthur, the youngest son of the Queen of England, whether to ingratiate himself with the Fenian leaders or for a monetary consideration, we are left to conjecture.

"We denounce the charge as a base falsehood and an infamous stain on the fair-famed Italian nation.

A party that did not shrink from hiring a villainous assassin to slay D'Arcy McGee,

the most brilliant orator that Ireland could boast of in the British provinces, and a no less cowardly ruffian to murder Prince Alfred; a party which attempted to slaughter innocent victims with powder and vitriol, has no want of foreign mercenary cut-throats to satiate the bloodthirst of merciless as well as bombastic political partisans.

"Fenianism has plenty of such heroes and self-sacrificing patriots!"

In addition to this, we have a letter in the New York *Democrat* threatening the Prince with assassination in case he dares "pollute" American soil with his presence. We do not wonder that Fenians should entertain some such infernal idea; but we do wonder that even so low a journal as the *Democrat* should publish the threat in the way it does. There seems, however, no depth of infamy to which political partizanship will not sink an American journalist."

LAUGHABLE YARN.—The following laughable yarn is "going the rounds" of the American press. Some correspondent has been badly crammed by the Blue Books: "One of the officers attending the Governor General at Halifax saluted the Prince with his hand instead of his sword. The story goes that in the Crimea he was convicted of an offence punishable with death but by high influence he obtained a commutation of sentence by which he was placed perpetually on half pay and had his sword riveted to his scabbard."

The above which we clip from an exchange reminds us of an almost forgotten past. Such stories were commonly told in the army—the "riveting" meaning that the wearer had never used his sword in actual fight. It is amusing to see the barrack room "gag" of a past generation thus revived in American papers. Those who served under the noble and gallant Col. Harbidge of the 22nd will remember that he does not draw his sword when on parade under the command of a superior officer. Those who served in Malta during the last ten years must remember a certain R. M. at Valletta of whom the same story, quoted above, we have heard gravely related by a staff sergeant of the garrison when on duty at the Grand Master's palace. The joke by a witty sub perpetrated fifty years ago comes to us with the odor of antiquity like that of Citato when we trudged through its mud ten years after we took it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAN IN GENESIS AND IN GEOLOGY: New York, Samuel R. Wells. This little volume contains in an attractive and well conducted form all the best arguments in support of the authenticity of the Pentateuch. It is written in an earnest and at the same time liberal spirit and should be read by all. Price \$1.00, for sale by Jones & Holland, Elgin street, Ottawa.

THE ONTARIO FARMER, for September, is a very neat and well illustrated magazine, and as an aid to agricultural progress in the Dominion should, as we hope it does, receive the support of our large and intelligent farming population.

SECOND REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

ON IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION. This Blue Book is one of the most interesting additions to public knowledge of the resources and capabilities of the Dominion. That portion which relates to the North West is particularly interesting. To those intending to locate in the far West we recommend a perusal of this book.

BLACKWOOD for September, from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York, has come to hand, and is one of the most interesting of current magazines, as a glance at the contents will show:—

Lost Preterites. On the limitation of enlistment and army reserves. A year and a day. Mr. Mill on the subjection of Woman. A night with the Volunteers of Strathkinnahan. Cornelius O'Dowd. The winding up.

Some gentlemen in Ottawa and neighborhood are about organizing a small bore rifle club. Shooting in Canada is fast becoming as scientific as it is in England and the crack shots of Ottawa, if they wish to compete with those of other places with anything like success must cultivate small bores. Several gentlemen have already signified their intention of subscribing largely towards procuring the best English rifles and we are convinced, if the idea should be carried out, that the marksmen of the Ottawa will demonstrate their prowess at all future gatherings even better than they have heretofore.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to the Saturday the 24th inst.:—
KINGSTON, O.—Thos. Drummond, \$4.
QUEBEC.—F. C. Wurtle, \$2.

ENGLISH VS. CANADIAN SHOOTING.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—As "long looked for" seems likely "to come at last" and that is the sending home to England a representative team of Canadian marksmen, it may be well as affording opportunity to judge of their probable success in the lists when pitted against English riflemen, to give in a synoptical form an analysis of the shooting at Wimbledon, and in this country during the past season.

QUEEN'S PRIZE.—1ST. STAGE.

At 200 yards, 5 rounds.—1 man made 19 points, 4 men made 18 points, and 21 men made 17; 500 yards, 5 rounds.—1 man made 19 points, 6 men made 18 points, and 27 men made 17 points each.

ALEXANDRA PRIZES.

At 200 yards, 5 rounds.—4 men made 19 points, 26 men made 18 points, 23 men made 17 points; 500 yards, 5 rounds.—1 man made 19 points, 12 men made 18 points, 27 men made 17 points, 12 men made 16 points; 600 yards, 5 rounds.—2 men made 18 points, 12 men made 17 points, 16 men made 15 points, and 8 men made 14 points each.

Lieut. Pollard of the 13th Cornwall, made an aggregate score at the 3 ranges of 53 points out of a possible 60.

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

At 300 yards, 5 rounds.—2 men made 18 points, 4 men made 17 points, 14 men made 16 points, 6 men made 15 points, 1 man made 14 points, 3 men made 13 points; 500 yards, 5 rounds.—2 men made 19 points, 5 men made 18 points; 2 men made 17 points, 12 men made 16 points, 9 men made 15 points; 600 yards, 8 rounds.—2 men made 16 points, 1 man made 15 points, 1 man made 14 points, 3 men made 13 points, 2 men made 12 points, 2 men made 11 points, 1 man made 10 points, 1 man made 9 points; 700 yards, 5 rounds.—5 men made 17 points, 2 men made 16 points, 1 man made 14 points, 2 men made 13 points, 1 man made 12 points, and 2 men made 11 points each.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC MATCH.

At 200 yards, 5 rounds.—1 man made 18 points, 3 men made 17 points, 4 men made 16 points, 6 men made 15 points, 2 men made 14 points, 2 men made 13 points, 1 man made 12 points; 500 yards, 5 rounds.—1 man made 20 points, 6 men made 17 points, 4 men made 16 points, 3 men made 15 points, 4 men made 14 points, 1 man made 12 points; 600 yards, 5 rounds.—2 men made 18 points, 1 man made 17 points, 1 man made 16 points, 2 men made 15 points, 4 men made 14 points, 1 man made 13 points, 3 men made 12 points, 3 men made 11 points, and 2 men made 10 points each.

BATTALION MATCHES.

10 of the London Scottish at Wimbledon, made 354 points at 3 ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, 15 rounds.

10 of the 13th Batt., at Toronto, made 266 points at 400 and 600 yards, 10 rounds.

10 of the 18th Batt., at Ottawa, made 257 points at 300 and 500 yards, 10 rounds.

5 of the 5th Royals, Montreal, made 184 points at 500 and 600 yards, 10 rounds.

Capt McLean of the 42nd Batt., made at Ottawa, at 300, 400 and 500 yards, 15 rounds, an aggregate of 52 points out of a possible 60.

TIME MATCHES.

At Wimbledon, Private Frasier, "Queen's Edinburgh" at 200 yds. fired 47 rounds in 3 minutes making 118 points. Sergeant Peck 26th Kent, at 200 yards fired 43 rounds in 3 minutes making 114 points.

At Toronto, Capt. Bell, G. T. R. Brigade at 400 yards fired 19 rounds in 2 minutes making 61 points.

Yours, &c.,

X.

Southerners in the city do not think that General Grant will walk over the track in 1872, and some are even so cruel as to imagine that John T. Hoffman will not be the Democratic candidate. The next Presidential race is too far ahead to calculate safely upon the chances now. Some candidates are trotted out prematurely, and, like fast race-horses, frequently get spavined before they come to the scratch.—*N. Y. Herald*

INSPECTION OF THE 49TH BATTALION.

From the Belleville Intelligencer.

The Inspection of the 49th Battalion, previous to its breaking up Camp, took place on Saturday the 18th inst., commencing shortly after eleven o'clock. The Inspecting Officer was Lt.-Col. McPherson, Deputy Adjutant General; he was accompanied by Lt.-Col. Shaw, Brigade Major, and Col. M. W. Strange, District Pay-Master, from Kingston. The Staff of the Inspecting Officer which presented rather an imposing appearance, was chiefly furnished from the 15th Battalion and Grand Trunk Brigade. Composing the Staff, in addition to the officers from Kingston were Lt.-Col. A. A. Campbell, Major Smith Stephens, Captain and Adjutant R. C. Hulme, Surgeon Jas. Lister, M. D.; Pay-master S. C. Holden, of the 15th Battalion; Major John Bell, Grand Trunk Artillery, and Captain W. C. Nunn, of the Grand Trunk Rifles.

On arriving upon the ground, the Battalion which was drawn up in line in open order, gave the Inspecting officer a general salute, after which the line broke into open column right in front, and was inspected by companies. The Inspection was most minute and thorough, nothing, however trivial, connected with the state of the uniform, condition of the rifles, or appearance of the men, escaping his attention.—After performing this part of the Inspection the Battalion was put through a number of evolutions, such as marching past, advancing and retiring in review order, changing front by throwing forward and throwing back wings, manual exercise and skirmishing. There is scarcely a movement in which the Battalion was not exercised in, and the very creditable manner in which these movements were executed, was a matter of very general congratulation, not only by civilians, but by those who had experience in military matters. The time occupied in the Inspection was about two hours and a half, which gave ample time for the Inspecting officer to have a pretty accurate knowledge of the drill, state of discipline, and efficiency of the Battalion, and which enabled him at the close of the Inspection to speak with some degree of certainty as to its condition. After the Inspection was concluded, the officers were called to the front, and Col. McPherson addressed the Battalion as follows:—

LT.-COLONEL BROWN, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 49TH BATTALION.—I have great pleasure in conveying to you the great satisfaction which I have had in inspecting so fine a Battalion. I may safely say without making any invidious distinction it is the finest Battalion I have inspected in my present tour. The men were soldier like in their appearance, steady in parade, well up in their drill, and appear thoroughly to understand their duties. Several of the companies are as fine as I have ever seen and indeed take the whole Battalion I would not wish to see a finer body of men. They reflect great credit upon the Commanding Officer.—Anything I can do to promote the wishes of the officers with a view to make the Battalion more efficient I will take great pleasure in doing. I had the pleasure yesterday of inspecting a Brigade of 800 strong, and I felt proud of their appearance, and feel proud of the appearance of the volunteer force which Canada has to day. Men in our position do not profess to make speeches—it is out of our line, but when volunteers turn out as I see them to-day, making sacrifices in order to place the country in a defensive condition, and exhibiting as they have done such

marked evidences of their efficiency I do not overstep the bounds of propriety in expressing to you my opinion.—I have much pleasure, Volunteers, in hearing from your Commanding Officer such a good account of your conduct while in camp. It redounds much to your credit, and in making my report to the Department I shall take great satisfaction in mentioning this matter. Volunteers, the arms you have are the best used in Her Majesty's army, and it behooves you all not only to take care of them, but to become familiar with their use. It is most essential to know how to handle a rifle, and I trust you will take particular pains to acquire a perfect knowledge of this weapon. It will be my duty to make a report to head quarters, and in that report I shall recommend that increased facilities may be furnished Battalions so that at every company's head-quarters there may be facilities for target practice. And I would say further, if the Department intends to continue this annual drill in camp, I will recommend that the drill be made sometime in June, between seed time and harvest, instead of putting it off to this time of the year. If, Col. Brown or Officers, you have anything to communicate by which your Battalion can be rendered more efficient, I shall be most happy to represent it to head quarters.

LT. COLONEL BROWN returns thanks for the very flattering terms in which the Inspecting Officer had alluded to the Battalion. It had been the first inspection Lt. Col. McPherson had made of this Battalion, and he trusted when he came next year on a similar duty he would have the same cause for congratulation.

LT. COL. MCPHERSON reminded Col. Brown that they were all Volunteers, and that while the Government acknowledge the services which the Volunteers had rendered, volunteers had other duties to perform, that they frequently made great sacrifices, and it was to be hoped that the Government would see that all the requirements to sustain an efficient volunteer force were furnished. The country looks to its representatives in Parliament for whatever is desired, and as Lt. Col. Brown occupied that position, he thought he would call his attention to this matter.

Cheers were then given for the Queen, Lt. Col. McPherson, Lt. Col. Brown, when the Battalion was dismissed.

After luncheon, the tents, blankets, &c., were examined and were returned to the officer appointed to receive them. It was found that a number of the tent poles were broken. The report from Lt. Col. Brown, respecting these poles will be very similar to that made by Lt. Col. Campbell, that they are perfectly worthless.

It was about five o'clock before the Battalion finally broke up. Teams were on the ground to convey the various companies to their respective destination, the Belleville Rifle Company, alone excepted. This company remained on the ground until all the others had left, when they marched down about seven o'clock, and after being briefly addressed on the corner of Front and Bridge streets by Lt. Col. Brown, and Lt. Col. Shaw, Brigade Major, they went to the Armory, where after receiving their pay, were dismissed. Thus ended the week's camping out of the 49th Battalion. The Battalion was fortunate in having exceptionally fine weather; they had a pleasant situation, and taking it altogether they had a very pleasant time of it. We must not forget a little incident that occurred on Friday, on the ground, which is worthy of being placed on record. During the drill, an old soldier, who was in India and Spain, the hero of fifty battles made his appearance on the ground,

when he was greeted with rousing cheers, and the band struck up a lively tune. The old soldier is named Wm. Johnson, who lives on the Front of Dalnoy, and is one hundred and three years of age. He appears hale and hearty, and looks as if he might live yet a number of years.

38TH UNDER CANVAS.

The weather is most beautiful for camp life, and the Volunteers have an excellent time for their drill. Judging from appearance and experience, this period of annual devotion to military life and duties is much enjoyed by both officers and men. The arrangements for the encampment are very good, and are being well carried out. The men are making great proficiency in their exercises, and present a most creditable appearance. Their behaviour in camp is most creditable, and is well worthy of the yeomanry and inhabitants of Brant. Officers and men mutually respect each other, and are bent on self-improvement and careful attention to the requirements of the service. The beneficial results of this wise arrangement will be seen at our next review.—*Brantford Courier.*

THE CAMP AT DRUMMONDVILLE.—On Tuesday we visited the camp ground occupied by the 44th Battalion of Welland, under command of Col. Barnett, near Niagara Falls. The beautiful site chosen was kindly granted by that prince of good fellows Mr. J. T. Bush, whose enterprise has done so much to infuse life and thrift into the people of that vicinity. The Battalion numbered about 400 rank and file, all of whom were under canvas, and seemed to enjoy their military duties as well as the picturesque location to which they were called to perform their eight days' drill. Every branch of a soldier's duty was clearly impressed upon the men, who were drilled on an average of eight hours each day while in camp, in all the elements that could render them proficient as marksmen and evolutionists. Col. Durie, Deputy Adjutant General, inspected the Battalion on Monday afternoon, when they were put through the manual and platoon exercises, and marched past the inspecting officer in a very creditable manner, upon which he complimented them. On Wednesday the camp was broke up, and the men returned to their homes, thanking their stars that the drill was over. A large number of spectators visited the camp while the battalion formed, and to each and all some thing more than the humble fare of a soldier was extended, in the way of hospitality. We augur excellent results from this turn out to the 44th which is a fine looking body of men, commanded by gentlemanly officers.—*St. Cath. Constitutional.*

A terrible accident is reported from Malta. Some officers of the garrison thinking to compliment the inhabitants of the island on one of their grand festivals, that of the Madonna of Mount Carmel, added to the illumination provided by the Roman Catholic authorities by fixing a number of lights from the stores which were always understood to be kept for the purpose of lighting up the port in the case of a night attack. The pieces were pear-shaped and about two feet in length, but as soon as they were fired, they delivered a storm of grape shot. Fortunately, although they were crowds of spectators, little or no harm was done. The officers, seeing the mistake they had made, rushed forward, at the risk of annihilation, and threw several of the infernal machines into the sea, when they exploded under the water with a tremendous noise.

THE REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS—THE FEELINGS OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

While Messrs. Forster, Gladstone and Bright are engaged in the work of dismantling the garrisons of Canada, and are thus doing the best they can to bring about the dismemberment of the Empire, a gallant officer of the 13th Hussars thus writes to us from his quarters in England:—

On leaving Toronto we all felt that we were leaving our hearts behind us, when we bade you good bye; and the sting was greater when we thought that many of us would never have the good luck to meet you again. But it was a source of great pride to us to see the friendship that was extended to us, on that memorable day, at the Queen's and Yonge Street Wharves, and to think that we shall still live in memory of so many of the worthy and generous citizens of Toronto. We can only curse the misfortune that has placed a Gladstone and a Bright at the helm of the State, to cause so dire a calamity to happen to us as the "Route" for our return, although cherishing strong affection for this the Mother Country. Your citizens of Toronto made us feel that we were quitting our own kindred—hospitable and generous, almost to a fault. May God bless and prosper your new Dominion? That is and ever will be my fervent prayer to the latest hours of my existence. *I already wish myself back again in Canada; and I am fain to hope that I may one day accomplish my desire.* We had a very pleasant (if you can call it so, on board a Troop Ship) voyage across. The Atlantic was as smooth as a pond, the whole of the way. We arrived at Kingstown on the 12th and Liverpool on the 13th inst. They are not overpartial to the Military where we are. It cannot be said of us at least as the Grande Duchesse says, *Oh I love the military.* Still we had a fair reception."

That is the feeling in regard to Canada and Canadians of an officer who has seen nearly a quarter of a century's service. It surely goes to make good the old proverb that "blood is thicker than water." The soldier who dreads the Indian service almost as he would a headjudicial transportation feels that when he comes here he is at home. Any feeling of that sort cannot be allowed, of course, to interfere with the strict rules of the War Office, regulating the movement of troops from one quarter of the Empire to the other; but when we find such genuine manifestation of sympathy with us as that which the private letter from which we quote discloses, we cannot but wonder that there could be a party in existence in the Mother Country that should seek to sever the connection between the Dominion and the parent State. We pay England the very highest tribute that could be paid to an independent nation by a dependency, in preferring to link our fortunes with those of the empire, to any political relationship that we could form. Looking to the division of races here; looking to our exposed geographical position, we are rendering a voluntary homage to Great Britain such as was never before rendered to her since she became a leading power in the world. If her policy is to get rid of us on a spurious theory of political economy she simply advertises to other nations that she has become too old and too indolent to retain Imperial sway, and she does her best to create here a feeling of revulsion which, in the ultimate issue will be all the more bitter that we find ourselves spurned. Surely the great Conservative leaders in England ought to take ad-

vantage of this crisis in the history of Colonial administration and makes use of it to their own advantage and for the salvation of the Empire.

SOME GIANTS.

In 1718 a French academician named Henrion endeavoured to show a great decrease in the height of men between the periods of the Creation and the Christian Era. Adam he says, was 123 feet 9 inches high, Eve 118 feet 9 inches. Noah, 37 feet; Abraham, 20 feet; Moses 13 feet. The allegation about Adam is moderate compared with that made by early Rabbinical writers, who affirm that his head overtopped the atmosphere, and that he touched the Arctic Pole with one hand and the Antarctic with the other.—Traditionary memorials of the primeval giants still exist in Palestine in the form of graves of Abel near Damascus, which is 30 feet long; that of Seth about the same size; and that of Noah, Lebanon, which is 70 yards in length!

Pliny says that by an earthquake in Crete a mountain was opened, and in it was discovered a skeleton standing upright, 46 cubits long, which was supposed to be that of Orion or Otus. The same author relates that in the time of Augustus Cæsar there was a man named Garrabus, brought by that Emperor from Arabia to Rome who was 9 feet 4 inches high, "the tallest man that has been seen in our times." But this giant was not so tall as Posio and Secundilla, in the reign of Augustus Cæsar whose bodies were preserved as curiosities in a museum in the Sallustian Gardens, and each of whom measured 10 feet 3 inches.

The Emperor Maximus (very much of a man) was nine feet high, and was in the habit of using his wife's bracelet for a thumb ring. His shoe was a foot longer than that of any other man, and his strength so great that he could draw a carriage which two oxen could not move. He generally eat 40 pounds weight of flesh and drank six gallons of wine every day. Not at all a desirable or profitable guest to the "St. Nicholas," even at the current price of board; though not so tall as one whom Josephus tells, viz. Eleazar, a Jew, who was one of the hostages whom the King of Persia sent to Rome after a peace. This giant was over 10 feet high. But these are pignonic compared with him of whom Kircher writes (though this is what a Yankee philosopher would denominate a whopper). The skeleton of this giant was dug out of a stone sepulchre near Rome in the reign of the Emperor Henry II., and which, by an inscription attached to it, was shown to be that of Pallas, was slain by Turnus; and was higher than the walls of the city! The same author tells us that another skeleton was found near Palermo that must have belonged to a man 400 feet high.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The most heavily armed and heavily armed fleet in the world has just rendezvoused at Gibraltar, from whence it will proceed on a month's cruise in the Atlantic. It will be under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir T. M. C. Symonds, K. C. B. and will consist of the following vessels.—Iron-clads—Agincourt, 38, flagship of the Lords of the Admiralty; Minotaur, flagship of Admiral Symonds; Northumberland, 28; Bellerophon, 14; Hercules, 14, Monarch (turret) 7; Inconstant, 16; Lord Warden, 18; Royal Oak, 24; Caladonia, 30; Prince Consort, 24; Pallas, 6; Enterprise, 4; Wooden—Holicorn, 2; Psyche, 2

REGIMENTAL MOVES.

The moves of regiments for the coming winter will be as follows:—The Boys, 90th, 82nd, 1st battalion 23rd, 93rd, and 102nd regiments return from India, being relieved by the 15th Hussars, 39th, 1st battalion 17th, 66th, and 89th regiments from home, and the 83rd from Gibraltar, the place of the last-named on the Rock being taken by the 81st, from Ireland. The 47th will likewise return from Barbadoes this autumn, being relieved by the 53rd, from Canada, the latter not being relieved. The 2nd battalion 14th will shortly return from Australia, the battalion being sent out in its place. The 1st battalion 3th will probably return from the Cape next year, without any relief from home. As regards the Indian reliefs of 1877, the 10th Hussars, 77th, 95th, 88th, 1st battalion 7th, and 103rd regiments will come home. The relieving cavalry regiment will be the 10th Hussars, and among the five infantry regiments to go out, the 93rd and 65th may be put down as certain to be included. After them the three next regiments for foreign service are the 72nd, 36th, and 44th, which returned home early in 1876, but it is likely that a battalion or two from the Mediterranean may be selected, and it may be presumed that the selection will be among those that went out in 1868 and did not spend the whole of their last period of foreign service in India. There are the 28th and 71st at Gibraltar, and the 48th at Malta. It is understood that some of the Mediterranean battalions are anxious for service in India.

Lord Strathnairn, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, has removed to the Curragh for the drill season.

General Codrington and other English officers are at Chalons, and have had the honour of dining with the Prince Imperial.

Another case of insubordination among the non-commissioned officers of the 35th Madras Native Infantry is reported. It is said one of the havildars approached one of the senior officers of the regiment and, in menacing language, demanded promotion. The language was, at all events, grossly insubordinate, and appeared to be inspired by the belief that the officer in question could be frightened into compliance with the demands made. The offence would have justified an immediate arrest, but it was not till several hours later, when the commanding officer had been communicated with, that the havildar was sent to the guard room to await his trial by court-martial.

A "Field Officer" makes a suggestion to the *Pall Mall Gazette* in regard to the arming of the soldiers when off duty which is worth considering. Instead of depositing them of ammunition when in barracks, he would put their rifles under lock and key. Why not place a bar, with a hasp and lock, across the 'arm rack' in each room, giving the corporal in charge the key? He would then give out each only when duty required for guard or other legitimate purposes.

Some capital experiments have been made of late by the Royal Engineers at their field-works in "spade drill" to see how rapidly a force could shield themselves from an enemy by means of earthworks thrown upon an open plain, in face, it is supposed, of an enemy.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—The 4th battalion commanded by Colonel Elrington, will break up their camp at Cove common in a few days, and occupy the Centre Infantry Barracks, Aldershot. Surgeon Major Fraser, 2nd battalion, has been granted leave of absence from the 11th to the 25th instant.

RUSSIA AND THE KIRGHIZ.

The *Times of India* says it is in a position to state that intelligence has reached the Government of India that the whole of the Kirghiz tribes located south and south-west of Orenburg have risen against the Russians, and have succeeded in isolating from each other, and from every other source of relief, the quadrilateral of Russian military stations in the country to the east and south-east of the Sea of Aral, the stations referred to being named Fort Karabuta, Fort Orenburg (not the city of that name), Fort Araisk, and Fort Embansk.

All communication (adds the *Times of India*) between Orenburg and Tashkend, and the other recent Central Asian acquisitions of Russia, has thus been completely cut off. The Russian military force in the vicinity of the quadrilateral does not exceed two thousand men, while the aggregate number of Russian troops scattered along the immense stretch of territory from Orenburg to Tashkend falls far short of any estimate that has been formed of its strength either in India or in England. Great exertions were being made to push forward reinforcements from the older Russian provinces; but, on the other hand, it is equally indubitable that all the Turcoman tribes north of the Hindoo-Koosh are girding up their loins for a simultaneous assault on the Muscovite invaders of their wild country. It may be, indeed, that the Green standard of the Faithful in British Hazara, Afghanistan, and Persia has already been unfurled, mutual jealousy put aside for a time, in the face of the common enemy. This was to be looked for, and had been foretold, but it has come to pass sooner than any one expected. Those who have been accustomed to trace distinct and impartial indications of the actual position of the scanty Russian garrisons in Central Asia will not be surprised to hear that the Czar and his Ministers at St. Petersburg regard as no trifle, but as cause for the gravest apprehension, the rising of the Kirghiz and the threatened *jahad* by the Turkomans and all the other Uzbek tribes. The accounts received from Europe have now been confirmed by letters direct from Meshed and from Bokhara. The position of the Russians in Central Asia is not unlike that of the British in Afghanistan, when the Afghans rose against them, and poor old worn out Elphinstone was about to commence that fatal retreat through the Passes, of which but one man (Dr. Bryden) of his unfortunate force escaped to tell the tale.

The annexation meeting in Quebec, got up by the Fenians, was held on a Sunday in order that there might be a large attendance. O'Farrell, formerly a member of the Canadian Parliament, but expelled for his villainous conduct at an election, was the moving spirit on the occasion. It will be remembered that he took a very active part in the defence of Whalen, the murderer of D'Arcy McSweeney. O'Farrell is an exceedingly ignorant man, knows little of law, but possesses a peculiar sort of cunning and sharpness. He induced John Hillyard Cameron, by some means, by what we cannot say, to get him admitted as a member of the Law Society of Ontario without undergoing any real examination. When in Parliament, he sat next to the then sitting member for East Brant. O'Farrell thought that the *per diem* allowance to members was small. He asked the member for East Brant to move that the indemnity to members be raised from six to ten dollars a day, saying that he would second the motion. The western member declined on the ground that it would ruin him with

his constituents. "But how will your constituents know anything about it?" inquired O'Farrell. "Why," replied the member for Brant, "they will see it in the newspapers." "H—!" exclaimed O'Farrell, "what an unfortunate man you are. My constituents never read a newspaper.—the fact is, there is not one of them that knows Parliament is now in session." We give the story as we had it from the then sitting member for Brant, merely omitting some of the expletives and embellishments which adorned O'Farrell's colloquy.—*Hamilton Times*.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Two hundred Martini-Henry rifles are to be issued to the troops for trial, 50 of which are to be sent to Canada.

General Codrington is said to have breakfasted at St. Cloud, and to have found the brevet of grand officer of the Legion of Honour in his napkin.

The London correspondent of the *Independence Belye* says that more than 600 English volunteers intend to be present at the ensuing rifle contest at Liege.

The recent visit of the Prince Imperial of France to the Military Camp at Chalons caused an outlay of \$80,000 for powder, illuminations, and a little more.

It is believed that the wreck of Her Majesty's ship *Thunder* has been discovered some two miles inland on Tiger Island, in the Bay of Bengal. The *Thunder* was lost in the cyclone of 1867.

The uniform of the Native Infantry of India is to be subjected to another change. The clothing due in 1870-71 is to be issued in the form of Zouave tunics, with sloshed sleeves and pyjamas. This seems an improvement.

On the 24th of August, on the Western Heights at Dover, Mrs. Gordon, in the absence of the Duchess of Argyll, and accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury presented new colors to the 91st Regiment (Argyleshire Highlanders), who returned last year from 15 years' foreign service.

Cerberus, 4, double screw armor plated turret ship, built for the defence of Melbourne, has again floated in No. 4 dock in Chatham Dockyard, in order to have some further alterations made in her balance rudder, and have bulwarks put round her, necessary for her making the voyage to Australia. She will be masted and rigged for the voyage by the dockyard hands.

The *Freeport Independent* speaks of "a charming young lady in that city who has in rehearsal the following costume. We may not have copied the prescription verbatim, but have, we flatter ourselves, done ample justice to the subject. The dress is of mauve, violet-de-sore-ye, with a long George Francis Train, trimmed around the bottom with pink-eye potatoes, beaded with a cross-cut saw, and surmounted with a stand up collar and a cigar! won't that be gay!"

The British Government has adopted for the use of its infantry the so-called Martini-Henry breech-loading rifle. In the experiments at Wimbledon which resulted in its adoption, it was found that it could be made to fire thirty shots in three minutes, and that its accuracy was all that could be desired. Various other guns were tried at the same time, among others the French Chassepot, which could not be made to fire more than twenty-three shots in three minutes. Hence it was rejected as inferior.

We understand that the manufacture of breech-loading cartridges designed specially to withstand atmospheric influences, such as have given rise to the complaints of the ammunition in India, is about to commence, and that for the future the brass case will be protected internally by a flexible varnish and paper coating, while the bullets will be varnished to enable them to resist corrosion.

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT.—The *London Morning Post* says—"The consolidation and development of Canada are at hand. Immigration is increasing, government is active, and the relations with the U. S. are in a fair way of improving. People and money are the great desiderata. Let Canada show that these can safely and profitably be sent there and the old country will be found supporting and invigorating the new in a better manner than supplying her with inadequate garrisons."

AN EX-CONFEDERATE RAN.—The *Cork Herald* says:—"We understand that it is the intention of the official authorities to have Her Majesty's ship *Scorpion*, now lying in this port, immediately dismantled. It appears that on a recent trip to sea she proved herself a most dangerous craft, in consequence of her extraordinary low freeboard. Many times she was almost submerged in the sea, and she occasioned such panic to her crew that they have protested against proceeding again to sea in her. The *Scorpion* was originally built for the Confederate States; but, in order to avert another 'Alabama difficulty,' she was purchased by the English Government out of the builder's hands, together with her consort, the *Wyyern*, an equally disreputable sea-going vessel."

The old-fashioned shrapnel-shell which in its day was considered a most effective projectile, does not come up to the murderous requirements of modern warfare; and, since the introduction of rifled ordnance, many substitutes have been proposed for it, the English Government having especially stimulated the efforts of inventors. The desired end seems now to have been attained in a shrapnel-shell invented by Colonel Baxter, and which has recently been tested at Dartmoor. In this shell, which is cylindrical, the charge is placed in the back end, and the head being secured by weak rivets only, is so arranged as to be easily blown off. By this arrangement, the small balls with which it is filled are thrown directly forward with increased velocity while undue dispersion is avoided, and the great objection to a central bursting charge is overcome.

A prominent American journal thus refers to the coming elections:—"The annual American farce of electing public servants is about to be endured. The shuffle and hustle—the dealing and teaching—and lying and deception—the buying and exchanging—the treating and lounging antecedent to primary elections and preparatory to our annual elections we are now undergoing. As a job of rotten meanness we have no knowledge of anything equaling our political engineering. From the earliest efforts of canvassing to the latest act of Legislatures and Congresses, the public are treated with an unending accession of wanton neglect and dishonest dealing and criminal mismanagement. Could the occupant of our Legislatures and Congress be weighed in a just moral balance against the rest of our States' prison criminals, the balance would select the robbers of our government as the most culpable criminals of the age." Who wants to be annexed?

BREECH-LOADING TACTICS.

A military correspondent, writing from Vienna on the 12th inst. says:—"The manoeuvres in the camp at Bruck, on the Leitha, excite much interest among military men here, as they afford the first opportunity of trying on a large scale the new system of military tactics which has been rendered necessary by the now almost universal use of breech loaders. In the Bohemian campaign, as is known, the Austrians attacked with the bayonet in compact masses, while the Prussians extended their line as much as possible, and encountered their adversaries with the murderous fire of their needle guns, which almost always broke the ranks of the Austrians before they could come to close quarters. Both of these modes of fighting, now that breech-loaders have been everywhere adopted as a weapon of military warfare, have become impossible. The trials at the camp have accordingly been conducted on the supposition that both the hostile armies are provided with breech-loaders. For this purpose the position of the camp is admirably adapted. It lies on the slope of the Leitha mountain, close against the border of the woods which crown the ridge, and extends to the bed of the Leitha river, which flows in a winding stream along the valley. The ground on the hill, covered with woods and vineyards, is very difficult while the wide plain in the valley gives ample scope for the movements of cavalry and artillery. The infantry are drilled both in line and in skirmishing order, and an excellent firing ground enables the troops to exercise themselves fully in the use of the new weapon (the Wrendl) which has given complete satisfaction to the numerous regiments which have already visited the camp.

THE MORMON TROUBLES.

If we may judge from recent developments, the real enemy was the unseen and insidious foe of their own household. The apparition of Joe Smith appears before them in the trio of fledgling prophets, claiming to be sons of the man of Carthage and Nauvoo, upon whom the celestial fires originally descended. They compose the first presidency of the "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," with headquarters at Plano, Illinois, and are endeavoring to impress Brigham Young with the momentous character of their new revelation. But Brigham can't see it. On the contrary, he tells them to go to any place hot enough to suit their ardent temperament. Meanwhile, the modern David (Joseph Smith's son David) is bearding the lion in his own den. Boldly taking the rostrum in Independence Hall, in the Mormon capital, he calls upon the people of the Lord to deliver themselves from bondage. According to the latest accounts, the excitement resulting has had no equal since the advance of General Johnston's army against the Norman Zion in the year 1857. What is in the wind? Brigham's empire has not yet lived two decades, the main body of Mormon emigrants having arrived in Salt Lake from Council Bluffs in the autumn of 1848. In 1859 the State of Deseret was organized.—*N. Y. Republic.*

NATIONAL GRATITUDE.

Gen. John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War President Grant's cabinet, died at the age of thirty. He went into the army in 1861, and literally worked himself to death. Honest, modest and self-sacrificing, he accumulated no property, but did something better—won the love of every acquaintance

and the gratitude of his countrymen. One of his last sentences was "My chief regret at dying so soon is that I leave my family paupers." These touching words were the first information that the public had of the noble soldier's pecuniary affairs. Some noble men improvised a meeting at the office of the Sub-treasurer, New York, and resolved to raise \$50,000 for the destitute family of the dead statesman. In five minutes \$15,000 were raised, and now the whole amount has been raised. Who shall say that Republics are ungrateful?—*Ogdensburg Journal.*

OFF DUTY AT CHALONS CAMP.

A great deal has been written and said about improving the social condition of the British soldier, by inducing him to cultivate industrial habits when off military duty. The following remarks of the *Times* correspondent with reference to the Chalons camp may therefore be perused with interest:—"The glory of the camp in works of decorative art are the pieces of sculpture with which it is enriched by the hands of soldiers or officers temporarily stationed there. The district produces an abundance of brittle stone, and when, some years ago, it was found that this could be easily cut, a sort of sculpto-mania set in among those who had any pretensions to art. One or two of the best works produced under this influence, are, I believe, in the mess-room of the officers. Two or three have been newly executed and erected in the open air, at different parts of the camp, in honor of the day. One is the quarters of the Infantry *de la Marine*. A soldier of more than life size is represented, rifle in hand, with bayonet advanced in defence of an eagle perched on the rock. On the pedestal are these words of the Emperor:—'*L'histoire de nos guerres est l'histoire des progrès de la civilisation*'—a somewhat dangerous impression to have produced in the minds of a million soldiers. In another spirited life size group, cut by a sous-lieutenant of the 44th regiment of Infantry, an officer and two men are guarding the flag, the staff of which is already broken, and which is in evident danger. These and other arts to be found in many of the little gardens around the camp shows a taste and a happy employment of spare time which deserve high praise."

The *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für öffentliche Gesundheitspflege* (German Quarterly Journal for the care of the Public Health), the first number of which has just appeared, is published by a committee chosen by the Assembly of German Naturalists and Physicians. Among other valuable articles it contains a paper on the "Mission of the Army Sanitary Services," by Staff Physician Dr. Roth.

The article was originally delivered as a lecture before a Prussian military association by the author. He urges that the soldier needs more care in the camp and in barracks than on the battle field, for where the bullet takes away one life sickness takes five and more. In the Crimean war the English never reached an effective force of thirty-four thousand men, although eighty-three thousand were sent thither during the war; and of the three hundred and nine thousand French soldiers sent, sixty-three thousand fell victims to disease and only nine thousand to the enemy's arms. In the year 1863 the army of the Northern States of America lost fifty-two thousand men by death; of these only ten thousand from wounding. In the campaign of 1866 Prussia lost through the enemy's bullets only

four thousand four hundred and sixty men, while six thousand four hundred and twenty-seven died of disease; of those, ninety per cent. through cholera.

In peace as well as in war much disease may be prevented by timely precautionary measures. The English learned a lesson from their severe Crimean experiences, and since that time the ratio of mortality in the English army has fallen from 17.8 to 8.9 per thousand. In the late Abyssinian campaign the sick amounted to only 5.8 and the deaths to 1.3 per cent. Much has been done of late to improve the condition of the Prussian soldiers in times of peace as well as in war, but much still remains to be done.

THE 4TH BATTALION IN CAMP.—This fine Volunteer regiment of Militia is now in camp at the Crystal Palace, undergoing the annual battalion drill and forming a practical acquaintance with the duties of camp life. The battalion is under the command of Lieut. Colonel Hamilton. The Palace and grounds present an animated military appearance at all daylight hours. In the morning and throughout the day vehicles are constantly arriving with rations or bringing officers and visitors. The preparing of meals is almost constantly going on, as the cooking for so large a body of men necessarily occupies much time. The palace makes a most convenient barracks, and the level grounds of the Agricultural Society are admirable, except in rainy weather, for the purposes of drilling. Last year the men derived great benefit from their week's camping, and this year we doubt not the improvement will be equally discernable.—*Kingston Daily News.*

The Commission appointed to decide on the amount which the American Government should pay to the Hudson Bay Company and the Puget Sound Company—both we believe composed of the same stockholders—have arrived at a decision. The Hudson Bay Company claimed for their possessory rights \$4,308,700, and have received an award of \$450,000. The Puget Company claimed \$1,168,000 and are to get \$200,000. It is said the final action of the Commissioners was harmonious, by which, we presume, it is intended to say that the Commissioners were agreed. The Hon. John Rose was the Commissioner on the British side, and Mr. A. S. Johnson on the American side. The awards of these two gentlemen though not precisely alike in the reasoning on which they proceeded, were modified as to the amount of damages determined upon, so as to prevent the risk of further reference. Both awards were read in the presence of the counsel for the parties—Hon. Caleb Cushing for the United States and Judge Day for the British Government or really for the Commissioners.

A Russian Prince has written a biography of the late Czar Nicholas, in which he relates the following anecdote:—"The Emperor ordered a review, and in spite of the entreaties of his doctor, insisted on riding forth in the cold. Even when he was in the courtyard of the palace, Dr. Mandt renewed his supplications, and begged His Majesty at least to throw a cloak over him. The Czar remained deaf to every warning. "Sir, you are ill; it will be your death," and at last, "Sir, it is suicide you are about to commit." At this expostulation Nicholas turned sharply and asked the physician by what authority he ventured to scrutinize his thoughts. He held his review got a chill and expired after a short illness.

The Philadelphia Age says General Grant refused to see John Cessna, and asks— "Who lost by that?" Grant of course, bad cess to him!

A Correspondent of the New York Democrat threatens Prince Arthur with assassination if he "dares pollute American soil with his presence."

It is comforting to think that in case of war no nation can use the small arm ammunition of the other. The Russians have Berdan; the French, Chassepot; Prussians Droyser; Austrians, Werndl; British, Snider and Martini-Henry.

The Admiralty flag will be hoisted on the forthcoming cruise on board her Majesty's iron-clad ship Agincourt. The First Lord of the Admiralty will be accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, K. C. B., Captain Beauchamp Seymour, C. B., and Captain Willes, C. B.

The Lords of the Admiralty have rewarded the chief Constructor of the Navy, Mr. E. J. Reed, C. B., with an increase of income of £500 a-year, "in consequence," according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "of the great saving to the country, which has resulted from the adoption of his system of constructing iron-clads." This is the third reward bestowed on Mr. Reed during the past twelve months, nor is it we think undeserved by his services.

A telegram from Bordeaux on August 24th says: General MacMahon the American Minister at Paraguay, and Mr. Worthington, Minister at Buenos Ayres, have arrived here by the Patagon. Before proceeding to America they intend to visit Paris. Intelligence from the seat of war states that the Brazilians had given General MacMahon during his passage through the allied lines, and his escort, who carried a flag of truce, were received with a charge of Brazilian cavalry, notwithstanding that Count d'Eu was apprised of his arrival. The pillage of the American Legation at Assumption is confirmed. Boxes of specie and the furniture were taken off by the Brazilian troops.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER AT WORK IN ABYSSINIA.—We mentioned recently that an English officer, Colonel Kirkham, was engaged in drilling the force of our old Abyssinian ally, Kassa. The Bombay papers received on Sunday tell us something of this gentleman on whose movements it may be well worth our while to keep an eye. Colonel Kirkham, it appears, served with great distinction during the Indian mutiny, and subsequently he was high on the staff of Colonel Gordon, the leader of that "ever victorious army" in China, whose history reads like an impossible romance. According to all this, he ought to be the kind of man to impress the half-savage potentates of Abyssinia; and his recent letter showed that he was alive to the importance of opening up means of communication with the coast, of encouraging trade, and checking the lawless spirit of the people. Prince Kassa, with such an adviser and general, may make a name for himself in the east.—*Manchester Guardian*.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Sold simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 4lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co.,** Homeopathic Chemists, London. 29-261

H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR.—This distinguished gentleman has been ordered to join Capt. Glynn's Company of the Rifle Brigade, which is at present at the Camp, Levis. His first soldiering in Canada will be a short time under canvass.

NOTICE.

Any person having full dress GARRISON ARTILLERY SHOULDER AND WAIST BELTS to dispose of will send a purchaser by addressing W. R. N. Drawer C., Post Office, Brockville, September 25th, 1869. 39-1f.



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June 7, 1869.

29-1f

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FIRST RACE.

A sweepstake of \$10 each, half forfeit, with \$20 added for Horses raised in the Counties of Carleton, Leeds, Grenville, Russell, Ottawa, Pontiac, Lanark, Renfrew and Prescott. Weights, 4 years old 11 stone; 5 years, 11 stone 7lbs; 6 years and aged, 12 stone. Distance, one mile and a half.

SECOND RACE.

An open Steeple Chase of \$25 each, \$10 forfeit, with \$30 added. Weights, 4 years old, 10 stone 7lbs; 5 years old, 11 stone; 6 years and aged, 11 stone 7lbs; winners of a public Steeple Chase once 5lbs; twice 10lbs; thrice 14lbs extra. Distance three miles.

THIRD RACE.

A sweepstake of \$10 each P. P., with \$20 added for Horses bred in the Dominion. Weights and penalties the same as in the open race. Distance two miles.

FOURTH RACE.

Consolation Stakes of \$10 each, \$5 forfeit, with a purse added, and a Saddle given by S & H Borbridge, Saddlers, Ottawa for Horses beaten during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards. Distance one mile.

Races commence at 12:30 sharp, over a fair sporting country.

Three bona fide starters or the added money withheld.

Riders to appear in full Jockey costume.

Admittance to the course, one horse vehicle or saddle horse, 50 cents; pair of horses \$1.

Entries to close at 2 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the 7th of October.

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English Steeple Chase Rules will be adhered to by the Stewards.

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Ottawa, Sept. 21. 33-1f

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EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

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

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

I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:

1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1864-65 and '66 which led to Confederation.

2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67.

3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c.

4. The formation of the Local Governments.

5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.

6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.

- II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.
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It is hoped that the undertaking will receive that encouragement which its importance deserves. The annual history which the Editor proposes to publish will be of great value to all interested in the future of our country.

Should the Register be as well received as the Editor hopes, he will spare no effort to justify future support. All that labour and impartiality can accomplish will be done to ensure the success of his work. He has been promised assistance by men in different parts of the Dominion whose capacity is undoubted. He intends, with as little delay as possible, to prepare the volumes for 1867 and 1868.

The volume for 1867 will contain 350 pp., R. 8vo., and will be bound in cloth.

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Ottawa, July, 10th, 1869.

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