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THE REVOLT

OF THE

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CHAPTER XII.

The Revolutionary Committee, known as the "Continental Congress," had been sitting throughout the previous autumn and winter, immediately on intelligence of the result of the action at Bunker's Hill they appointed George Washington to the command of the insurgent troops and at the same time organized an invasion of the Province of Canada, which had only portions of the 7th and 26th regiments, numbering in all 717 men for its defence. But it had a soldier General, politician and statesman for its Governor in the presence of Sir Guy Carleton.

It appears in an evil hour for Great Britain that by a *private arrangement* with the ministry this able man relinquished to Howe the command of the troops in America, accepting what was then the obscure position of Governor of Canada, and a fortunate day for the best interests of that great country was that on which he landed at Quebec. With the tact of a statesman and the true appreciation of his duty as representative of his Sovereign he attached himself at once to the Canadian *noblesse* instead of the factious minority of Yankee pedlars and discontented adventurers which represented the English element and which was nearly if not altogether disloyal.

Afraid to provoke the hostility of a people who had so frequently vanquished them in a fair fight the *straight forward Puritans* of Massachusetts and of the Congress had sent secret emissaries amongst the people of Canada with an able address translated into the French language and distributed in manuscript. As it was freely scattered amongst the people it fell of course into the hands of the clergy and seigneurs, who, having seen the address to the people of England by the same body, in which the provisions of the "Quebec Act" were set

forth as intolerable grievances, and the free toleration of the Roman Catholic religion made a subject of as fierce denunciation as the Stamp Act, in which it was characterized as the "discrimination of impurity, persecution and murder over all the world," openly cursed the double-faced Congress and the scoundrels supporting them, at the same time driving from the Province all its known emissaries amongst whom was a Catholic ecclesiastic named Carroll, brother to a member of Congress, and manfully avowing their intention to retain their allegiance to Great Britain in violation, a pledge they gallantly and faithfully fulfilled.

On the day fixed for the Quebec Act to go into force (May 1st, 1775) the King's bust on the parade at Montreal was found to have been blackened during the night and adorned with a rosary of potatoes and a wooden cross to which a label was added with this inscription "*Le Pape du Canada ou le sot Anglois.*" As might have been expected this insult greatly exasperated the people. Fifteen years had barely elapsed since the capitulation of Canada was signed in Montreal, and so thoroughly reconciled had the gallant soldiers who fought under Montcalm and DeLevis become to the rule of the conquerors that Carleton wrote to Gage that a corporal's guard was sufficient for the protection of the Province. Fully aware of the perils thickening around that sapient commander and satisfied that some one must perform the service of extricating him from a position rendered intolerable by his own stupidity, the Governor of Canada meditated a march upon Boston and actually despatched two officers to explore the shortest military route. The plotting of English traitors and the rebel emissaries compelled him to turn attention to his own defence, but it is a pity that a skilful soldier with a clear and extensive judgment, great administrative faculties and large experience should be so far prejudiced by the prevailing pedantry of his profession as to neglect the opportunity of calling the gallant Canadian militia to arms, by which means his troops would be free to act, and Col. Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys"

would have kept at a respectable distance, while the beleaguering insurgents at Boston would have looked carefully to their scalps.

In a military point of view there were at this period but two lines of advance by which Canada could be reached from the North American Colonies, and although a third along the course of the Kennebec and Chaudiere Rivers was essayed during the year it was only useful as an Indian war trail, that is for purposes of surprise, and could by no means be made a line of advance leading from a base of operations.

The first of those lines was that by the Mohawk River and the Oneida Lake to Oswego,—as the rebels possessed no vessels on Lake Ontario this was useless; while moreover it was flanked throughout its whole length by the Mohawks and Indians of the Six Nations who were to a man hostile to the rebels. The other line, graphically called the "Gate of Canada," led through the valley of Lake Champlain.

In 1758 Amherst had cut a road from Boston to the Hudson above Albany, notwithstanding the affidavits of the "Select Men" that no site for such a road existed. In the event of invasion two courses were open, the first to ascend the Hudson to Fort Edward, thence by land to Fort George (formerly William Henry) at the head of Lake George, thence down that lake to the landing above the Saw Mills, where Abercrombie's army disembarked, by following the road to a point five miles east of Fort Edward, thence to the head of Wood Creek, the southern extremity of Lake Champlain, and along that lake to Ticonderago or Crown Point. Lake Champlain approaches within thirty miles of the Hudson and stretching one hundred and twenty miles in a northerly direction, sends its effluent, the Richelieu River, to join the St. Lawrence sixty miles below Montreal. The posts of Ticonderago and Crown Point commanded the principal passes on the Lake. The Richelieu was defended by the post of St. Johns, about twelve miles from the lake, while about five miles further down stream was Fort Chambly. To garrison these posts

would require more men than Carleton could command at that time, and to add to the complications large supplies of military stores were concentrated at Ticonderago and Chambly; the former was garrisoned by forty-four men of the 26th regiment under a Captain de la Place, and as discipline was relaxed it occurred to the agents of the Massachusetts rebels that the post should be seized as soon as hostilities commenced; that there were traitors within the garrison there can be no doubt, because a secret emissary of the congress was surprised when on the night of 10th May he accompanied Ethan Allan and a party of Volunteer rebels in an attack, to find the gates closed, a wicket stood conveniently open and giving the Indian war whoop the assailants pressed in, the garrison surrendered at once. But this was not carried out without deceit and treachery, Allen who was a pedlar or trader having collected some fifty men hid them near the fort and then went to the commandant asking for twenty men to transport some goods across the Lake, this being conceded he made the men drunk, and surprised the fort as narrated, the sentry and all being asleep. On Capt. de la Place asking Allen on what authority he required the surrender was answered "I demand it in the name of the great Jehovah and the continental congress" pretty well for an act of treason and rebellion.

There being neither guard or garrison at Crown Point, it was taken as a matter of course. An armed schooner on the lake was seized by Benedict Arnold, who, practicing as an apothecary at New Haven, raised a company of Volunteers and marched to Boston on the 29th April; this man achieved an evil reputation during the contest in which he now appeared for the first time.

A large quantity of ordnance, about 125 pieces from 6 to 24 pounders. 50 swivel guns 2 ten inch mortars, 1 Howitzer, 1 corn, 10 tons of musket balls, 3 cart loads of cartridges, 2 brass field pieces, 100 stand of small arms, a considerable quantity of shells, a warehouse full of materials for ship building (naval stores) and 10 casks of bad powder with a small quantity of provisions were the results of this enterprise.

Skenesborough and St. John were visited without delay the stores seized and a few soldiers taken prisoners, but their success ended here, large reinforcements were on the march having been detailed on the news of the fight at Concord reaching Sir Guy Carleton, and on the 19th May their advance commanded by M. Picote de Bellestre consisting of 80 Canadians surprised Allen then at St. John forcing him into a precipitate retreat with some loss.

While the command of the Richelieu remained in the hands of the British, a serious invasion of Canada was not possible, General Carleton although taken by surprise at once set about completing his defences in this quarter.

Over 500 regular soldiers of the 7th and 26th regiments with artillery and seamen and some new Canadian levies (for he had at length seen the importance of employing those gallant soldiers) and all the ship carpenters Quebec could furnish were concentrated at St. John and Chambly.

The whole summer was occupied in building vessels to regain the control of Lake Champlain and in fortifying St. John's. This post was situated on level ground near the river side and as long as it could hold out would prevent, it was thought, any attempt on Chambly which was weakly garrisoned and was regarded as a depot for stores, and a second line of defence in case the first should fall, the provisions for St. John's was kept there and issued as required.

So vigorously had the operations at St. John's been carried on that by the end of August two vessels were nearly ready to receive their masts and two strong square forts were erected, these works were about 100 yards apart, connected towards the water by a breastwork the whole being surrounded by a wide ditch between which and the glacis a strong chevaux-de-frise added additional security to what is even yet a good position; the forts were well armed with artillery and with proper discipline on the part of the defenders might have been held against any force the rebels could muster.

The Congress which had usurped executive and Legislative powers "approved of the private enterprise which wrested Ticonderago from the King's hands," but it was not till June that it took steps to provide for a concentrated army and to appoint its Generals. On the 27th, a few days later, Major General Schuyler was directed to repair to Ticonderago and if expedient to invade Canada, but it was not till the 30th that articles of war for the Government of its soldiering was adopted.

And this at the very time when the same treacherous rebels were sending Mr. Richard Penn and Mr. Arthur Lee with a petition full of loyalty to the sovereign and people they had shamefully insulted, abused, and were now about to rob.

Success as an abstract principle is that which is wholly worshipped in the world and under no other aspect can the action of the Rebel congress and people be viewed when writers of history commend their deeds in this revolt. It has been asserted that as a rule themselves and adherents perilled life and estate in this quarrel, the question naturally arises as to the risks of the former and the value of the latter? that both have been overrated admits of no doubt in the first place their acts had been applauded by Chatham and Burke and a strong party in the Parliament of Great Britain, Peers and Commons looked on their proceedings with favour, many of them held communications from the two first named great men, and it was reasonable to suppose that no very heavy penalty would attend on

a rebellion when they could from their position, *hedge* so conveniently (to use a slang phrase) under the plea that they had to go with the people and that by so doing they had prevented excesses, while as to personalities, except Washington and one or two others, the great majority found their account in a general confiscation of the immense estates of those provincial magnates who preferred their allegiance to worldly advantage. And let any one contrast the difference in social position, in worldly property, and in all that makes life valuable, between the descendants of the gallant United Empire Loyalists who in discharge of their duty cheerfully abandoned all their worldly possessions and the descendants of the successful rebel who share the spoil and see on which side the advantage really is even as far as mere personalities are concerned.

Before this review is completed a short sketch of the principle authors and actors of and in the rebellion will be given as well as of their adversaries, without partiality, and it will be found that even in this world falsehood, treachery, rebellion and needless bloodshed meet a fitting reward.

Gen. Schuyler sped on his mission and found a number of men at Ticonderago where he arrived on the 18th July, without discipline or leaders, and towards the end of summer this force had increased to 2000 men.

On receipt of the news of the fall of Ticonderago, Gage despatched Brigadier General Prescott with ten officers of inferior rank and two vessels of war to Quebec where they arrived about the same time that Schuyler reached Ticonderago; but a much more suitable and valuable reinforcement arrived at the same time, being no less than 700 warriors of the Six Nations under Colonel Guy Johnston, who proposed to General Carleton to retake Crown Point and Ticonderago from the rabble that held it, which they could easily have done; but he seemed like all the rest of the Royal Generals to be labouring under the delusion that these troubles would subside and that it would not be advisable to employ Indian savages against His Majesty's misguided subjects, and thus lost the opportunity of inflicting a blow to the rebel cause which if properly followed up would have ended in its destruction.

Disheartened and annoyed the Mohawk warriors returned to their wigwams and required considerable influence to get them to take up the hatchet again; by this mistaken leniency the British force in Canada was deprived of valuable and efficient auxiliaries, and Schuyler was enabled to bring his rabble to something like disciplined soldiers at Ticonderago and to organize an expedition which would have swept all vestiges of British power out of Canada if it had not been for the zeal, loyalty and gallantry of the French Canadian Militia.

Taking advantage of Carleton's supineness or infatuation, Schuyler, apprehensive that

the vessels bulding at St. John's would be ready for service, appeared before that place with upwards of 1000 men on the 6th of September, but attempting to land they were beaten back to their boats with some loss and retreated to the Isle-aux-Noix; on the night of the 10th a detachment of 800 men under Montgomery again landed near the fort, but after marching through the woods till daylight they were again attacked by the Iroquois and forced into a precipitate retreat.

The inaction of the garrison on these occasions is a matter of some surprise as the fort was held by 500 regular troops of the 7th and 26th regiments under the command of Major Preston of the latter regiment, who appears to have been a mere parade soldier who knew nothing of his profession. Chambly was garrisoned by 100 men of the 7th regiment commanded by its Major, Stopford, who added to the other's incapacity an imbecility altogether his own.

On the 17th the rebels were under Montgomery's command (Schuyler having fallen ill), once more embarked and the Indians having withdrawn from some cause or other (probably the gallant Preston kept himself behind the walls of his fort and left them to do all the fighting, a cause of proceeding common with his class, but the value of which they could not appreciate) made good their landing without opposition and proceeded formally to invest the fort occupying at once the line of communications with Chambly. This roused the commandant at St. John's, and a well conducted sortie drove them off, but on the 18th the force holding the communications were obliged to retire being unsupported. The siege, if a blockade can be called that, which was conducted on the one side by cowards and on the other by fools—the rebel officers declared they could not get their men within musket shot of the works, and the English officers would not let their men outside the palisades—dragged on till the 18th October. On that day Major J. Livingstone with 300 men attacked Fort Chambly, which through the cowardice and bad conduct of Major Stafford, after 36 hours investment yielded to the invaders. The garrison numbered 160 men of which not one was killed or wounded. All the women and children belonging to the troops at St. John's had taken refuge there. A large quantity of provisions, military stores and 124 barrels of gunpowder, a quantity of shot and shell, over 200 stand of small arms, 17 pieces of artillery, and rigging for three vessels as well as the colours of the 7th Regiment of foot was the reward of the enterprise. If this fort had held out for a single day the rebels would have had to raise the siege of both it and St. John's as they were reduced to their last round of ammunition. The colours of the 7th were sent to Philadelphia and presented to the "Rebel Congress," then in session. The President, John Hancock, had them "hung

up in Mrs. Hancock's chamber with great elegance and splendor."

Previous to the capture of Char by the rebels had only ten six-pounder guns and next to no ammunition. They had never formed a regular battery, but the 29th of October regular approaches were commenced and next day ten guns and mortars were mounted and preparations made for opening a regular fire on the works preparatory to a general assault.

Meanwhile Sir Guy Carleton was not idle although he had a difficult and dangerous part to play. Of all the English in the Colony very few were loyal, and many were busily engaged sowing treason around him. The Canadian clergy and seigneurs exerted themselves to the utmost to procure recruits, the parishes about Chambly contained a disaffected population whose grievances were aggravated by the arts of prominent Montreal merchants of French and English extraction, particularly Mr. Cazeau and Thos. Walker. Through the acts of these men the Iroquois were induced to withdraw, and Carleton's first levies in the neighborhood of those parishes were disaffected. However, on the 30th October, at the head of 800 men commanded by M. de Beaujeu, he attempted to raise the siege, but for the reasons above given they retired without any loss except a few prisoners left in the hands of the enemy.

Immediately after this Col. Ethan Allen, at the head of 110 men, attempted to capture Montreal. He landed at night and was to have been joined by every traitor within the town, mostly all of British race, but the French Canadian inhabitants to the number of 300 with 60 British soldiers attacked him at Long Point, completely destroyed his force and took himself prisoner.

On the 1st November the besiegers opened fire on the works at St. John's and were answered by the 48 pieces of artillery mounted on the forts. In the evening Montgomery sent a flag to Major Preston with one of the prisoners captured, when Carleton retreated with a request that since relief was hopeless the Fort might be surrendered. After some negotiation terms of capitulation were signed on the 2nd of November. The garrison obtaining all the honors of war, and to the number of 600 marched out, grounded their arms and became prisoners.

The Rebel Congress, as they had set themselves above all human laws, broke the terms of the capitulation and kept the soldiers close prisoners till the end of the war. On the part of the rebels only 9 were killed and 4 or 5 wounded in this remarkable siege; of the British even a less number of casualties could be reckoned, and it was one of the most disgraceful affairs in which British soldiers have ever been engaged. No necessity existed at all for a surrender. On the contrary, after all their success a brisk sally, well supported would have driven off the rebels, who were every day deserting, but the British troops do not appear to have

had an officer of enterprise or ability amongst them. They were emphatically an army of lions led by asses.

The condition of Canada was perilous in the extreme, treachery was every where at work and it would undoubtedly have been lost to Great Britain but for the concessions made by the "Quebec Act;" the abhorrence felt by the Canadian noblesse and clergy for the bigotry and treachery of congress, the chivalric feeling of loyalty to their engagements which have always distinguished the people, and the personal services and popularity of the Governor Sir Guy Carleton.

Immediately on the fall of St. John's the vessels on the St. Lawrence were seized by the rebels and the position of Carleton who remained in Montreal had become perilous; his rescue is one of the most romantic incidents connected with this war alike for the gallantry and address as well as the cool courage and self possession displayed by the brave seaman who accomplished it.

LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT IN FRANCE.

(From "Maisons de Sante," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for June.)

Once shut up by order of the police, heaven help you! for your chances of regaining your liberty are small indeed. There is no free press to take up your case, and stir up public indignation in your behalf. Were even your plight known to the best-disposed of newspaper editors, he could never risk a fine and the interdiction of his paper in taking up the cudgels for you. Your only chances of getting loose would therefore lie in an escape, or in the private intervention of some respectable friend nearly or distantly connected with the authorities, and who would consent to hold himself responsible for your future quiet behaviour, or promise that you should immediately quit the country. One finds in history that it was in the time of Napoleon I. that maisons de santé first played an important part in the Government as private State prisons. They replaced the Bastille and the "lettres de cachet," so much in honour in the last century, and were made by Fouché to serve the ends of more than one political villainy. In 1802, the Prince de Polignac, afterwards so famous as Prime Minister of Charles X., was condemned for conspiracy to two years imprisonment; but at the end of that time, instead of regaining his liberty, he was removed with his brother to a maison de santé, where they both remained incarcerated ten years, their captivity only ending, in fact, with the reign of the Emperor. Mlle. de Narbonne Fritzlar, too, the lovely Duchess of Cheureuse, some time maid of honour to the Empress Josephine, was, in 1808, cloistered in a maison de santé, on account of the political aversion she had evinced for Bonaparte; and, again, it was from a private lunatic asylum, in which he had been many years arbitrarily confined, that General Mallet escaped on the night of October 23, 1812, whilst the Grand Army was in Russia, and attempted that *coup d'état* which, ill-organized as it was, very nearly succeeded in overthrowing the Government. Under the Bourbons, up to 1830, it was the turn of the Bonapartists to fill the maisons de santé; under Louis Philippe the Republicans and the Legitimists were more or less shut up in them, and since the establishment of the Second Empire, it has been towards the persecution of political writers in country newspapers, or of too free-thinking students, that maisons de santé have been directed.

THE YOUNGEST COLONEL IN THE SERVICE.

A MEMORIAL OF ALEXANDER ROBERTS DUNN, V. C.

[From Good Words for July.]

"In this sad manner has the regiment lost the best commanding officer it ever had, or ever could have; he was beloved by men and officers, and considered the pride of the regiment by all."

We give an extract also from a letter written by another officer to Colonel Dunn's sister—

"In no regiment was ever a commanding officer so missed as the one we have just so unhappily lost, such a courteous, thorough gentleman in word and deed, so thoughtful for others, so perfect a soldier, so confidence-inspiring a leader. Every soldier in the regiment misses Colonel Dunn; he was a friend, and felt to be such, to every one of them. The regiment will never have so universally-esteemed a commander again. We all feel that. For myself, I feel that I have lost a brother who can never be replaced. I can scarcely yet realize that the dear fellow is really dead; and as I pass his tent every morning I involuntarily turn my head, expecting to hear his usual kind salutation, and to see the dear, handsome face that has never looked at me but with kindness. I breakfasted with him on the morning of the 25th, and he looked so well as he started off with our surgeon for a day's shooting. Little did I think that I had looked on his dear old face for the last time in life. I cannot describe to you what a shock the sad news was to every one, both in my regiment and indeed to every one in the camp. Our dear colonel was so well known, and so universally liked and respected.

"Next day, Sunday, the 26th of January, he was buried about four o'clock p. m. I went to look at the dear old fellow before his coffin was closed, and his poor face, though looking so cold, was yet so handsome, and the expression of it so peaceful and happy. I cut off some of his hair, which lately he wore very short, a lock of which I now send you, keeping one for myself as the most valuable souvenir I could have of one I loved very dearly. And I knelt down to give his cold forehead a long farewell kiss.

"He was buried in uniform, as he had often expressed a wish to me to that effect. Every officer in the camp attended his funeral, and, of course, the whole of his own regiment, in which there was not a single dry eye as all stood round the grave of their lost commander. He was buried on a piece of ground near where our camp now stands, at the foot of a small hill covered with shrubbery and many wild flowers. We have had railings put round the grave, and a stone is to be placed there with the inscription:—

"IN MEMORY OF

A. R. DUNN, V. C., COL. 33RD REGIMENT
WHO DIED AT SENAFE
ON THE 25TH JAN., 1868,
AGED 34 YEARS AND 7 MONTHS."

Wolfe's lines on the burial of Sir John Moore will apply almost word for word to the lonely grave beneath the wild peak of Senafe:—

"No useless coffin inclosed his head
Nor in sheet nor in shroud we wound him,
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him."

Two soldiers of his own regiment were buried near the same spot.

On the following day his "kit" was sold

by auction, as is usually done when an officer or a soldier dies in the field. If he has been popular, his comrades are always anxious to secure something at the sale as a souvenir. Everything belonging to Colonel Dunn was sold at an extravagant price; an old pair of hunting spurs fetched three pounds; a copper wash hand-basin, the same amount.

No one lamented the death of Colonel Dunn more sincerely than Sir Robert Napier, who saw in him one of the most promising officers in the British army. He arrived at Senafe two days after the accident, and in reviewing the troops he complimented the 33rd on their efficiency, and expressed his regret that they would not be led by the gallant officer whose loss he and they deplore.

We give a copy of an extract from his next dispatch:—

"SENAFE. 30th January, 1868.

"By the death of Colonel Dunn, the 33rd Regiment have lost an excellent commanding officer, and the service a very valuable and promising soldier.

(Signed,) "R. NAPIER."

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief on learning the sad intelligence, hastened to express his sympathy with Colonel Dunn's family, in the loss they had sustained. The following letter was written by the Military Secretary, General Forster, to Thurlow Dowling, Esq., by command of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge:—

"HORSE GUARDS, 22nd Feb., 1868.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I am desired by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to express to you, and to request you will communicate to his relations, His Royal Highness's deep regret at the melancholy death of Colonel Dunn, V. C., 33rd Regiment.

"His Royal Highness would offer, through you to his family, his sincere condolent sympathy in the loss of an officer who had distinguished himself in the service, and whose antecedents in the army led to the anticipation that, had his life been spared, he would have become still more distinguished in his profession.

"Although I could not boast of intimacy with Colonel Dunn, still my knowledge of and friendship for him will, I trust, warrant my requesting you will accept my participation in His Royal Highness's feelings upon this sad occasion.

"I enclose an extract from the report of His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Robert Napier announcing his death.

Believe me, my dear sir,

"Yours very truly,

"W. F. FORSTER.

"Thurlow Dowling, Esq."

Colonel Dunn's regiment, the gallant 33rd, highly distinguished themselves at the capture of Magdala. It seemed as if they were still animated by the presence of him they had loved so well. When the head of the column of attack was checked by the obstacles at the gate, a small stream of officers and men of the 33rd Regiment and an officer of Engineers, breaking away from the main approach to Magdala, and climbing up a cliff, reached the defences and forced their way over the wall and through the strong and thorny fence, thus turning the defenders of the gateway. The first two men to enter, and the first in Magdala, were Drummer Maynard and Private Bergin of the 33rd Regiment. For their conspicuous gallantry on this occasion, both were decorated with the Victoria Cross. But amid all the exultation of final success, in the very moment of victory, there was but one feeling pervading the whole regiment—a feeling of regret that their beloved young chief was not there to lead them on, and share in the laurels

they gained. "How proud poor Dunn would have been leading his regiment!" was the universal remark among the officers; while still more kindly and affectionate terms were heard from the ranks. It was certainly a remarkable circumstance connected with this highly successful expedition, that while not a single British soldier was killed in battle, a simple accident cost us the life of one of the most distinguished and generally popular officers in the whole expeditionary force.

It was for this reason, doubtless, that the national grief, which might have been diverted into a thousand different channels, as it was during the Crimean war, was concentrated on Colonel Dunn alone. No young officer has ever been so much lamented since the death of General Wolfe, whose sword he possessed. Not only the military journals, but journals of all kinds and shades of politics united in giving expression to the universal grief which the nation felt at the loss of one in whose person seemed to be revived the spirit of the chivalrous ages. This feeling of universal regret even found its way into the House of Commons, usually so cold and dispassionate. When the thanks of the House of Commons were given to General Sir Robert Napier and the army which had taken part in the Abyssinian Expedition, on the 2nd of July, 1868, Mr. Gladstone expressed this feeling with his usual eloquence:—

"Perhaps it may not be going too far from the subject to utter in this august assembly one word of regret for a gallant officer—Colonel Dunn—I believe the only field-officer whose life has been lost, although not by the direct result of military operations during the expedition; who had proved in the deadly charge at Balaklava the courage with which he was inspired; who had received at the hand of his Sovereign the honour of the Victoria Cross; who had sought active service as the commander of the gallant regiment that made the assault upon Magdala—the 33rd—and who has now found a grave in that distant country, with a place of honour in the recollection of his fellow-citizens."

The unanimous applauses with which these eloquent words were greeted, proved how deeply the House sympathized with the feeling they expressed.

It was one of the wise maxims of antiquity that no man should esteem himself happy till the hour of his death. Of all the gallant officers who landed in Abyssinia and took part in that expedition, Colonel Dunn might justly have been pronounced the most fortunate. At an age when most young men are still at school or college, he gained in the deadly charge at Balaklava a name that was known wherever the English language is spoken or deeds of bravery admired. At the age of thirty, he attained the rank of Colonel, and assumed the command of one of the finest regiments in the service. In that regiment he was universally popular with all, from the senior officer down to the youngest recruit. Nor was his popularity confined to his own regiment. There was a charm, a fascination, in his manner, which disarmed jealousy and converted envy into friendship. A less lovable man might have been disliked because he was so fortunate, but no one complained of his rapid promotion. A colonel at thirty,—the youngest colonel in the British service,—he would have obtained the rank of Brigadier-General before he had completed his thirty-fifth year. For his name was next upon the list. Known as a dashing officer, distinguished for his personal bravery, a Colonel at an age when other men are captains or subalterns, possessed of every gift of fortune, there was no

rank or position in the army which he might not have been predicted to attain; and yet, by a simple accident, this brilliant soldier, beloved and admired by all, was arrested in the full career of success, and laid in a lonely tomb among the rocks at Senafe. In his case as in many others,

"The path of glory leads but to the grave."

It was a belief among the ancients that an early death is a proof of divine favour; and there is nothing in revelation to contradict that belief. He had lived long enough for his own glory, if not for his country's good. The highest honours of his profession could not have invested his name with a brighter halo than it already possessed at the hour of his death. Such men never die altogether; they live in the hearts of those who have known and loved them.

Such was Col. Dunn, the very model and beau idéal of a British soldier—tall, handsome, chivalrous, generous, almost to a fault. Modest and unassuming, he loved more to hear of the brave deeds of others than to recount his own. Shy and reserved with strangers, in the bosom of his own family, or in the society of his own officers, he showed all the fresh light-hearted gaiety of a boy, ready to please and to be pleased with everything. And yet, in those hours of social freedom, no one would have ventured to forget that he was a man born to command; possessed of the mysterious gift of attracting and influencing others without an effort. The tears shed over his grave at Senafe, the aching hearts which still lament his loss, prove how largely he possessed this power. It may be said that he was proud because he was never seen at the levees of princes or in the antechambers of the great; but his was that noble pride which respects itself; which stoops to nothing base or mean; which abhors the language of flattery, and refuses to bow before the idols of the hour.

Now that our task is ended, we bow with tender respect before the memory of this gallant young soldier, to whom the beautiful language of Bacon may be aptly applied:—"The death of such persons is wont to be followed by infinite commiseration; for of all mortal accidents, there is none so lamentable, none so powerful to move pity, as this cropping of the flower of virtue before its time; the rather because their life has been too short to give occasion of satiety or of envy which might otherwise mitigate sorrow at their death, or temper comparison."

P. BEATON.

THE GIBRALTAR CAVES.

The remarkable rock of Gibraltar, a gray compact marble, which rises from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the Mediterranean, has long been famous for its curious caves. Recently some pretty thorough explorations have been made of some of these caves, under the direction of Captain Broome, of the British army. One of them, known as Martin's Cave, and opens on the eastern face of the rock; and was evidently an ancient sea-cave, though now upwards of 700 feet above the Mediterranean. A month was devoted to the exploration, and curiously enough there was no evidence of any previous exploration of this cave. The explorers first excavated from 3 to 6 feet of the cave. This, revealed to them a stalagmite floor, on which were found some portions of a lower jaw, supposed to be human and a considerable quantity of bones of animals, birds, fishes; also broken pottery, rude and ornamented; handle and pots, stone axes, flint knives and flint chips, worked bones, sea shells, land shells, and water-washed pebbles. In a small chamber

of the north side of the cave, were found two ancient swords, and a small enamelled copper plate, beautifully made, and brilliantly colored, with a design upon it representing a bird in the coil of a serpent. These relics all referred to the 11th or 12th century. In another large cave "St. Michael's Cave," were found numerous human remains, stone axes, flint knives, &c. On the north side of this cave, by breaking up the stalagmite floor, other caves were discovered, which extended some 450 feet in a north westerly direction, the very existence of which had before been unknown. The explorations are still in progress, but they already seem to demonstrate that at some remote period the caves of Gibraltar were all inhabited by a race of men having uniform habits of life.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Sovremeniya Ivestiya* (Contemporary News), says: "On the initiative of the heir to the throne, the Minister of War is occupying himself actively with the formation of a committee to be discharged with the construction of barracks for the whole Russian army."

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

While I write crowds of men, women and children are still on the move, returning from a last fond look at those gallant and fascinating Hussars, the last of whom, including the headquarters and band, left by steamer this afternoon *en route* for York, England, from whence they came. Were I gifted with descriptive powers I could write pages of interesting matter concerning [the many sentimental, pathetic, and heart-felt scenes of this, to many, painful parting. Notwithstanding the general order and its full circulation in the city papers, warning the fair sex that only a limited number of wives could accompany their husbands, it was evident that the great majority had wives or engaged ones and some even children, who were about to be relentlessly severed "it may be for years and it may be forever." In such instances the parting was indeed a sorrowful one for both parties, there was exceptions I noticed, however. One young girl when the steamer swung away from the wharf exhibited her love for a parting soldier by keeping alongside the steamer as long as possible and when the boat was finally beyond reach stretched out her hands and burst into tears, while the unfeeling cause of this emotion was looking on quite unconcerned and evidently more inclined to burst into laughter than tears, evidently enjoying the sensation.

Amidst huzzas, the waving of innumerable handkerchief, and "Auld Lang Syne" from the band, the steamer cast off her moorings and was soon outside the port bound for Montreal. Toronto is now left without a military band which will doubtless greatly diminish the attractiveness of the Park and Gardens of an evening. Lt.-Col. Dennis, B. M., has obtained leave of absence to attend to certain survey matters at Red River. I

have not heard that Brigade Major Denison, whose headquarters is also here, will perform his duties while away, or some other temporary appointment be made. The colonel could no doubt find time for both if desirable, as the number of Volunteers in his district is limited. The Grand Trunk Brigade of Artillery instituted an excursion last Tuesday on behalf of the Band fund. The large attendance and excellent arrangements speak well for the committee and shew the interest manifested in this splendid brigade. Fine weather, moonlight, fresh air and a first class band made the trip a most exquisite one. The big guns must have committed great havoc among the "light brigade" judging from the merry peals of laughter and the numerous fast dances indulged in. The last of the excursionists did not leave the steamer till after midnight.

Another trial of skill for the championship of the Dominion takes place on Saturday between the Toronto Rifle Club and the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton. The match will be somewhat on the simultaneous principle, as five of each side go to the range of the opposite party to compete with five others, so that there will be ten on a side. The ranges are 300, 500 and 700 yards, 7 shots at each range, Wimbledon rules. Your correspondent will proceed to Hamilton to watch the interests of the Toronto Club. Arrangements are being made to give the Victorias a suitable reception on their arrival here.

STAFF REDUCTIONS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In the event of the rumoured possible resignation of Lt.-Col. Dennis, Brigade Major, who has been entrusted with the charge of important duties, it is said, in connection with the opening up of the Red River country, an opportunity offers itself to the government to commence the proposed reduction of the Brigade Majors and at the same time to reward an able and energetic officer by giving Brigade Major Denison charge of both his own and Col. Dennis' districts. As the headquarters of both are in this city no inconvenience will be experienced and as Col. Denison is always anxious to be up and doing, were the offer made him I would venture to say he would undertake the additional duties for the mere company allowance and the Government thereby save the pay of a Brigade Major. Colonel Denison's long experience in the Cavalry, Artillery and especially his constant practice as Instructor in Infantry drill render him eminently qualified for the post, in fact he is an enthusiast in drill and a popular officer. Trusting my remarks are not calculated or tend in any way to overlook or supplant the very valuable services of the officer on leave, I beg to subscribe myself as an advocate of

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

So after two years and a half as correspondent of the REVIEW I have committed a fault at last. Your "Interested" correspondent from Esqueness accuses me of copying at random from the Toronto newspapers, and favouring the Queen's Own. Permit me to say that the scores, &c., were taken from the Association notice board as I first rendered them, the error being committed by the Association, not by me. Secondly, in correcting this error in my last letter I wrote "I should have placed No. 7 Co. Q. O. R. 2nd and not 3rd," the printer by typographical error made 'not' into 'No 1'; an officer of the leading company was at my side when I penned the correction. Finally I am not a member of the Q. O. R., but am always ready to assert *Palmam qui meruit ferat*, and I write nonorable criticism. It may not be amiss to add that I occasionally copy my own items from the city papers.

In accordance with General Orders a board of officers composed of Lt.-Col. Durie, A. A. G., President, Lt.-Col. R. B. Denison, Brigade Major, and Lt.-Col. Gillmor met yesterday to examine those desirous of having their qualifications for 1st and 2nd class respectively tested. Nine gentlemen presented themselves and were submitted to a thorough examination both written and practically at drill. Notwithstanding the searching nature of the drill, I have reason to believe that all have passed—five 1st, and four 2nd class. Among the former were Capt. S. M. Jarvis, the newly appointed Adjutant of the Queen's Own, and Capt. Arthurs.

Having attended many of those examinations in various parts of Quebec and Ontario, it may not be amiss to remark that from the variable nature of the board the standard required is sometimes very different. For instance, some who would not be sure of passing at Toronto might get through elsewhere. Would it not be well to have one officer for each Province whose duty it would be to attend all the boards in turn. This would ensure uniformity and a better class of officers. Brigade Major Denison would be a most suitable person for such a post.

Your correspondent accompanied the Toronto Rifle Club team to Hamilton last Saturday to witness the struggle for the championship with the Victoria Rifle Club. Five of each club went to the range of the opposite party to compete with five of their opponents. The Hamiltonians were well entertained here and nothing could exceed the kindness and generosity extended to those who visited Hamilton. Cabs were in readiness to drive them to the range, and a most substantial spread both before and after the firing. The arrangements for marking, &c., were excellent, and the day being fine on both ranges, with only a light

wind down the range at 700 yards, everything progressed speedily and pleasantly. The Hamilton Club sent down Messrs. Murrison, Mason, J. J. Adam, Nicholson and Schwarz; and Toronto was represented in Hamilton by Messrs Stanley, Gibson, Morrison, Ramsay and Russell. At Hamilton Toronto was beaten by 7 points and great anxiety was felt to know the result of the Toronto shooting. On reaching the telegraph office the T. R. C. were on finding that those left behind had been beaten also by 9 points, making a very respectable licking by 16 points. It cannot be denied, however, that the shooting on both sides was excellent, and it is questionable whether it can be repeated and certainly cannot be beaten by any other 20 in Canada.

Just fancy out 420 shots there were no less 200 Bull's eyes and 168 centres, with 37 outers and 15 misses. Mr. Russell made 9 consecutive Bull's eyes at 500 yards (including 2 sighting shots) the highest possible score. His score of thirteen consecutive Bull's eyes in a match I believe is unrivalled. He fires with a Rigby match rifle and uses the horizontal aperture-bar foresight (No. 8.) The return match, under similar conditions, comes off on the same day fortnight.

VICTORIA CLUB ON TORONTO RANGE.

	300	500	700	T ¹
J. J. Mason	3443443	4334345	3444444	—76
G. Murrison	3332444	3444443	3434444	—75
D. Nicholson	2443342	4444333	3343333	—69
J. Adam	3333333	4434343	4043443	—69
F. Schwarz	3224223	3433433	4344434	—67
Totals	110	124	123	356

TORONTO CLUB ON TORONTO RANGE.

	300	500	700	T ¹
A. Bell	3343333	4433344	4344444	—75
L. Baillie	4444333	4444344	3340434	—73
J. Edwards	3434432	4433433	3340434	—68
J. B. Boustead	2332324	4324244	3433444	—66
C. Shephard	3422344	3334443	4340440	—65
Totals	111	124	122	347

VICTORIA CLUB ON HAMILTON RANGE.

	300	500	700	T ¹
T. Freeborn	3333434	4444433	4444244	—76
C. R. Murray	4333343	4444440	2044434	—68
J. Brass	2233333	3344333	3443443	—67
D. Nicholson	2243423	3434334	4433233	—66
Jos. Mason	3333323	3444442	4044404	—54
Totals	105	121	115	341

TORONTO CLUB ON HAMILTON RANGE.

	300	500	700	T ¹
A. L. Russell	4334344	4444444	4444334	—79
W. Stanley	4333343	3434434	4434423	—72
J. Morrison	3334432	4242332	4234044	—63
D. Gibson	3333230	4033443	4443333	—62
R. H. Ramsay	2300344	4434032	2333341	—58
Totals	103	114	117	334
Grand total	300	500	700	T ¹
V. R. C.	215	243	239	—697
Toronto	214	238	229	—681

Majority for V.R.C. 1 5 10 16
Average per shot, Hamilton—3 319; Toronto—3 242.

Hamilton, 99 bull's eyes; 80 centres, 17 outers, 5 misses.
Toronto, 101 bull's eyes, 79 centres, 20 outers, 10 misses.

The City Battalions are told to be in readiness for active service. They would enjoy exceedingly to put in their annual drill, under canvas, just now. Niagara is spoken of in connection with a camp and would be a beautiful spot and afford the Lincoln Battalion an opportunity for the desired Batt. match with the Queen's Own.

Great preparations are being made for the Regatta on Saturday as the Paris crew have arrived and some splendid time is anticipated. It is to be hoped that the weather will be favourable so that the eclipse at 5 p. m. may be also seen to advantage. The weather still continues strangely wet and chilly.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

A muster of all the Volunteer corps in this city is called for to-morrow, Friday, for inspection by the lately appointed Adjutant General. The difficulty of getting men together at this time of the season is very great, the men are all earning good wages and the officers are generally away at the sea side. There will be anything but a general gathering, as several commanding officers have informed me that they cannot even pretend to make even a representation, so several corps will not be represented. Besides the order is so recent, as it is only to be a parade. Few have the slightest idea of the work entailed on commanding officers by getting their men together; one would imagine it to be an easy matter, only to notify them, &c., but in this they are mistaken. The officers had much to do, first to find their men, get them to come, smooth over the growlings and grumbings of dissatisfied employers, &c.

Talking of dissatisfied employers who throw every difficulty in the way when their men are wanted, I would state that I am preparing an alphabetical black list of such disloyalists and avaricious citizens which I intend giving to the public soon. The public should know who and what they are, and they shall know. As a contrast to this mean lot, there are at the same time many employers of whom it is a pleasure to speak, Clark Filts, Esq., a well known and respected citizen who employs amongst his hands six who are Volunteers, Mr. Filts expresses his willingness to let those men turn out whenever they are ordered, without any claim for reduction of wages and he further says he would close up his establishment sooner than keep his men in when duty calls them out; and there are several worthy citizens of the same good spirit.

The men of the Garrison Artillery will receive their pay after the inspection to-morrow (Friday) the delay has been caused by several members of the corps being absent from the city, and as no pay can be drawn

till the pay sheets are complete, the majority have had to wait for the minority.

The annual Prize meeting of this corps will take place at the point St. Charles Rifle Range this day (Thursday) Accordingly to the published prize list, the entries are likely to be numerous.

Brigade Match—Open to all certified efficient members of the Brigade of M. G. A. Ranges, 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards, five shots at each; Government Snider Rifles.

The 1st prize is a handsome cup, presented by Lieut.-Col. Ferrier, with \$15 added. Seven money prizes follow, being \$15, \$12 \$10 \$8, \$7, \$6, and \$5, respectively.

Battery Match—Volley firing, by command, by parties of 6 men or more (efficient) from each battery, in two ranks front rank kneeling. Range, 200 yards; 3 rounds per man; Government Snider Rifle. The 1st prize being \$2 to each competitor of the first squad, and \$1 to each of the second best squad.

Consolation Match—Open to all who have unsuccessfully competed at the meeting in the individual matches. Ranges, 200 and 400 yards; three shots at each; Rifles, Government issue, or any Rifle the property of the competitor. Money prizes. \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Champion Match for Prize Cup—Open to winners of individual prizes. Range, 600 yards;—shots;—Government Rifle or any Rifle the property of the competitor.

Running Time Match for Money Prizes—Open to all certified efficient men of the Brigade. Range, 200 yards; Government Snider Rifle. Time for each competition, five minutes. Each competitor, after every shot, to run round a flag placed at 50 yards from the firing point; not to load till he regain the firing point. Competitors while running, to carry arms appointments and ammunition.

Mr. Provencher of the Minerve has been appointed a foreign Emigration agent and will reside in Brussels. The vacancy caused by the death of the late respected Joseph Daley, Esq., is not yet filled up.

The annual battalion rifle match of the Hochelagas comes off next week. It is also the intention of the corps to encamp out at St. Anne's for their usual annual 6 days drill.

The battalion shooting match of the garrison Artillery comes off this day (Thursday) at Point St. Charles.

The Abbe Morreau has arrived from Italy, authorised by the Pope to recruit still further for the Papal army. Ought this to be allowed? It certainly ought not. No foreign power has the right to enlist in this country, and it is a violation of all law to do so. But then we are ruled by the powers that be, and our protest must meet with feeble response. It is however a standing disgrace to the country that such open infractions of national law be permitted.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

At the General Meeting of the Rifle Association of the Province of Quebec, held last week the 30th inst., the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers of the Committee :—

Patron, Sir George Cartier.
Vice Patrons,—Hon. John Rose, M. P., Hon. J. G. Blanchet, M. P., Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, M. P., Col. Sowell, Sir Alexander M. Galt, M. P., Robert Hamilton, Esq., Lt.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, D. A. G., Lt.-Col. Cassault, D. A. G., Lt.-Col. Masson, M. P., Lt.-Col. Harwood, D. A. G.

President,—Colonel Dyde.
Vice-Presidents,—Lt.-Col. Routh, Lt.-Col. Brydges, Lt.-Col. Spicer, R. H. Smith, Esq. Severe Dumoulin, Esq., M. P. P., Lt.-Col. B. Chamberlin, M. P., Lt.-Col. Bowen, Andrew Allan, Esq.

Secretary,—Lt.-Col. Fletcher.
Treasurer,—Captain Esdaile.

It was unanimously resolved that the first Prize Meeting be held on Tuesday, the 24th of August and following days, at Point St. Charles.

Lt.-Col. J. Grant, Lt.-Col. McKay, Captain Worsley, 60th Rifles, Captain Macpherson, Captain Esdaile, Lt. Col. Fletcher were appointed a Committee to make all the necessary arrangements to carry out the Match,

MILITARY SCHOOL.

The following gentlemen have received certificates, having passed their examination before Colonel Fielden:—First Class Certificate—B. Pagnant. Second Class Certificates—W. Wilson, W. Young, P. Mignault, and L. Ratine.

To members of the Chasseurs here were to day brought before the Recorder and fined \$5 each for not attending drill. This will astonish them and others and show them that military discipline is not to be trifled with.

Your correspondent has just come in from the Garrison Artillery match, and as the mail is just closing would say briefly that the club match cup was won by Sergt. Beers, Col Ferrier's cup by gunner Brightland. The volley firing match was won by No. 2 Battery. There was but few competitors and the firing was but middling.

THE WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.—The London Morning Telegraph concludes its article upon the rifle meeting at Wimbledon, in the following manner:—

"The Queen's prizeman of one year is usually forgotten before the next; but this patient little north country teetotaler has done a feat the like of which few men could have performed. It is not to steadiness of hand and eye alone that such a triumph is due, but to the steadiness of the brain and heart that control both. Young Angus Cameron, living a quiet life in the healthy highland air, does not know the meaning of "nerves"—those troublesome "nerves" that so often fail the man of the cities when he enters upon a decisive test of courage or strength, or skill. The boy of nineteen who conquered in 1866 has developed into the man of twenty-two who has conquered in

1869; and surely there is matter for grave thought in that double victory. How many of our young athletes have kept themselves up to Carzeron's standard during those three trying years, when the passions are at their strongest, and the judgement that should restrain them comparatively immature? Depend upon it the greatest of all "the little corporals'" achievements has been the magnificent way in which he has conquered—himself? Perfectly consistent with his prudent manliness of character was his refusal of even a glass of champagne to celebrate his victory. It would have done him in our humble opinion, a great deal more good than harm; but he was a true-hearted Scot, a loyal teetotaler, a Cameron who stuck to his teapot as gallantly as his forefathers would have rallied round Lochiel; and so, just waiting until the first excitement was over, and not much troubling himself about the popping of corks in all directions, where his enthusiastic countrymen were drinking his health, he quietly sat down in a tent and had a cup of tea. With that pleasant little picture we leave Wimbledon for the present, since there is no room on our limited canvas for the swarm of other figures that seem to press forward; men of all climes, all creeds and all countries—from the marksman of Belgium to the Nawab of Bengal." The lesson taught by this simple narrative is well worth the attention of the Volunteers on this side of the Atlantic, and we commend them to follow—as far as circumstances will permit—the secret of Angus Cameron's success.

Even once to win the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon is a distinction of which every marksman in the world might be proud. It is the "blue ribband" of the Volunteer service; it makes the winner the senior wrangler of his year. But to achieve the honor twice is a height of felicity which it would require a poet to celebrate; and that state of blissful distinction has been attained by Mr. Angus Cameron, of the 6th Inverness Volunteers, who was the Queen's prizeman three years ago. By a score of 71, Mr. Cameron has again proved himself the best shot among all our citizen soldiers. Scotland is not accounted slow to recognize merit in any of her sons, and the members of the 6th Inverness will doubtless give their distinguished comrade the honor of a local triumph. Meanwhile, Lord Elcho's circular reminds the Volunteers that the pleasures of Wimbledon will soon come to an end, and that Saturday next will witness the annual review. As a "flying column" of regulars, 3,000 strong, will this year take part in the review, the attractions of the day will be ever stronger than usual. Lord Elcho expresses a hope that those London employers who have Volunteers in their service will, on Saturday, permit them to leave business soon enough to parade with their respective corps at the hour fixed by the War Office; and the appeal will doubtless meet with a hearty response.

Among the regimental changes noticed in the Army and Navy Gazette for July 13th, we observe the following relating to the battalion now serving in Canada: Ensign Augustus Chas Frederick FitzGeorge to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Sir Archdale Robert Palmer, who retires; John Stephen Barrington Simeon, gent, to be ensign, by purchase; Lieut. Arthur H. S. Montgomery to be Adjut. vice Lieut. Sir A. B. Palmer, who retires.

A man named Martin has been arrested in Toronto for enticing soldiers to desert. What makes his offence greater is the fact that he is a volunteer himself in the 10th Royals.

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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 such 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, AUGUST 9, 1869.

FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

SECRETARIES OF RIFLE CLUBS and associations are particularly requested to send us early as possible announcements of their forthcoming meetings and prize matches for publication in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. A large number of our marksmen who desire to enter upon the summer campaign look to us for the necessary information and we hope gentlemen having the management of meetings will put us in possession of facts relating thereto as early as possible.

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

Stadacona Rifle Association Annual Prize Meeting, at Beauport Flats near Quebec, commences on 10th Aug., Capt. Forrest, Secretary.

Metropolitan Rifle Association Annual Prize Meeting commences at Rideau Range, Ottawa, on Tuesday August 10th.

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

At a general meeting of the Rifle Association of the Province of Quebec, held on the 30th ult, Sir George E. Cartier was elected Patron; Col. Dyde, President; Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Secretary; Capt. Esdaile, Treasurer. The first prize meeting is to be held on the 24th of August.

—To-morrow, it will be remembered, the Metropolitan and Stadacona Prize Meetings commence respectively at Ottawa and Quebec.

—At the board of examination assembled in this city last week, consisting of Lieut. Col. Jackson B. M. Lieut.-Col. Whyte and Lieut.-Col. Forrest, thirteen candidates presented themselves for the purpose of qualifying for Volunteer appointments.

—We learn from the Cobourg *Sentinel* that it is expected the various companies of the 40th Battalion will be brought together at Cobourg to perform their annual drill, commencing on the 23rd September next. The ground for the camp will be somewhere near the town, and being under canvas, the men will have an opportunity of learning something of a soldier's life in the field.

—The *Chicago Tribune* demands immediate war with England, alleging as a reason that the British Government has turned George Francis Train loose upon the American people, when, according to law, he should have been kept in prison. This is a new phase of American claims and equally deserving of attention as others of which we hear so much. As Artemas Ward would say, "This is sarkasm."

SOME officers of country battalions, are strangely negligent in the matter of uniform as we are informed from a reliable source. It is a common thing to see many of them appear on parade and at drill in privates' uniform and armed with a stick. Other instances are known where they have appeared in regulation trousers, sack coat and shako, or with tunic, beaver hat and umbrella. This sort of thing is absurd in the extreme, and calls for a speedy correction. It should be made a *sine qua non* that gentlemen before being allowed to assume a position as officers in the Force should qualify and procure the necessary outfit. This rule strictly enforced would have the effect of raising the standard of efficiency in country battalions to something like what obtains in the cities, beside the good effect it will have on the men, who, as things are at present, can

see no reason why the officers—their neighbours and relations—should receive more pay than themselves for knowing as little and doing less. We hope this matter brought to the attention of the Adjutant General will insure his attention.

RUMOURS of another Fenian invasion have received confirmation from the fact that the gunboats on the lakes have been ordered to be put in a state of service by telegraph from headquarters. Thus, in the middle of the season and upon the spur of a doubtful report, a duty is to be hurriedly performed which should have received consideration at an earlier and more opportune time. On a former occasion we called attention to the fact that the naval branch of the Volunteer service was most strangely allowed to fall into a state of disorganization and eventually become disbanded through a want of attention and encouragement which it was only natural to expect would be bestowed on so important an arm, especially when it is remembered that our extensive lacustrine frontier is liable at any moment to invasion from the territory of a nation bordering upon disorganization so far as international law is concerned.

It is somewhat peculiar that the very same causes which led on a former memorable occasion to the alienation of the thirteen colonies from the mother land should at this late date begin again to operate and offer another historical parallel for the delimitation of inconsequential students, who, adopting an idea, take the political bit in their teeth and gallop over all obstacles. Loyalty to Britain and British institutions is inhaled by every breath of the Volunteers of Canada. To them, as on every occasion in American Colonial history, England must look for the actual preservation of her power on this continent, therefore any policy which discourages or ignores their claims to consideration must prove fatal to British interests. The readers of the REVIEW are familiar with the graphic and as we believe truthful historical pictures presented to them for the past two years and a half by the able author of the articles usually gracing our first page. They will have read these with little profit if, in view of the present situation in Canada, they do not discover a parallel fraught with deep meaning to the interests of Great Britain in America.

The same causes which operated a century ago in bringing about the American Revolution are now at work in the Dominion of Canada, and we would be unfaithful to our trust and undeserving of the support of Canadian Loyalists and Volunteers if we neglected to notice what is now a distinguishing feature in the conversation of all those who are most deeply interested in the welfare of the Force. The systematic neglect of men who may be esteemed as the representatives of the old chivalrous race that clung through all change and disaster to the crown, who fought till the last fight

was lost; who resigned home and affluence for exile and poverty rather than lose the proud distinction of their birthright, will inevitably bring misfortune. The Volunteers of to-day in Canada are the loyal and best supporters of British connection; to them we must look for protection now, for very soon, thanks to a radical and expedient home administration, there will be no troops in Canada save the Royal Canadian Rifles. The moribund veterans of a past generation.

The evils which we discover to have been the effect of the mal-administration, stupidity and arrogance of ill-conditioned soldiers and placemen in the time when "George the Third was King," so well exposed in "the revolt of the B. A. Colonies," are now imitated by others who should indeed be the last to emulate so bad an example. The fact from which we have taken our text is but a solitary instance of what has long occupied the attention of those in whom we have put our trust, but it is sufficient as affording an example of the nature of the evil which must be remedied if we are not hopelessly to drift into Americanism and consequent anarchy and political degradation.

It is true that the policy of England has changed with reference to the colonies; we are continually told by British statesmen and journalists that we can set up for ourselves whenever we like; that the burthen of our presence is a weakness and a danger to the empire, indeed it is fairly to be presumed that before a great while the alternative will be presented to us, of choosing our own destiny. By all means when that moment comes, as it surely will before a great while, let the loyalists of Canada remember to whom they are indebted for the misfortune. In the meantime it is our duty to stand by our colors and traditions and although we may be compelled to suffer neglect and illusage for a time, the event will not be far distant when the strength of our voice and arm will have a decisive effect. The Volunteers of Canada need no one to tell them which way their duty lies, and it is little matter to them whom they have at headquarters so long as they have their interests attended to and their services acknowledged.

A Fenian invasion would not at the present be an unmixed evil, it would serve a purpose dear to the best men of the Force and the country, and give what we so much require—an impetus to Canadian nationality.

THERE IS IN Canada a small clique, we cannot dignify them by the name of a party, who have of late been engaged in striving to force the idea of Canadian independence upon the people with the badly concealed intention of making it a progressive step towards annexation. These people have imbibed a love for republican institutions and with a strange infatuation would deliberately resign constitutional freedom for mob dictation, and cast away a crown that

they might assume the cap and bells. It would be a loss of labour to demonstrate to these persons the fatal extent of their folly or show them how terrible is the tyranny of masses essentially ignorant and, in times of popular excitement, brutalized. The history of republican government in America points a moral which these people would do well to consider. We will merely refer to the United States as offering an example how vain was the lie upon which the "Revolutionary Fathers" built their mode of government. Another and a greater war is yet to be fought there. Upon one side will be ranged virtue, intelligence, and order, upon the other vice, ignorance and anarchy. The struggle must come eventually. Centralization now rapidly progressing may lessen its horrors, but the end will surely be constitutional imperialism. How foolish then would it be for these annexationists to enter the republic merely to pass through a bloody revolution that they may come back to the exact point from which they started.

For their delectation we will give a sketch of the Central American republics since these miserable and ill-conditioned states assumed to govern themselves. For this graphic historical *resumé* we are indebted to the N. Y. *Imperialist*.

"When Mexico proclaimed its independence in 1821, it was soon imitated by Central America. Iturbide laid down his plan in Iguala, Mexico, and on the 15th day of September, 1821, General Gainza proclaimed his, in Santiago, Guatemala. When Iturbide was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, he sent an army into Central America under General Filisola, and persuaded the rulers to be 'voluntary' annexed to the Empire. This was done on the 5th of January, 1822.

"Iturbide abdicated his throne in March, 1823, was sent into exile, with an annual salary of \$25,000, returned in a year and was shot. His family remained in the United States of North America.

"In 1824 a convention in Central America, the counterpart of the same body in Mexico, formed the 'Republic of Central America,' with the motto—*Dios, Union y Libertad*—God, Union and Liberty.

"But this good beginning was scarcely known, when the spirit of federation, the bane of all republics, became epidemic,

"In 1826, a Congress assembled, and constituted a federal republic. The same act was done that year in Mexico and Chile. This form of government united half a dozen little States, severally called independent, naturally envious and hostile to each other, by very weak bonds. And what has been the result? Their imaginary boundaries, denied them by nature, have been traced out in blood. To make five Republics of as small a country as Central America was simply ridiculous! Its whole area is only 150,000 square miles. It is hardly large enough for a good farm. The revenue of Honduras, the most prosperous, is only \$300,000 annually, and it pays its President a yearly salary of \$5,000!

"It was evident this form of government could not last, there was not sufficient distinction between federal and state powers, and there was incessant conflict of laws.

"The aristocracy and clergy of Guatemala soon sought to subvert this republican

rule; the Marquis of Aycinena raised a revolution and broke up the federation by a victory at the battle of Salina Grande, on the 28th of September, 1827. Thus civil war began. The chief opponent of the revolutionary party was Francisco Morazan, descendent of French West Indians, but a native of Honduras, 28 years of age, brave and intelligent. He captured Guatemala on the 29th of March, 1828, and soon made himself master of the whole country. He made a complete change in everything; he adopted the Livingston code of Louisiana, and instituted trial by jury; he established the United States penitentiary system for convicts, and monitor system in public schools; he declared religious liberty and sent the Roman Catholic Bishop out of the country. This was almost exactly what the revolutionists in Mexico had accomplished.

"But Morazan's power did not last long; the enraged clergy and indignant nobility bought the aid of a barbarian to help them into rule once more. Rafael Carrera was their instrument. He was a daring, ignorant, and half-savage Indian from the mountains of Milla, where he had passed his boy days in raising and hearing hogs. He led his Indians from the hills to contend with Morazan. On the 18th of March, 1840, his savage hordes marched into the streets of Guatemala, just twelve years after Morazan had captured it in the same way.

"Morazan sought a temporary refuge in Chile, where he gathered a few believers and returned to recover his lost dominions in Central America; but he had scarcely set foot in Costa Rica, when he was conquered and shot as a traitor. Thus perished the only true patriot of Central American civilization.

"Carrera's imbecile government could not keep the states together very long, and they all gradually recovered their independence. Since then the country is composed of five republics: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and San Salvador; with an entire population of a little over 2,000,000.

"San Salvador, the smallest of these republics, is the most prosperous; it contains 9,594 square miles; its picturesque capital, surrounded by volcanoes, on a high table land, is like Switzerland.

"Costa Rica may be considered as a large and profitable coffee plantation.

"When Barrios was President of Salvador he did all he could to consolidate the governments of Central America. His brother-in-law, General Cabanas, was one of the most noted military men in Central America; and it seems that Barrios himself had visited Europe, and studied arms and diplomacy. His first attempt to unite the different States of Central America failed in 1842. Nothing discouraged, he made another abortive attempt in 1847. Finally he succeeded in bringing a national convention—or Federal Congress as it was called—together, at Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, in the autumn of 1853. This was the first national convention after the unfortunate federal Congress of 1826. The clergy of Guatemala, fearing to lose their power by the formation of a general government, advised its delegates to withdraw, and thus the convention was broken up.

"Barrios continued his efforts to unite the country under one government with true American spirit; but he was always bitterly opposed, because he wanted to be autocrat of the whole country. But the truth is, Carrera in Guatemala, ever since his accession to power in 1842, has wanted to be king of the country.

"Finally, in the periodical contests be-

twoen Carrera and Barrios, the latter was besieged in his own capital, and only escaped with his life to Panama. Gathering a few adherents there, he returned to his old trade of arms, he was captured and shot by Carrera. Such is the usual fate of all Mexican and South American republican rulers.

"So much for the past history of Central America. Now we will glance at its present condition.

"January, 1863, Guatemala was still governed by that cunning Indian dictator, Rafael Carrera, who can scarcely write his name. Guardiola, a semi-savage, was dictator of Honduras, when he was assassinated in his bed by one of the officers of his guard, and the reins of government fell into the hands of Francisco Montes.

"When Nicaragua was in a great state of prosperity, its progress was arrested by the Yankee filibuster, Walker. After his defeat, the government fell into the hands of Thomas Martinez, who distinguished himself in defending his country against the invader. Since 1857 he has governed the country more reasonably than any of his neighbor despots, and committed fewer crimes than most of them.

"As to the little coffee-patch of Costa-Rica, it has been a scene of horrors since 1859. About the end of that year, Mora, an honorable and wealthy coffee-planter, was President of the country. His own connections became jealous of him, and one morning he waked up and found his house surrounded by armed men, commanded by his brother-in-law, Jose M. Montealegre. He and Canas were both exiled; but, encouraged by Barrios and others to return, they landed at Punta Arenas in 1860. Montealegre, who had usurped the Presidency, discovered them hid in a dirty cellar, and had them shot in the back as traitors.

"These internecine wars in Central America remind us of the bloody civil strife in the little Italian republics of the Middle Ages. Barrios in Salvador and Carrera in Guatemala wore the two cocks pitted against each other for the amusement of the surrounding nations.

"After Carrera had executed Barrios he made Francisco Duenas President of Salvador, fixing the seat of government in Sonsonate.

"While this was going on in Salvador there were three military Presidents contending for the supremacy in Honduras.

"Martinez of Nicaragua, at the same time, declared himself President for four years more, against the provisions of the constitution, and aroused the ire of his opponent Jerez, who was soon put down by arms.

"President Montealegre, of the tiny Republic of Costa Rica, who marched into power over the bodies of his kindred, did not retain his authority very long; he was voted out by Jesus Jimenez and his party, whose first act was to make himself Dictator, and disperse the National Congress. This happened on the 1st of August, 1863.

"The only way to have peace in Central America is to consolidate the five States into one Government, under one ruler."

—By reference to the published scores made by the Hamilton and Toronto clubs at the recent match, readers will observe that Lt. A. L. Russell made the magnificent score of 79 out of 21 rounds. At 500 and 700 yards ranges he made ten consecutive bull's eyes, in all 16 bull's eyes and 5 centres. Messrs. J. J. Mason and T. Freeborn ranging next with 13 bull's eyes and 8 centres.

The scores of the Annual Prize Meeting of the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton Ont. will be given next week.

—A typographical error in Mr. McEachren's advertisement requires correction as follows:—Infantry Swords \$16. Oxford mixture pants \$6.

—The Quebec Garrison Artillery under command of Lt.-Col. Bowen are having a week camping and ball practice on the Island of Orleans.

CORRESPONDENTS are in the habit of sending us clippings from local newspapers, inclosed in sealed envelopes unpaid. If they would leave the envelope open and mark it "Printer's copy" and stamp it with two cents, it would save us an expense which amounts to considerable in the year. Letters occasionally come to us franked in the Brigade Office, Montreal, upon all of which we have paid extra postage, as the Post Office authorities will not acknowledge the validity of the stamp.

Hereafter we will take nothing out of the Post Office which is not pre-paid.

—The Fenian raid is still spoken of. Why don't they come? They are blue-moulding for the want of a beating we have no doubt. The New York *World* discourses as follows upon this subject.

Last month the Fenians' meeting at Pittsburgh, conducted, as usual, with closed doors, afforded enough silent indications of renewed vigor and life in the organization to create a murmur of apprehension in the Canadian mind that new and formidable boisteration was in store for them. Sparks from the telegraphy since then have lighted up a brighter flame of alarm and revealed to them visions of an appalling legion of invaders gathering in squads of three or more from a thousand little frontier villages, and massing suddenly at some unknown point, come rushing like an overwhelming torrent over the Queen's dominions.

The approaching meeting of the Fenian magnates in high council in this city on the 10th of August perhaps has given rise to many of the new and startling rumors that for a day or two past have been mysteriously floating about in the metropolitan breezes. Whether from these, or the reports of British spies here combined, there is no little anxiety exhibited in provincial circles as to the developments of September and October next.

A visit to the Fenian headquarters in Fourth street, near Broadway, yesterday was convincing evidence that there was quite a revival in the life and energy of the organization. During the winter but few persons were seen entering or departing from the premises, and, with the exception of the few clerks attending to the dull and idle routine of business, the place seemed almost deserted. For a week or two lately, however, this has all changed. Numbers of persons are constantly entering and departing, the clerks are busily engaged in the manipulation of documents, books, &c., and the leaders of the brotherhood appear as bright and energetic as schoolboys at recess time.

The appearance of things in the building is significant of active and warlike operations. Stands of arms, packages of mysterious im-

port, flags, boxes, muskets fresh with the glitter of recent burnishing, and equipments kept in useful order—all are mute but tell-tale whisperers of what may, might, and perhaps will be about to happen before the leaves of autumn fall. In answer to inquiries, the courteous officials declare ignorance of any such contemplated movement, although they do not deny that the Fenian Brotherhood seeks the prosecution of its well known purpose by unremittingly active and determined measures. At the same time they claim that it would be an awkward adventure to start a new raiding army this fall, if the policy of the administration on the neutrality continues to be the same as manifested towards the Cuban expeditions. It will be remembered in this connection that all of the equipments, arms, ammunition, &c., captured by our Government from the Fenian army in the 1866 campaign, was restored under heavy bonds, a year ago and is now available for instant use. The fact is unquestioned that the Fenians could at any time, on short notice, summon from all parts of the country a large army. It is said that the plan of the next campaign is to enter the Canadian territory at a point never before attempted, and, with the co-operation of friends already there, to grasp certain railroads and conquer strongholds before there is time or suspicion to thwart them. The next raid, they claim, will be desperate, sanguinary, and decisive.

MILITIA BRIGADE ORDERS.

The following memo. has been issued in the 8th Brigade Division. :—

1. With the view of regulating the system of Drill and Field Manœuvres practised by the Infantry of the Militia has been pleased to direct that all Officers Commanding Battalions or Companies in this division, will confine their system of Battalion Drill to the practice of those movements only as detailed in the Field Exercise Book, which modern experience has shown to be most necessary and practicable at the present time.

2. The formation of either Battalion or Company squares, will not be practised.

3. The following movements are authorized and required, viz:—The correct formation of open and quarter distance columns of Battalions, for the purpose of moving Battalions. The correct covering, and distance of officers commanding companies when marching in column.

The deployment from Quarter distance columns into line, either flank, and outwards the advancing and retiring in line, avoiding the evil of crowding, and the practice of extending a Battalion as quickly as possible, consistent with regularity, into a line of skirmishers, advancing, firing, and retiring steadily, taking ground to a flank in that order, or closing on the centre or both flanks—but in practicing skirmishing the formation of Squares to be omitted.

4. When in Skirmishing order either halted, firing or advancing, or retiring firing, the men to be allowed to lie down to fire when in the open, or encouraged to take advantage of any available cover that may be to fire kneeling, lying down or availing themselves of a trunk of a tree or a stone for a rest to their Rifles, and they are to be always more or less extended when in action.

By Order

W. H. JACKSON

Lieut. Colonel,

Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division.

REVIEWS, &c.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST.—This ever welcome "Guest" for August appears promptly and with even a brighter face than usual. It contains the following choice new songs:

"Weel, Weel, the Robin is weepnig" by Frank Howard, and "We'll Show you when we Come to Vote," by the same composer. The latter a "woman suffrage song" and fully adapted to the times. It has a very lively, pretty melody. It also contains a beautiful instrumental piece, "La Clochett (Belle) Scottish," by R. Coote.

The music in this number is worth more than the price of the GUEST per year. It is certainly a very cheap and valuable monthly, and in no way can a dollar be spent to better profit than to subscribe for one year. Large premiums are also offered to those obtaining clubs.

Send ten cents for sample copy. Address, W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, O.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 31st instant per Lt. Col. Lovelace, Agent:—

MONTREAL.—Capt. S. Bagg \$2; Capt G. McDougall \$2.

QUEBEC.—Lt.-Col. L. H. Cassault, D. A. G. M., \$2; Capt. W. A. Forrest, D. P. M., \$2; Lt. E. H. Blais, A.D.C., \$2; Sergt. F. Norris \$2; Capt. E. Matte, P. M. Q. V. H., \$2; Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, B. M., \$2; Messrs. Dunn & Home \$4; Lt.-Col. J. B. Forsyth, Q. V. H., \$2; Lt. Col. N. H. Bowen, G. A., \$2; Capt. L. N. Voyer, \$2; Major V. R. Alley \$2; Capt. R. Hamilton \$4; Lt. W. Welsh \$2; Capt. Murray \$2; Major W. W. Scott \$4.

OTTAWA.—Mr. Lacourt \$2.

LEAMINGTON.—Capt. J. R. Wilkinson, \$2.

CORNWALL.—Judge Jarvis, \$1.

St. CATHARINES.—(Per Agent)—Lt. George Murray, \$4.25; Capt. O. FitzWilkins, \$1.

NOVA SCOTIAN REPEAL.

(From the London Standard.)

The Repeal party in Nova Scotia, despairing of achieving their object in a legitimate way, have threatened it is said to agitate for annexation to the United States. This is a kind of wild Irish revenge, at which England at least can afford to smile. The threat of these distempered Nova Scotians, in fact, only proves how utterly baseless is their objections to confederation. They clamour for independent existence, and yet they are willing to surrender themselves to a foreign nation. They talk loudly of their right to self-government, and yet they would merge themselves into a Republic which is now one and indivisible. They protest that they are taxed too heavily as a portion of the Canadian Dominion, and yet they talk of joining the States, where the taxes will be five times heavier. They are wroth with a federal system which leaves every member of it with a separate local existence, and they would throw themselves into the Union, which

would swallow them up and extinguish their individuality ten times more effectually than their worst enemies could do in the Dominion of Canada.

The Nova Scotians imagine a vain thing if they think that England is to be frightened by their childish petulance into undoing any part of the work of the American Confederation. Annexation to the United States would hurt none so much as it would hurt Nova Scotians themselves. We doubt if Lord Granville would consider it his duty to offer the smallest objection to the Nova Scotians doing as they please with themselves. When a froward child threatens to roll in the mud, or to break his head against the wall, if he is thwarted in his wishes, the best plan always is to let him do it, and take no notice. The Nova Scotians ought to know that the Confederation of the North American Colonies was devised for their own benefit rather than for the advantage of England. If they have any objection to make to it, they do not in the least promote that objection by threatening England that they will make away with themselves. We can listen to that threat with perfect equanimity. The accession of Nova Scotia to the States would certainly strengthen the American Union, but it is impossible to see how it can improve the position of the Nova Scotians. As for England, she is bound to approve whatever Nova Scotia may deliberately choose to do in her own interest, provided only that the rest of the Canadian people offer no objection. But we would remind those American journals who have been speculating already on the results of the annexation of Nova Scotia that it is not improbable the other members of the Canadian Confederation will have something to say to this scheme of the Nova Scotian repealers. And should Canada elect not to let Nova Scotia go, England will be bound to back Canada in that determination, just as she is bound to resist any foreign attack on Canadian territory.

In the meantime we would warn the disaffected portion of the Nova Scotian people not to reckon too much on the present disposition of the English Ministry as to a general slackening of "painters." We hope and believe that they will ultimately come to their senses, as so many of their once favourite leaders have done. We are confident that the majority of the people are loyal to the Empire and well affected towards the Dominion. If anything is calculated to strengthen this feeling it is this silly and suicidal threat of a junction with the United States.

DEPARTURE OF THE 13TH HUSSARS.—The time having come for the departure of this favourite regiment for England, the Quebec steamer on the arrival of the headquarters by the western boat, left her wharf carrying with her the officers and men of this fine regiment, who leave Quebec by the Simoom in the course of a day or two. Prior to the departure of the squadron which has been stationed here, the men were drawn up in the Barrack Yard under command of Major Russell, when Col. David, A. A. G. Cavalry, thanked the officers, non-commissioned officers and troopers for their kindness and attention to the Volunteer Cavalry, and for the interest they had taken in the cavalry school. He expressed his sincere regret at their leaving and wished them a safe passage across the Atlantic. The squadron then marched down to the Richelieu wharf where a large number of citizens had assembled to see the last of the representatives of the famous Light Brigade. After the usual preparations the men went on board, a

large number of females were on the wharf who manifested the usual signs of distress at the departure of troops. When the boat moved off cheer after cheer rang out from many hundred throats and amidst waving of handkerchiefs and caps the gallant Hussars bade farewell to Montreal and its inhabitants.—*Montreal Herald.*

G. T. R. VOLUNTEERS, STRATFORD.—A sumptuous entertainment was given to the Commissioned Officers, No. 4 Company, 5th Batt., G. T. R. Brigade, by the non-commissioned officers of this company, at "Glad-ders' Dominion Hotel" on Friday evening. Sergeant Street occupied the chair, Sergeant Lye doing the honors of the vice-chair. After justice had been done to the viands which were of the choicest description, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given by the chairman, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm. Then followed the toast of the evening, "The healths of Capt. Stevenson, Lieut. Clarke, and Ensign Bethune," which the chairman profaced with appropriate remarks, and to which those gentlemen eloquently responded. The healths of Col. Brydges and Staff, were also enthusiastically received, and responded to by Capt. Stevenson. The non-commissioned officers also invited every member of the company to the Banquet, and a large number of those who could be relieved from their ordinary duty accepted the invitation. Several national and patriotic songs were sung by the company during the evening, and altogether, it was a very pleasant and agreeable party, and it reflects great credit on this volunteer company, that such good feeling and unanimity exists between officers, non-commissioned officers and men.—*Stratford Herald.*

VICTORIA RIFLES CLUB.—The members of this Club last evening, entertained the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, Messrs. F. Mackelcan, C. R. Murray, and J. J. Mason, at a dinner at the Tecumseh House, and it was in every respect successful, and an exceedingly pleasant party throughout.—The duties of the Chair were ably performed by Sergt. Major Brown, and the Vice-Chair by Ald. Chisholm. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and responded to heartily. The toast of our guests drew forth a capital speech from Mr. Mackelcan, in which he reviewed the history of the Club and referred, in passing, to the efforts of some of the members who were now in Montreal. He spoke of the successes of the Club and the steadily advancing love of rifle shooting in the community. The Fenian raid, he said, had not been an unmixed evil. It had, at least, shown Canadians the necessity of acquiring, more generally, a knowledge of the use of the rifle. He spoke of the benefits in a national and social point of view, and wound up a capital speech by acknowledging the pride he felt in being privileged to preside over a Club of the high status of the Victoria.

Other good speeches were made and some capital songs were sung, and the party, most of the members having to take part in the matches to-day, and we suppose with a view to practically carry out one of the advantages properly claimed for this pastime, the inculcating of habits of very great steadiness, separated a little after 11 o'clock. We should add that the kindred associations at Montreal, Toronto and St. Catharines were not forgotten, and that kindly and fraternal greetings were tendered to them. Mr. Huggard, the caterer performed his part of the work to the entire satisfaction of all present.—*Spectator, 5th inst.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Napoleon III. is engaged on the second volume of the Life of Cæsar.

It is reported that Lord Clarendon has selected Lord Howden to be Minister in Madrid.

Her Majesty's ship Inconstant, which is built with iron ribs and beams, sheathed with wood recently made her trial trip, and attained a speed of 19 knots. She is intended for cruising.

A duel has taken place in France in which Lord Charles Hamilton and a French gentleman were the principals. It passed off without any serious results. The Frenchman was slightly wounded in the arm.

The Viceroy of Egypt is said to have the intention of creating a foreign legion, to be recruited in Europe, but principally in France. This corps will be garrisoned at Suez and Ismail and its special mission will be to guard the canal and isthmus.

Very bad news has been received from New Zealand. The war with the Maories still goes on, and our troops have suffered serious reverses. A detachment was surprised by the natives, and no less than four officers and nine privates were killed.

The Duke of Cambridge has sent a report to Mr. Cardwell of the Militia regiments which have been under training at Aldershot. His Royal Highness says that considering the short period the men were under instruction, their condition when dismissed to their homes was eminently satisfactory.

One of the largest iron ships of war ever yet built has been laid down at Pembroke Dock, and she is to have the name of Thunderer. A number of heavy armor-plates have arrived to be used in her construction and when completed it is expected she will be the finest vessel of her class in the British navy.

Three important competitions—those namely, for the International Enfield Trophy the China Challenge Vase, and the Belgian Challenge Cup—took place at Wimbledon on the 10th. The Enwilshteam won the first; the First Lanark Volunteers the second and Northampton corps the third. Lord Elcho, who was shooting for the Enfield Association Cup, was disqualified for light pull of trigger.

The French Garde Nobile has commenced drill, and the goose-step is being rapidly acquired in the Champ de Mars. In order to lighten the burden for the rising generation, the Minister of War has had cases of Chessepots despatched to the various schools all over France, and the young Gallic idea will learn to shoot at a very early age. If found proficient when the time arrives for entering the Mabile his services will be dispensed with except in case of war.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A friendly match with the rifle came off on the 22nd of last month at Smith's Falls, between a team from that village and one from Almonte. The day was a glorious one for sport and a total of 21 shots were fired, 14 at 200 yards and 7 at 100 yards; the Almonte team coming off victorious at both ranges, being 4 ahead at the 200, and 5 at the 100 range. In the evening the Smith's Falls gentlemen entertained their visitors at a *recherche* supper when the parties spent a most pleasant evening.

NOVELTIES IN VELOCIPEDES.—We hear from France and Geneva of two startling novelties. A Frenchman, Monsieur Bluin, has adapted to his velocipede a pair of sails, and in a fair wind skims along like a terrestrial nautilus, at a rate exceeding the greatest speed hitherto attained by the ordinary vehicle propelled by the feet: while, at Geneva, an ingenious musical box maker has actually constructed a "Velocipede a musique." We may expect soon to see an organ grinder riding on his own instrument, which will singularly complicate the duties of the unfortunate policeman whom Mr. Babbago may commission to arrest the recalcitrant musician.

WALLENSTEIN IN CAMP.

The General—that tall figure with the crimson mantle and long red plume—is coming, and he detests equally a noise and a searching eye. No one seems to notice him, except a reckless corporal, who pushes forward a horn half filled with brandy, and with tipsy familiarity invites the General to drink. "Hang the brute," grunts Wallenstein, and the rascal is instantly seized. But throughly sober now, he breaks loose, draws his sword, and rushes at the General, fully resolved to cut him down. A dozen weapons interpose and after a severe struggle the corporal is disarmed, and again a prisoner; while an adriot hand has even already knotted a scarf round his neck and thrown the end of it over the pole of a waggon that stands tipped handly on end. A dozen arms are prepared to pull, awaiting only the General's signal. The latter searches the offender with a look of contempt. "Now let him go," he grumbles, when he considers that the corporal has tasted sufficiently of the bitterness of death; and the fellow makes a rapid exit. The others disperse without a word, except the man of the scarf, a square-built fellow, with curiously-notched countenance, "You led the assault at So-and-so?" The man bows. "Give him a hundred dollars," commands Wallenstein, and passes on; but the command is scrupulously obeyed. And thus he traverses the camp, administering punishment and reward as he goes; sentencing one to be hanged, another to run the gauntlet, a third to ride the wooden horse, with a couple of muskets at each foot, and distributing dollars and promotion just as liberally.—From "Wallenstein and his Time," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for June.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

The Liverpool Post understands that Prince Arthur will sail for Canada on the 14th August, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Elphinstone, V. C. The Council of Military Education in their report, state:—"Prince Arthur remained three terms only at the academy, and devoted his attention principally to artillery, fortification and surveying. In these subjects he passed a searching *viva voce* examination by the Professors in June, 1868, in the presence of Major General Sir F. Abbot, a member of the Council, who expressed himself in the following terms in his report:—"The examination being *viva voce* was much more extensive and searching than it could otherwise have been made within reasonable limits of time, yet the answers given were, with few exceptions, prompt and accurate, showing that during an unusually brief course his Royal Highness had devoted great attention to the instruction given by the able and zealous Professors of the Academy, and proving himself to be well qualified for a commission in either of the scientific corps of Her Majesty's army."

A letter from Nashville, July 17, states that the account of the remarkable phenomenon of a rain of snakes in Indian Gap, East Tenn, a few days since, proves to be correct. A field hand working for James Cook on his farm, about half a mile from the gap, was examining the snakes on the morning succeeding their fall. Noticing one huge snake he was in the act of measuring it with a stick when he discovered that it was moving. Starting back in affright, he stumbled and fell with outstretched arms on the horrid mass of the dying and dead serpents. One of them bit him in the thumb of the left hand. The poor-fellow hastened from the place as quick as possible and reached the farm house of his employer. He was given immediate assistance. Notwithstanding every effort the bitten man died about sun down.

DOMINION OF CANADA. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

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

On 6th SEPTEMBER, 1889, and following days.

ALL COMERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.

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

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

To be shot for in two Stages. Enfield, or Snider-Enfield Rifle. Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards. 2nd Stage, 70 yards. Rounds—1st Stage, 5 rounds at each range. 2nd Stage, 7 rounds. In the 1st Stage 5 highest scores to receive \$20 each. 20 second highest " " 10 " 20 third " " 5 " The 2nd Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest scores in the 1st Stage. Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c. 2nd " \$1.00. Position—Shoulder at 200 yards and any position at the other ranges.

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

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

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a *bona fide* member of the Corps to which the Competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1889, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of Drills authorised by any General Order in that behalf.]

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

1st Prize	.....	\$200
2nd "	.....	100
3rd "	.....	50
30 Prizes at \$20	.....	600
30 "	.....	300
30 "	.....	150
		\$1,400

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

Position—From the shoulder, at 200 yards; any position after. Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c. 2nd " \$1.00.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.

To be shot for by 16 Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association or its duly accredited Agent. Where there is no Association the selection to be certified by the Senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong.

Names of the 16 men per Province, to be given in to the Secretary the day previous to the Match. Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion Match.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, in Plate or Money as may be selected by the winning Province as represented by its Association. \$300. 2nd Prize to highest individual score. 50. 3rd Prize to second highest individual score. 30. To the next 20 highest \$5 each. 100.

Gov't Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position. Ranges—100, 500, 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

MACDOUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$200.00

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1st Cash Prize. \$ 25. 10 Prizes of \$10 each. 100. 10 " 5 " 50. Total \$175.

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

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

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle and Government ammunition. Ranges—100 and 600 yards. Any position. Entrance for Cup, free.

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

ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1st Stage: 20 making highest score, \$10 each. \$500. 30 " next " 5 each 150. 2nd Stage: To be fired for by the 50 winners in the first Stage. 1st Prize. \$100. 2nd " 50. 3rd " 30. 4th " 15. Total \$655.

Any Rifle coming within Rule 7. Any position. Ranges—1st Stage, 300 and 600 yards. 2nd " 500 and 1,000 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance, \$1.00.

TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Aggregate value, \$255.

Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militiamen as in the Dominion of Canada Match. 21 Prizes.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 2nd Prize. \$ 75. 3rd " 50. 4th " 25. 10 Prizes for \$15 each. 150. 20 " 5 " 100. Total \$460.

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

Each competitor may enter 3 times at each range.

Details of Time Match.

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

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

He will load by word of command.

Loading must in all cases be from pouch or pocket. Two minutes will be allowed for the word of command "Present," which will not be given until the first loading is completed.

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

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

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

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

The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

NURSERY STAKES.

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

- "All Comers' Match of 1863."
"All Comers' International Match of 1863."
"All Comers' International Match of 1863."

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1st Prize \$100. 2nd " 50. 3rd " 25. 10 Prizes of Ten Dollars. 100. 10 Prizes of Five " 50. Total \$225.

Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations.

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

MILITARY MATCH.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1st Prize. \$30. 2nd " 20. 3rd " 15. 4th " 10. 15 Prizes of \$5 each. 75. Total \$150.

Government Snider-Enfield Rifles.

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

ROTATION OF MATCHES.

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

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

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.

Rifle Associations, whether Regimental or otherwise, are referred to No. 1 of the Dominion Rifle Association Rules. Associations intending to affiliate must comply with that Rule before the 17th July.

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

WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS, 1867,

ADAPTED TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING OF 1863.

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

II.—The size of the targets shall be the same as in 1863, viz:—

Size of the Targets.

At 200 and 300 yards—6 feet by 4 wide; Bull's Eye, 6 inches; Centre, 2 feet. At 400, 500 and 600 yards—6 feet square, Bull's Eye, 2 feet; Centre, 4 feet.

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

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

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

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

VI.—No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.

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

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

VIII.—No magnifying sights shall be allowed. IX.—No half-triggers shall be allowed, nor any with a less pull than 3 lbs.

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

XI.—In all shooting for Volunteers' Prizes, and in all competitions restricted to rifles of a bona fide Government pattern, the minimum pull of trigger shall be 8 lbs.

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

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

When the firing takes place at one distance only:

- 1. By fewest misses.
2. By fewest outs.

3. If still a tie, by firing a single shot. In the "Time Match" by division. The hours of firing of ties will be duly announced on the notice board, but competitors not present will lose their places.

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

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

XV.—Two sighting shots shall be allowed to each competitor at each distance in every competition, on payment of 10 cents per shot. These shots shall be fired in order, when the squad is formed, and at the target about to be used by the competitor. No sighting shot shall be allowed after the squad has commenced the competition; nor shall any competitor be allowed to fire two sighting shots consecutively. Any competitor sighting the squad when all the sighting shots have been fired will thus be restricted to one sighting shot. Ties shall be allowed two sighting shots, at 15 per shot, and at the target at which the tie is about to be shot out.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. STUART, Captain,

Secretary

Ottawa, June 7, 1868.

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NOTES FROM INDIA.

The *Times*, correspondent, writing from Calcutta on the 28th May, says:—

The Wahabee ringleaders, whose apprehension I recorded some months ago, are now being quietly tried at Patna. The spread of the Mussulman and Wahabee element in the Madras army, and its general demoralization as a military force by the irregular system, of which I wrote from Vizagapatam, led to such discussions that General M'Cleverty, the local Commander-in-Chief, issued a general order on the subject, pronouncing the army perfect. The officers laughed at the transparent absurdity of the order, and the Madras papers have ever since been denouncing the inefficiency of the native officers—old men, untrained for their new responsibilities, and no longer led or supervised by English officers. As if to illustrate the unsatisfactory state of the army the other day a report came from Vellere—place of evil omen—that the Wahabees in the corps there had conspired to rise and murder the Europeans. The intensity of the panic you may imagine from this letter, which appears in a Madras paper:—

"I am sure you will be sorry to hear there is a very mutinous spirit at work here. Last night a committee of inquiry into the reports against some of the native officers and men of the 28th Native Regiment commenced its investigations at 6 P. M., and did not rise till midnight. So you may fancy how anxious I was. I am thankful to say last night they armed the few Pensioners who are here—50 at the most—and counting all the gentlemen, civil and military, there are only 13, so I fear we have but a very poor chance of escape, in fact none, as we could not reach the railway station without first passing through the lines and then the large Mussulman town. Oh, how I wish they would send us some Europeans! It does seem very hard to have such numbers against so very few, and a place like this ought not to be left with only a native regiment. In 1806 they murdered all the officers here, and there are 45 buried in one grave. I fear I am writing in a very dismal way, but I cannot help it under such trying circumstances. It was their intention, it appears, to kill us all on the 21st instant, and really, as far as I can see, there is no reason to suppose that they will not carry out their kind feeling towards us. What can we do? At the most 70 600! I fear when too late that relief will be asked for."

This takes us back to 1857, when many a deluded commanding officer published orders quite as well founded as General M'Cleverty's, and was slain or a fugitive a week after. I do not believe that there was any good foundation for the alarm, but nothing can more forcibly illustrate the folly which has converted an army, once the best body of fighting mercenaries in the world, into a force which Sir Gaspard le Marchant, who was sent out to introduce the irregular system, characterised as "a rabble." The Patna trial, the third great State trial of Wahabee traitors in five years, will probably reveal some new facts.

A sad story comes from the Muneepoor frontier, which illustrates our mismanagement or neglect of the non-Aryan tribes. A body of Looshais, who had been guilty of one of the too frequent murderous raids against the inoffensive subjects of the Muneepoor Rajah and of ourselves, was tracked for five days into the hills, and at last discovered fast asleep by a party of friendly Looshais. The latter were a hundred strong and armed with 90 muskets. They fired

two volleys on the sleeping tribe, and then rushed on the survivors with their *dhacos*, or axe-knives. Of 150, 40 were slain, including two chiefs, and the rest escaped. Of course, the hostile Looshais will invade Muneepoor in force; meanwhile we are planning an expedition on our own account in the cold season, but where is this to end?

Jessore, the Sunderbunds, and Dacca have again been visited by a cyclone. On Sunday afternoon, the 16th of May, a severe storm swept Calcutta, but not so serious as to demand record. The city was on the western edge of it. Hardly a house in the large county of Jessore, to the east has escaped damage. The boats on the numerous rivers between that and Dacca have been swept away with considerable loss of life, and Dacca itself has suffered "incalculable" damage. The boatmen might have escaped for all were warned hours before the cyclone reached its height. The storm wave came up by Dacca and Khoolnah, but its height is not recorded. The Governments of India and Bengal, after two references to the Astronomer-Royal on the subject, are engaged in discussing the propriety of embanking the Hooghly up to the Calcutta, as it has long been embanked near the mouth of the river. Colonel Rundall estimates the coast at about half a million sterling, but the scientific men have to fight it out first.

The Swiss army is about to undergo some extensive modifications proposed by the Federal Council. The organization of this force is at present in accordance with the constitution of 1848, and the law of 1850. The Federal troops, formed of contingents from the cantons, are composed of able-bodied men, supplied in the proportion of three per cent. of the population and of the Reserve. In case of danger the Confederation can also dispose of the second reserve (Landwehr) which includes the other military forces of the cantons. Every Swiss is obliged to serve from the age of twenty to twenty-four. Since 1853 the duration of the service in the Federal corps has been fixed at eight years in the infantry and twelve at least for the special arms. The Landwehr is composed of men who have left the Federal reserve. They remain in that category until they have completed their forty-fourth year. By the last census the inhabitants of Switzerland numbered 2,510,494, of whom 2,395,633 are Swiss citizens, and the effective of the army, including all class, is 209,786 men.

A Paris paper relates that the Emperor, when near St. Cloud the other day, came upon a group of little boys playing upon the grass. With the kindness natural to him, his Majesty took notice of a gingerbread stall that was near at hand bought up the whole stock and threw it to the boys, whereupon the London *News* profanely observes: "The glorious scramble that followed may be accepted as some compensation for the conscription which will soon draft them into the army."

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—FRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES ERSS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. 26-261

Rear-Admiral Hoff, and a part of his squadron, arrived at Key West last week. The Admiral has been at Santiago de Cuba, investigating the circumstances of the recent murder of Americans near that port. The Governor of Santiago said that he "could not resist the clamor of the volunteers for their blood."

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION

\$1,000 WORTH OF PRIZES.

LIST OF PRIZES

TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE ANNUAL MATCHES,
TO BE HELD ON
THE RIDEAU RIFLE RANGE, OTTAWA,
On Tuesday the 10th August, 1869, and
following days.

I.—VOLUNTEER MATCH.

\$100. Presented by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

1st Prize,	\$55 00
2nd "	30 00
3rd "	15 00
4th "	10 00
5th "	7 00
6th "	5 00
7th "	4 00
8th "	3 00
9th "	2 00

Ranges—200, 400, and 600 yards; 3 shots at each of the first two, and 4 at last range; Government Enfield Rifles; position as in Rule 16; open only to regularly enrolled and efficient members of the Volunteer Force; Entrance, 25 Cents.

II—ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

1st Prize	\$30 00
2nd "	20 00
3rd "	10 00
4th "	5 00
5th "	3 00

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

III—METROPOLITAN "RIFLE OAKS."

Sweepstakes—50 cents each, divided into three prizes.

1st Prize	Half the sum subscribed.
2nd "	Three-fifths of remainder.
3rd "	The remaining two-fifths.

(Minus 25 per cent. for the Association.)

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

IV.—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

1st Prize.....	Challenge Cup, value \$100
Presented by the Civil Service Rifle Association.	
2nd Prize.....	\$20 by the Association.
3rd "	15 " "
4th "	8 " "
5 Prizes of.....	4 each.

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

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

V.—BATTALION MATCH.

1st Prize	\$50 00
2nd "	20 00
3rd "	Tweed suit presented by Mr. N. Robertson, value \$20, to the highest individual score.

Ranges—300 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each range; any position; Government Enfield Rifles; open to 10 men of any Volunteer Brigade, Battalion, Provisional Brigade, Provisional Battalion, Field Battery of Artillery or Regiment of Her Majesty's Army; Entrance per 10 men, \$4

VI.—COMPANY MATCH.

1st Prize	\$10 00
2nd "	5 Copies of the Volunteer Review for one year, presented by the Proprietor.
3rd "	Cup presented by Wm. Allen, Esq., to the highest individual score.

Ranges—400 and 200 yards; 5 rounds at each range; Government Enfield Rifles; position as in Rule 16.

VII. OFFICERS MATCH.

- 1st Prize, Photograph of the winner by Wm. Notman, Esq. \$25 00
2nd " Case of Brandy presented by C. T. Bate & Co. 15 00
3rd " Musical Cigar Holder presented by Mazoo & Russell. 12 00

Ranges—200 and 500 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position; open to all officers of the Volunteer Force, and of Her Majesty's Service; entrance fee 50 cents.

VIII. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES MATCH.

- 1st Prize, Cup presented by Messrs. Young & Radford
2nd " " " " " " \$10 00
3 Prizes of " " " " " " \$5 00 each.

Ranges—500 and 200 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position; open to all non-commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer Force, and Her Majesty's Service; Entrance 25 cents.

IX. ASSOCIATION MATCH.

- 1st Prize, Silver Cup presented by His Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. M. G.
2nd Prize..... \$20 by the Association.
4th " Case of Wine presented by K. Arnoldt, Esq. \$10 00

Ranges—200, 500 and 600 yards; 3 rounds at each of the first two, and 4 at the last range; Government Enfield Rifles; any position; open to members of the Association only; Entrance 50 cents.

X.—VOLUNTEER MATCH.

- 1st Prize, Silver Cup, presented by the "Privy Council of Canada, value. \$60
2nd Prize..... \$15 by the Association.
3rd " " " " " " 8 " "
4th " " " " " " 6 " "
3 Prizes of " " " " " " \$2 each

XI. ALL-COMERS' MATCH

- 1st Prize..... \$30 00
2nd " " " " " " 15 00
3rd " 3 dozen Stereoscopic views presented by Siff Bros. 10 00
4th " Cake Basket by T. Birkett. 6 00
5th " Pair Boots presented by L. Czuzner. 4 00

Ranges—600, 800 and 1000 yards; 3 shots at each; any rifle; any position; open to all comers; Entrance 50 cents.

XII.—CONSOLATION MATCH.

- 1st Prize..... \$15 00
2nd " Case of Claret, presented by D. T. Browne & Co., value. 10 00
3rd " Case of Claret, presented by John Thompson, value. 7 50
4th " Mr. Rogers' special prize, value. 7 00
5th " Mr. Rajotte's special prize, value. 7 00
6th " Bridle, presented by Lee & Dawson, value. 6 00
7th " Pair Boots, presented by J. Offord. 5 00
8th " Dress Hat, presented by J. Peacock. 5 00
9th " Mr. Whiteside's prize. 5 00

- 10th " Case of Claret, presented by Browne & Scott. 5 00
11th " Pair of Snow Shoes, presented by Jas. Thompson. 5 00
12th " Special prize by Angus & Son 4 00
13th " " " " A. Rowe. 4 00
14th " Vase, presented by J. Boyden 4 00

Ranges—400 and 200 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Enfields. Open to all who have unsuccessfully competed; Entrance 25 cents.

EXTRA PRIZES WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN THE LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

POOL TARGETS open to all comers. No. 1 open to Enfield Rifles, and No. 2 to any Rifle not contrary to Rule 7.

Persons competing at the Pool Targets must register their names with the Officer in charge; at the same time paying entrance fee of 10 cents. At the conclusion of each day's firing the money will be counted up, one-third going to the Association, and the balance will be divided equally to each bull's-eye.

The Committee will endeavour to get through at least three matches a day.

N. B.—Non-Commissioned Officers and men of H. M. Service pay half entrance fee in all matches open to them, with the exception of the Battalion and Company matches, and at the Pool Targets. They also may become Members of the Association on the same footing as Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Volunteer Force.

The Annual Subscription to the Metropolitan Rifle Association is \$2. Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Volunteer Force may become members on payment of \$1.

N. B.—The Managers respectively of the Grand Trunk, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Companies, and the Ottawa River Navigation, the Richelieu Lines of Steamers, and the Ottawa Union Forwarding Company, have kindly consented to convey Volunteers in uniform, attending the Matches, at a SINGLE FARE for the double journey, upon producing a Certificate from the Secretary.

Firing Regulations and full particulars in Programmes, to be had on application to the Secretary at Ottawa.

W. H. FALLS,

Lieutenant & Secretary.

Ottawa, 22nd July, 1869.



1869. 1869.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS.

Ottawa City to Montreal Daily (Sundays excepted).

The splendid, new and fast sailing Steamers "QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. BOWIE.

"PRINCE OF WALES,"

CAPT. W. H. SHEPHERD.

The Steamer "Queen Victoria" leaves her wharf, foot of Sussex Street, at 6.30 a. m., (Montreal time) arriving in Montreal at 4.45 p. m.

The comfort and economy of this line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for tourists.

Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets to Grenville, valid for one day at Single Fares.

Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.

Parcel Express daily from the Office on the wharf to Montreal and intermediate landings.

Tickets can be procured at the Office on the wharf, from the office of Herrick & Crombie, Rideau Street, W. S. Boyd, at the Hotel and office, Russell House Block.

The Market Steamer "FAIRY," Captain Nichol, leaves Ottawa on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m. for intermediate landings.

R. W. SHEPHERD,

June 7, 1869.

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, AUGUST 6, 1869.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 27 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



THE OTTAWA

LIVERY, SALE AND BAIT STABLES,

With Veterinary Infirmary attached,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND OTTAWA STREETS,

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