

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.

No. 37.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The following new version was sung at a concert at Halifax in honor of Prince Arthur:—

God Save our Gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen;
Monarch of people free,
Proudly we claim to be
Sprung from her kingdoms three,
God save the Queen.

God bless her Royal son,
Her children every one,
God bless them all;
Not for themselves alone,
But for the Crown and Throne
And Britain's weal we won,
On Heaven we call.

God keep our Mother land,
May Britain ever stand,
Pride of the world;
Her flag on land and sea,
Symbol still let it be
Of might and majesty,
Where'er unfurled.

Welcome young Prince to thee,
True to the Empire we
Have ever been;
The changes time may bring,
Far from our thoughts we fling,
Join we this day to sing,
God save the Queen.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER XVII.

The retreat of the United States troops from before Quebec was marked with great disasters, and were it not for the humanity of the Canadians not a man could have reached their posts at Sorel. The flotilla consisting of the gunboats captured the previous year, were attacked at Cap Rouge and captured by the light armed British vessels.

Gen. Thomas having died at Sorel of small pox, was succeeded in command by Gen. Sullivan; the whole number of United States troops in Canada being increased by reinforcements which he brought up to 5,400 men.

Immediately after the British troops arrived at Quebec they were detached in divisions and stationed at different points between the capital and Trois Rivieres, preparatory to a forward movement intended to drive the invaders from the Province.

Gen. Sullivan wishing to signalize his campaign by some telling exploit, and calculating that he could capture Trois Rivieres before it could be supported from below, detached 2,000 men under the command of Gen. Thompson, on 7th of June, with orders to cross Lake St. Peter, land at Pointe du Lac, and if possible surprise the town.

The spirit of the Canadians was now thoroughly aroused to the real bearings of the contest, and information was at once conveyed to Gen. Fraser at Trois Rivieres, and the neighboring militia soldiers pressed in to offer their services in repelling the invaders. With this reinforcement the British moved out to meet them, and after a severe contest their General and 200 men were taken prisoners and the rest driven into a cypress swamp on the lake shore, but owing to some culpable carelessness they were allowed to make their escape.

On the 14th the British armament moved on Sorel, from which Gen. Sullivan retreated to Chambly, but finding that he was still pursued set the fort on fire and retreated to St. Johns, at which fort he was joined by Col. Arnold with the garrison from Montreal, having been obliged hastily to evacuate that post and was nearly captured by Carleton at Varennes. The evacuation of Montreal was hastened by the operations of the commandant of Oswegatchie (Ogdensburgh), Captain Foster, against the Cedars, a post garrisoned by the United States troops as an outpost covering Montreal.

On the 11th May, Captain Foster, with two lieutenants, 38 privates of the 36th regiment and 120 Onedias, embarked in canoes from Oswegatchie, and on the 14th reached the village of St. Regis; a reinforcement of Iroquois was obtained at this village making the whole force 500 men. On the 17th having received intelligence that the United States troops to the number of over 400 were posted at the Church of the Cedars and ignorant of his vicinity; he embarked his troops and landed at 10 o'clock at night at Point au Diable, about six miles above the Cedars. A party was immediately detached to reconnoitre. On the 18th the troops were

moved, under cover of the forest, within a mile of the position occupied by the United States troops, which they had intrenched, and on which an attack was made in the following order:—one company of soldiers and 100 Indians were ordered to take possession of the cover in advance and penetrate as near the enemy as possible, and 100 Indians were at the same time dispatched to cut off the communications with Montreal by occupying the portage road at the head of the Cascades. This body fell in with a detachment of the garrison who were returning with provisions for the depot at the head of the Cascades. They retreated with the loss of one man and gave the first intelligence of the proximity of the British troops. A flag of truce was at once sent in by Capt. Foster requiring the surrender of the post; the commanding officer, Major Butterfield, requested four hours for consideration. As it was understood this was only to gain time a second flag was sent by Capt. Foster stating that he would at once order a general assault, and in the event of any of the Indians being killed he would not be answerable for the consequences, but in case of immediate surrender life and property would be respected. In reply to this the commander of the garrison agreed to surrender on condition of being allowed to retire to Montreal. To this Capt. Foster would not consent, and immediately commenced a series of regular approaches, which on the morning of the 10th enabled him to open a heavy fire of musketry on the works, which continued till twelve o'clock, when the United States troops surrendered on condition of their lives being spared and their baggage preserved from plunder. The loss of the British was one Indian killed.

The little army under Capt. Foster was largely reinforced by the Canadians, and were kept well supplied with information respecting the movements of the enemy. On the 20th it was ascertained that a large force was advancing from Montreal to the support of the post at the Cedars. One hundred Indians were detached to intercept them, and after a short conflict a party of 150 men surrendered at discretion. The In-

dians marched them back to the Cedars and prepared to put them to death, but at Foster's earnest entreaty, accompanied by some presents, they delivered the prisoners to him. On the 21st of May he took up a position at Vaudrieul about six miles below the Cedars. Having received intelligence that the enemy, under Col. Arnold, had posted themselves at Lachine, nine miles above Montreal, and on the 26th of May advanced up the river with seven hundred men to dislodge the British, who occupied a strong position on the Isle Perrault and at the head of St. Anne's rapids. After a good deal of desultory fighting Arnold was compelled to retire to St. Anne's with considerable loss; and there on the 27th of May arranged an exchange of prisoners with Captain Foster, the latter being moved thereto by the fact that they outnumbered his troops. This cartel was broken in the most infamous manner by Congress, and on the following pretext—when the prisoners were about to be released the Indians and Canadians were not satisfied that they would keep faith not to serve till exchanged, and the former that they should be enabled to know their men again actually insisted on marking the ears of the 150 men taken at the Cascades. This trifling mutilation, for it did not amount to actual disfigurement, was made the occasion for breaking the cartel agreed on.

Captain Foster's motives are well given in the preamble to the cartel, which is as follows: "After the maturest deliberation on the actions and manners of the savages in war, which I find so opposite and contrary to the humane disposition of the British Government and to all civilized nations, and to avoid the inevitable consequences of the savage custom in former war (which by their threats and menaces I find is not changed), that of putting their prisoners to death to disencumber themselves in case of their being attacked by their enemy; I have, therefore, in compliance with the above disposition in government and the dictates of humanity, thought fit to enter into the following articles of agreement with Brigadier General Arnold in the name of the Province he is employed by, and of the officers and soldiers who shall be released by this agreement, whose rank and number shall be endorsed on this cartel.

"1st. That there shall be an exchange of prisoners faithfully made returning an equal number of his Majesty's troops of the same rank as those released by this agreement as soon as possible within the space of ten minutes, allowing a moderate time for casualties that may render the performance of this article impracticable.

"2nd. That the prisoners shall be conducted with safety and all possible convenience and despatch that circumstances will permit, to the South shore of the river St. Lawrence, from which they are to repair to St. Johns, and retire to their own countries

immediately, without committing any hurt or spoil on their march thither, allowing ten or twelve to go to Montreal to transact their private affairs.

"3rd. That the prisoners so returned shall not, under any pretext whatsoever, either in words or by signs, give the least information to government enemies or to their adherents now in arms in the least prejudicial to his Majesty's service.

"4th. That the batteaux or other conveniences made use of to transport the prisoners to the south shore of the said river St. Lawrence or the necessary people to conduct them shall return unmolested.

"5th. That hostages be delivered for the performance of articles to the full, according to the sense and spirit of the agreement without any equivocations whatsoever.

"6th. That the security of the subscribers be given to the inhabitants for all the waste and spoil committed by the detachment under Colonel Biddel on fair account attested and signed being delivered, for which the hostages are not to be answerable. It being our full intention to fulfil the above articles we mutually sign and interchange them as assurances of performances. Given under our hands this 27th day of May, A. D., 1776.

"Signed, GEORGE FOSTER,
Captain commanding the King's
"troops at Vaudrieul."

"ARTICLE 2.—The prisoners shall be sent to the south shore of the St. Lawrence within one league of Caughnawaga, and from thence to St. John to their own Provinces except twelve who have liberty to go to Montreal, for which purpose six days shall be allowed, and hostilities to cease on both sides.

"4. Four Captains shall be sent to Quebec as hostages and remain there until the prisoners are exchanged.

"The Continental troops, from principle, have ever avoided plundering. Upon proof being made of any waste committed by Col. Biddle's detachment reparation shall be made. Given under our hands this 27th day of May, 1775.

B. ARNOLD,
"Brigadier-General commanding
"Continental troops St. Anne's."

This cartel was most infamously and deliberately violated by Congress with the avowed intention of preventing the men of the 7th and 27th regiments, captured at St. John, Chambly and other places in Canada from joining the British ranks. Nor were their officers ashamed to profit by a direct falsehood, as the 6th article of the cartel shews in General Arnold's boast that the United States troops did not plunder, as it was well known they took grain and subsistence by force from the Canadians, and that too with the approval of Charles Carroll and Wm. Clare the resident commissaries, who justified those acts to Congress, declaring that it was the only way to prevent a general and indiscriminate plunder which

would have led to useless bloodshed. The whole villiany of this transaction is due to the action of Congress in throwing a lot of lawless brigands amongst a peaceful and inoffensive people, without the slightest disposition being made for their government or support.

The British advance under Gen. Burgoyne compelled the United States troops to evacuate St. Johns, which they burnt, and then retreated to Isle aux Noix, from which they fell back to Crown Point and Ticonderago. It now became necessary to obtain the command of Lake Champlain, and for this purpose three armed vessels were built and 20 gunboats with other small craft were collected, the whole put under the command of Captain Pringle. The United States flotilla consisted of two corvettes, two brigantines, and a dozen smaller vessels, under the command of Col. Arnold. The two fleets met the 11th October under the lee of Valcourt Island. After an indecisive action in which the United States lost two vessels, both fleets separated. Arnold had been so much weakened in the contest that he attempted to retreat to Crown Point, but was intercepted and totally defeated on the 13th October, losing all his vessels but four. Crown Point was at once evacuated and blown up, thus ending the campaign in Canada, in which some blunders had been unavoidably made, great difficulties encountered, and the successful issue was due to the good sense of Sir Guy Carleton, the slow but sure appreciation of the merits of the general by the Canadians, their military spirit and the loyalty and honor of the Seigneurs and noblesse.

Upwards of 30,000 troops have been concentrated at the camp at Chalons.

At New Hampton, England, some houses designed for laborers have been built in a novel style. Straw is compressed into slabs soaked in a solution of flint, to render them fireproof, both sides coated with a kind of cement, and of these slabs these cottages are built.

Of course there will be all sorts of excuses made for the failure of the Harvard crew to win the International boat race, but perhaps the one suggested in the following from the *New York Times*, is the most original:—

"Upon a recent occasion in which there was a rifle match between the Scotch and English volunteers, the crack rifleman of the Scotch missed fire and lost the day, by the fact of a fly lighting inopportune on his nose. It was probably some such incident that prevented the triumph of Harvard over Oxford."

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

THE DRESS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

If the soldier is to carry a spade (remarks the *Globe*) he must be divested of some portion of the burden which is already placed on his back. In the opinion of most officers this burthen is utterly useless, nay, worse than useless, for it is a pernicious weight with which out of kindness to our enemies, and perhaps as a sort of safety-valve for the extraordinary marching powers of the British soldier, we handicap our men. All that a soldier really requires daily on a campaign is his cloak, waterproof sheet to sleep on, his rifle, ammunition, water bottle, canteen, and haversack; if his clothes are in order at starting, and repaired or replaced in those frequent halts which must ever occur in the most rapid campaigns, the transports of any wardrobe in the immediate vicinity of the fighting man is a mistake. During a halt—and halts must occur every few days—the kits of the regiment can be brought up by transport or railway, and deficiencies repaired or replaced. If to the articles enumerated above, a spade or pickaxe be added, and they all are carried on the person of the combatant, he ought to be perfectly efficient, and fit to keep the field for many weeks, if properly supplied by the commissariat with food. All other articles, which at present are carried in the kit of the fighting man, are mere luxuries which he does not require and which weigh him down and impede his operations. Nor is the evil of superfluous baggage exhibited in the infantry alone. In the cavalry it has a still worse feature, for it entails a valise which cannot be carried on horseback on an ordinary hunting saddle, but requires to be borne upon a weighty contrivance very near akin to the massive saddlery of the mediæval knights. The consequences of this is, that, for the sake of carrying a few brushes, a pot of blacking, and some clothes which he never changes for those on his back, the cavalry soldier, who weighs about ten stone rides about fifteen; while his officer, who can hunt comfortably under twelve stone, when taking the field, in a military seat, rides nearly sixteen stone. Of course those who advocate the abolition of the useless articles at present carried in the soldier's kit must be prepared to face the arguments of those who will assert that the pipeclay of the belts will get dirty, that the boots will not shine without blacking, and that altogether the appearance of the troops will be untidy. In war there is not much reason that they should not appear untidy, yet even this may be avoided. Why should the belts be pipeclayed? Why should the boots be blackened? Plain brown leather is used to make the boots of all sportsmen who penetrate into wild countries; there also are belts of brown leather which never look untidy or dirty; while everyone who has travelled much in wild parts knows that to blacken boots is ruinous, and that grease is the only emollient with which they should be treated. Why should not brown leather be adopted into the army? The soldier should be better equipped for wild life than either the traveller or the sportsman. The latter can pause if their supplies fail them. In advance or retreat the soldier should be ready to move. Brown leather belts have actually been adopted into the army, and have been found to answer admirably in the Military Train. They might with advantage be made universal.

All recruits joining the Royal Marines are to be taught to swim. So they ought to be.

NAPOLEON THE THIRD—A PORTRAIT.

The event of the hour in Paris is the biography of Napoleon III., which will appear in a few days, by Louis Ulbach, better known under the pseudonym of "Ferragus," editor of *La Cloche*—which scarlet-bound weekly pamphlet has replaced the flame-coloured and fiery *Lanterne*. "Ferragus" begins by a description of the Sovereign's physiognomy. "The head (writes Louis Ulbach) would indicate obstinacy were not persistence in hesitation revealed by particular signs. The forehead is clouded; the eyes sweet, dull—of a hue peculiar to China—implying more imagination than judgment, and yet more dreaminess than imagination; the pupil has the dull tint of the wing of a blue butterfly, and possesses a misty hue; the nose is long, prominent, and indicates no vivacity. I do not like a statesman to wear mustachios, especially such long ones as those of his Majesty. By concealing his mouth he easily hides the impotence of his smile and the weak point in his thought. Moustachios are too often adopted by people whose characters are void of any originality. You never see them worn by men of genius." Louis Ulbach next explains the well-known mystic tendencies of Napoleon's mind. But the Emperor, according to him, is not only mystic, he is also a fatalist. The President of the republic, when inaugurating in 1849 the Chartres line of railway, drank a toast to "Faith," and in reply to an address from the Senate, in 1855, he said:—"I have no fear of assassins. There are existences which are the instruments of the decrees of Providence. Until my mission is fulfilled I am not in danger." The Emperor, he proceeds, does not like discussion. He listens without answering. He interrogates in order to prepare his reply, but not to receive advice. It is often at night that he makes up his mind, and as soon as he awakes he writes to dismiss a Minister or issue a manifesto. He believes in himself—which is strength; but in himself alone—which is weakness. Nevertheless, he is accessible to all modern ideas, against which he never raises an objection.

MUSEUM AT SEBASTOPOL.—The *Invalide Russe* says.—"The committee charged with organising the new museum of Sebastopol has decided on placing in it oil portraits of Nicholas I., Alexander II., and the Grand Dukes Nicholas, Michael, and Constantine. The first acquisitions to be made for the museum will be the lithographed portraits of the defenders of Sebastopol, models of the Russian and foreign ships which took part in the defence and siege, the Russian and foreign publications, engravings, stamps, &c., relative to the Crimean war, pictures representing the defence of the place and all the siege work—in a word, models of all the arms employed during the struggle of which Sebastopol was the theatre. The museum will be opened, if possible, for the 15th of August, when General Todleben, the president of the committee, will visit Sebastopol."

General Rawlings, the late Secretary of War of the United States, whose death at Washington on Monday has been announced, was quite a young man, the youngest man, we believe, who has ever filled that office. His death appears to have been sudden. At least we had heard nothing of any protracted illness. General Rawlings owed his elevation to the personal favor of General Grant, upon whose staff he had served during the late war. He had no opportunity of greatly distinguishing himself in separate commands; but was a useful staff officer, a good

soldier, and we believe has shown excellent administrative abilities during his occupancy of the War Office. By his death, President Grant loses a strong personal friend and admirer.

HENRY ORGAN.

ORNAMENTAL Japanner and Writer on Glass. Decorations introducing mother of pearl, a la papier mache. Labels for Druggist bottles, drawers, &c., &c. 386 Dorchester Street, Montreal. Ottawa, Sept. 12th, 1866. 37-61



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 27 AUGUST, 1869.
AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 25 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,
OTTAWA.
ARTHUR O. F. COLEMAN, V.S.,
Proprietor
Veterinary Surgeon to the Governor General and
County of Carleton Agricultural Society.
Medicines sent to any part of the Dominion.
Ottawa, August 7th, 1869. 32-1y



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 Mondays and Saturdays at 4 p. m. for intermediate landings.

R. W. SHEPHERD,

PETERBORO' RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This interesting and usually keenly contested match began on the 31st ultimo, and was finished early on the 1st inst. It took place on the Ashburnham ground. Almost in every particular the match was inferior to that of last year; the shooting on the whole was not so good—the highest points gained at two ranges last year being 45, this year 37; the number competing was not so large, and the public interest even less than formerly. It will be seen by the accompanying prize list that Capt James Rogers was the most successful competitor, having won the rifle presented by the Ontario R. A., and become the holder of a Gold Medal given by Peterboro' men resident in New York. Capt. Rogers seemed to be a favourite all round judging from the great applause expressed while he received the rewards of his excellence. The names of Ensign Johnston and Corporal English, appear again more than once on the prize list as they did last year. It was generally believed from the marks made by Private Griffith, that should he practice he would become one of the best marksmen in the Association—he did well.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

Shortly after eight o'clock, a most interesting occasion took place in the Music Hall during the Floral Exhibition, which was being there held on that evening Wednesday. The President of the County Association called the assembly to order and proceeded to offer a few remarks prior to the pleasant duty of distributing to the various competitors the prizes they had won.

The President on rising said that the match being over it became his duty as President of the Association to distribute the prizes. He regretted he had not been able to be on the ground for a longer time than he was and he regretted still more to see how exceedingly few there were as spectators. It was of great consequence to the competitors to see the community interested in their Association and in the match; and to see the lamentable apathy evinced by the public of Peterboro', was discouraging to the members of the Association. (Hear, Hear from the Riflemen.) If ever the time should come when wars would cease and universal peace should reign, he should be exceedingly happy, yet that time to all appearance was far distant, and hence it was of the utmost importance that our defenders be trained to arms. If the militia were ever called on to fight, the men should use arms efficiently. Regarding the Volunteers he was sorry that their shooting was not better than it was, when he was present, but he had been told it was better that day—the second. The first day was very unfavourable for rifle shooting in consequence of the irregular gusts of wind blowing. He feared there was not sufficient practice; this he thought, accounted for the fact that our men did not do so well as the Provincial Match in Toronto as they might have done. He had taken occasion recently to advocate strongly the importance of diligent practice in the *Review*. It was, he said, with Rifle Matches as with everything else—like that international boat match which took place last week in England, there must be practice to ensure efficiency. Take the four strongest men to be found anywhere in the country and place them against the Oxford crew, and the former, to use a common expression, the latter would be nowhere. The

County Rifle Association was not composed exclusively of Volunteers, and for this reason that if ever we were called to defend ourselves from a foreign foe, then every man must present himself in the field. And he was quite sure that in Canada that none would fail in his duty in this respect. (Applause.) His—the speaker's—duty as a Minister of the Gospel, was to preach peace, and he did preach it, but when peace can no longer be kept—and he was of opinion that it could sometimes be maintained at too great expense—then our Volunteers will come forward trained for defence. After referring to the desirableness of a friendly rifle competition with the Americans, in the same manner as the boat race before adverted to, he proceeded to distribute the prizes of the first match.

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges, 300 and 500 yards.

1st prize, Rifle, presented by the Ontario Rifle Association, Capt. Jas. Z. Rogers, No. 4 Co., 26 points. 2nd prize, \$10 presented by the Patron Judge Dennistoun, Sgt. E. Green, No. 1 Co., 24 points. 3rd prize, \$7, Private Jas. Griffith, No. 1 Co., 24 points. 4th prize, \$6, presented by Messrs. Nicholls & Hall, Private Samuel English, No. 1 Co., 23 points. 5th prize, a Bride and Martingale, presented by W. Waddle, Esq., Corpl. W. English, No. 1 Co. 23 points. 6th prize, Album, presented by T. Menzies, Esq., Private John Gow, No. 4 Co., 22 points. 7th prize, Silver Cup, presented by J. Clarke, Esq., Private Charman, No. 1 Co., 22 points. 8th prize, \$1, Ensign Johnston, No. 1 Company, 21 points. 9th prize, \$1, Capt. Dunnett, 20 points. 10th prize, \$1, Sgt. Irwin, No. 1 Co., 19 points. 11th prize, \$1, Sergt. Campbell, No. 3 Co., 19 points. 12th prize, \$1, Capt. Smith, No. 3 Co., 18 points. 13th prize, 50c. Private Nesbitt, No. 1 Co., 17 points. 14th prize, 50c., Sgt. Brown, No. 4 Co., 16 points. 15th prize, 50c., Sgt. Leslie, No. 3 Company, 15 points. 16th prize, 50c., Sgt. McIntyre, No. 2 Co., 13 points. 17th prize, 50c., Quarter Master Sergt Green, 13 points. 18th prize, 50c., Sgt. Armstrong, No. 3 Co., 11 points. 19th prize, 50c., Lt. Kennedy, No. 2 Company, 11 points.

VOLUNTEER MATCH.

Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards.

Prizes distributed by A. H. Campbell, Esq. 1st prize, Watch, presented by George Edmison, Esq., \$25, Sgt. Campbell, No. 4 Co., 39 points. 2nd prize, cash \$10, presented by the President, Rev. V. Clementi, Pte. Griffith, No. 1 Co., 37 points. 3rd prize, Silver Cup, presented by R. Hamilton, Esq., \$8, Corp. English, No. 1 Co., 27 points. 4th prize cash \$5, Ensign Johnston, No. 1 Co., 36 points. 5th prize, cash \$4, presented by Lt.-Col. Poole, Capt. J. Z. Rogers, No. 4 Co. 35 points. 6th prize, Watch stand, presented by A. B. Kidd, Esq., Capt. Dannett, 34 points. 7th prize, \$2, Private Nesbitt, No. 1 Co., 33 points. 8th prize, \$2, Sergt. Leslie, No. 3 Co. 32 points. 9th prize, \$2, Pte. Gow, No. 4 Co., 32 points. 10th prize, \$1, Sgt. E. Green, No. 1 Co., 31 points. 11th prize, \$1 Sgt. Irwin, No. 1 Co., 30 points. 12th prize \$1, Sgt. Brown, No. 4 Co., 30 points. 13th prize, \$1, Private S. English, No. 1 Co., 30 points. 14th prize, \$1, Sgt. McIntyre, No. 2 Co., 29 points. 15th prize, 50c., Corp. Ainslie, No. 4 Co., 36 points. 16th prize, 50c., Quarter Master Sergt. Green, 26 points. 17th prize, 50c., Adj. Kennedy, 21 points. 13th prize, 50c., Lt. Kennedy, No. 2 Co., 17 pts. 19th prize, 50c., Capt. Smith, No. 3 Co., 16 points. 20th prize, 50c., Private, McDonald No. 2 Co., 16 points.

It was decided that the member of any of the Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, making

the highest aggregate scores in the two first matches, should have the Gold Medal presented to those companies for competition, by a party of young men from Peterborough, residing in New York. Capt. J. Z. Rogers, having made 61 points, became entitled to wear it for the present year. To become the owner of this medal a man must win it three years in succession.

ALL COMERS MATCH.

Ranges 50 and 100 yards. Mr. Carnegie presented the remainder.

Open to sporting rifles only.

1st prize, cash \$6, Corporal W. English, No. 1 Co., 28 points. 2nd prize, cash \$3, Private J. Chambers, No. 2 Co. 28 points. 3rd prize, cash \$2, Private Jas. Griffith, No. 1 Co., 26 points. 4th prize, cash \$1, Capt. Smith, No. 3 Co., 23 points.

COMPANY MATCH.

Ranges 300 and 500 yards.

1st prize, presented by A. H. Campbell, Esq., \$10, No. 1 Co., 111 points. 2nd prize, \$5, No. 2 Co., 90 points. 3rd prize, 2,50, No. 3 Co., 78 points.

As the persons entitled to fire in the Consolation Match had retired, and none but winners of prizes remained on the ground, it was decided by the members of the Council present, that the prizes intended for that match should be open for competition to all members of the Association wishing to enter. The following are the winners:

Range 400 yards.

1st prize, a Garden Vase, presented by Mr. Helm, Private S. Chambers. 2nd prize, a barrel of flour, presented by Col. Rogers, Lt.-Col. Poole. 3rd prize, a stuffed duck, presented by Mr. John Kennedy, Ensign Johnston. 4th prize, a carriage whip, presented by Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Private Gow. 5th prize, album, Corp. English.—*Peterboro' Review*.

The *London Scotsman* of the 7th inst., contains a letter from a correspondent on the New Zealand difficulty which thoroughly explodes the fallacy of the *Times* and Sir Charles Dilke, that the English settlers ought to have no difficulty in dealing with the rebellious Maories, because the former are to the latter as seven to one. The reply he gives to this absurd argument is a statement of the difficulties which the American Government has had in dealing with the aborigines under its charge from the foundation of the Republic down to the present day. After quoting a passage from General Jackson's Message to Congress in 1836, relating to the Florida Indian war, the writer in the *London Scotsman* shows that "a wealthy and powerful State, "with 12,000,000 of inhabitants, was obliged to employ, not "merely a large force of Militia and Volunteers, but the whole "United States Army in a regular war with some two or three "thousand Indians, and yet our Philo-American journalists and "politicians profess to be surprised because 218,000 New Zealand "colonists find that they need help to keep 38,000 Maories in "check!" According to the best authorities the Indian war in Florida alone, without speaking of various other Indian wars which have taken place subsequently, cost the American Government £10,000,000. Would it not be well for Lord Granville to study this important branch of the Colonial question a little more fully than he has yet done before next February?

Lemberg and Warsaw are to be made first class fortresses. General Todleben, the hero of the defense of Sebastopol, will execute the work.

RIFLE MATCH.

A Rifle Match came off on the range of the Grand Trunk Rifle Company at the Depot Kingston between ten men of that company, and a similar number of men from No. 6 Company of the 47th Battalion, Capt. McAulay. The day was delightful, and very favorable to good shooting, while the excellence of the range was a subject of remark. The 47ths won by 36 points on the following score:—

47TH BATTALION.

	yds.	yds.	yds.	T'l
	300	400	500	
Capt. McAulay.....	12	10	0	22
Lt. Baillie.....	16	16	14	46
Rns. Byrne.....	18	14	3	35
Sergt. Baillie.....	16	20	14	50
" Allen.....	12	18	15	45
J. Maveety.....	12	15	11	38
E. Baillie.....	16	18	16	50
M. Strachan.....	18	15	14	47
R. Dowler.....	15	17	9	41
Allen.....	17	14	10	41

415

G. T. R.

Donald.....	17	16	11	44
Hunter.....	15	8	5	28
Myers.....	16	16	9	41
Lambert.....	14	17	14	45
Legant.....	12	9	9	30
Funnell.....	16	12	11	39
Miller.....	10	16	7	33
O'Neil.....	12	11	5	28
Root.....	16	16	13	45
Farmer.....	15	14	17	46

379

The late matches have led to a praiseworthy rivalry among the companies of the 14th, and a number challenges are the result.—Whig.

It has been determined by the Home Government to discontinue all appointments of officers and all recruiting for the Cape Mounted Rifles, and the Canadian Rifles. This would appear to be part of the Government plan for the abolition of Colonial corps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM KINGSTON.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.
 Sir:—With the hope that the doings of the Volunteers in this part of our Dominion may not be uninteresting to your readers, I venture a communication on the subject. The 14th or "Princess of Wales' Own," Batt. of Rifles, held their annual Rifle competition last week and on Thursday evening the 2nd inst., the Battalion paraded at the drill shed for the purpose of distributing the prizes to the successful competitors. At the upper end of the drill shed was placed a long table on which were arranged the articles so generously given by the citizens as prizes, all of them elegant and useful and many of them of considerable value, as their number is legion I will not tire your readers by enumerating them. Each successful competitor was called up in the order of merit in each match and his prize handed to him by Lt.-Col. Paton, commanding the Battalion, accompanied by some suitable remark in each case. A large number of

ladies and gentlemen attended to witness the presentation, and general satisfaction was expressed at the creditable turn out and soldierly appearance of the men, as also with the very efficient band of the Battalion which was present and added much to the evenings' entertainment.

The object of the rifle committee being more to create and foster a general interest in rifle shooting than to provide large prizes for a few of the best shots, a large number of prizes were offered in each match and with the desired effect as not less than 100 competitors were on the ground for the first days' proceedings.

In the first match, open to non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion only. Fifty prizes were offered. Ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards; 3 rounds each range. The following is the score of the first 10 men. Wind high and across range from the left.

	Pts.
1 Pte. W. Little.....	25
2 Sgt. Alx. Smith.....	24
3 Corpl. Carmichael.....	24
4 Sgt. Donley.....	24
5 Pte. Hume.....	23
6 " Urquhart.....	23
7 " T. Johnston.....	22
8 Sgt. A. Johnston.....	22
9 Pte. Hora.....	22
10 Corpl. Mullen.....	21
11 Pte. Sandford.....	21
12 " Rogers.....	21
13 Corpl. Bryant.....	20
14 Pte. Smith.....	20
15 " Atkins.....	20
16 " Rotherford.....	20
17 Sgt. Saunders.....	18
18 " Dumy.....	18
19 Pte. Smeaton.....	18
20 " McGurl.....	18

SECOND MATCH.

Ten men from each Company to compete. Ranges 200, 400, 650 yards 3 rounds at each range. Prize \$20.

This match was won by No. 1 Company with the following team.

	200	400	650	T'l
	yds.	yds.	yds.	
Sgt. Smith.....	233	020	300	13
" Saunders.....	302	234	040	19
" Donley.....	343	020	000	12
Corpl. Hora.....	230	222	000	11
Pte. Mullen.....	243	002	034	18
" Bryant.....	033	030	000	9
" Twedale.....	422	033	030	17
" Hora.....	443	233	020	21
" Rogers.....	332	333	333	26
" Carmino.....	302	320	000	10

156

Highest individual score a meerscham pipe Pte. Patrick Kearns No. 6 Company, 27.

Extra Prize \$10.—for 3 volleys at 300 yards and two rounds of independent firing. Won by No. 4 Company total score 92. Number of rounds fired 50.

THIRD MATCH.

Open to every member of the Battalion Ranges 200, 400 and 700 yards, 5 rounds at each range; 23 prizes; 49 entries.

1st prize—Battalion gold Medal, Cross-guns and \$10.

	Pts.
1 Pte. Urquhart No. 4 Co.....	44
2 " Tweed.....	38
3 " Hume.....	38
4 Capt. & Adj. Reed.....	38
5 Sergt. Donley.....	37
6 " Johnson.....	35
7 Pte. T. Johnston.....	34
8 " Rotherford.....	33
9 " Hunter.....	33
10 Sgt. Saunders.....	32

11th and 12th also made 32 points each and the 23rd made 26 points.

FOURTH MATCH.

Open to all comers ranges 300, 600 and 800 yards; 3 rounds at each, 4 prizes.

	Pts.
1 Pte. T. Johnston.....	22
2 Capt. Werner.....	21
3 Sgt. Hamilton.....	20
4 Pte. Delph R. C. R.....	20

FIFTH—CONSOLATION MATCH.

Ranges, 200, 300, 400 yards; 3 rounds each range; 5 prizes.

1 Pte. Elliott.....	21
2 Sergt. Watson.....	13
3 Sergt. Addcorn.....	4
4 Pte. Miller.....	2
5 Ensign Spriggs.....	2

There were but five entries in this match.

A match for the Regular Service was fired but I have not the scores. The five were won as follows:—

1 Lance Corpl' Hiscott, R. C. R.	"
2 Pte. Hanlon,	"
3 Pte. Lindsay,	"
4 Corpl. Clay,	"
5 Pte. Bazle,	"

Several extra irregular matches were fired, and on the evening of the third day (27th August) ended the most successful and pleasant of the annual matches of the P. W. O. Rifles.

The shooting is much below the former standard owing to the fact that with half a dozen exceptions the men have never practiced until this year, being all recruits of last winter when the new Militia Act came into force, under which none of our crack shots of former times re-enlisted. At our next annual match we feel satisfied that the scores will compare favorably with any Battalion in the Dominion.

Considerable interest is manifested in the Dominion Match at Toronto, and I understand that the 14th P. W. O., Kingston, 47th Frontenac, and 48th Lennox and Addington, were to be represented there by selected "teams." The two latter regiments, the Kingston and Lobars Troops of Cavalry, and the Kingston Field Battery of Artillery are to go into camp at the Crystal Palace in a few days to perform their annual drill, for which they are to be munificently paid the sum of \$6.50 each and pay their own expenses. This cheese-paring policy of the Militia Department is, I am happy to see, meeting with general disapproval throughout the country, and I earnestly hope the obnoxious arrangement may be done with before it has time to complete the destruction of the Force.

Yours, &c.,

CATARAQUI.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, September 10th, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

Leave of absence in extension from 30th September to 31st December, 1869, to Lieut-Colonel D'Orsennans Brigade Major Military District No. 6.

No. 2

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

York Squadron of Cavalry.

2nd Troop of Markham.

To be Lieutenant :

Troop Sergt.-Major James Elliott, vice J.N. Button, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Cornet :

Sergeant Francis Button, vice Bradburn, left the limits.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Paymaster :

Lieutenant Edward B. Crombie, from the Pembroke Infantry Company vice Brush.

2nd Batt. "The Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

The resignation of Ensign Alexander Brown is hereby accepted.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers."

With reference to the General Order No. 2 of the 16th July last, Captain and Adj., H. J. Brown, is now permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

12th "York" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 8 Company, Sharon.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Sergeant John Robinson, vice Wayling, promoted.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

No. 8 Company, Waterdown.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant George A. Stock, M. S., vice Glasgow, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

15th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

The Head Quarters of this Battalion is now changed from Hawkesbury Mills to Vankleek Hill.

20th "Halton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 7 Company, Nassagiveeya.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign George A. Starke, M. S., vice Colquhoun, resigned.

To be Ensign provisionally :

David Hutcheon, Gentleman, vice Starke, promoted.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles."

No. 7 Company, Shathallan.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Fredk. Merigold, vice Turquand, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Jas. B. Ingersoll, Gentleman, vice Merigold, promoted.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Florence.

This Company not having re-enrolled on the Completion of their three years service is now struck off the List of the Volunteer Militia.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major provisionally :

Surgeon John B. Tweedale, M. D., vice Lockwood, left the limits.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant and Adjutant William J. B. Parsons.

To be Surgeon :

Assistant Surgeon Eliphalet W. Gustin, M. D., vice Tweedale, promoted.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company Mooretown.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant George Stewart, vice Bridgewater whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Duncan Cunningham, vice Stewart, promoted.

To be Ensign :

Cavendish Nevill, Gentleman, vice Cunningham, promoted.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 7 Company, Fullarton.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Ensign John Baird, vice Harner, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign :

William L. Allen, Gentleman, vice Baird, promoted.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major, provisionally :

Captain W. W. Connor, from No. 5 Company.

To be Captain :

Lieut. and Adjutant Henry Cooke.

No. 2 Company, Goderich.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Alexr. Thomas Montgomery, Gentleman, vice Ferguson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Joseph Beck, Gentleman, vice Watson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No 5 Company, Bayfield.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Thos. R. Jackson, vice Connor, promoted.

To be Lieutenant provisionally :

Ensign William H. McCan, vice Jackson, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Exeter.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign J. N. Howard, M. S., vice Spackman, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Angus D. McDonald, Gentleman, vice Howard, promoted.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Whetby.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign W. G. Dow, M. S., vice McKay, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Joseph White, M. S., vice Dow, promoted.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Albion.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Edward Alex. Watkins, Gentleman, vice Booth, resigned.

38th "Brant" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Burford.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Stephen Wetmore, vice Byrne, resigned.

To be Ensign :

Gilbert French, Gentleman, M. S., vice Wetmore, promoted.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 5 Company Carleton Place.

To be Ensign :

David McPherson, Gentleman, M. S., vice McArthur, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. G. Jessup, is hereby accepted.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Captain :

Ensign and Adjutant W. T. McMurtry.

No 1 Company, Bowmenville.

To be Lieutenant :

George Thomas, Gentleman, M. S., vice Mann resigned.

No. 6 Company, Lindsay.

To be Captain :

Ensign John A. T. Thirkell, M. S., vice Hudspeth, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Color Sergeant Benjamin P. Ross, vice Mathews whose resignation is hereby accepted.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry

To be Quarter-Master :

George Thompson, Gentleman.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 6 Company.
The Headquarters of this company is now changed from Prescott to North Augusta.

57th "Peterborough" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 4 Company, Peterborough.
To be Captain:
Ensign Sidney Smith, M. S., vice Green, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
To be Lieutenant:
Color Sergeant John Green, M.S., vice Leach, left the limits.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 2 Company Cornwall.
To be Captain:
Lieut. Gregor Mattice, M.S., vice MacDonald, appointed Adjutant.

Ottawa Rifle Company.
To be Ensign, provisionally:
Joseph R. Esmond, Gentleman, vice W. McBrowne, resigned.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

"The Royal Guides" Governor General's Body Guard.
The resignations of Capt. Thos. Davidson and Lt. W. J. Cunningham are hereby accepted.

9th Battalion "Voltigiers de Quebec."
No. 2 Company.
To be Ensign:
Victor John A Venner, M.S., Gentleman, vice Gingrass, promoted.

No. 4 Company.
To be Lieutenant:
Leonidas de Salaberry, Gentleman, M. S., vice Lavigueur, whose resignation is hereby accepted,
To be Ensign:
Edouard Trudel, Gentleman, M. S., vice Belanger, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers."
No. 2 Company, West Gore.
To be Ensign, provisionally:
William Morrison, Gentleman, vice Curran, left the limits.

17th Levis Battalion of Infantry.
No. 7 Company, St. Raphael.
To be Lieutenant:
Pierre Langlois, Gentleman, M. S., vice Bolduc, left the limits.

50th Battalion "Huntingdon Borderers."
To be Captain:
Lieutenant and Adjutant Wm S. McLaren.
No. 6 Company, Rockburn.
To be Lieutenant provisionally:
Color Sergeant William H. Watson, vice Middlemiss, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
Sergeant William H. Gibson, vice Murphy, left the limits.

51st Battalion "Hemmingford Rangers."
To be Captain:
Lieutenant and Adjutant John McFee.
To be Paymaster:
Captain William B. Johnson.
No. 2 Company, Lacolle.
To be Captain provisionally:
Edwin Sriver, Esquire, vice Stoakes, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
No. 4 Company, Hemmingford.
To be Captain, provisionally:
Ensign Donald McNaughton, vice Johnson, appointed Paymaster.
To be Ensign, provisionally:
Hugh Campbell, gentleman, vice McNaughton, promoted.
No. 6 Company, Hemmingford.
To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Ensign Richard Hayes, Junr., vice Jas. F. Sriver, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
To be Ensign:
Sergeant Frederick S. Proper, M. S., vice Hayes, promoted.

52nd Bedford "Battalion of Infantry."
To be Assistant Surgeon:
Josiah S. Brigham, M.D.
No. 8 Company, Mansonville.
To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Robert N. Manson, gentleman, vice Peabody, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
To be Ensign provisionally:
Francis Henry Perkins, gentleman, vice D. A. Manson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

54th Richmond, "Battalion of Infantry."
To be Captain:
Lieutenant and Adjutant E. S. Bernard.

55th Megantic, "Battalion of Infantry,"
No. 4 Company, Inverness.
To be Ensign:
Thomas McKenzie, gentleman, M. S., vice Hill, left the limits.
No. 5 Company, Glenloyd.
To be Lieutenant provisionally:
Ensign M. McKenzie, vice Rickaby, left the limits.
No. 6 Company, Reid's Mills.
To be Ensign:
William Watkins, gentleman, M.S., vice Oliver left the limits.
No. 7 Company, Ste. Julie.
To be Lieutenant:
Ensign P. G. Blanchard, M.S., vice Baron, promoted to Wolfstown Company.
To be Ensign:
Edouard Gingras, gentleman, M.S., vice Blanchard, promoted.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Marbleton.
This Company is now removed from this Battalion and from Military District No. 5 to Military District No. 6.
No. 9 Company, Winslow.
To be Lieutenant:
Malcolm McAuley, gentleman, M.S., vice Leonard, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
To be Ensign:
Donald N. McLeod, gentleman, M.S., vice McAuley, promoted.
No. 10 Company, Eaton Corner.
To be Ensign, provisionally:
Sergeant John S. Metcalfe, vice Stanborn, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 1 Company, Philipsburg.
To be Captain:
Lieutenant Horatio N. Sixby, M. S., vice Smith, appointed Quarter-Master.
To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Francis A. Whitwell, M. S., vice Sixby, promoted.
No. 2 Company, Clarenceville.
To be Captain:
Lieutenant Henry Jamieson, vice Rowe, promoted.
To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Ensign Myron V. Curtis, vice Jamieson, promoted.
To be Ensign:
Hiram C. Brush, Gentleman, vice Curtis, promoted.
No. 3 Company, Dunham.
To be Captain, provisionally:
Lieutenant James Robinson, vice Kemp, appointed Adjutant.
To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Malcolm C. Baker, M. S., vice Robinson, promoted.
No. 5 Company, Stanbridge.
To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Martin Beck, Gentleman, vice Best.
To be Ensign, provisionally:
Judson Bockus, Gentleman, vice Constantine.

"Chasseurs Canadiens," Montreal.
To be Quarter-Master:
Capt. Anselme Labrecque.
To be Captain:
Lieut. Auguste Labelle, M. S., vice Labrecque, appointed Quarter-Master.
To be Ensign:
Oscar Lemoine, Gentleman, M. S., vice Taillon, promoted.

"Voltigiers Canadiens" of Beauharnois.
To be Major, provisionally:
Paul Arthur Rodier, Esquire.
To be Paymaster:
Pierre Giroux, Esquire.
To be Quarter-Master:
Cyrille Guimond, Gentleman.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

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 arrangements 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.

CONTENTS OF No. 30, VOL. III.

THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES.

RIFLE MATCHES.—"Princess of Wales' Own" Rifle Association, Kingston, O. County of Ontario Annual Meeting. Victoria Cadets. Province of Quebec Association Prize meeting—concluded. Province of Nova Scotia Meeting for 1869.

CORRESPONDENCE.—From Montreal. From Quebec. Hastings Rifle Association. Jas. Esdaille. "A Prince Edward Volunteer."

LEADERS.—Editorial Notes. Dominion Prize Meeting. Mrs. Denison and the Canadian Volunteers. Mrs. Stowe on Lord Byron. The Gettysburg gathering. The Report of the Dominion Rifle Association.

SELECTIONS.—The Battle of Sedowa. Gen. Doyle on loyalty. Slightly personal. Quaker than thought. More saving at the Spigot. Gunpowder explosions. A veteran. Death of Capt. Campbell. Third military district. Kuklux Murder. Artillery experiments at Shoeburyness. Ribbonman's oath. Oldest city in the World. Tight clothing in the army. Decline of American shipping.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.

REVIEWS, &c.

DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE LIST.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.

NOTICE TO WESTERN SUBSCRIBERS.

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

—The Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery will not go to Prescott this season, but will perform their drill in Ottawa. It was mooted that they would be brigaded as Infantry along with the 57th Batt., which turns out to be incorrect.

The 1st Troop of Volunteer Hussars of Montreal, under the command of Capt. Jas. Muir, commenced their annual drill on the 1st instant, under the superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Lovelace, Officer Instructor of Volunteer Cavalry. This very efficient troop will probably soon be augmented to a squadron, in conformity with the recent new regulation in the Regular service, which does away with the term "Troop" altogether. The No. 1 Troop is at present the only Volunteer Cavalry in the large city of Montreal, the Royal Guides being broken up.

On another page will be found a report of the dinner given to Mr. Alex. Robertson, of the *Times* of this city, last Wednesday. The gentleman to whom this high compliment was made has been long connected with the press of Canada and is well known for his ability and genial manners. His management of the editorial department of *Times* has contributed in the highest degree to the success of that paper. On the occasion of the dinner he was surrounded by a large number of his fellow labourers in the thorny fields of journalism, and by many gentlemen eminent in Canadian letters, all of whom gladly met to honor one who has filled his onerous station with consummate ability, tact and discretion. Mr. Robertson is about to assume the editorial chair of a new illustrated paper soon to be established by Mr. Desborats at Montreal. In the past Mr. Robertson has labored to deserve success, and, we hope, in the new field he has chosen he will win more friends and brighter laurels.

The Second Annual Prize Meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association commenced at the Toronto ranges last Monday, for a full account of which we refer the reader to the report of our own correspondent. As this meeting is considered the grand culminating event of the rifle shooting season in Canada, it is looked forward to with great interest by marksmen from all the Provinces. The admirable success which attended the Province of Quebec meeting proves that these large gatherings can be made equally so if properly directed. This year we are glad to observe the meeting of the Dominion Association completely eclipsed Laprairie, and many of the faults of that gathering were avoided. As the Association grows older, and gathers experience with each successive meeting, it will increase in influence and importance. It cannot be expected of a young association of this kind to work to a charm on the first go off, but it is expected that glaring faults of management should be corrected. The majority of the Council and executive officers are earnest and practical men and we hope from them a great deal. As a national institution of great importance it demands extensive support, which it will doubtless receive if properly conducted.

We understand that the Council have

made arrangements for Canada being represented at future matches of British National Rifle Association at Wimbledon and have appointed a committee to confer with them for that purpose. This we advocated long ago and are glad the matter has at length been taken in hand. The large number of Volunteers present at the opening last Monday shows that the interest taken in the Association, and we believe all have reason to feel satisfied with the second annual meeting.

Our cousins in the Republic are waking up to the importance of rifle practice. In a leading article in the *Army and Navy Journal* of the 4th inst., the Editor, drawing attention to this subject, remarks upon the great success which has attended the English system as taught at Hythe and practiced in the Army and by the Volunteers, whom he candidly writes:—

"The system itself is the fruit of long study and experience, and is scientifically correct. The prizes which have been offered by corporations and individual have been so numerous, and have led to so many public competitions, that an *esprit de corps* has been built up which has caused the drill to be carefully studied, so as to produce all the results of which it is capable. And now we see in the official figures, of such contests as that recently closed at Wimbledon, a skill displayed which nothing in this country can approach."

We would be heartily glad if our neighbors would take up this matter with spirit, and would be delighted to meet them in an international match like that which has been so successful between the British and Belgians.

It is now a well established fact, which can neither be denied nor ignored, that a widespread dissatisfaction exists in the Volunteer army of Canada. The columns of this paper devoted to the enunciation of the views entertained by the members of the force teem with expressions of opinion anything but complimentary to the system under which they serve with a protest. Taking this indubitable fact into consideration it would seem to require no urging on the part of the press to impel the government to inquire into the exact state, organization and efficiency of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion which will be very soon the only defence of the country. We confess it is not without sorrow that we regard the great falling off in the strength and morale of our Volunteers, and we think it would not be difficult to find the cause were the proper measures taken to ensure that end. It may be just possible, as we have often heard it remarked, that those high in authority do not consider an extensive organization of Volunteers necessary in the present condition of our country and in view of the great burthens which it already has to bear; but it has been urged by those who oppose Sir George E. Cartier's administration of Militia

affairs, that the same amount of money now spent annually for purposes of defence would be amply sufficient to secure a large and well trained army of Volunteers. The sum is certainly large, so large indeed, as the existing state of Canadian finances, in we can afford to pay. Its application is what should be carefully considered. In this respect we have been plentifully treated to the opinions of many members of the Force of all ranks, and certainly these opinions are strikingly unanimous.

Considering how the Canadian volunteers have ever acted in the past, it would only show appreciation of their services, and deference to their wishes to make an effort to allay the discontent which has of late found such frequent expression. If it is the conviction of the ministry backed by the support of Parliament, that the existing state of Militia affairs is just what they desire, and that no reform is needed, then all we have to do as good citizens and soldiers is to submit until, in the inevitable march of events, the evils or which complaint is made will work their own cure. In the meantime, retaining the right of protest. It is not a very pleasant alternative to contemplate, but we do not see what else can be done under the circumstances. In England this same question of Volunteer organization is attracting a large share of attention, and many plans have been proposed, none of which would be applicable to this country. Now, as we before remarked, Canada will soon be left with no other defence but the Volunteers, it is therefore a paramount necessity of the day and the hour that that force should be put in the best possible shape and on the best footing to answer the ends for which it was called into existence. The English Volunteers, if ever called upon to act, it must be in accordance with the regular army. In Canada the Volunteers may be required to act at any moment upon their own responsibility alone. How necessary is it then that they should possess a complete organization and that no feeling of discontent should exist either amongst officers or men. We have always maintained the excellence of the principle upon which Sir George's Bill is based, but we greatly fear the way in which its details are managed at present will not tend to make it more popular with those for whom it is more directly designed. In common with the generality of mankind we delight in the virtue of public economy, but we protest against a saving which is made at the expense of efficiency. In this respect there has been but one expression of sentiment throughout the country with reference to the amount of pay for annual drill for the present year.

Military service, when required, is a duty every citizen owes to the state. Even our radical neighbours in the states were compelled to acknowledge this during the late war. But it must be born in mind at the same time that when in time of peace, men

willingly yield a portion of their liberty, placing themselves under the restraints of discipline, suffer hardships, personal discomfort and loss of time, things which they have no more right to do than their neighbours who stand aloof, the fact of their doing so demands some consideration and acknowledgement. If they undertake this duty the Government owes them a duty, and in no way can that duty be better discharged than by the Government conceding exceptional privileges to the Volunteers, either in pay or remission of certain taxes. If we seek to find out how the case actually stands we discover the astounding anomaly of one class of the people, resigning their independence, enduring all kinds of personal inconvenience, submitting to loss of time and to cap the climax, paying for the privilege. We challenge the world to show such another instance of unrequited public spirit and patriotism. This state of things may go on very well for a while, but it cannot last always. These men will wake up to the fact that they are neglected and often snubbed, and when they have secured themselves from liability to the draft, they will leave a service where their labours are so ungratefully treated. What then, we may ask, will be the end of all this? In a very short period the ranks of the various battalions will gradually dwindle away till they become exhausted, and the annihilation of companies will be followed by the destruction of corps, and the finale will be the disbandment of the Volunteer force and the imposition of the draft. Now let us consider what will be the result of this, supposing the men who in the past composed the Volunteer force stood aloof in the event of a Fenian raid or any other public disturbance. The first levy of the draft would have, according to the law, to be made upon those very people who in former times refused to join the Volunteer ranks, and who consequently know nothing whatever of military service, drill, discipline or indeed anything at all of those new duties which they would be called upon to perform. What a sorry figure they would cut can be easily imagined. Thus, it will be seen that portion of the people which would really be the only class effective for military purpose would be nearly the last called upon. The double-headed military system of England is the admiration of confusion, but it would be for the Canadian system to exalt confusion into absurdity that would lose nothing by being grotesquely disastrous.

It may be contended that the contingency we have depicted will never arise; that, as on all former occasions, the Canadian Volunteers would fly to arms on the first sound of alarm, but the bare possibility of such an event is sufficiently startling to demand attention. This is a question of paramount importance to-day, and we trust the Minister of Militia will give it his earliest and most earnest consideration.

ENGLISH riflemen and Volunteers generally are at the present time on the *que vive* with reference to the Belgian *fêtes* which are arranged to take place Liège on the 23rd of the present month and three following days. The *Volunteer Service Gazette* says:—

"At Liège, the preparations are on the grandest scale imaginable, and there can be no doubt that if the proposed programme is carried out, the memorable Brussels *fêtes* will be completely eclipsed. There is no lack of money, and a host of hard-working committee-men are as busy as bees in their several departments. The Banquet Committee is at its wits' end to know where to find a building large enough to seat the 2,000 people who have been invited to the Royal Banquet; but it is believed that the largest court of the Palace of Justice will be prepared for the occasion, and if this is done, there will be "room enough for all."

It should be noticed that the Grand Tir National is to be held this year at Liège instead of Brussels, so that there will be no shooting at Brussels in which strangers can take part. The *fêtes* there, however, will be exceptionally grand."

We are glad to see the *Broad Arrow* take strong ground with reference to the scandal in which some papers have indulged when writing of Prince Alfred's presents in Australia. Some American papers, with that offensive vulgarity for which a portion of the press is noted, have taken up the cry and made themselves ridiculous. We subjoin the words of our able contemporary:—

"Never was a Royal progress in a small way more triumphant and successful than the visit of Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, to the Australian colonies as Captain of H.M.S. *Galatea*. How could it have been otherwise? In his person were united all the elements of such a success. The young son of a sovereign idolized for her womanly and Queenly virtues, even by our republican kinsmen of America. A working man in the true sense, trained to a calling the subject of just pride to every Englishman, in person well favoured, in bearing genial and free, is it a wonder that his presence produced a happy enthusiasm for old-world institutions, so represented among the prosperous self-made men of a newer England? And when, as a foil and shadow to this bright side of home traditions, that curse of the mother country, cowardly, slinking, despicable Fenianism, told off the miscreant O'Farrell for the duty of murdering of the Prince because of that very popularity of which he was the worthy object, the enthusiasm of the colonists know no bounds, they manifested their sympathy in soul and substance and, oh, dreadful bathos! received just three thousand five hundred pounds worth of presents in return.

"We care not out of what funds the cost of these presents should have been defrayed; we care not whether the wealth of the Queen should have provided for the gifts given by her son, or whether the public purse from motives of public policy should have provided these "generosities," as part of the gear and outfit of the voyage. If as a Queen's son alone the hand and heart of the Prince were to be generous, the cost should have had no place in the Parliamentary estimates. If for the public good alone this expenditure was incurred, then it formed no charge against the accumulations of the Royal income, however well Her Majesty may be

capable of defraying costs not rightly chargeable against her subjects.

In either case the Prince at least should have been protected from the stigma which this contemptible publicity has brought upon him, and whether by design or blunder this wrong has been done, it is yet a wrong, and one which will injure not the Prince alone, but all of which the Prince could be considered a representative.

Had the Government of the day designed cynically to discredit the very idea of royal and princely liberality, how better could they have laid their plans. Had any sturdy Republican, harboured amongst them, schemed to hasten the ripening of an Australian republic, and to sicken the impulsive colonists with the recollection of their outburst of loyalty to their Queen and her family, could he have designed a more Machiavellian plot? But if without motive or sinis'er design that unfortunate sum of £3500 appeared in the estimates, what slovenly statesmanship can equal that chargeable to those officials who have thus done much to outrage the loyal feelings of our most important colony, and to hold up to public ridicule our Queen's son."

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

The Cookshire Volunteer Squadron of hussars commanded by Captain Miller propose going into camp near Bury, Eastern Townships, about the latter end of the month under the superintendence of Lieut. Colonel Lovelace, Instructor of Cavalry movements.

This very efficient troop always muster up to their full strength and are exceedingly well mounted! every trooper has a horse of his own and cannot, by their Bye-Laws, part with the same without the permission of his commanding officer. The duties of camp are essential to the popular training of a Volunteer dragoon, and although a little roughing may be expected under canvass, the knowledge acquired fits the officers and men for service in the field, and should never be neglected.

REVIEWS, &c.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION, 1869.

Henry J. Morgan, Ottawa

This valuable publication comes to us this year vastly improved, and replete with reliable information concerning everything in any way connected with the Senate, Commons and Local Legislatures of the Dominion. Mr. Morgan has evidently bestowed a great amount of care and labour upon the present edition, and withal has put it in such a compact and readable shape as to make it a portable and agreeable companion to all persons visiting the capital on either business or pleasure.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST.—The September number appears with two charming songs: "Have I forgotten me at Home by Dondore; and I've Received a Sweet Letter from Home, by Shattuck. Also the beautiful variations on Home. Sweet Home by Slack. The Guest is usually attractive this month not only for its choice new music

but for its valuable musical hints and sketches, of which one ("Youthful Days of Mozart," a continued story) is very interesting. There is no musical monthly published that gives for the same money so large an amount of good music and literature, nor any that is so well adapted to the wants of all musical people as the "Musical Guest." Each number contains music worth more than the subscription. Price \$1 per year. Send ten cents for sample copy. Address, W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, O.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to the Saturday the 11th inst.:—
KINGSTON.—Capt. Joseph Fisher, \$1.

DETROIT, U.S.—Lieut. Frank McFarlane, \$2.00.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, U.S.—P. Macgrady, \$2.00.

LONDON, Ont.—Lt. Col. J. B. Taylor, \$2.00.

FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The 10th Royals will parade on Tuesday night for inspection by the Adjutant General. Judging from the splendid muster last year for Col. Macdougall, there will be a large turnout of this fine regiment who have just concluded a season of target practice and are determined to take a more prominent position in rifle shooting. With reference to the splurge indulged in by the secretary of the Montreal Rifle Club I beg to substitute the word *asked* for "challenged." It all amounts to the same thing, however, as is apparent from the reply to the Secretary of the Toronto Rifle Club. Telegram—"Wont shoot simultaneous match must be on same ground.—Jas. Estdale." Possibly the Secretary of the M.R.C. has been hauled over the coals by his more high minded comrades for replying without consulting them. The rifle club by refusing to shoot a simultaneous match back out altogether as 10 men could not be got from either club to shoot on a range 350 miles away. Shooting a match with only 5 men is not a fair test for a club any more than it would be for a battalion. If the Montrealers do not take the Association Match here they ought to be ashamed, as they have as good rifles as money can purchase, a good range to practice on, and as all their rifles are similar, except one, they can *coach* each other as readily as if all shot out of the same rifle. No two of the Victorias, Torontonians, Metropolitan, or St. Catherine's team are I believe perfectly exactly similar.

DOMINION RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

The second annual tournament commenced last Monday, 5th inst., on the garrison common. On Saturday your correspondent made a tour of all the ranges, butts, targets, &c., and was much pleased with the great improvement on the arrangements for the match last year at Laprairie, Col.

Gilmour has been constantly on hand perfecting these matters. The firing butts this year are level so that no squad has any advantage over others as regards position with the exception of the targets belonging to the military, (to which Hill's Mantlets are attached,) the targets are provided with the pit system of marking; the markers being in a covered pit, about one foot from the target. The top of the butt is about two feet below the level of the bottom of the target and the marker has a good view of the target through a thick glass window. The marking is done by discs which are run out, when the protecting shutter is withdrawn for that purpose. A brush on the back of the disc obliterates each shot and leaves a clean target. This system has so far given great satisfaction to both competitors and markers and is better than the side mantlet system as no shade is cast on the target. The grounds have been much improved and things look more in order than at last match. Tent accommodation had been provided for a large number of campers and blankets provided, but few, however, have availed themselves of the privilege, probably owing to the proximity of the city, preferring to accept the hospitality of their friends. As it rained hard yesterday (noon Wednesday) and continues to be unpropitious, I'm afraid that the camp will to night be well nigh deserted, notwithstanding the intimation that amusements are arranged for the fine evenings.

Besides the competitors tents there are several large marquees for the council, officers mess, &c., and the contractors for the refreshments and meals have erected a very large wooden building with saloon and dining room.

The opening day was fortunately extremely fine, and the well arranged tents, numerous carriages with fair occupants, variegated uniforms, flags flying, etc., formed a beautiful and picturesque scene. Every one seemed to fully enjoy the prospect. Volunteers met their friendly rivals from all parts of the Dominion, and friendly congratulations and greetings were the order of the day, and the splendid band of the 60th Rifles added their share to the enjoyment. Before the time appointed for the opening Mr. Czowski, the President of the Ontario Rifle Association, with his usual princely liberality, entertained the Council and a number of distinguished visitors and citizens to a *recherché* luncheon in the Council tents. Among those present were the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Col. Botsford, N.B., President of the Dominion Rifle Association, Chief Justice Draper, C.B., Col. Wilkinson, Commandant of the Garrison, Lieut.-Col. Durie, A.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, A.A.G., Judge Galt, Rev. Dr. McCaul, Lieut.-Col. Stuart. After "the Queen" the toasts of "our brother Volunteers of the Maritime Provinces" was given, and, amid cheers, responded to by Hon. Col. Botsford of New

Brunswick, and Lieut. Col. Creighton, of Nova Scotia. In a brief and eloquent speech Chief Justice Draper gave "the health and success of affiliated Associations," after which the company broke up shortly before two o'clock, and proceeded to the firing point where Mrs. Howland, in the absence of General Wyndham, was to "open the ball." It would have been more in taste, in my opinion, had the Council provided a small bore rifle with appropriate rest, like Her Majesty at Wimbledon, than the Enfield, with sand bags on a tripod. Arrangements being perfected and every squad in position and the "commence firing" having been sounded, the blue and white cords were handed to Mrs. Howland, who "gracefully" pulled with undiminished vigor until the signal announced a bull's eye, and the cannon in charge of the Volunteer artillery echoed the same by firing a salute. It is almost needless to add that the "bull's eye" must have been lying far in the mud. At Wimbledon the only question would have been as to the number of inches from the centre of the bull's eye. The presence of so many ladies must have counterbalanced the disadvantage of a moderate wind which blew from the left for the shooting was very good, notwithstanding that at 500 yards it was necessary to aim off the target. In the 600 rounds fired by the 50 highest competitors there were but six misses at both ranges. In fact the average shooting is now becoming so good that a large number of "crack" shots found themselves out in the cold, although within one point of an average of centres. As there are still two squads to fire I will not forward the incomplete scores but merely state that 34 points is the highest yet made, and that nothing less than 30 points will come in for one of the 45 prizes, or lower than 29 get in to the first 60 who are entitled to enter for the second stage with small bores at 800 and 100 yards. It is a bad principle to mix up a match with two rifles as this has been, for it appears not a quarter of the 60 have small bores so that they have no chance unless they can hire, borrow or steal one. The consequence is the second stage will be a mere pot hunting arrangement, from which many of the best small bore shots are excluded. In the second stage Queen's similar rifles are loaned competitors and are all on the same footing.

The council have excluded from competition at this meeting Private May of St. Catharines and the officer and four men of the Peel Battalion who obtained possession of a prize through an error in making up the score and refused to return the same when the error was pointed out to them. This is a wise precaution on the part of the council and establishes a precedent which will materially tend to elevate the morale of rifle shooting. Everything should be fair and square and each seek honorable distinction. The probabilities of a "Wimbledon team" are increasing as will be seen by the forma-

tion of an important and influential Committee, composed of C. S. Czowski Esq., Lieut. Col. Brydges, Lieut. Creighton, Lieut. Col. Robertson, and Lieut. Col. Brunel who are appointed to confer with the National Rifle Association with a view to some arrangement by which Canadian Volunteers may be enabled to compete at Wimbledon.

RIFLE MATCH.

The annual match of No. 6 Company, G. T. R. Rifles, came off on Saturday, the 4th Sept., on the beautiful range of the Royal Engineers, at the Camp, Point Levi. The weather was fine, with very little wind to interfere with the shooting, which was very fair, considering how little practice most of the men have had. The matches were so arranged that twenty men took prizes, which gave general satisfaction. The following are the successful competitors out of the thirty, and which took part in the matches:

MATCH NO. 1.

Open to all members. Range 200 yards, 3 shots.

	T'l.
1 prize \$5.00, Capt. Harder	434 11
2 " 3.00, Corpl. Crean	334 10
3 " 2.00, Privt. Catter	333 9
4 " 1.00, Privt. Rudd	333 9
5 " 1.00, Privt. Bryan	233 8
6 " 0.50, Sergt. Wilkinson	224 8

MATCH NO. 2.

Prize, "a set of Cross Guns," presented by Capt. Harder, winner to be considered the best shot in the Company. Range, 400 and 500 yards, 3 shots at each.

	400 yds.	500 yds.	T'l.
1 Privt. Rudd	333	434	20
2 Corpl. Crean	433	322	18
3 Privt. C. Judd	324	333	18

MATCH NO. 3.

Open to all members. Range, 300 and 400 yards, 3 shots at each.

	300 yds.	400 yds.	T'l.
1 \$5.00, Capt. Harder	424	234	19
2 3.00, Sgt. Wilkinson	223	433	17
3 2.00, Privt. Cloutier	232	234	16
4 1.50, Privt. Rudd	222	334	16
5 1.00, Privt. Catter	223	234	16
6 0.50, Sergt. Wilson	232	432	16

MATCH NO. 4.

Open to all except winners of prizes in previous matches. Range, 200 yards, 3 shots.

	T'l.
1 prize, \$5.00, Pvt. J. H. Lawlor	424 10
2 " 3.00, Major P. Clarke	342 9
3 " 2.00, Pvt. N. Lepage	332 8
4 " 1.50, Pvt. N. Barlow	332 8
5 " 1.00, Pvt. C. Judd	332 8
6 " 0.50, Pvt. J. Begin	322 7

MATCH NO. 5.

Consolation. Range, 200 yards, 3 shots.

	T'l.
1 prize, \$5.00, Pvt. J. Makie	333 9
2 " 3.00, Pvt. J. Huppy	323 8
3 " 2.00, Pvt. T. Jackson	323 8
4 " 1.50, Pvt. J. Earl	233 8
5 " 1.00, Pvt. T. King	332 8
6 " 0.50, Sgt. F. Seery	322 7

Capt. Malcolm, R. E., kindly lent the range, and also supplied the markers and bugler, for which he will please accept thanks.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

RAMSAY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PRIZES.—VOLUNTEER MATCH.

First prize, John Tait; second, Charles Edwards; third, Thomas Houston; fourth, Hugh Lockart; fifth, John Ballantyne; sixth, Silas Ramsay; seventh, E. Kilpatrick; eight, Robert Brown.

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

First prize, Wm. Tomlinson; second, Hugh Lockart; third, Dugal McEwan; fourth, Chas. Edwards; fifth, Peter McArthur; sixth, Wm. Field; seventh, James Connory; eighth, Samuel Davis; ninth, Jas. Cowan; tenth, F. Coulter; eleventh, J. K. Cole; twelfth, S. D. Chatterton; thirteenth, O. E. Henderson; fourteenth, D. Glossop.

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

First prize, F. Coulter; second, George Drynan; third, John Usher; fourth, A. Barnett; fifth, T. Houston; sixth, Charles Edwards; seventh, H. Tomlinson; eighth, S. Davis; ninth, J. K. Cole; tenth, J. C. Stevens; eleventh, H. Lockart.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

First prize, Dr. Patterson; second, Peter Close; third, Dr. Mostyn; fourth, A. McIntyre; fifth, A. Houston; sixth, F. Crusoe; seventh, D. McArthur; eighth, G. Russell; ninth, Wm. Wylie.

HIGHEST AGGREGATE.

First prize, H. Tomlinson; second, Hugh Lockart.—*P. C. Herald*.

CAMP DRILL OF THE 22ND BATTALION.

As stated in our last, our readers are aware of the approaching annual drill of the 22nd Battalion. They will go into camp on the 11th inst. We see by orders issued that every member is obliged to provide himself with certain articles of camp equipage, and to furnish himself with a kit, which will entail considerable outlay on the Volunteers individually. This is rather too much to expect, and we shall be glad to see the Town Council shoulder this expense at least. We notice in Woodstock and other places the Town Councils have generously made grants for this purpose, for which they are entitled to the highest meed of praise. Our Council meet on Monday night and we hope they will not be behind our neighbors in liberality. As well as lightening in a measure the many burdens the Volunteers have to bear, acts of this kind tend to encourage and stimulate them in the performance of their duties. And surely, of themselves, we see very little in the pleasures of a soldier's life to keep him at it year after year without scarcely any remuneration. At this turn-out it is imperative that every member who is duly warned should put in an appearance, and we are confident that No. 5, Co. will, as usual, make as creditable an appearance as any other. We are satisfied the members of the corps will do their duty, and it only remains for the Town Council to do theirs.—*Ingersoll Chronicle*.

Marshal Niel died on the tenth anniversary of his triumphal entry into Paris at the head of the 4th Army Corps after the Italian campaign. His funeral was a very grand affair. The Emperor wished that his remains should lie in the Invalides, but it was the Marshal's express desire that he should be interred on his patrimonial estate near Toulouse, where he was born.

Hobart Pasha's name appears among the list of bankrupts in the last London Gazette.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH AT HALIFAX.

The banquet to the Governor General at Halifax was a grand and successful affair. The Mayor presided, and after the Queen and Royal Family were proposed, the Governor General, Sir John Young, who was received with enthusiasm, said:—"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—The reputation which the inhabitants of Nova Scotia have ever enjoyed for attachment to the laws and institutions of England gave me an assurance that in whatever event, and under whatever circumstances I came here, a fitting reception would be afforded to the official who performs England's highest mission in British North America. But the greetings which have been showered upon me, the cordial addresses of welcome which I have received, the mode in which the city poured forth its multitudes to meet me, and the long array of vehicles in the procession, formed a magnificent reality which far surpassed any expectation I had formed. The observations which I made at the sumptuous banquet given in my honor at Quebec, have set a great many comments in motion and have given rise to a variety of constructions—constructions so various and so opposite that I might almost leave them to contradict and neutralize each other. Almost every paper published in Ontario and Quebec, containing the report of that speech, has been sent to me. From the variety of constructions put upon the speech, one might be led to suppose that I said something new. What I had said however, was very simple, and I fear not new, I hold in my hand a correct copy of the speech, and what I said on the point, which has been so much canvassed, was this, that the statesmen of England, warned by the events of the last century, and enlightened by the truer theories of modern Colonial policy, had acceded to the wishes of the inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada, and had accorded to them in full measure the rights and franchise which they claimed and which, in my opinion, they properly claimed. I then said, at this moment you possess free representative institutions. Your destinies are in your own hands, you are free to choose and follow out your own views. The statesmen and people of England are not more free in the management of their own local affairs or in adopting a line of policy which they think conducive to their own interests, than are the statesmen and people of the Dominion of Canada. I added, that I believed, generally speaking, the people throughout the Dominion were well satisfied with the institutions under which they lived. (Applause.) I then said that England was in no way indifferent to the position of the Dominion; that she viewed it with pride and confidence, and looking at the question in this light, I said, that the Canadian statesmen and people were the best judges of their own interests, and that if the people of Canada decided on some changes, I was confident that the proposition would receive from the statesmen of England a generous and friendly consideration. I argued from what had taken place to what might take place, and assumed at every stage that Canada should remain for all time to come a firm friend and faithful ally of England. There is no man of clear conceptions who does not know that it is impossible to conduct an argument unless the premises are clearly defined: there is no one accustomed to calculation, even to the performance of a very simple problem in algebra, who does not know that if the premises are not stated with extreme accuracy, a confused jumble of figures and inextricable con-

fusion will be the result. That was the case in the instance to which I am alluding. I have not a word to retract or qualify in what I said at Quebec; but some one or other wishing to prove that I had said that the Dominion of Canada was not highly esteemed by the people of England, or that England had some desire to get rid of the Dominion substituted one word for another in the report of my speech. And on that word I wish to make an observation. I referred to the responsibility of Canada wishing for some other form of alliance with the Mother Country (great applause, the whole company rising to their feet). For the word *alliance* the word *allegiance* was substituted—a word which I never uttered, and which does not occur in any part of my speech. The phrase "Change of Allegiance" was added to the speech as if it was possible that any Governor-General would speak before the people of the Dominion about a change of allegiance, or suggest that it could be looked upon with complacency by the people of England; I said also that the statesmen of England looked to the statesmen and people of Canada for guidance, and this too has been misconstrued. I did not mean that they would be guided by the opinions of every person who did not find his position as agreeable as he could wish—of any barrister, for instance, whose abilities did not correspond with his aspirations, or of any storekeeper whose circumstances were not as pleasant as he desired. Individuals are apt in such matters to be guided by their personal feelings and interests. A particular interest may be depressed for the moment—it may be so depressed that they might be induced to adopt the most violent means to obtain relief for a trifling and temporary suffering. But those are not the modes by which statesmen and countries decide on their policy. What the mother country, or any other nation, would look to is the central government. Any change proposed by the statesmen and Parliament of the Dominion will be carefully considered by the mother country. If the Parliament and Dominion of Canada decide on a change in the form of alliance, it will be a matter of grave consideration for the people of England. The thought of the allegiance never crossed my mind (Loud applause). It is evident from the remainder of my speech that the Dominion was to remain a firm and faithful ally of England forever, which couldn't possibly be the case if it transferred its allegiance to a friendly but foreign power. Now, having corrected this inaccuracy, or having attempted to correct—not perhaps, to the satisfaction of those who have uttered these criticisms on the speech (laughter), for I dare say it will be their pleasure to accept no explanation—I trust I have made the matter clear and satisfactory to this good company, and to all who are willing to listen to reason. From the speech itself I make no retraction—it expresses the notions which I intended to express.

A very ingenious "sell" upon the Royal Society of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the furor caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of Tar Water. Sir Charles sent a communication to the President relating the circumstances of a sailor's breaking his leg on board the guard ship at Chatham, and its perfect union and cure by an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a second letter, stating that he had forgotten to state in a former correspondence that the leg was a *wooden one*.

"RED TAPE."

A short time ago the troops were withdrawn from Fredericton, N. B., and that city is now left without a single "red coat." The military authorities refused to sell the stores remaining on the withdrawal of the troops, because Army Regulations require that they should be destroyed, which was done. We clip the following, in reference to the waste of property which ensued, from the *Fredericton Reporter*:—"Some fifteen or twenty cooking and close stoves, little the worse of wear, were smashed to pieces with an axe, four or five large farmer boilers were demolished in like fashion, oaken chairs as good as new were hacked to pieces, a mountain of common chairs, tables and benches smashed beyond repair, looms up in the barrack yard, wheelbarrows, tubs by the dozen, tin pans by the score, scoopshovels, snow shoes, brushes split in two, iron pots, pails, everything, in fact, including the old familiar sentry boxes, pertaining to camp life, which was condemned as afore said, hacked, hewed and smashed by some one who did his duty "not wisely but too well," go to make up a mass of inconceivable ruin. But this is not all. In Barrack stores there were probably a thousand sheets and blankets, second hand it is true, but yet they would have helped to warm a thousand of our poor settlers during the bitterly cold nights of New Brunswick winter, these were deliberately torn into four pieces as if to make the assurance of entire uselessness doubly sure. In short had they been in an enemy's country, and the lives of the men depended upon their destroying what they found, the work of demolition could not possibly be more complete.

We hope the British Government will never come to poverty, but we have often heard that "wilful waste makes woeful want," and they cannot expect a special exemption. Strong as they are, with all their boastful might, they have not, it appears, the strength to sunder a single band of Red Tape.

The effect upon the Australian press of the scandal concerning the Duke of Edinburgh's presents has been precisely what might have been anticipated. In addition to general expressions of indignation, it is now stated that His Royal Highness left the colonies without paying his debts, or, as it is jauntily expressed, settled his bill "with a flying topsail." Considering that the Duke has acquired the reputation in England and elsewhere of being most particular in matters of account, we do not hesitate to stigmatise this statement as a dastardly attempt of the enemy to injure him in character, akin to the attempt of the assassin O'Farrell, and as much worse, morally, in the proportion that honour is more precious than life.

The official results of the trials recently carried out on board the ironclad frigate *Hercules*, 14, 1,200 horse power, Captain Lord Cliford, for the purpose of testing the working of the new pattern from gun-carriages, have been received at Chatham. Each of the 18-ton muzzle loading guns in the broadside battery of the *Hercules* fired twenty rounds with a 60 lb. charge of powder and a 400 lb. shot, at various angles of elevation and depression. The reports state that the carriages answered perfectly, and were easily controlled. A careful examination of each at the close of the number of rounds discharged showed that the gun-carriages remained intact.

AERIAL NAVIGATION

[From the Engineering and Mining Journal.]

For several weeks the daily papers have contained reports from San Francisco, about a new flying-machine called the "Avitor," built by the Aerial Navigation Company. It is believed by some that the great problem of navigating the air will be solved by this machine. It is said that it will start for New York in a short time; but whether it will ever arrive here is quite another question.

Every observing mind is satisfied that the force of the wind is such that even with a moderate breeze such an affair must move in the direction that the wind blows, and that for two reasons: Firstly, from the fact that the size of the balloon necessary to support the weight of the machine and passengers is such that it offers an amount of surface on which the wind exerts a pressure high to irresistible for any amount of power that can be carried along with it. This size may be roughly estimated at one cubic yard for every pound of weight supported. Secondly, on the ground that such a balloon, or flying-machine, has not the advantage possessed by a sailing-vessel of a heavy medium, as, for instance, water underneath it, the resistance of which can be used to change the direction in which the wind would otherwise carry it. The balloon must therefore go the way the wind blows. The necessarily small amount of power on board would have but a very small effect indeed, as compared with that of a strong breeze striking upon the surface of the balloon. Since a brisk wind travels with a velocity of from twenty to thirty miles per hour, the machine must be able to move with this velocity in a dead calm, in order to hold its own in case it should encounter such a wind—to say nothing of making headway against it. If, therefore, such should be the maximum power, then it would have to descend to the ground at every strong contrary wind, and could travel only under favorable circumstances. For this reason the plan of crossing the continent is more safe than the insane idea of crossing the Atlantic Ocean, about which so much was said several years ago. There is one fact in favor of the eastward balloon voyage—namely: that in our latitude, at a certain height, an eastward current is always encountered, but in its general direction it deviates to such a degree that it is not certain whether a machine from San Francisco would arrive in Nova Scotia or in Florida—provided, of course, that the power on board were not sufficient to bring about any material direction from the general course of the wind during the two or three days necessary for the trip. The probability is, that the single act alone of keeping the machine in the desired direction, against oblique but, notwithstanding, favorable winds, would require more power than can possibly be kept aboard of an apparatus which has no other support than the air in which it floats.

It is, at the same time, evident that, having once arrived at the East, the machine could never fly back again. The only alternative would be to circumnavigate the globe. This would take about twenty-five days. The two really dangerous sections are the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, for the simple reason that, in case of occasional storms and hurricanes, with a velocity of 80 and 100 miles per hour, the machine could not descend as on *terra firma*. Those storms and cyclones sometimes extend upward and disturb the regular west wind in which the machine is expected to sail. It is true that the air is more rarified there, and offers less pressure on resisting surfaces, but then the wings, propelling screws, or other contri-

vances, have also a less resistant medium to act upon, and, consequently, exert an effect that is diminished in the same proportion. It is not a little curious that the old joke of circumnavigating the earth from east to west in twenty-five hours, by jumping on the disc of the moon, is revered here, and that we are earnestly discussing the possibility of circumnavigating the earth from west to east in twenty-five days, by sitting on the wings of the wind.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K. G., on a recent visit to Auckland was the recipient of the following invitation to be present at the native meeting at Ngauawahia:

AUCKLAND, 26th May, 1869.—To the Prince the Duke of Edinburgh. Greetings to you the traveller from beyond the horizon. Welcome to New Zealand. Welcome, the likeness of our Queen. O friend hearken. On the 31st May will be held a meeting of Matutaera's Maories at Ngauawahia. The object of that meeting is to talk to you and to the Governor their thoughts, that good shall arise to this island of troubles. They have heard of your arrival in New Zealand, and their desire to see you is very great, you being the son of the Queen and the administrative power of your mother, you are her own child—you are the Queen (the same as the Queen)—therefore the tribes desire to see you. If you proceed to Ngauawahia, the thoughts of the tribes will be clear; if not, they will be dark. Now, O friend, consent to our prayer which we make to you to go to Ngauawahia to that meeting, because it was on account of the news of your arrival that the people of Matutaera agreed to come out. It had not been for the report of your intended visit to Waikato, they would not have consented to come to the meeting. If you and the Governor both go there, then, perhaps, good will arise for New Zealand Great will be the joy of the heart of the Queen on your return to her when she hears you have made peace in this island. Do you now consent to the prayer of your servants, lest the Maori side (hostile party) be with us. This is all—From your servants under the law.

NA WITE WOBORO, NA WI PATRNE;

THE POPE'S NUNCIO AND THE GUARDS.—The *Etoile* of Brussels says:—A very lamentable incident took place on the occasion of the "Te Deum" celebrated two days back. The carriages of the members of the Court Cassation were descending the Treurenberg, escorted by some detachment of the regiment of grenadiers, when the equipage of the Pope's nuncio arrived by the Rue Royale. The coachman of his Excellency, who perhaps thought himself rather behind time, attempted to break through the escort, but the sergeant who brought up the rear, having ordered the driver to desist, the latter replied that he was resolved to pass, on which the other and a soldier crossed their bayonets before the carriage, but the coachman still persisted in spite of that demonstration. The sergeant then seized one of the horses by the bridle, on seeing which the driver used his whip with such energy that the other receiving several cuts on his own person, was obliged to let go the reins, and the Papal carriage dashed through the escort at full trot.

VOLUNTEERS AT THE TABLE.—During the Wimbledon rifle meeting, as appears from the returns of the new caterers, Spiers & Pond, 25,000 lbs. of bread were consumed; butter 3 tons, cheese 1 ton, bacon 11 cwt.,

ham 3 tons, eggs 23,350, rolls 52,677, flour 26 sacks, tea 1,067 lbs., coffee 2,240 lbs., 15 tons of meat, 1,446 fowls, with 626 ducklings and 304 goslings. In the way of fish the consumption of salmon reached 6,200 lbs., with 1,667 soles, 400 turbot, 80 brill, and 2,330 lobsters. Vegetables were devoured to the amount of 12 tons, to which must be added 40,000 lettuces and 5,000 quarts of shelled peas. In fancy pastry 5,000 pieces were made, with 1,120 lbs. of biscuits and 2,460 quarts of cream and water ice. Add to these 720 baskets of strawberries, 75 lbs. of grapes, 400 pineapples, 287 tongues, 10,800 bottles of aerated waters, 896 plus 522 gallons of wine, 130 dozen and 312 gallons of spirits, 348 hogsheads of beer, 275 lbs. of tobacco, 300 boxes of cigars, 67 gallons of salad oil, 1½ hogshead of vinegar, 150 lbs. of mustard, 6,000 gallons of claret cup, 13 cases of lemons, 84 tons of ice, 33 gallons of various sauces, 120 gallons of pickles, 25,000 sandwiches, 24 tons of sugar, 30 cwt. of currants, and 25,000 lbs. of "Volunteer" plum-cake. In addition to these, large quantities of wine, spirits, etc., were supplied from the wholesale "everything" shop, to sutlers, messmen, and Volunteers in camp.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE QUESTION.—The London *Diplomatic Review* objects *in toto* to the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims, on their present basis, and suggests that they be disposed of in the following ingenious manner.

"Certain shipowners and shippers of the United States have suffered damage from cruisers illegally fitted-out in British ports. The United States Government has claimed for them compensation, and the British Government have renewed the claim, adding thereto other demands having no connexion with the claims of these individuals, and this is the present negotiation. Out of this the escape is as easy and simple as it is possible to be. "The English Government has only to empower the Admiralty Court or any judicial body constituted ad hoc to take cognisance of such claims with a view to their liquidation." On this the suffering individuals would flock for redress; no power exists in the United States Government to prevent them, and the grievance would be taken out of its hands for its political object."

Admiral Hobart Pasha, to whom the command of the squadron blockading the Island of Crete during the insurrection was entrusted, has suddenly left Constantinople for England, and his departure has given rise to various rumours. We are assured, however, that his mission has no political significance, and relates solely to the completion of the three iron-clads which are being built on the Thames for the Porte, and which the Sultan desires should form part of the squadron which is to escort the Empress of the French.

Father McMahon, as report says, is by the advice of eminent council in the United States about to proceed to Washington and represent his wrongs to the cabinet, demanding damages from false imprisonment from the Canadian government. He was lucky enough to save his neck and should be doubly gratified that he has also escaped incarceration for life. We dare say Father McMahon has no such intentions as those attributed to him.

Mr. George Desbarats is about to establish an illustrated paper in Montreal, the illustrations to be in the style known as Leggo-type. Mr. Robertson, of the *Ottawa Times*, is to be editor. There is every guarantee that the new paper will be as perfect as enterprize, capital and ability can make it.

(Continued from page 595.)

Thurso Infantry Company.

To be Captain,
Lieutenant Edwin Cameron, M. S., vice
Edwards whose resignation is hereby
accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
James Eathorn, Gentleman, vice Cameron
promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
Sidney Cooke, Gentleman, vice Edwards,
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Gasp Infantry Company.

Captain John Slous and Lieut. Edward C.
Prechard, having both held Military School
Certificates at the date of their respective
appointments, are now confirmed in their
ranks from that date.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

To be Majors, provisionally:
Lieut.-Colonel Edwin B. Beers.
Captain John Darling.

To be Surgeon:
Assistant Surgeon Levi Sharp, M. D.

To be Quarter-Master:
Captain Henry Hallett.

*New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.**No 3 Battery, Portland.*

To be 2nd Lieutenant:
Thomas Crockett, Gentleman, M. S., vice
Garby, whose resignation is hereby ac-
cepted, who is permitted to retire, re-
taining his rank.

The St. John Volunteer Battalion.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Michael W. Thompson, Gentleman, vice
Powers, promoted.

To be Ensigns:
James S. Crane, Gentleman, M. S., vice
Harding, promoted.
Francis McLaughlin, Gentleman, M. S.,
vice Nugent, promoted,

The formation of the following Corps is
hereby authorized, Officers provisional ex-
cepting those holding Certificates, viz:

*An Infantry Company at Centreville, Carleton
County.*

To be Captain:
J. F. Adams, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Charles White, gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Hugh McGrath, gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at Richmond, Carleton
County.*

To be Captain:
J. G. Hoyt, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Jas. Kirkpatrick, gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Robert Kirkpatrick, Gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at Victoria, Carleton
County.*

To be Captain:
Gordon E. Boyes, Esquire.

To be Ensign:
Asa McNutt, gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at Waterville, Carle-
ton County.*

To be Captain:
Charles Burpee, Esquire.

*An Infantry Company at Brighton, Carleton
County.*

To be Captain:
D. M. Vince, Esquire.

To be Lieutenants:
James F. Richardson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
M. P. Orser, gentleman.

The above five Companies, with the Wood-
stock Infantry Company are now formed
into a Battalion, to be called "The Carleton
Light Infantry."

To be Majors:
Lt.-Colonel Charles R. Upton.
Lt.-Colonel Charles W. Raymond.

To be Paymaster:
Captain John D. Ketchum.

To be Adjutant:
Captain Richard B. Ketchum.

To be Quarter-Master:
Captain Hamilton Emery.

*An Infantry Company at Sussex King's
County.*

To be Captain:
Edwin Arnold, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
George H. Cogle, gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Stanley, York County.

To be Captain:
Samuel L. Wilkinson, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Stephens Turnbull, gentleman.

To be Ensign:
W. T. Howe, Gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at Bay du Vin, Nor-
thumberland County.*

To be Captain:
John Williston, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Donald S. Ullock, gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Jos. B. Williston, gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at Bay Verte,
Westmoreland County.*

To be Captain:
Wm. T. Harper, Esquire.

The following Companies are now formed
into a Provisional Battalion to be styled:
"The York Provisional Volunteer Battalion."

No. 1 Company Frederickton.
" 2 " St. Mary's.
" 3 " McKeen's Corner.
" 4 " Stanley.

To be Major:
Captain John Howlson, from No. 1 Com-
pany.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Truro Infantry Company

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Thomas McKay, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
Henry Cock, gentleman.

The formation of the following Corps is
hereby authorized, viz:

A Field Battery at Halifax.

To be Captain:
Captain Jno. B. Campbell.

To be 1st Lieutenants:
Captain Jno. F. Shaller.
Lieutenant J. R. Graham.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:
Lieutenant A. H. Crowe.

No. 2 Company Naval Brigade at Halifax

To be Captain:
Eben Moseley, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Richard Gorham, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Naval Brigade at Halifax

To be Captain:
David McPherson, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
James Reeves, jr., Gentleman.

No. 6 Battery of Garrison Artillery at Halifax

To be Captain:
Captain Henry J. Parker.

To be 1st Lieutenant:
J. G. Angevin, Gentleman.

The six Batteries of Garrison Artillery at
Halifax are now formed into a Brigade, to
be styled *The Halifax Brigade of Garrison
Artillery.*

To be Lieut.-Colonel:
Lieut.-Colonel William H. Creighton.

*A Garrison Battery at Chester, Lunenburg
County.*

To be Captain:
Captain Albert J. Hiltz.

To be 1st Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Edwin Lordly.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:
Lieutenant James Williams.

No. 1 Infantry Company, Kings County

To be Captain:
Captain Brenton H. Doage.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Barclay Webster.

To be Ensign:
Lieutenant John B. Chipman.

No. 2 Infantry Company, Kings County

To be Captain:
Captain Benjamin Smith.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant E. W. Beckwith.

To be Ensign:
Lieut. Jacob Walton.

No 3 Infantry Company, Kings County.

To be Captain:
Captain Jno Rodden.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Win. Roy.

To be Ensign:
Newton E. Bishop, Gentleman.

No. 4 Infantry Company, Kings County.

To be Captain:
Captain Edward Sleadman.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieut. Caleb R. Bill, jr.

To be Ensign:
Capt. Ward Eaton.

No 5 Infantry Company, Kings County.

To be Captain:
Capt. Thos. R. Illsley.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieut. David E. Ross.

No 6 Infantry Company Kings County.

To be Captain:
Lieut. C. E. Borden.

To be Lieutenant:
Captain W. H. Follows.

To be Ensign:
Lieutenant Elizah Borden.

The above six Companies are now formed into a Battalion. to be styled "The Kings County Battalion of Infantry."

To be Lt.-Colonel.
Lt.-Colonel L. D. V. Chipman.

No. 5 Infantry Company, Annapolis County.

To be Captain:
Captain George Wells.

To be Lieutenant:
Charles Whitman, gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Samuel Hall, gentleman.

No. 6 Infantry Company, Annapolis County

To be Captain:
Major E. Decie.

To be Lieutenant:
Captain E. C. Phinny.

To be Ensign:
Lieutenant David Bent.

No. 7 Infantry Company, Annapolis County.

To be Captain:
Joshua J. Buckler, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Joseph Buckler, gentleman

To be Ensign:
Alonzo Cleaves, gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Bear River, Digby County.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant John Troop.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieut. James D. Nicholl.

To be Ensign:
J. H. Millar, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Shubenacadie, Hants County.

To be Captain:
Capt. Jas E. Cole.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Joshua Nelson.

To be Ensign:
Lieutenant Isaac L. Barnhill,

No. 3. ACTIVE MILITIA.

The following Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia have received Certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

City of Kingston.. John O. Mowat, Gent.

City of Ottawa.... Lawrence D. Barlow, do

S. R. of Wellington Albert A. Macdonald, do

East Riding of the
City of Toronto... Peter G. West, do

West Riding of the
City of Toronto.. Marcellus Crombie, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Brockville..... Vinc't H. Moore, gent.

N. R. of Bruce.... John B. Rankin, do

City of Kingston.. Francis C. Clark, do

Do .. Alexander Magurn do

Do .. George Mills, do

Do .. Arthur J. Sharpe, do

Do .. William H. Sharpe, do

Do .. Samuel Cliff, do

Do .. Robert G. Kincaid, do

Do .. Samuel D. Chown, do

Do .. Charles H. Fraser, do

Do .. George L.B. Fraser, do

Do .. Edwin H. Dickson, do

Do .. Alex. H. Crawford, do

Do .. Hugh J. Macdonald, do

Do .. William F. Fleming, do

W. R. of Middlesex John Irwin, do

W. R. of Peterboro' William E. James, do

Do John Dixon, do

East Riding of the
City of Toronto.. Alexander Elliott, do

West Riding of the
City of Toronto.. Patrick Anderson, do

Do .. William Arthurs, do

Do .. Alf. J.G. Maddison, do

N. R. of York.... Titus W. Robinson, do

Do .. Samuel M. Wells, do

E. R. of York.... H. Sidney Hill, do

W. R. of York.... John Watt, do

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Kamouraska..... H. J. McKernan, Gent.

Montmorency.... Théophile Blouin, do

Richelieu..... Benjamin Fagnant, do

Quebec Contro.... Isidore N. Belleau, do

Rimouski..... Charles Degagné, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Charlevoix..... Onésime Thibault, Gent.

Dorchester..... Capt. François Morin.

Hochelaga..... J. B. Cazelet, Gent.

Do .. Ephrem Vinet, do

Joliette..... Jos. E. Martineau, do

Kamouraska..... Henry J. McKernan, do

Do .. Ens. Amédéo Masse.

Montreal First
Centre..... Joseph Racine, Gent

Second Montreal
Centre..... Joseph Porrault, do

Montreal East..... Eustache Larose, do

Do .. Arcadius LaBrocque, do

Do .. Chas. L. Greaves, do

Do .. Chas. Labelle, do

Do .. Alfred Labelle, do

Do .. Jos. M. A. Perrin, do

Montreal West... Walter R. Wilson, do

do .. Adrien Filiatrault, do

do .. Antoine Robert, do

Do .. Frank J. Clarke, do

Do .. Joseph Côté, do

Do .. George H. Monk, do

Do .. Arch. D. Campbell, do

Do .. William Wilson, do

Jacques-Cartier... G. A. Prevost, do

Maskinongé..... Denis L. Angé, do

Montmaguy..... Léger Joncas, do

Montmorency.... Emmanuel Huot, do

Do .. Alphonse P. Drouin, do

Do .. Xavier Lachance, do

Pontiac..... George Bryson, do

Do .. John Brepon, do

Portneuf..... Lieut. Célestin Proulx.

Quebec Centre.... Vital Lévesque, Gent.

Quebec East..... V. J. A. Venner, do

Rimouski..... André E. Guay, do

Rouville..... F. Fréd. D'Avignon, do

Saugonay..... Able Lapointe, do

St. Maurice..... Ls. H. S. de Carufel, do

Temiscouata..... Capt. Alfred LeBel.

Two Mountains... P. Z. Mignault, Gent.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions Names.

2nd St. John..... Capt. Albert Chamberlain, Gentleman.

2nd St. John..... Samuel L. T. Carvell.

do .. John H. Sullivan, Gent.

do .. James Develin do

York..... Capt. Geo. H. Bustin.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

City of Halifax.... John Dence, Gent.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

City of Halifax.... H. M. Hendry, Gent.

do .. Capt. Frederick W. Kelly.

Do .. Conrad W. Tupper do

Pictou..... Captain Geore Sutherland.

Pictou..... do William Sutherland.

Victoria..... do Murdoch McLeod.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,
D. A. G. of Militia,
Canada.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

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

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

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
 1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1864-65 and '66 which led to Confederation.
 2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67.
 3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c.
 4. The formation of the Local Governments.
 5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.
 6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.
- II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.
- III. The Church in Canada.
- VI. Retrospect of Literature, Art and Science.
- V. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences.
- VI. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c.
- VII. Obituary of Celebrated Persons.
- VIII. Public Documents and State Papers of Importance.

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

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

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

Price Two Dollars.

HENRY J. MORGAN.

Ottawa, July, 10th, 1868. -t23

AGENTS WANTED—\$10 A DAY.

TWO \$10 MAPS FOR \$10.

LLOYD'S

Patent Revolving Double Maps

TWO CONTINENTS, AMERICA AND EUROPE, AND AMERICA WITH THE UNITED STATES PORTION ON AN IMMENSE SCALE.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 61x26 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every school and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. Also ready a \$25,000 steel and plate illustrated subscription book. "Do Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River."

May 10-1m.

J. T. LLOYD,
23 Cortlandt St., N.Y.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second Hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office,

Volunteer Review Office, }
Ottawa, May 31st, 1869. }

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review.
The Edinburgh Review.
The Westminster Review.
The North British Review.
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in Great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869.

For any one of the Reviews.....	\$4 00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7 00
For any three of the Reviews.....	10 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review.....	7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews.....	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews.....	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	15 00

CLUBS.

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review will be sent to ONE ADDRESS for \$12.80.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States is Two CENTS a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1869 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any ONE of the four Reviews for 1868. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1869, may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the "Four Reviews" for 1868.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January 1865, to December 1868, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January 1866, to December 1868, at half the current subscription price.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted DIRECT TO THE PUBLISHERS.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings.

Price seven dollars if two volumes—by mail, post-paid, eight dollars

ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK

OF

RIFLE SHOOTING.

FIRST Edition now ready and for sale by the undersigned. Cloth bound, 200 pp., numerous illustrations.

Stiff cover, embossed and gilt..... 75 cts.

Limp cover, plain..... 55 "

Sent Free by mail on receipt of price. Orders to be prepaid and addressed to the undersigned.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Dept. Crown Lands,
Toronto.

N. B.—The trade supplied.

July 5th, 1869. 26-11

HOUSE TO LET.

ON Daily Street, next to the Court House. Possession given immediately. Apply at this Office.
Volunteer Review Office. }
Ottawa, May 31st, 1869. }

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

RIDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied larder.

A POSITIVE REMEDY

MORTIMER'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it.

Price only 25 cents a bottle.

GEO. MORTIMER,
Chemist and Druggist,
Sussex Street,
291f

Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.

THE CHURCH UNION.

THIS paper has been recently enlarged to innumerable proportions. IT IS THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS PAPER IN THE WORLD. It is the leading organ of the Union Movement, and opposes ritualism, close communion, exclusiveness and church caste. It is the only paper that publishes HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Sermons, which it does every week, just as they are delivered,—without qualification or correction by him. It advocates universal suffrage; a union of christians at the polls; and the rights of labor. It has the best Agricultural Department of any paper in the world; publishes stories for the family, and for the destruction of social evils. Its editorial management is impersonal; its writers and editors are from every branch of the church, and from every grade of society. It has been aptly termed the freest organ of thought in the world.

Such a paper, offering premiums of Sewing Machines, Dictionaries, Appleton's Cyclopaedia, Pianos, Organs for Churches, etc., makes one of the best papers for canvassers in the world.

Every Congregation may obtain a Communion Service, an Organ, a Melodeon, a Bible, or a Life Insurance Policy for its Pastor, or almost any other needful thing, by a club of subscribers.

Send for a copy, enclosing 10 cents, to

HENRY E. CHILD,
41 Park Row, New York.

P. S.—Subscriptions received at this office.

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-17.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with despatch. 14-17

R. W. CRUCE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent—Office in Hay's Block, Sparks Street, Ottawa. Reference—Allen Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumont, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, Esq.

All business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to

BEE HIVES.

J. H. THOMAS'S FIRST PRIZE MOVEABLE COMB BEE HIVES for sale.

Apply to the undersigned agent for circular.
JOHN HENDERSON,
New Edinburgh, Jan. 31st 1868. 5-6mo.

GEORGE COX,

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, sparks Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs, Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, seals, Jewelry and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c. 1-17.

BRASS CASTINGS

AND BRASS FINISHING,

And all articles required by Plumbers and Gas fitters,

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

H. N. TABB & CO.,

683 Craig Street - - - - - Montreal.