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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1869.

No. 31.

DEATH IN THE LODGE ROOM.

BY E. W. H. ELLIS, M. D., 330.

Surgeon Morton, of Boston, Mass., relates this incident as occurring at Fredericksburg, Virginia. "I was professionally engaged in the Baptist Church this morning; it is almost packed with wounded. The tank intended for immersion is used as a bathing tub, and the operations are performed in the pastor's small study back of the pulpit. The Freemason's Hall is also filled with the wounded, and there remains much of the paraphernalia of the lodge in which Washington received his degrees. I found one poor fellow who was a member of the Fraternity, and at his request had his bed removed to the platform once occupied by the Master's chair, where he lay and gazed upward at the mystic letter "G," as if secure under its protection.

And this touching incident so suggestive of the faith and hope of the Mason, I have ventured thus to paraphrase:

The Patriarchal Lodge was filled
With weary, wounded men;
And noisy tongues were sudden still'ed,
For life was ebbing then;
And eyes that once flashed manly fire
With flim of death were glazed;
And others with a maniac glare—
How wildly they gazed!

Then one brave soldier—thus they tell—
Upstarted from his bed,
As if awakened from a spell—
"And do I dream?" he said,
"This altar,—how it speaks of home,
The gavel and square—
And yon mysterious letter hung
Suspended in the air!"

The soldier closed his eyes again,
With sparkling tears suffused,
And thought of brethren far away,
And to himself he mused:
"Here, where our Washington once trod
Beneath the Omniscent Eye,
Where all things upward point to God,
How blest it were to die?"

"Ho! comrades," said the dying man,
"Come, lend a helping hand,
My sands of life are almost run,
I seek the better land;
Place me beneath the vaulting arch,
Whose dim outline I see,
And let me breathe my spirit out
Beneath the letter G."

They laid him down—no word he spake—
No murmur on his breath,
But calmly waited he the touch
Of the grim monster, Death;
That mystical initial, G,
His dark eye wandered o'er,
And when the evening sun went down,
The soldier was no more.

They followed him an humble grave,
Under a spreading tree,
And carved him no memorial, save
The mystic letter "G."
And a finger pointing steadily
Up to the Throne of Love,
For they deemed his spirit joyfully
Soared to the Lodge above.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER XI.

The action of 19th April was magnified into a victory by the rebels and their abettors, although the return of the British to Boston had been always intended, it at once took the character of a retreat, and while it greatly aided the cause of the rebellious it depressed and disheartened the loyal and those anxious to continue British connection, while it decided the wavering—always a large number in those cases—to take part with the insurgeants. One of the immediate consequences was that an army of 20,000 insurgeants were assembled under the command of Colonels Ward, Pribble, Heath, Prescott and Thomas, officers who had served in the Provincial regiments during the late war, and who now acted as General's invested Boston, forming a line of encampment from the Mystic River, on the left, to Roxburgh, on the right, a distance of nearly thirty miles, the headquarters being at Cambridge, where soon afterwards a strong reinforcement of troops from Connecticut, under Col. Putnam, an old Provincial officer of approved experience who had served in the two last wars joined them. However, Boston had been so well covered with works, especially on the land side that the insurgeants dared not attack them.

The Provincial Congress now removed to Watertown about ten miles from Boston, and at once assumed the powers for regulating the army, fixing the pay of officers and soldiers, establishing rules and orders of government, and passing a vote for issuing a large sum in paper currency to defray expenses, for the redemption of which the faith of the Provinces, or, as they would style it, the commonwealth, was pledged. On the 5th of May they passed a resolution declaring General Gage had utterly disqualified himself from acting in the Province as Governor or in any capacity, that no obedience was

due to him, but, on the contrary, he was to be considered as a public enemy.

At home the same vacillating policy which marked the earlier stages of this dispute paralyzed the energies of the Empire. The opposition, unprincipled and violent, gave open encouragement by their language to the insurgeants. Unhappily the great talent of the House of Commons was all arrayed on that side, and the ministry, which embraced some able men in its ranks, had to contend with the violence of the opposition and the distrust of the people, for which, as usual, no good cause could be assigned. The latter were led away by the leaders of opposition.

With a due regard to the honor of the Empire, the ministry determined to compel submission to parliamentary control, and there can be no doubt but in this measure they would be successful if the opposition could forget their ambition, or make it subservient to their patriotism; but although they numbered some of the most able political debaters the parliament of Great Britain has ever seen, it is very doubtful whether one amongst them could be called a statesman, in the modern acceptation of the term.

The plan now proposed was to put the refractory Colonies in a state of blockade, and as they had formed associations against trading with the Mother Country, it was determined that they should not trade with any other, as also prohibiting them from fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland. Bills embodying these measures were passed through the House, including all the Colonies except New York, North Carolina, and Georgia. A large addition to the sea and land forces was also voted, and reinforcements were ordered to Boston under the command of Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne.

While these vigorous measures were taken to avenge the insults offered to the nation and enforce the respect due to parliament through mistaken ideas of leniency, and with a weakness which merits severe condemnation, the ministry moved a resolution in the House of Commons intended to serve as a basis of a future agreement between the

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Edinburgh, K. G., K. T., Captain in the Fleet, to be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mother Country and the Colonies, which, after considerable difficulty, was carried. The intention of the resolution was that when any of the Colonies should propose according to their abilities to raise their due proportions towards the common defence under the authority of the Assembly of the Province and dispensable by Parliament; and when such colony should also engage to provide for the support of the civil government and the administration of Justice within the Province, it would be proper if such proposal should be approved of by His Majesty in Parliament to forbear in respect of such Colony to levy any duties or taxes or to impose any further duties or taxes except such as should be necessary for the regulation of trade.

This resolution was better to the rebels than a battle gained, it was in fact surrendering to clamour and force the right of Parliament to control the Empire, and conceding to men who had denied that right and outraged the prerogative of the Crown by assuming the powers of the Executive and insulted the nation at large by prohibitions and laying an embargo on its commerce; everything their wildest imagination could have claimed; the independence of the Colonies was a foregone conclusion from the night that fatal resolution passed the Commons.

As soon as copies arrived in America the Assemblies of the different Colonies were convened before whom they were laid but were accepted by none as a basis for conciliation. All this might have been expected and the nation was further insulted by all the Assemblies referring the resolution to Congress whom they held to be alone competent to deal with it; that illegal and self constituted assembly had been permitted to hold session after session without interference and Great Britain was to suffer at last for not dealing summarily with its members in the first instance.

It cannot be denied on any principle that within the British empire the parliament thereof is the supreme authority and that no assembly of a paltry minority as the people of the Colonies then were, never had any right to set up a rival Legislature combining within itself Legislative and Executive functions, such people by so doing place themselves without the pale of law and the delegates forming the convention or Congress are guilty of the crime of treason. Why history has dealt so gently with those people hitherto it is hard to imagine, but the fact seems to be they were successful and as a consequence were to achieve a reputation no matter by what means or how disreputable the triumph was, nevertheless, though they have been exalted to the rank of heroes, they were mere traitors deserving the pains and penalties they so richly merited but escaped, and their constituents were simply rebels. One of the claims put forth by themselves and echoed by their descendants was that the land was theirs, the

question may be naturally asked by what title? England claimed the country by right of discovery, every one of the colonies held from her, and by her aid the aboriginal inhabitants were expelled and the intruders sustained in their locations, therefore the land was not theirs, and this is not the first falsehood by many on which the American Revolution, as it is delicately called, has been sustained.

Towards the end of May the reinforcements so ardently desired began to arrive at Boston greatly to the relief of the blockaded troops there. On the 12th of June General Gage issued a proclamation offering, in His Majesty's name, a free pardon to all those who should at once lay down their arms, John Hancock and Samuel Adams only excepted, and threatening with punishment all such as should delay to avail themselves of the proffered mercy. The same proclamation declared martial law to be in force in the Province until peace and order should be so far restored that justice might again be administered in the civil courts, but this proclamation was treated like all others with contempt.

It was in fact a most injudicious proceeding with over 30,000 men in front of his lines himself and his sovereign's troops to all intents prisoners on a small peninsula, it is little wonder that the people of Massachusetts felt only contempt for the abilities of the soldier who allowed a rabble of country peasants to paralyse the exertions of his troops, and who could only conceive martial law to be necessary three months after his soldiers had been slaughtered and chased like sheep by the people of the Province where his own authority was denied and for twelve months the ordinary courts of law had been suspended by violence.

Throughout his whole career, from the first day he set foot in America, the actions of this man had been most injurious to British interests. As a soldier he knew nothing of his profession, as a politician he was stupid, perverse and impracticable, and to sum up all he was as great a fool as Loudon without his activity.

His imbecility and procrastination brought on a crisis eminently disastrous. With ample means at his command to give battle to the insurgents, he had suffered a blockade of two months, thus allowing his opponents to acquire a portion at least of discipline and that self confidence which is the result of having to deal with a vacillating and timid enemy.

Boston, the only town in America now held by Great Britain, is situated at the head of Massachusetts Bay formed by Cape Ann to the North and Cape Cod to the South, it is built on a peninsula south of the Charles river, north of the same river another and smaller peninsula furnished a site for the village of Charleston built on the South bank of the Mystic river. The two peninsulas approached each other within 500 yards.

The peninsula on which Charleston stands is joined to the main land by a neck or isthmus something broader than that which connects Boston with the continent: in the centre of Charleston peninsula rises an eminence of easy ascent from the isthmus but steep on every other side, the village standing at the foot of the hill between it and Boston, this elevation known as Bunker Hill is sufficiently high to overlook Boston and within easy cannon shot of it.

General Gage had been repeatedly advised to fortify and garrison this commanding post but with the stupid obstancy which characterized him neglected to do so. Determined to drive him from Boston, and probably made aware of the value of the position by the discussions and comments of the British officers, the insurgents crossed the isthmus of Charleston in force on the evening of the 16th of June, reached the top of the hill unobserved and immediately set to work to entrench themselves.

About midway between the isthmus and the extreme eastern point of the peninsula the insurgents intrenched themselves with their left resting on the Mystic river the line running south for 300 yards it then deflected at right angles nearly for 250 yards towards the east, then again south for 100 yards to a redoubt on the crest of the hill which formed the extreme right.

The houses of Charleston, at the foot of the hill, were occupied by the insurgents in force. The works immediately opposed in Boston being the Copp's hill redoubt on the extreme right of the British lines and their connections.

Strange as all these proceedings may be deemed the most singular part yet remains to be told. The peninsula was almost actually surrounded by ships of war and transports, some of them lying nearly as high up as the isthmus on the Charles River, not one appears to have heard the march of the detachments or the noise of the workmen till day break revealed to the watch on board the Lively the works on the hill, in many places shot proof, and that vessel startled Gage and his troops out of their slumbers by commencing a heavy fire upon the rebel lines at once. A battery of six guns from Copp's hill was soon afterwards opened, and at noon a detachment of troops under the command of Major General Howe and Brigadier General Pigot were landed on the peninsula of Charleston with orders to drive the insurgents from their works. Those troops landed on the extreme eastern point of the peninsula and were formed without opposition against the steepest part of the hill. But the Generals found the insurgents so strongly posted on the heights in such force with large columns of reinforcements marching to their relief that they thought it necessary to ask for reinforcements, those were accordingly sent and the detachments now numbered more than 2,000 men, were formed in two lines and

moved on to the attack. The light infantry on the right, led by General Howe, and the Grenadiers, on the left, by General Pigot, the first to attack the lines, the latter the redoubt.

The attack was commenced by a sharp cannonade; the rebels having no artillery were obliged to keep within their lines. The troops advanced slowly and halting at intervals to give time for the artillery to produce its effect. The left wing, in its advance, had to drive the insurgents from the houses in Charleston, and in the conflict the town was set on fire and burnt.

In moving to the attack General Pigot's column deflected to the left so as to turn the redoubt, while General Howe marched on by the south of the Mystic and was thus exposed to a flanking fire from the Salient angle of the lines, and the force fronting his left, as well as from the re-entrant angle, and the line to the Mystic. His column was allowed to come within 30 yards, when they were met by a fire so heavy and destructive and well sustained that the British recoiled and gave way in several places. They were again rallied and again driven back, but at this junction General Clinton arrived on the field rallied the men and, outflanking the redoubt with Pigot's column, again advanced to the charge. The insurgents' ammunition being all nearly expended and no chance of a new supply, as Gage, or somebody for him, had stationed an armed transport in the Charles River at the isthmus, her guns making that outlet impassible, the British troops forced their lines with the bayonet and drove the insurgents before them towards the main land. In passing the isthmus they suffered severely, and indeed sustained their greatest loss, the Glasgow sloop of war, and some floating batteries enfilading it with their guns. This disastrous day cost the British a loss of 19 officers and 207 men killed, and 70 officers and 758 men wounded, total killed and wounded 1,050, or one-half the detachment, the rebels lost 154 killed and 304 wounded, total, 449.

The narrative of this war is filled with a series of the most astounding blunders the history of Great Britain records—fruitful as her history undoubtedly is in that particular—and the errors of this day stand on record as the most stupid series of blunders ever perpetrated by men calling themselves soldiers.

First—The troops were landed and formed for the attack up a steep hill in *heavy marching order* on a hot day in June, carrying a weight of 160 pounds per man. The surface they had to move on was covered to their knees with grass, and intersected with walls and fences.

Second—They were landed against the face of the works on the steepest part of the hill, while commanding as they did means by which they could have been landed in the rear thus completely uncovering them and compelling the rebels to fight on open ground,

or by simply occupying the isthmus starve them into a surrender.

Thirdly.—With plenty of armed vessels at hand the rebel works being uncovered in the rear were open to the fire of an boat mounting a gun and could be rendered untenable at once by moving such vessel up the Mystic, which was not done.

Fourthly—No pursuit was ordered; no attempt made to take advantage of the rebel panic to crush them at once.

Fifth—The extreme left of the rebel lines resting on the Mystic was nothing more than a breastwork of rails and hay; behind it was a hill commanding the redoubt and lines. An attack in force on this front without any other movement would have been decisive, but it is evident that Gage was not the only imbecile on the General staff of the British army in 1775.

Thus ended the famous action of Bunker's Hill, a victory by far worse than the most stunning defeat the troops of Great Britain ever received.

HOW DUELLING DIED OUT.

The Regiment du Roi, in garrison, at Nancy, had acquired a pre-eminently bad reputation for duelling practices; and so much had discipline suffered that the Duc de Brissac was commissioned to restore order at any cost. The day after assuming command of the regiment, the Duke invited the officers to a grand dinner, and when the servants had retired he addressed them in a courteous tone, with a pleasant smile on his lips, and told them he had no intention of interfering with their meetings. He was one of those he said, who disliked the idea of rust collecting on a sword. He begged, therefore, they would go on and amuse themselves as they pleased; "only" continued he, "before going out you will come to me and relate what has passed, and I will tell you what I think of it. After that you will be at perfect liberty to lunge at each other, if such be your pleasure. Do you agree to this gentlemen?" "Yes, Colonel," exclaimed his guests, with one voice.

The Duke was the first one to quit the table, and had hardly set foot in his own apartment when he was informed that two young Captains wished to speak to him—the Viscount Richard de R——, and the Chevalier Armand de T——.

"What do you want with me, gentlemen?" inquired the Colonel.

"Monsieur le Duc," replied the Viscount, "we came simply to inform you that we are going to fight one another to-morrow morning."

"Indeed? Why I fancied that you were friends of very old date."

"You are quite right, Colonel, we are and always will be, united in the bonds of the warmest affection."

"And yet you mean to fight one another!"

"Certainly, and with good cause as you shall judge for yourself," said the Chevalier. "I maintain in a roquelaure and without powder, while Richard asserts the contrary. We have agreed, therefore, to settle the point elsewhere."

"The subject of dispute is a very serious one undoubtedly," the Duke gravely remarked.

The two young men exchanged glances. "It is evident," continued the Colonel,

"that the roquelaure is only worn in the morning. But when does the morning end? Viscount R—— maintains that the roquelaure cannot be worn without a breach of etiquette in the early part of the day. The Chevalier T—— says that it can. The insult is emphatic. Fight by all means, but fight in earnest. A duel is a contemptible affair, if nobody is killed.

And he dismissed them with a slight movement of the hand.

On the morrow the Duke, perceiving the two Captains at the head of their respective companies on parade, remarked, in an angry tone, "The affair did not come off; then, gentlemen?"

"I beg your pardon, Colonel," replied the Chevalier; "and the proof of it is the superb thrust which I received," pointing to his arm in a sling.

"Hem! a scratch! and you stopped there! You forgot that the point at issue was a most serious matter—a question of etiquette! Come, gentlemen, you must set to again, till one or the other is left on the ground."

The two Captains fought a second time, and the Viscount received a wound which confined him to his bed for three months. In the meanwhile, several officers had demanded permission to fight, but were desired to wait until the two friends had settled their little difference. One day the Duke met the Viscount taking the air, leaning on the Chevalier's arm.

"Ah, ha!" he exclaimed. "So you are once more about again. That's right. Without further delay you will have the goodness to begin again to-morrow. And this time let there be an end of it; I don't like quarrels that drag on for such a length of time."

The poor young men concluded the affair very completely this time. They ran each other through, and both fell dead upon the spot. The Duc de Brissac then called together the officers who had applied for permission to fight, and said: "Now, gentlemen, you can bring your disputes to an issue, but, as I cannot allow the service to be prejudiced by these affairs, they must come off one at a time. And it must be understood that each quarrel is carried out to a conclusion similar to the one that has just terminated."

The officers withdrew without a word, but they did not fight. Duelling ceased, and the regiment became one of the most orderly and best disciplined in the whole French army.

KING THEODORE'S SON.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—We are informed that Prince Alamayoo, son of King Theodore of Abyssinia, will leave England for India under the care of Capt Speedy, by the next steamer from Southampton. The Indian climate will probably suit him better than our own, and it would have been an act of great unkindness on the part of Government to have severed the boy from his guardian, who has received an appointment in Oude. He is represented to be an intelligent and loveable boy, with great quickness of observation and a somewhat excitable temperament. His tastes, as far as they are yet developed, are on the side of manliness and muscularity. He has ridden to hounds and brought down his bird with a fowling-piece. The boy and his guardian are much attached to each other, and with apparently a good natural disposition on the one side, and gentle judicious treatment on the other, we may not unreasonably look for excellent results.

PROMOTION IN THE LIFE GUARDS.—Lieutenant the Marquis of Graham, 1st Life Guards, is about to obtain his captaincy in the extraordinary short period of three years.

THE YOUNGEST COLONEL IN THE SERVICE.

A MEMORIAL OF ALEXANDER ROBERTS DUNN, V. O.

[From Good Words for July.]

Soon after the battle of Balaklava, Lieutenant Dunn sold out, and returned to England. He could not remain in the regiment with another man unjustly, as he thought, placed over his head. It was not without a struggle that he gave up his profession and all the ambitious hopes he had fondly cherished in his youth. He had loved his mother-country, he had fought bravely in her defence, and she had treated him with all the harshness and injustice of a step-mother. He returned home brooding over his disappointment, resolved to renounce for ever a service in which influence was everything and merit counted for nothing. Such was the view he then took of the matter; but we cannot avoid thinking he was wrong to leave the service. We never yet met an officer, young or old, who had not a grievance, real or imaginary. The older hands learn to grin and bear it; the young and inexperienced alone think of giving everything up in disgust. We have met scores of officers who had left the service early in life because it had not answered their expectations. There was not one of them who did not bitterly regret the step he had taken, and who would not willingly have made any sacrifice to be replaced in his former position. And the sequel will show that Lieutenant Dunn's quarrel with his profession was only a lover's quarrel, soon to be repented of, soon to be made up.

A life of enforced idleness soon became intolerable, and Lieutenant Dunn left for the Rocky Mountains on a hunting expedition, in company with an officer of his former regiment. The wild life of the prairie, the society of the half-cast trappers, the occasional encounters with hostile Indians, the buffalo hunt, the midnight bivouac, the rough fare of the backwoods,—were not without their attractions to a man of his temperament, but still he was restless and dissatisfied. He was born a soldier, and his heart was still in his profession. Wherever he went he carried with him the longing desire to resume the career he had so brilliantly begun and so rashly abandoned. He carried this feeling with him to Canada, when he revisited his native Province towards the close of 1857; and it gathered strength from the reception he everywhere received. The courage he evinced in the charge of the six hundred was not forgotten; he had shed lustre on his native Province. The Indian mutiny was still going on, and the troops were being hurried from England and elsewhere to aid in its suppression. Why should not Canada raise a regiment to assist the mother country in the struggle? The enterprise was not without its difficulties, in a colony where men are scarce and the price of labour high. Lieut. Dunn was, perhaps, the only man who could have undertaken it with success. His name, the influence of his family, his military fame, the cross of valour which the Queen had placed on his breast with her own hand, and his ample means, entitled him to expect success where others might have failed. General Eyre approved of the proposal, and Lieutenant Dunn entered on his task with enthusiasm. It was mainly owing to his efforts that another regiment—the 100th, or Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment—was added to the British army. Several of our Highland regiments were raised by private gentlemen; but they were raised at a period and in a land where men were abundant and

labour cheap. They cost little; but it was different with the Canadian regiment. Lieutenant Dunn alone expended many thousands; and when his task was completed he was gazetted as junior major of the regiment. The appointment met with universal favour. Soon after this he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, in consequence of the retirement of Baron de Rottenburg, who originally held that appointment. Lieutenant Colonel Dunn thus by a happy conjunction of circumstances, found himself in command of a regiment when he had barely completed his twenty-seventh year.

His youth and inexperience had been adduced as an excuse for not giving him his troop. The firmness and judgment with which he discharged the duties of a commanding officer proved that he was qualified for the still higher office which he now held. He was a strict disciplinarian, and yet contrived to gain the affections even of those whom he was compelled to punish. The story is told of an Irishman, whom he had sentenced to a week's extra drill for some military offence, exclaiming on hearing his sentence, "Shure, Colonel, I had rather have a month's drill from you than a week from any one else." He was kind and familiar in his bearing to his officers; but none of them would ever have ventured to take any liberty with him. The distinction he had gained at Balaklava disarmed the envy which might otherwise have been excited by the promotion of one so young; his regiment was proud of him, and he was equally proud of his regiment. His great ambition was to raise it to the highest state of discipline, and to make it one of the crack regiments of the service.

Soon after his appointment to the majority of the 100th regiment, he was presented with the sword of General Wolfe. This interesting relic, so closely associated with one of the most glorious episodes of Canadian history, could not have been placed in more deserving hands than those of the young Canadian soldier, whose career was destined to be as brief and almost as brilliant as that of its original possessor. It was exhibited in the Canadian department of the Great Exhibition of 1862, and was examined by thousands with that tender respect which every thing connected with the young hero who fell on the plain of Abraham ought ever to excite. It was highly valued by Colonel Dunn, and is now in the possession of his brother-in-law, Mr. Thurlow Dowling.

Colonel Dunn accompanied his regiment to England. Their first station was Aldershot, but after some time they were removed to Gibraltar. There much of his leisure time was spent in yachting, of which he was passionately fond, and on more than one occasion he had a narrow escape from drowning. One or two illustrations may be given of his generous courage, his dauntless disposition, and great powers of endurance. On one occasion several of his brother officers had accompanied him on board his yacht, a favourable breeze sprang up, all sail was set, and they skimmed joyfully along before the wind. The yacht leaped over considerably, so that the sea almost touched the deck. One of the officers, Captain Coulson, happened to bend forward, the vessel gave a sudden lurch, he lost his balance and fell overboard. "Put her about," he cried, "or I am lost!" On seeing his friend in the water, Colonel Dunn rushed forward, and was about to leap overboard to try to rescue him, when the other officers, knowing that he could only lose his own life without aiding the drowning man, seized him and held him down by force. An oar was thrown to and seized by the officer in the

water; the yacht was put about, but when they reached the spot he had disappeared. This incident shows how generous were his impulses, how little store he set by his own life, and how ready he was to rush to the assistance of others without weighing the consequences to himself.

On another occasion he was caught in one of those sudden gales so common in the Mediterranean. There were none on board the yacht but himself and two or three attendants. The gale increased to a hurricane; every effort was made to save the yacht, but she at length became unmanageable, and all hope of safety was given up. Colonel Dunn told his men that nothing more could be done, and descended to the cabin. The crew remained on deck, expecting that every moment would be their last. At length, to their great joy, a Spanish vessel bore in sight, they hoisted a signal of distress, and the ship kept them in sight till the hurricane had sufficiently abated to admit of a boat being lowered. On descending to the cabin they found Colonel Dunn sleeping as soundly as if there had been no danger, and loudly expressed their surprise that he could go to sleep under such circumstances. "Why not?" was his answer; "we had done all that could be done." It seemed to him perfectly natural to go to sleep when nothing else remained to be done.

Tired at times of the monotonous life on the glowing rock at Gibraltar, he visited the opposite coast of Africa, and made his way into the interior in search of sport. Such adventures were not without their danger, as the Moors are extremely jealous of strangers, and ready to attack them if they think they can do so with impunity.

The next station was Malta. Here Colonel Dunn had the misfortune to lose his half-brother, an officer in the regiment, who died of fever. He nursed him most tenderly during his illness. And his letters at this period prove that with all his reserve and seeming coldness, he had a warm and affectionate heart. He caused his brother to be buried in full uniform. It was an idea of his that a soldier, like a monk, should wear in the grave the garb he wore in life. While stationed at Malta, he had another almost miraculous escape. He had been dining at Government House, and was driving home in his carriage with his servant, and his coachman seated on the box. Part of the road lay along the precipitous shore from which it was separated by a species of embankment. The night was dark, and part of the embankment had been broken down. The coachman mistook the way, and the carriage and horses were precipitated over the cliff; Colonel Dunn, with some difficulty, contrived to reach the shore; but the horses were drowned and the carriage destroyed. On this occasion he lost his Victoria Cross and all his Crimean medals, and had much difficulty in having them replaced. From all that has been said it might be inferred that Col. Dunn bore a charmed life—the sequel, alas! will show that the charm extended only up to a certain point.

On the 20th of December, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Dunn was gazetted as full Colonel—the youngest colonel in the British service. His active mind and adventurous spirit soon led him to long for a larger field of action than Malta, and he exchanged into the 33rd Regiment which was then stationed at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency. India has always been the nursery of military reputations, the field where our bravest soldiers have carved their way with their swords to rank and fame. The 33rd is known in the service as the Duke of Wellington's Own Regiment; and the name may have been aug-

gestive of a similar career in India. On joining the regiment he was only second colonel, but Colonel Collings having been made Brigadier-General, Colonel Dunn was left in solo command of the regiment.

After some time, finding that he was about to be superseded by the return of his senior officer, he began to think seriously of returning to England; but after he had made every preparation for going home, and had secured his passage, and all but embarked, his leave of absence was revoked, and he remained in India. An inadvertency on his part, the omission of a simple act of courtesy, is said to have been the cause of the withdrawal of his leave of absence—on such trifles does the future of a man's whole life often hinge. It would be idle to speculate what Colonel Dunn's destiny might have been if he had returned to England; it is sufficient to remark that he remained in India, still retaining the command of the regiment. About this time he made the acquaintance of the present Lord Napier of Magdala, who knew how to appreciate his noble, chivalrous character, and strove to meet his wishes in every way.

The 33rd Regiment was stationed at Kurrachee when they received instructions that they were to form part of the Abyssinian expedition. None but a soldier stationed in India can conceive the boundless joy with which these instructions were received. To escape from the dreary monotony of a tropical life our men are ever ready to go anywhere and do anything. While Colonel Dunn shared in the general exultation, certain facts, which we are not at liberty to divulge, prove that he had a presentiment that he would never return alive from that expedition. Some may regard it as a proof of weakness to attach any importance to such a feeling; but it is an undoubted fact that some soldiers are favoured with a presentiment of their impending fate, and act upon it with as much assurance as if their doom were irrevocable. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that this foreknowledge, interferes in any way with the faithful discharge of duty, a truly brave man will meet death, none the less cheerfully because he knows death to be inevitable. This feeling was not confined to India—Colonel Dunn carried it with him to Abyssinia. A few days before his death, on meeting an intimate friend, a colonel in the Indian service, he told him the presentiment was still present to his mind that he would never leave Abyssinia. This feeling was all the more singular, inasmuch as it was already known that the expedition was not likely to be attended with much loss of life.

On the 2nd of February, 1868, the following passage appeared in the *Times*' Own Correspondent's letter from Abyssinia:—

"SENAFE, Jan. 28.—I found Senafe, on my arrival yesterday, full of a terrible tragedy, which has cast a gloom over all the camp. One of the most popular and promising officers attached to the Abyssinian force, Colonel Dunn, of the 33rd Regiment, had two days before accidentally shot himself. He had gone out with his rifle after game, and from the account of his native servant, who was the only person with him when the accident happened, it seems that as he was stooping forward over a ditch to get some water both barrels suddenly went off and lodged their contents in his left side. His death must have been instantaneous. He was just able to say, "Run for a doctor," and then dropped dead."

More minute details of his melancholy death are given in the following extract from a letter by an officer who accompanied him:—

"SENAFE, ABYSSINIA, 31st Jan., 1868.—It

is with feelings of deepest regret I write to announce to you the death of our beloved commanding officer, Colonel Dunn, V. C., 33rd Regiment, which a melancholy event occurred last Saturday, the 25th instant, by the accidental explosion of his rifle when out shooting deer.

"I accompanied him in the morning to shoot, but in the course of the day we got separated from each other, and I never saw him alive again. The bearer or gun carrier who accompanied him, states he wandered far after some deer, got tired, and sat down on a stone. He asked the bearer to give him his brandy flask, which he did, but just while in the act of opening it his rifle slipped and exploded. The contents of both barrels (it is believed) passed through the same opening in the chest. He jumped up suddenly, when the bearer caught him in his arms and laid him down. Colonel Dunn told the bearer to take off his coat and lay him on it, which he did; he then told him to take off his shirt and put it over his face to keep off the sun. When he had done this, Colonel Dunn told him to run into the camp and tell the officers, and bring out a doctor. The bearer did so, and on returning the colonel was found, with the cloth over his face, just as he was left, and quite dead—apparently about an hour. The immediate cause of death was internal hemorrhage. He was buried on Tuesday, the 27th of January, under a high rock at Senafe, and his funeral was attended by all the camp, sorrowing, for he was universally loved, and had not an enemy.

To be Continued.

DUNNING GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—There has been an amusing correspondence between ex-Confederate General Beauregard and the third auditor of the Treasury at Washington. The auditor discovered that on some old account before the war General Beauregard owed the United States a small balance of \$10 30c., and accordingly, with official zeal, dunned Beauregard for the amount. In reply, the General said he had no objection whatever to paying, but that the Government still owed him for transportation from West Point to New Orleans in January, 1861, for which he presented a claim for \$165 50c. He begged the auditor to deduct the \$10 30c. from this sum and forward him the balance. The auditor replied that resolutions of Congress prohibited the payment of claims to anyone who had adhered to the rebellion, and General Beauregard concluded, if this was the case, that the \$10 30c. had better go into the same category, and there the matter dropped.

The Volunteers of Norval have had a very neat and commodious drill shed erected lately.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAMP AT LACHUTE.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The camp of the Argenteuil Rangers and the St. Andrew's Troop of V. Hussars has been a perfect success; the conduct of both these very fine corps during the time they have been under canvass being most creditable, and speaks well for their discipline.

The total strength of the St. Andrew's Hussars, under the command of Major Burwash, was 52, and that of the Argenteuil Rangers, under the command of Major Mc-

Donald, 397. Lt.-Col. Thomas Bacon, Brigade Major of the District, has been on duty at camp and the services rendered by this very popular and efficient staff officer in carrying out the daily routine of duties was much appreciated.

Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, late of H. M. 39th Regt., D. A. G., inspected the force on Thursday the 15th inst., and expressed himself as well satisfied with the result of his visit to the camp, of which a favourable report will doubtless be made. The tents were struck on Saturday last and the camp broken up.

The Non-Commissioned officers of the 13th Hussars gave a picnic on St. Helen Island to their citizen friends on the 21st inst., a very large number of whom enjoyed the hospitality of the gallant Hussars on the occasion of this their farewell to Montreal, where the exemplary behaviour of all ranks of this celebrated cavalry corps have won for them the esteem and respect of the community in general. It is rumoured that an address will be presented to the 13th prior their embarkation for England by the leading citizens of Montreal, a compliment well and truly deserved.

If permission is granted by the proper authorities it is probable that the V. Garrison Artillery of the city will encamp for their annual drill on the Island of St. Helens.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—As a number of Officers, non-com. officers and soldiers of H. M. regular army belong to the Volunteer Force and are subscribers to your wide spread and excellent journal, it would be a matter of interest to them if you would occasionally insert therein the stations of the different regiments in H. M. service; by so doing, when you have room to spare, you will confer a great favor on one of your earliest subscribers and other old soldiers of the regular service.

I remain, Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient serv't.

Montreal, 22nd July, 1869. INKEMAN.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—Would your Toronto correspondent be kind enough to tell how many companies of the Queen's Own won prizes in the Company Match in the Ontario Rifle Match which came off at Toronto a short time ago? I do not ask merely for my own information, because I know all about it, but he has made such a mess of it that if he keeps on a little longer the Queen's Own will have won all the prizes. Please report again Mr. Correspondent and don't copy from the Toronto papers, but go to the Secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association and get a correct report so that every one will get fair play.

Yours truly,
ONE INTERESTED.

Esquesing, July 22nd, 1869,

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The Vernon Infantry Company, under command of Captain McGregor mustered on Thursday the 22nd inst., at 3 p. m. and were inspected by Lt.-Col. Jackson B. M. of the District.

After a close inspection of the stores, clothing and arms, Col. Jackson bestowed much praise upon the Corps for their clean and neat appearance and proficiency in what he saw of this drill; the season being so appropriate to the present occupation of the farmers, he would not detain them longer, but compliment them upon their very good muster, being the largest at which he was present during the three previous days and also upon their having secured to themselves a very respectable, well finished, and accommodating Drill Shed and armory, and would have much pleasure in reporting very favorably of them to the Adjutant General.

After the Col. left, the non-commissioned officers and men presented the Captain with a purse of \$20.00, being a small token but not the intrinsic estimation of their appreciation and approval of the indomitable and energetic manner in which he has prosecuted the erection and completion of their Drill Shed and armory; so now, that the Vernon Infantry Company have the extreme satisfaction and pleasure of meeting in a Drill Shed, classed among the best in the Province of Ontario,

A. SPECTATOR.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY CAMP.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Sherbrooke Hussars, under the command of Captain Stevens, having encamped out for their annual drill, were inspected on Saturday the 24th of July by Lieut. Col. King, late of H. M. Royal Artillery, Brigade Major of the District. A minute inspection was made of the men, horses and accoutrements, and the troop having been exercised as a squadron for nearly two hours and a half were dismounted by order of the inspecting officer, who addressed them in complimentary terms, observing that the short time they had been encamped was scarcely sufficient for them to attain that degree of efficiency that a longer period would have given them, but nevertheless their soldierly bearing and drill was very creditable, and that he hardly had seen a finer body of men and horses in the Volunteer force; assuring them that he would make a favorable report to headquarters. Col. King then mentioned that, with the sanction of the Minister of Militia, it was proposed that the Volunteer force should present a testimonial to the late Adjutant General of Militia, Colonel MacDougal, explaining the reasons for such presentation, and speaking in the highest terms of that officer. The officer in command having called for a shew of hands, every hand went up without a moment's hesitation. Major Becket, under whose

auspices the troop was raised, as far back as 1822, briefly alluded to its formation, and said he was glad to see that they had not deteriorated since that time.

The tents were then struck, the two-thirds of the pay, which had been advanced, paid to the men, the quittance roll signed and all left for their homes, regretting that farming business and the Government orders would not allow of a longer stay.

The strength of the troop assembled in camp were 3 officers and 54 men, and although a busy time of the year every member of the Cookshire Hussars cheerfully obeyed orders as they ever do when called on. Captain Stevens is now entitled to receive promotion as a Brevet-Major, the zeal and attention paid to his duty by this officer is well deserving of a step in the Volunteer Cavalry.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Grand Trunk Rifles of this city proved the victors in the late contest with the Victorias of Quebec. There were ten picked men on each side and the match came off on the Beauport Flats in Quebec. The Montrealers were highly gratified at the manner in which they were treated. The shooting, owing to the bad weather, was poor.

The Garrison Artillery grumble, and with some cause too, that they are generally the last to get their pay; and now nearly all the other companies have received theirs and yet no word is heard of their being paid. If somebody or something is at fault let us hear who or what it is; it is not justice to snub our gallant fellows so completely.

A great and universal dissatisfaction is expressed in the forthcoming match at Toronto, in that in all the principal matches there is no restriction to weapons, and that consequently Volunteers with Snider-Enfields will have no chance against those whose means afford them to possess small-bores. As the Association is mainly for Volunteers and to encourage the Volunteers, it seems to me that restrictions should be placed on all weapons not within their reach. As far as a rapid glance over the programme showed me, but two matches are restricted to the Snider-Enfield, and they are too insignificant to tempt Volunteers from this quarter. This, Mr. Editor, deserves more than a passing notice, it should be rectified as complaints are deep and loud against such injustice.

Both the Grand Trunk and Garrison Artillery bands are delighting the citizens on various occasions with their very acceptable performances.

The intended match between Nos. 2 and 6 Batteries, Garrison Artillery, has been postponed owing to some difficulty in getting the men together.

The Victorias are notified through the press that an officer will be in attendance at the rifle range, Point St. Charles, every

Saturday afternoon to take command of those who may be desirous of practicing. This is a very liberal concession on the part of the officers.

The Drill Shed (?) question is not yet settled according to the Mayor, Sir George Cartier informed him that the government would be willing to grant \$1000 for each of the seven battalions in the city; towards its construction, and also \$4000 a year for the use of it, as a military school and another \$1000 a year for its use by the government as a storage for arms.

Prince Arthur is expected here next month and the fashionable world is all of a flutter to have a sight of royalty. The Prince will come by one of the Allan boats, and not by the Inman line as reported; while here he will be on his trial, and there are some things see looming up in the distance His Majesty King of the Dominion of Canada.

Col. Stevenson's battery was inspected at Logan's farm yesterday. The several improvements were creditably gone through and the field gun drill was praiseworthy. Lieut.-Col. Smith, D.A.G., accompanied by the most fatigable Col. Bacon, Brigade Major, complimented, &c., &c.

A young man was arrested for refusing to obey military orders and brought before the Police Magistrate. He was discharged, with a caution as to his future behaviour.

What has become of our Volunteer Cavalry, they have not been heard from for some time,—eh! Captain Muir?

HINTS FOR VOLUNTEERS IN WARM WEATHER.
—Until the last few days, there appeared every reason to believe that the year 1871 would boast of no summer at all, or at the most, "three days of sunshine and a thunderstorm;" but no sooner had our Volunteers set themselves down on Wimbledon common, than the temperature rose, and during the week we have been exposed, and on, to a close, damp, unpleasant, muggy heat. It is gratifying to see the increased precautions taken, which the experience of former years has taught many of the Volunteers to adopt, against the evil effects of heat and heat. The white muslin band around the cap, or, more simple still, the white pocket-handkerchief, so fastened as to protect the back of the neck, will avert many a headache, if not more serious illness. A flannel shirt worn next the skin both day and night is advisable: it is a bad heat conductor, and protects the spine against the direct rays of the sun, and the chest and body against chill. It would be well if dark green, blue, and black coats were, when possible, put aside, and light-coloured, and more especially cotton, clothes worn instead. Heavy meals in the morning, before exposure and fatigue, are injudicious. Over fatigue in the sun is one of the most frequent causes of sun-stroke and heat-apoplexy. Alcohol drinks in the early part of the day should be especially avoided. Attention should be once given to slight indisposition, and especially to diarrhoea. A cold bath in the early morning is refreshing and invigorating, it increases the action of the skin, and thus protects from the heat important vital organs. Attention to such simple precautions as these will greatly help to diminish the sick list this year, and increase the enjoyment and store of health to be derived from a fortnight's outing under canvas.—*British Medical Journal.*

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

Under the new regulation, soldiers will no longer be tried by court-martial for "acts of drunkenness," except in incorrigible drunkards, preparatory to discharge for that cause, but they will be fined by their commanding officers in accordance with the following scale of fines, which was published to the army in a general order on the 1st of May. For the first and second "acts" the soldier will be admonished or confined to the barracks. For every subsequent act he will be fined as follows.

If within three months of former act, 7s. 6d.
If over three, and within nine months, 5s. 0d.

If over six and within nine months, 2s. 6d.
When the four preceding acts have been committed in twelve months, 2s. 6d. to be added to the foregoing accounts.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in commenting up on this subject, says:—An "old soldier," who has learnt to conceal it will go to bed happy every night in the week, but others have hard lines. We get a glimpse of this in a clever and lively novel of military life in the West Indies, which appeared about two years ago, "John Thorpe's Marriage":

"Aikins," said the sergeant, "you're drunk!"

"No, I am not, Sergeant Jones," answered Aikins, with great indignation.

"Ten shun!" called the sergeant. "Right about face!"

The man faced about.

"Legs all right!" remarked the non-commissioned officer. "Left about three-quarter face!"

Aikins executed that difficult manœuvre perfectly.

"Head all right!" said the sergeant, meditatively. "Now then, Aikins, if you're sober, what do you mean by telling such lies here?"

Had Aikins been at all wrong, either in his head or his legs, he would most probably have been tried by court-martial. If it is not quite possible to leave the soldier unpunished for drunkenness off duty, could not the "right about-facing" be put a stop to?

WALLENSTEIN'S DEATH.

Butler, accompanied by Devereux and his trusty band, betook himself to Wallenstein's quarters—the Burgomaster's house, which still remains at the west end of the market-place. It was a dark, dismal, rainy night, and the distant shrieks of Kinski's and Treski's widows, just then apprized of their husbands' death, came by fits and starts upon the blast, causing more than one of Butler's men to shudder as they were posted about the house. Devereux, who was to strike the stroke took twelve dragoons and stole round to the back door. This he forced with a dexterity which spoke well for his acquaintance with the burglar's craft. Leaving six of his men at the door and accompanied by the other six, he crept quietly up the stairs and along the corridor to Wallenstein's chamber, over the first entrance. There he met the valet, who had just taken the Duke his usual sleeping draught, a tankard of beer. "Push!" said the valet, placing his finger on his lip, and pointing to the door. "The key, the key!" growled Devereux with an oath; and as the key was not instantly forthcoming, he drove his sword through the servant who fell with the weapon in his body. Snatching a partisan from one of his followers, Devereux put his shoulder to the door and burst it open.

There right before him stood Wallenstein, in his shirt, leaning against a table. "Die, rogue—die!" yelled the Irishman, lowering his weapon. No word escaped the Friedlander, no shiver shook him, nor did he draw back an inch. Looking the murderer straight in the face, he opened wide his arms to the thrust, and fell without a groan.—From "Wallenstein and his Times," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for June.

THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

The letter from Madagascar completely disposes of the stories of the Roman Catholic priests that the Queen is under their influence, and has entrusted to them the education of her children. They made great efforts to obtain the sanction of her children at the inauguration of their new chapel, and by dint of much persuasion obtained the unwilling attendance of the Sovereign of the island and her Court. For her entertainment at mass they made great preparations, and decorated their chapel elaborately inside and out. If a gorgeous worship is necessary for a semi-civilised people the Catholics provide it, but the event proves that sensuous symbolism is not needed to enable them to appreciate spiritual truths. The Queen, having advanced a few steps into the chapel, halted to receive the usual homage and "Hasina," or tribute money paid to the Sovereign of Madagascar on the erection of new buildings, in acknowledgment of her nominal ownership of all lands and buildings in the country. Then she immediately turned to leave, and when the priests attempted by main force to retain her and to lead her to the throne provided for her reception, and even threatened her with the anger of France for thus slighting the Papal religion, she continued firm, saying, "There is nothing in the treaty that obliges me to pray with you;" and forthwith leaving, she went to see the starting of a water-wheel which had been erected by an Englishman connected with the London Missionary Society, for purposes of manufacture and agriculture. There cannot be a question that the Queen of Madagascar, with large numbers of her subjects, including some of the highest rank, has heartily and intelligently accepted evangetic truth, and that they are quite satisfied with the simple methods and forms of worship and organization offered to them by the teachers of the London Missionary Society.—*English Independent*.

THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

According to a communication from Trieste addressed to the *Neue Freie Presse*, the Austrian Government is about to make strenuous efforts to render the Austrian navy more efficient. "The great ship-building establishment, San Marco and San Rocco," says the correspondent of the Viennese journal, "have been invited to furnish estimates for constructing two ironclads, to be called the Archduke Albert and the Custozza. The Radetzky is to be replaced by a wooden screw frigate bearing the same name, of 500 horse-power and 12 heavy cannon; and the 400 horse power machine of the condemned Schwarzenberg is to be transferred to a new screw corvette, which is to mount 6 guns." The two new ironclads, according to the writer, are to be built on an original plan suggested by Admiral Tegethoff, and based on observations made by him at the battle of Lissa. They are to be casemated ships of the line, admirably adapted for ramming, and although of 6000 and 7000 tons burden respectively, and

covered with nine inch armour, we are told they will not have the enormous dimensions of the English ships, and are therefore expected to manœuvre with much greater facility. The largest of these vessels, the Custozza, is to be built on the mixed system of wood and iron, but the Albert will be entirely of the latter material. The time which these ships are to be ready is not yet fixed.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE MALAKOFF.

"I learnt some curious facts about the previous history of the Malakoff and the origin of its name. Before the war it was a green hill on the outskirts of the Karabalnaiya; and at one time it was only known as the place where suicides were buried. It happened that a pursor in the Russian fleet named Malakoff, was discharged from the naval service, having an accumulated indictment proved against him of drunkenness, embezzlement, and smuggling. It seems that, while supplying stores to the ship which he belonged to, this Malakoff had not only cheated the ship, but had doubly cheated the government by getting articles in a contraband way. But, though a man is disgraced he must still live; and in Malakoff's case living implied drinking. His contraband experience suggested a resource, and he opened a 'traktir' or vodka shop. The quarter he selected for his trade was the green hill just outside of the Karabalnaiya, or sailor's suburb; and here, from his experience in certain methods of obtaining his supplies, Malakoff was able to undersell all the rival spirit dealers in Sebastopol. This fact was very soon well known in the fleet and barracks, so that the Russian soldiers and sailors, who drink to get drunk in the cheapest and quickest manner possible, flocked to his shop and the Malakoff Hill became notorious. This old reputation of the place is all but forgotten in its newer fame. It is curious to think of such a history attached to the spot, and that the source of such a high sounding title as the Duc de Malakoff should have been the name of a disgraced and drunken scoundrel who kept a low grog shop.—*Illustrated News*.

MODIFICATION OF THE SWISS ARMY.—The Swiss Army is about to undergo some extensive modification, proposed by the Federal Council. The organization of this force is at present in accordance with the constitution of 1848, and the law of 1850. The Federal troops, formed of contingents from the cantons, are composed of able-bodied men, supplied in the proportion of 3 per cent. of the population, and of the reserve. In case of danger the Confederation can also dispose of the second reserve (Landwehr), which includes the other military forces of the cantons. Every Swiss is obliged to serve from the age of 20 to 44. Since 1853 the duration of the service in the Federal corps has been fixed at 8 years for the infantry and 12 at least for the special arms. The Landwehr is composed of men who have left the Federal reserve. They remain in that category until they have completed their 44th year. By the last census the inhabitants of Switzerland numbered 2,510,494, of whom 2,395,533 are Swiss citizens, and the effective of the Army, including all classes, is 200,786 men.

The *London Globe* says it is generally surmised and currently reported in official circles that the Government contemplates the early introduction of some scheme to abolish or at least greatly modify, the purchase system in the army:

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is 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 Depart-
ment, should be addressed to the Editor of THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF No. 30, VOL. III.

THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COL-
ONIES.

THE YOUNGEST COLONEL IN THE SERVICE.

RIFLE MATCHES.—At Toronto

CORRESPONDENCE.—"R. L." "Fair Play." "One
of the Council." "Cavalry." Capt. Esdailie,
From Toronto. From Leamington. "Royal."

LEADERS.—Editorial Notes. Inspections. County
of Hastings R. A. The Royal Colonial Society.
The Hibernian Society of Quebec. The Militia
Bill. Bellefontaine.

SELECTIONS.—"Thar's folks out here." England
and Canada. Reform in Military accoutre-
ments. Effects of Lightning. Vioksburg in
1869. The British Army. New Drill in the
French Army.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.

REVIEWS, &c.

DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE

LIST.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE LIST.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1869.

FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

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

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

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

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

The annual matches of the Victoria Rifle
Club of Hamilton, Ont., and the matches
for the Bronze Medal of the National Rifle
Association of England, and Challenge Cup
of the 6th Military District, commences at
Hamilton on Wednesday August 4th next.
J. J. Mason, Esq., Secretary.

—THE Grand Trunk Rifles have beaten the
V. Rifles of Quebec in the contest that lately
took place in that city.

—The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade will leave
Ottawa about the 17th August next and pro-
ceed to Montreal there to be stationed.

—We would call the attention of officers
requiring outfits to the change in Mr. Mc-
Eachren's advertisement in our last issue.

—Rumours are current that the Dominion
Government have been lately instructed that,
unless they assume the control and bear the
expense of the Royal Canadian Rifles, the
regiment will shortly be disbanded.

—THE Metropolitan Rifle Association
which has gained an enviable fame for the
good management which has always charac-
terized its meetings, offers an excellent
programme for the approaching meeting
to which we would beg to direct the attention
of marksmen.

—COL. VILLIENS has informed the command-
ers of battalions that on August 13th mili-
tary camp will be established on Niagara
frontier, and has received favorable answers.
The corps assembled will be the 19th and
44th battalions, the Welland Canal Field
Battery, the St. Catharines Cavalry and
Garrison Artillery. Drummondville is men-
tioned as the site of the Camp.

—At the capital the rumour gains attention
daily that Sir G. E. Cartier will shortly re-
linquish the Ministry of Militia and Defence
for that of Finance, and that he will be suc-
ceeded by Sir A. T. Galt. Of these changes
nothing has yet been made public worthy
of credence, but that a change will take
place before very long is pretty generally
expected.

—CAPTAIN STANLEY BAGG, late paymaster of
the squadron of Montreal V. Cavalry, has re-
turned to the city after a prolonged absence
in Europe, during which time he visited
Belgium, France, Holland, Prussia, Switzer-
land, Austria and the Papal States. This
gentleman has promised to furnish the Vol-
UNTEER REVIEW with some interesting mili-
tary remarks on the different nationalities.

—LT.-COL. STUART, Secretary of the
Dominion Rifle Association, has announced
that Lt.-Col. P. Robertson-Ross, Adjutant
General of Canadian Militia has offered a
prize of \$100 and a silver medal to be com-
peted for at the annual meeting. Open to
all non-commissioned officers and privates
of Volunteers, range 800 yards; rounds 5;
rifle, Snider; any position. No entrance
fee will be exacted.

—By comparison we find that Rifle shoot-
ing has been gradually on the increase, both
in the number of the competitions and in
the quality of the firing for several years
past in Canada, until the present season
which witnesses a larger increase than here-
tofore. As an indication of the spirit actu-
ating our Volunteers this fact is very gratify-
ing, and we intend, after the Dominion
meeting has come off, to publish in these
pages a statistical review of the progress of
rifle competition from the 1st January,
to the current date. Our data shall
taken from the reports of matches published
in the REVIEW.

Rumours are current of active preparations
being made by the Fenians in the United
States for another raid upon Canada. The
disestablishment of the Irish Church instead
of satisfying seems to have whetted the
appetite of these people, for they claim the
passage of the bill as the first great triumph
of Fenianism which is to be followed by
others until, as they fondly hope, the island
will become independent of Britain, and re-
turn to that normal state of happiness which
it enjoyed when Art McMurragh's father
cut their neighbours throats with true
Milisian simplicity and lawlessness. The
Fenians over the border imagine that as the
Dominion has been almost denuded of regu-
lar troops they will have very little else to
do besides coming over and taking posses-
sion. If such is really their impression we
give them a most cordial invitation, and
pledge ourselves to prepare for them a re-
ception such as they will not soon forget.
A reception, in fact commensurate with our
hospitality and their merits. Our Volun-
teers are in excellent trim, have used up all
their blank ammunition, but, in lieu thereof,
will give them a salute with "Ball Boxer."
We would recommend them to come soon,
during the picnic season, there are some
delightful spots along the borders where the
debris of the feast *cold meat, etc.*, can be con-
veniently disposed of, so as not to taint the
wholesomeness of our atmosphere. By all
means let them come and we will guarantee
a snug billet for every mother's son that
comes within range of a Snider.

THE tenth annual Prize Meeting of the
National Rifle Association of England which
was held on Wimbledon common on the 5th
July and following days was, according to
all accounts, a most complete success. The
press is unanimous in praise of the arrange-
ments and general conduct of the meeting,
and many compliments have been bestowed
on the executive officers for the complete-
ness with which their duties were performed.
The *Broad Arrow*, a journal not given to
bestow eulogy where it is undeserved, thus
speaks of the meeting:—

"No time was lost in preliminary arrange-
ments, or in settling down to camp life.
The plans of the executive officers had been
so well conceived and so efficiently carried

out, that the men fell into their places and went as steadily to their work on the first day as they have done in former years on the second or third." The *Volunteer Service Gazette* also congratulates the Association on the great success which has attended the meeting of 1869. Experience, it seems, has taught our English brethren how to manage these large gatherings successfully, and, in looking for the causes which have most contributed to this much desired end, we find that they pursue an almost totally different plan to that adopted so far in Canada. There the responsibility of the management is not divided between a host of officers labouring under the disadvantage arising from perplexity through not having an experienced executive head. We hope the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association will bear this in mind at the forthcoming meeting in Toronto, and act upon the advice of our correspondent Royal, who is well ported in these matters, and appoint Capt. Worsley or some equally experienced officer to the control of the executive details of the matches. These meetings necessarily partake of the military character, and the wisest plan would be to govern them by military principles. When the command is vested in one man of tact and experience things are less likely to be muddled than when there are a score or so each one of whom is anxious to make everything go right, but who unfortunately are prompted by ideas frequently the most opposite. The experience gained at Laprairie last year ought to be sufficient to show the folly and danger of indecision when a question of match law arises on the ground. Had matters been in the hands of an experienced officer no such doubtful wavering as marked the proceedings of the Council in Mr. Murrison's case could have occurred, and that want of confidence in their decisions would not have marred the success of the following matches. The council has had time enough this year to settle all these things, and it is to be hoped they have consulted the best interests of the Association by taking such measures as have been pointed out.

There is another matter also to which we would wish to call their attention and that is the necessity of managing their funds with greater economy. We have been accused of being rather severe in some of our former comments upon the management of the council, but we can assure them that in that respect we gave only the utterances of competitors and others interested; and moreover the circumstances which elicited our remarks were too notorious to be passed over in silence. Our earnest desire is to see the Dominion Association a success, and its annual meeting such a gathering as will be looked forward to by our marksmen as the great event of each season. As a great aid to the cause of Volunteering it shall always have our hearty support, but, that its usefulness may be permanently felt, it is a primary necessity that it be properly con-

ducted. In the present Council there are some experienced and practical shots, who are fully cognizant of the cause of former failures and to these especially we look for the better management of the forthcoming meeting.

There are many things in the programme of the matches which are vast improvements on that of last year, both in the distribution of the prizes and the character of the competitions, and it only remains to carry it out properly. A correspondent in our last impression calls attention to the fact that the cavalry volunteers have been neglected, inasmuch as there is no carbine match so far arranged on the list. We think it is only fair that this large and efficient branch of the service should have a chance of doing something with their peculiar weapon.

The whole success of the meeting will depend upon the arrangement on the ground and the executive management, therefore we hope that the shortcomings of the Ontario meeting, so sensibly pointed out by our correspondent before alluded to, will be noted that they may be avoided. An umpire has been appointed, about whose qualifications we will not at present inquire, although they have been doubted for several good reasons; the next thing to be done is to appoint an executive officer, of whose fitness there can be no doubt. Then the meeting will be, in all probability, what we so much desire to see, a signal and complete success.

CAPTAIN MONCRIEFF, whose celebrated invention has now become an acknowledged power in the modern system of defence, has been honored in Europe and America by a host of imitators one of whom at least deserves special attention, not that he has in any way improved upon his model or said anything that was not as well, if not better, said before, but because he has, with American adaptability, reconciled the Moncrieff system to the exigencies of warfare upon this continent. Captain G. E. Head, 29th U. S. Infantry, has written an essay on a new system of fortification, and published it lately in New York, a copy of which is now before us. It contains several illustrations and is altogether so complete a piece of plageristic ability as to challenge even the admiration of the Harpers. The author, taking hold of the Moncrieff idea, parades it in detail with all the authority of originality. Hear him:—

"If a man was standing in a farm-yard swept by the fire of a powerful battery of fifteen-inch guns, where could he go to find the best shelter? Down the well, of course. He could lie there snug and perfectly safe while all the artillery of the world thundered over his head, unless a shell unfortunately roll into his well, when indeed his situation would be both unpleasant and dangerous; but the chances of such an event would be as one to a million. It is well, however, in war as in everything else, to be prepared for all contingencies; and in examining what might occur, we find that

it is not enough for him to lie idly in his well.

"1. He must be prepared for the accident of a shell entering his well.

"2. He must be armed with a gun heavy enough to return the fire of the enemy.

"3. To fire his gun it must be brought out of the well, and therefore proper machinery must be supplied to raise and lower it.

"4. He must have the means to prevent the enemy from crowning the top of his well, and capturing him ignominiously in his retreat.

"In the above sketch, as in a nutshell, lies the germ of the system of fortification which I propose to discuss in the following pages. It consists of a gun protected by the earth itself, rising from its lair by the aid of proper machinery to deliver its fire, and again descending into the earth for shelter, together with a sufficient protection to the cannoners against a vertical fire, and a sufficient defence to prevent the gun from being captured by a storming party.

This is exactly the Moncrieff invention adopted by the Yankee captain with an amount of egotistical flourish perfectly refreshing, especially when we find no allusion whatever to the English inventor. Captain Head however is not wanting in elaboration as may be seen by the following:—

"A fifteen-inch gun throws a shot at least three miles and a half. Draw around the city to be defended two concentric circles, the difference of whose radii shall equal that distance, thus enclosing between them a space three-and-a-half miles wide, no matter what may be the inequalities of the ground, using our best engineering skill to turn its elevations and depression to our greatest advantage; and surround the whole with a ditch. The number of wells which can be placed in this rim, three miles and a half wide, is limited only by the size of the wells and the thickness of the septa of earth between them necessary to their proper protection. If the inequalities of the ground were the most unfavorable to our system, there would still be three-and-a-half miles of protected iron turrets, row behind row, to be captured or destroyed before the city could be entered. Allowing each well to be forty feet square, and the thickness of the septum of earth between them to be forty feet, a breadth of three-and-a-half miles between the outer and inner circles gives us 231 turrets on a single line alone, from the inner to the outer circle. A section of a mile of the defensive belt between the circles gives 15,246 turrets. What army could capture them? What nation is rich enough to build them? It would not be necessary; detached forts, commanding all the approaches and supporting each other, would suffice. The same mile, protected by a parapet or wall built in the usual way, allowing two tiers of guns in embrasure and *en barbette*, could show only 504 guns, allowing at least twenty-one feet to each fifteen-inch gun. The enemy could attack with a battery of 252 guns."

Captain Head, after this, follows with curious exactness the same ideas which have for some time past been familiar to English military Engineers by stating that the only method of attack which offers a ray of hope is by mining, and ventures to predict that by its adoption this mode of attack will be pushed to an extent never before dreamed of. He is also diffuse upon the system as applied to sea coast defence, but as all this

has been gone over before in connection with the Moncrieff carriage we will not allude to it further at present.

As it is in contemplation to fortify the lake and sea-coasts of the Dominion, we would call the attention of the proper authorities to this subject. The withdrawal of the Imperial troops more than ever necessitates that our coasts be put in a proper state of defence. Our population is quite sufficient to defend the country, if the requisite means are only placed at their disposal.

REVIEWS, &c.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for July, from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York, has reached our table and is a more than ordinary interesting number. To those who desire first class magazine literature, we recommend this favorite among the favorite monthlies.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, John Dougal & Son, Montreal. This Canadian magazine shows a steady improvement. The paper by Mr. Bourinot is excellent, and several other contributions better than usual.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.—We have received the July number of this very interesting and popular family magazine, devoted to knowledge, virtue and temperance. It has a very wide circulation, the present issue being 106,000 copies. The subscription price is \$1; single copies, 10 cts.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 31st inst. —

- St. CATARINES.—By W. C. Copelan, Esq., Agent.—Lt. J. C., \$4.
DANVILLE, Que.—S. P. C., \$2.
RICHMOND, Ont.—Capt. G., \$2.
CHATHAM, Ont.—Lt.-Col. S., \$2.

THE LATE RIFLE MATCH.

The following is the score of the rifle match which took place a few days ago on the Beauport Flats, between the Grand Trunk Battalion, Montreal, and the 8th Battalion of this city.—

Table with columns: NAMES, 200 yds., 300 yds., 400 yds., 500 yds., Total. Rows include Capt. Wall, Ensg. Patterson, Lieut. Atkinson, etc.

Table with columns: NAMES, 200 yds., 300 yds., 400 yds., 500 yds., Total. Rows include Capt. Barrett, C. Sergt. Norris, etc.

Table for NO. 2 SQUAD, MONTREAL GRAND TRUNK BATTALION. Columns: Name, 18, 9, 10, 8-45, etc.

Table for NO. 2 SQUAD, 8TH BATTALION, V. M. R. Columns: Name, 17, 17, 16, 16-66, etc.

Total points Grand Trunk Battalion... 526
" " 8th Battalion, V. M. R. ... 517

It is but right in justice to the 8th to state that when the match was fired two of their best shots—Dr. Parke and Lieut. Howell—were absent. There is no use however, crying over spilt milk. Try it again, young men, any better luck next time.—Quebec Chronicle.

PRIZE MEETING OF THE 37TH BATTALION HALDIMAND RIFLES.

The Third Annual Rifle Match was held at the Village of Dunnville, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June.

FIRST, OR OPENING MATCH.

Open to all members of the Battalion. Government Rifles and ammunition. Ranges 200 and 300 yards. 5 shots at each range. Hythe position. Entrance 25 cents. 8 prizes, amounting to forty five dollars. 1st prize, Snider Enfield Rifle, and 50 rounds of ball ammunition. 2nd \$9 3rd \$6, 4th \$5 5th \$4, 6th \$3, 7th \$2, 8th \$1. Number of entries 50.

Table with columns: Name, 200 ys, 300 yds, 21. Rows include 1st Dr. Aiken Asst. Surg., 2nd Sergt. Potts, etc.

SECOND MATCH.

Open to privates of the Battalion only. Government Rifles and ammunition. Ranges 400 and 500 yards. 5 shots at each range. Any position. Entrance 25 cents. 8 prizes amounting to \$37. 1st prize \$10, 2nd \$7, 3rd \$6, 4th \$6, 5th \$4, 6th \$3, 7th \$1, 8th \$1 and 50 Rounds of Ammunition with last two prizes. No. of entries—33.

Winners of the 1st and 2nd prizes of the 1st Match, if privates, were not allowed to compete in this March.

Table with columns: Name, 400 ys, 500 yds, 21. Rows include 1st Pvt. John Ryan, 2nd Pvt. W. Lemery, etc.

THIRD MATCH.

Open to all members of the Battalion and to officers and men of the Reserve Militia. Government Rifles and ammunition. Ranges 400 and 500 yards 5 shots at each range. Entrance 25 cents. 8 prizes amounting to \$40. 1st prize \$9, 2nd \$8, 3rd \$7, 4th \$6, 5th \$4, 6th \$3, 7th \$2, 8th \$1. No. of entries—56.

Table with columns: Name, 400 ys, 500 yds, 21. Rows include 1st Corp. Griffith, 2nd Pvt. Alwood, etc.

FOURTH—COMPANY MATCH.

One Officer and nine men from each Company of the Battalion, who had complied with the terms of the Subscription List. Entrance Rifles, Government issue and ammunition. Ranges 300 and 500 yards. 5 shots at each range. Any position after 300 yards. Three prizes, 1st prize \$20, 2nd \$10, 3rd 5. No. of Companies competing—4.

Table with columns: Name, Total Score at both ranges. Rows include No. 1, Captain Davis and 9 men, etc.

FIFTH—NON-COM. OFFICERS' MATCH.

Open to Non Commissioned Officers of the Battalion only, Enfield Rifles long or short Range 400 yards. 5 shots. Any position. Entrance 25 cents. 5 prizes amounting to \$25. 1st prize \$7, 2nd \$6, 3rd \$5, 4th \$4, 5th \$3, and 50 rounds Ball ammunition.

Winners of the 1st and 2nd prizes of the 3rd Match, if Non-Commissioned Officers, not allowed to compete in this Match,

Table with columns: Name, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th. Rows include 1st Sergt. Maj Tuck, 2nd Sergt. Kitts, etc.

SIXTH—ALL CORNERS MATCH.

All corners, including officers and men of the Reserve Militia with any Rifle. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. 5 shots at each range. Any position. Entrance 25 cents. 8 prizes amounting to \$40. 1st prize \$9, 2nd \$6, 3rd \$5, 4th \$4, 5th \$3, 6th \$2, 7th \$1. No. of entries—45.

Table with columns: Name, 500 ys, 600 ys, 21. Rows include 1st Corp. Griffith, 2nd Pvt. Atkinson, etc.

SEVENTH—OFFICERS MATCH.

Open to Officers only Government Rifle and ammunition. Range 500 yards 5 shots. Entrance \$1. Any position. Three prizes. 1st prize, Silver Cup, value \$20.00. To be won twice in succession. 2nd Smith & Wesson Revolver, or \$10. 3rd "Deer Leader." No. of entries—11.

Table with columns: Name, 500 yds, Total. Rows include 1st Capt. Stewart, 2nd Ensign Rushton, etc.

EIGHTH, OR CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to all competitors who have not won prizes in any of the previous Matches. Range 200 yards. Eight prizes. 1st prize \$6, 2nd \$5 3rd "Daily Spectator" 4th \$3, 5th \$2, 6th \$2, and "Sachem," 7th \$1 and "Advocate," 8th \$1, and "Sentinel," and 30 and 20 rounds of Ball Cartridge with two last prizes. No. of entries—23.

Table with columns: Name, Total. Rows include 1st Pvt. Wilson, 2nd Corp. Atkinson, etc.

5th Pvt. Fearman, No. 1..... 15
 6th Lieut. Parker, No. 6..... 15
 7th Pvt. Saunders, No. 6..... 15
 8th Pvt. Miall, No. 5..... 15

The Committee return their sincere thanks for the support given to this, the third Match of the Battalion.—*Sachem.*

BATTALION INSPECTION.

The Wellington Battalion was inspected on Friday by Lieut.-Col. Taylor, D. A. G., at 2 p. m. The inspection would have taken place at 10 a. m. had it not been for the storm of the previous night, which disarranged the accoutrements so much that the Volunteers were not in a proper condition for presentation to the official who was to examine their manoeuvres as a Battalion.

At the time to which the inspection was postponed the greater part of the beauty, and a small representation of the chivalry of Guelph surrounded the camp ground. In plain words, the number of spectators was very large, and the majority of them were ladies. They made a very large fringe (if we might say so) when the Battalion, as such, was performing its evolutions, and the platform at the G. W. Station, a few yards distant, was no less than crowded with those who took an interest in the success of the Battalion as it passed under the review of the Deputy Adjutant General.

Lieut.-Col. Taylor, concluded his address in these words: "Lieutenant-Col. Higginbotham, I cannot tell you how much I think of your Battalion."

The Battalion again formed column, marched back to the camp ground and broke off. The band did good service on the occasion; they were not sparing of their music and it was not at all surprising that Lieut.-Col. Taylor, should say he was proud of them.—*Mercury.*

HEMMINGFORD RANGERS.

The 51st Battalion or Hemmingford Rangers under command of Lt.-Col. Rogers assembled at Hemmingford last Tuesday the 13th inst., for 6 days drill during which time the men slept under canvas, Government having provided tents and other requisites. There was a good muster, each company being well represented. Total number present 340—average of each Company 43.

Camping being a new experience to the men was not much relished for one or two days but when the commissariat and other arrangements were completed the men "went in" for it and enjoyed it amazingly. On Saturday evening the Battalion was inspected by Colonel Smith who spoke in terms of high praise as to the efficiency &c, of the drill and specially praising the marching which he said would be creditable to a regiment of regular soldiers.

On Monday forenoon the men were marched up to Scrivers Corner and were there addressed by Julius Scriver Esq., M. P. P., who complimented the men highly for their good conduct while in Hemmingford. Col. Rogers said a few words and hoped that the Battalion would always maintain the high character it had gained.

After a cheer for Mr. Scriver, Col. Rogers and the Queen the Battalion was dismissed.

50th BATTALION HUNTINGDON BORDERERS.

This fine corps, under the command of Lt.-Col. McEachern completed its annual drill under canvass on the 19th inst., and on the afternoon of the same day were inspected by Lt.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, D.

A. G., accompanied by Brigade-Major Fletcher. The inspection passed off with much eclat, the Battalion mustered 285 of all ranks, making an average of 40½ per company. The inspecting officer complimented them highly upon their steadiness under arms, and their clean and soldierlike appearance, and said that the efficient state of the battalion reflected great credit upon Lt.-Col. McEachern and the officers under him. After the inspection the officers entertained Col. Smith at a well got up dinner at the Durham Hotel.—*St. John's News Que.*

KORN KOB, JUNR., ON RECIPROACITY.

"Very well, gentlemen, if you won't reciprocate, you can do the other thing. The loss to us may be great, but we shall probably survive it. You are not everything or everybody in this world; you don't control the laws of nature; you don't regulate the rising of the sun, nor the ebb and flow of the tide; you are smarter than 'all possessed,' but if the Great Republic were to drop out of existence to-morrow morning, the solar system wouldn't be irretrievably smashed.

"You're a great people,—a very great people, indeed,—but you haven't a monopoly of everything. Fishes swim in rivers and cattle roam on plains, other than your own. The grain to feed the nations doesn't all grow on the prairies of the West, and the mineral wealth of the globe isn't exclusively confined to the United States Treasury. You don't run the universe gentlemen,—upon my word you don't.

"You withdrew the light of your countenance from us four years ago, but we have contrived to rub along without it. Canada has all become one vast poor-house. We are not paupers,—not yet. We have still something left to live upon, and to leave to our children after us. We have a small country,—not much larger than Europe,—and we hope, bye-and-bye, to get it pretty well stocked. We have forests and prairies and mines and rivers, and we have strong arms ready to make them yield up their treasures. When we're in danger from starvation gentlemen,—we'll let you know.

"That you are superior to us in many respects, we admit. You have a magnificent debt of some thousands of millions, while ours is but a paltry hundred. You have an unreconstructed South, which we haven't. You have a vote by ballot, and universal suffrage, and the Alabama claims, and yellow fever, and the New York Herald, and green backs, and mob-law, and Woman's Rights, and George Francis Train, and Ben Butler, and Mike McCool, and the Albany Legislature. These and many other luxuries you can boast of. To such as these we can lay no claim. Still, gentlemen, we are not envious,—not a bit.

"However,—that is not the question. You say you won't 'trade.' Very well then,—don't. The continent is wide enough for both. You go your way and we'll go ours. If you should change your mind, though, some day, I think we can make it worth your while; still, if you insist on the mutilation of your nose to spite your face that's your business.

"You talk of coercion, somewhat, I believe. Well, gentlemen, if I were you, I wouldn't try it,—I wouldn't really. Do you remember, one fine morning, some fifty five, or sixty-five years ago, when certain blue-coated warriors tried that same game, at a place called Quezonst Heights? Do you remember, how some raw militia,—some 'miserable Canucks,'—under a certain General Brock, spoiled that little game? Well, the

descendants of some of those 'miserable Canucks,' live to day. They hold the same opinions as their ancestors did, and are just as ready to back them up as their own affairs, and that so long as a bayonet remains, and an arm to yield it, this Dominion shall remain intact.

"These are our opinions. Behind them are four millions of Canadians,—and behind them is the great British Empire. On the whole, gentlemen, I don't think you'd better 'coerce.'

Verbum sap. That's Latin,—but translated into the vulgar tongue, it stands for, 'A nod is as good as a yink to a blind horse.' "Good morning, gentlemen."—*Diogines.*

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH AT CHALONS.

(From the London Star.)

On the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, those in the Camp at Chalons who had fought in Italy, volunteered with their officers to pay the Emperor a visit at his quarters. They were presented by Marshal Bazaine, who said a few words, to which the following is the reply of his Majesty:—"Soldiers!—I am much pleased to see that you have not forgotten on the cause for which we fought ten years ago. Preserve in your hearts the *souvenir* of the battles fought by your ancestors, as well as those at which you have been present, for the history of our wars is the history of the progress of our civilization. You will thus keep up a military spirit. It is the triumph of noble passions over base passions (*vs passioes vulgaries.*) It is fidelity to the flag, devotion to our country. Continue in the track of the past, and you will ever be worthy sons of the great nation." The Emperor chatted familiarly with several old soldiers, whose petitions he promised to take into consideration. There has been a fall in the funds and the financial world interpret his Majesty's words as prophetic of war. It appears that during the sham fight of which (further on) I give you detail, three Prussian officers in plain dress, who had arrived the previous evening at the Hotel del' Europe, at Mourmelon, opposite the camp theatre, attracted attention by the insolence of their remarks, which they made aloud and in a marked manner, on the manoeuvres which were taking place. The sham fight over, Marshal Niel requested an officer of the gendarmie to order them off the field within an hour, inasmuch as these officers were not accredited by their ambassador. It is reported that one of them belongs to King William's household. They were all in plain clothes, and followed the troops in an open carriage. In order to prove that the measure taken was not a political one, this morning a Prussian officer presented by the Prussian Ambassador was received by the Emperor, and has been shown over the camp. Twenty officers, attaches to various embassies, and therefore belonging to different nations, amongst which are Prussians, are in the camp. These officers are mounted, lodged and supplied with servants, and are invited to the messes of the various regiments; in fact, they are shown every possible attention. If this visit of the Prussians and their expulsion from the camp be made a *casus belli*, the Emperor will be more popular than ever.

ANNUAL DRILL.—At a meeting at Hicks' Hotel, Colborne, on Monday last, the officers of the 40th selected September 23rd as the most suitable time for drilling this year, and the Colonel was requested to fix it accordingly. It will be under canvas, and near Cobourg.—*Cobourg Express.*

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the extraordinary rapidity with which iron-clad after iron-clad has been built and launched in the Prussian ports, and the scarcely disguised pretensions of the Prussian Government to the supremacy of the Baltic sea, have created no little jealousy and anxiety in Russia. Last year, at the suggestion of Count Bismark, the Prussian and Russian fleets cruised and manœuvred together during the *summer months*; but a proposal to renew the exercises this year has been met at St. Petersburg with an unqualified refusal. This incident has caused much sensation in Russian Naval circles the general impression being that the Government is aware of the superiority of the Prussian navy, and unwilling to let their fleet serve as a foil to that of their active and enterprising neighbors.

DOMINION OF CANADA. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES
TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE ANNUAL MATCH TO TAKE PLACE NEAR THE CITY OF TORONTO, ONT.,
On the **13th SEPTEMBER, 1868, and following days.**

ALL COMERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.
Open to all Members of this Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	50
3rd "	40
4th "	30
5 Prizes at \$20.....	100
20 " 10.....	200
30 " 5.....	150
Total	\$630

To be shot for in two Stages, Enfield, or Snider-Enfield Rifle.
Ranger—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards.
2nd Stage, 700 yards.
Rounds—1st Stage, 5 rounds at each range.
2nd Stage, 7 rounds.
In the 1st Stage 5 highest scores to receive \$20 each.
20 second highest " 10 "
20 third " " 5 "

The 2nd Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest scores in the 1st Stage.
Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c.
2nd " \$1.00.
Position—Shoulder at 200 yards and any position at the other ranges.

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.
Open to all Certified Efficient Members of Embodied Corps of Volunteer Militia or Militia, and to members of the Staff in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, who are also Members of the Association.
[Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the Corps to which the Competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1868, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of Drills authorised by any General Order in that behalf.]
And in Nova Scotia open to all members of Volunteer Corps or Militiamen (and members of the Staff) being members of the Association, who may be certified by the respective Brigade-Majors as being qualified by their services since May 1st, 1867, to compete for prizes offered by the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia. Certificate to be signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the competitor belongs.

1st Prize	\$200
2nd "	100
3rd "	50
30 Prizes at \$20.....	600
30 " 10.....	300
30 " 5.....	150
Total	\$1,400

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

Position—From the shoulder, at 300 yards; any position after.
Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c.
2nd " \$1.00.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.

To be shot for by 15 Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association or its duly accredited Agent. Where there is no Association the selection to be certified by the Senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong.
Names of the 15 men per Province, to be given in to the Secretary the day previous to the Match.
Efficiency and certificates same as in Dominion Match.
1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, in Plate or Money as may be selected by the winning Province as represented by its Association. \$600
2nd Prize to highest individual score..... 50
3rd Prize to second highest individual score..... 30
To the next 20 highest \$5 each..... 100

Total..... **\$780**

Govt Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position.
Ranges—400, 500, 600 yards.
Five rounds at each range.
Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

MACDOUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$200.00
Presented by Mrs. P. L. MacDougall, together with \$175 added by the Association.
Open to all certified and efficient members of Regularly Embodied Corps, &c., &c., as in Dominion Match.
1st. Cash Prize..... \$ 25
10 Prizes of \$10 each..... 100
10 " 5 "" 50

Total..... **\$175**

Competitor making the highest score to hold the Cup according to terms of donor.
Competitor making the highest score amongst those who paid Entrance Fee, to receive the 1st Cash Prize.
Government Snider-Enfield Rifle and Government ammunition.
Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Any position.
Entrance for Cup, free.
Entrance Fee for competitors wishing to compete for the Money Prizes, 50 cts.

ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Open to all comers of any nation.
To be fired in two Stages.
1st Stage.—
30 making highest score, \$10 each.. \$300
30 " next " 5 each.. 150

2nd Stage.—
To be fired for by the 60 winners in the first Stage.
1st Prize..... \$100
2nd "" 50
3rd "" 40
4th "" 15

Total..... **\$655**

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

TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Aggregate value, \$525.

Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militiamen as in the Dominion of Canada Match.
34 Prizes.
1st Prize, a Cup and 10 Sovereigns, presented by His Excellency the Governor General, Sir John Young, K. C. B., &c., &c.,

2nd Prize.....	\$ 75
3rd "	50
4th "	35
10 Prizes for \$15 each.....	150
20 " 5	100
Total	\$400

Government Snider-Enfield Rifles.
Government ammunition.
Any position.
Time—For each competition, two minutes.
Ranges—300 and 400 yards.
Entrance Fee, 200 yards..... \$ 50
400 "" 1.00

Each competitor may enter 3 times at each range.
Details of Time Match.
Each Competitor to come to the firing point with such number of rounds of ammunition as his teams necessary, but with his rifle unloaded.
He will be allowed one minute to take his position in which he intends to fire.
He will load by word of command.
Loading must in all cases be from pouch or pocket.
Two minutes will be allowed for the word of command "Present," which will not be given until the first loading is completed.

The competitor will go on with the firing in his own time, after the first round, until the word "Time" is called.
If he is about to fire and has not done so when the command is uttered, he must drop his piece, —if he fires after the word "Time" is called, he will be ruled out.
The Registers of the Match to be kept at the Butts, but the score of each competitor is to be signalled and recorded at the Firing-point.
The number of Points made by each competitor to be registered opposite his name or number stating the number of Bulls Eyes, Centres and Outers, as soon as his firing is finished.
The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

NURSERY STAKES.

Open to all comers who have not been winners of First or Second Prizes in the following Matches, viz:—
"All Comers' Match of 1867."
"All Comers' International Match of 1868."
"All Comers' International Match of 1868."

1st Prize.....	\$100
2nd "	50
3rd "	25
10 Prizes of Ten Dollars.....	100
10 Prizes of Five "	50
Total	\$325

Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations.
Any position.
Ranges—700 and 900 yards.
Seven rounds at each range.
Entrance, \$1.00.

MILITARY MATCH.

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

1st Prize.....	\$ 30
2nd "	20
3rd "	15
4th "	10
15 Prizes of \$5 each.....	75
Total	\$150

Government Snider-Enfield Rifles.
Ranges—200, 400, and 600 yards.
Five rounds at each range.
Entrance, 25 cts.

ROTATION OF MATCHES.

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

Additional Prizes will be announced from time to time, previous to the Match, as the Council may feel authorized to offer by the receipt of contributions.
Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.
Rifle Associations, whether Regimental or otherwise, are referred to No. 4 of the Dominion Rifle Association Rules. Associations intending to affiliate must comply with that Rule before the 17th July.
Subscribers under Rule 2 will be accepted up to 17th August.

WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS, 1867,
ADAPTED TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING OF 1868.

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

II.—The size of the targets shall be the same as in 1866, viz:—
Size of the Targets.
At 200 and 300 yards—6 feet by 4 wide; Bull's Eye, 6 inches; Centre, 2 feet.
At 400, 500 and 600 yards—6 feet square, Bull's Eye, 2 feet; Centre, 4 feet.
At 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards—6 feet by twelve wide; Bull's Eye, 3 feet; Centre, 6 feet.
III.—There shall be square bull's eyes and centres at all distances, bull's eyes counting 4, centres 2, outers 2.
IV.—In matches only open to Enfield, or Snider Enfield Rifles, the shooting at 200 and 300 yards, unless otherwise specified, shall be off the shoulder. At distances above 300 yards it shall be any position.
V.—In matches open to all comers and rifle rifles, the shooting shall be in any position, by "any position" is meant any position that a person would be able to take on level ground.
VI.—No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.
VII.—Unless otherwise specified, the Prize open to All Comers may be shot for with any

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

- VIII.—No magnifying sights shall be allowed.
- IX.—No hair-triggers shall be allowed, nor any with a less pull than 3 lbs.
- X.—No front aperture sights, such as solid discs or bushes pierced in the centre, shall be allowed.
- XI.—In all shooting for volunteers' Prizes, and in all competitions restricted to rifles of a bona fide Government pattern, the minimum pull of trigger shall be 6 lbs.
- XII.—Ties.—When the firing takes place at more than one distance, ties shall be decided as follows:—
 1. By fewest misses.
 2. By fewest outers.
 3. By highest score at longest range.
 4. If still a tie, by firing 3 shots at the longest distance in the competition.
 When the firing takes place at one distance only:
 1. By fewest misses.
 2. By fewest outers.
 3. If still a tie, by firing a single shot.
 4. In the "Time Match" by "division."
 The hours of firing of ties will be duly announced on the notice board, but competitors not present will lose their places.
- XIII.—Ties in Second Stage of any prize will be decided by the aggregate scores made in First Stage; if still a tie, by firing 3 shots at longest range.
- XIV.—In the Volunteer Militia and Military Matches, none but Government ammunition (as supplied by the Council on the ground) at 25 cents per package of 10 rounds, shall be used. Any competitor infringing this rule shall be disqualified from competing for any prizes during the remainder of the meeting.
- XV.—Two sighting shots shall be allowed to each competitor at each distance in every competition, on payment of 10 cents per shot. These shots shall be fired in order, when the squad is formed; and at the target about to be used in the competition. No sighting shot shall be allowed after the squad has commenced the competition; nor shall any competitor be allowed to fire two sighting shots consecutively. Any competitor joining the squad when all the sighting shots have been fired will thus be restricted to one sighting shot. Ties shall be allowed two sighting shots, at 1st per shot, and at the target at which the tie is about to be shot off.
- XVI.—Sighting shots may be fired in any position.
- XVII.—Competitors shall, if required, submit their rifles for inspection before, during, and after a match.
- XVIII.—Unless otherwise specified, no competitor shall enter more than once for any prize. No two competitors shall use the same rifle in the same match.
- XIX.—No post entries shall be made for any competition after the firing of such competition has commenced.
- XX.—All competitors for open Volunteer or All-Orders' Prizes, who enter their names and pay the entrance fee to the Secretary, by or before six o'clock of the evening previous to the commencement of the match for which he wishes to enter, shall be squadded, and notice shall be given, as long as possible before the competition, of the hour when their squad will shoot. Post entries shall be squadded on the ground, and for all such double entrance fees will be charged.
- XXI.—Squadding shall be in the order in which the entries are made.
- XXII.—Winners of Money Prizes who have the option of taking their Prizes either in money or in kind shall make known their decision to the Secretary on or before the close of the meeting.
- XXIII.—All prizes, pool, and sweepstakes monies, not claimed before the 1st October, shall be forfeited to the Association.
- XXIV.—All winners of prizes shall apply to the Chief of the Statistical Department for a Certificate, which shall be countersigned by the Secretary before any prize shall be delivered.
- XXV.—Winners of Money Prizes shall, on receiving the amount of such Prizes from the Cashier at the Finance Department, give up their certificates to him.
- XXVI.—All Members of Volunteer Corps competing for prizes restricted to Volunteers shall be dressed in uniform in the authorized dress or uniform of their Corps.
- XXVII.—Any person firing when the danger flag or disc is shown at the target or firing point, or discharging his rifle except at the target to which he is told off or into the place provided for the purpose, shall be debarred from all further competitions during the Meeting, and shall forfeit all his entrance fees. Before firing a rifle into the place provided for the purpose, permission must be obtained from the officer in charge.
- XXVIII.—Any person snapping off a cap without pointing his rifle into the place provided for the purpose shall be fined two dollars.
- XXIX.—All disputed points shall be decided by the umpire appointed by the Council, subject to appeal to the Executive of the Council, whose decision shall be final.

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

C. STUART, Captain,
Secretary.

Ottawa, June 7, 1869.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 23rd July, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

St. Jacques de l'Achigon Infantry Company.
The resignation of Ensign F. C. Genand, is hereby accepted.

St. Norbert Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant :
Ensign Amedee Lariviere, M. S., vice G. Crepeau, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
To be Ensign provisionally :
Marc Aurele Pacaud, Gentleman, vice Lariviere, promoted.

St. Sylvester Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant :
Edward Montgomery, Gentleman, M. S., vice R. A. D. King, left the limits.
The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized,—Officers provisional, excepting those holding Military School Certificates, viz :

An Infantry Company at Rawdon, County of Montcalm.

To be Captain :
George Sharp, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant :
Edward Mason, Gentleman.
To be Ensign :
George Smily, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Rawdon, County of Montcalm.

To be Captain :
F. P. Quinn, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant :
Thomas Blair, Gentleman.
To be Ensign :
S. P. O. Morin, Gentleman, M. S.

An Infantry Company at St. Gregoires, County of Nicolet.

To be Captain :
Honore Herbert, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant :
J. Amedee Pratte, Gentleman.
To be Ensign :
Joseph Landry, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Sainte Gertrude, County of Nicolet.

To be Captain :
Octave Moussette, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant :
Joseph Piché Gentleman.
To be Ensign :
Napoleon Piché, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Becancour, County of Nicolet.

To be Captain :
Arthur Landry, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant :
Louis Beauchemin, Gentleman.
To be Ensign :
Johnny Verret, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at St. Valere de Bulstrode, County of Arthabaska.

To be Captain :
George Dauth, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant :
Henry Carter, Gentleman.
To be Ensign :
Moise McDonald, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Arthabaskaville, County of Arthabaska.

To be Captain :
Auguste Quesnel, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant :
James Goodhue, Gentleman.
To be Ensign :
Wilfrid Laurier, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at St. Simon, County of Baqot.

To be Captain :
Norbert Sylvestre, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant :
Dieudonné Dennis, Gentleman.
To be Ensign :
Robert Gadbois, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. Mary's Infantry Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally :
Jerred Boone, Gentleman, vice Staples, left the limits.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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

A Battery of Garrison Artillery at Halifax.

To be Captain :
Captain Jas. Shand.
To be 1st Lieutenant :
Lieutenant W. Blanchard.
To be 2nd Lieutenant :
Lieutenant C. S. Curran.

A Battery of Garrison Artillery at Halifax.

To be Captain :
Captain Thos. Mowbray.
To be 1st. Lieutenant :
Lieutenant Edmund G. Smith.

A Battery of Garrison Artillery at Halifax.

To be Captain :
Captain Jno. Edward Albro.
To be 1st Lieutenant :
2nd Captain Fred. E. Wainwright.
To be 2nd Lieutenant :
Lieutenant Jas. A. Creighton.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
A. G. Militia,
Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Capt. General De Rodas and Gen. Butler are said to bear a remarkable resemblance to each other.

Sergeant H. Hamilton, of No. 10 Company Waterloo Battalion, was reduced to the ranks lately for insubordination.

Lord Napier of Magdala has resigned his post as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay; and Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer, K. C. B., has been nominated to the chief command of the Presidency.

THE FRENCH PRINCE IMPERIAL.—Paris correspondents state that the young Prince Imperial showed such aptitude for the military profession at the Camp at Chalons that he has been raised from the ranks to the post of Sub-Lieutenant.

A Sepoy of the 35th Native Infantry in Madris because passed over for promotion, shot Lieutenant Brooking, the Adjutant, on the 8th ult., and then killed himself. Lieutenant Brooking is still lingering, but his case is considered desperate.

Two colonels of the late war, on opposite sides, of whom it is related that at the battle of Gettysburg they had a hand to hand contest at the head of their regiments, despoiling each other of an arm and leg respectively, met for the first time since that day at Salt Lake City last week, fell into each other's arms and embraced.

Several brutes in Minnesota for six weeks trained a couple of boys, as if they were so many game cocks and terriers, for a prize fight. When it came off, though the boys begged to have it stopped after they had been cooled by the frightful nature of the ugly performance, the bruisers compelled them to continue their punishing. All the parties have been arrested.

H. M. screw troopship *Simoom*, Capt. T. B. Lethbridge, from Halifax, arrived in the Harbour at 11 a. m. yesterday. We understand that she will leave port on Tuesday next with the remainder of the Artillery ordered to England together with the 13th Hussars. This will, we believe, complete the removal of troops in the Dominion until the fall, when the camp at Point Lewis will be broken up.—*Quebec Chronicle*, July 24th

An American correspondent says that the youngest child of the Emperor of Austria is to be brought up as an English princess. Her mother, the Empress, has appointed an English unmarried lady to be head of her household, which is to be composed of English people; her nurse has been English, and the first tongue she learns is to be English. The Empress is a great admirer of the English. It is quite likely the child is to be trained up to be the wife of an English prince.

THE WINDSOR REVIEW.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* observes that—"The Guards' march past in grand division, was a feat in that line never touched. Only one jar in the whole performance, and that unavoidable, for the band of a regiment got in the way of the left flank of one grand division, and the consequences were briskly avoided by the rapid action of the officer in command. It excited the utmost enthusiasm, and it deserved it, for the march 'in mass' which followed, though almost more imposing to look at, was really less difficult. It is quite true a shaky bayonet or two would have marred the whole effect, but there is not one amongst those thousands, which moved as steady as so many stars."

The *Colonist* very truthfully says, "Every steamer from Boston and Portland, brings back numbers of mechanics and others, who left this Province recently, entertained the delusive idea that they could better their condition in the United States. Many find to their sorrow that owing to the high price of the necessaries of life, they can barely make a living in the neighboring Republic, and those who can raise the means, lose no time in returning to this Province."

In lately distributing the prizes to the lads on board the *Conway* school frigate, Mr. Chilaers, expressed his conviction, from the results of the recent cruise, that the naval reserve was a great success. The right hon. gentleman also briefly touched upon the administrative reforms which were now being carried out at the Admiralty, and added that the charges, while embodying a judicious economy, would promote in the best possible way the efficiency of the navy.

A French paper gives a new version of a very old anecdote. It says that during the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to Berlin a review of the Prussian grenadier guards took place, when His Royal Highness was asked by Count Bismarck if he thought that a thousand of the French soldiers could beat a thousand of the guards before him? "I do not know," replied the Prince, "but I am sure that five hundred would try."

In responding to a toast at a banquet in New York on the 4th July, General Meade was sarcastic upon the subject of government interference by telegraph with military operations. He said that when at the battle of Gettysburg he learned that the telegraph lines to Washington were destroyed he thanked God, and claimed that all history proved that, with a General's operations were carried on near the Government and controlled thereby they were ineffectual and failures.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says. The Viceroy of Egypt and his Commander-in-Chief have gone away with a very high idea of the immense solidity, force, and disciplined power of the Brigade of Guards, of the beauty of the Household Cavalry, and of the efficiency and matchless appearance of our Field Artillery. The latter, who has been present at reviews of continental armies, has, without flattery, declared that the equal of the display of this day in Windsor could not be seen, and if it costs much, he at least, think the country gets the value of its money in the Army, of which the Guards—horse and foot—and the guns he saw formed brilliant *echantillon*.

A REMARKABLE BEQUEST.—Frederick Attenborough for thirty years a private in the British regiment known as the Third Dragoon Guards, died recently at Nottingham, leaving a legacy of \$21,000 to the general hospital in London. Fifty-three years ago the testator was a patient in the hospital, and left his bequest as an expression of his gratitude for the kindness shown him by the physicians and nurse of that institution. A correspondent of the *London Times* says:—"Mr. Attenborough, after leaving the hospital enlisted in the Third Dragoon Guards, and served in that regiment as a private thirty-three years and six months. On his discharge he was presented with a service of plate by the officers of the regiment 'as a mark of their approbation of his conduct and character.' Since his discharge he has been living a retired life in Nottingham, with a pension of 1s. 4d. a day. The whole of his magnificent legacy to the hospital has been accumulated by careful saving during a period of fifty-three years."

PRUSSIAN OFFICERS CRITICISING FRENCH TROOPS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Observer* communicates the following:—Whilst the Emperor was reviewing the troops three gentlemen in plain clothes were heard commenting strongly on the military manoeuvres. Their scornful jests on the French army were carried to Marshal Niel, who sent an aide-de-camp to enquire who those heroes were who spoke so grandly. They proved to be three Prussian officers of high rank, one attached to the Staff; and, as they persisted in their demeanour and language, their carriage was escorted by a couple of gendarmes to the confines of the camp.

A certain Yankee lieutenant, rather given to stretching the truth, had a remarkable facility for boasting of his own accomplishments. Upon a fine horse, he indulged daily in a ride amongst the woods and bushes, about a mile from the camp. Returning one day, he presented to the envious gaze of his brother officers, a rabbit that had been shot through the head. "Look at that!" said he. "Shot him right through the head, my horse going at full speed: can do it nine times out of ten. Next day, while they were enjoying a good dinner, a modest rap was heard at the door of the mess-room; the door was opened, and a nigger presented himself with. "Please, gemmen, am de gemman here dat bought de rabbit, yesterday?" and then, catching sight of our now confused lieutenant, he exclaimed, "Here he am; here's anoder at the same price." The roar of laughter that followed may be imagined.

VICTOR HUGO'S "DEVIL FISH" CAUGHT IN A SEINE.—Captain James Johnson, of the sloop *Susan Brewer*, which arrived at Skidmore's wharf a day or two since, brought with him a portion of an unknown sea animal, which he caught in a seine while fishing off Smith's Islands, near Cape Charles. The fish, when hauled ashore, attracted the attention of every one in that neighborhood, and was pronounced by the most ancient and experienced "sea-goers" to be unlike anything of the "ocean deep" they had ever seen. In shape it resembled a butterfly, with ponderous wings, shaped like the human hand; a head formed like a bull-dog's; tongue as hard as ivory, and instead of teeth, two rows of solid ivory. Its measurement from tip to tip was twenty feet, with a tail six feet long, above the size of a telegraph wire, and resembling a black leather whip lash; weight over one thousand pounds. It was white on the belly, but spotted all over the back with round white and black marks, about the size of a five cent piece, very much in appearance like ladies' mourning muslin, which, it is said, made it a beautiful sight while in the clear seawater. As stated above, every one who has seen this fish pronounces it a non-descript, and the only conjecture which has been made is that it must be the "devil fish," about the existence of which much has been said, though no one in these parts has ever seen one, unless in this case.—*Washington Star*.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Sold simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 4lb., 3lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London."

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

\$1,000 WORTH OF PRIZES.

LIST OF PRIZES

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

I.—VOLUNTEER MATCH.

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

1st Prize	\$35 00
2nd "	20 00
3rd "	14 00
4th "	10 00
5th "	7 00
6th "	5 00
7th "	4 00
8th "	3 00
9th "	2 00

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

II.—ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

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

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

III.—METROPOLITAN "RIFLE OAKS."

Sweepstakes—50 cents each, divided into three prizes.

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

(Minus 25 per cent. for the Association.)

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

IV.—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

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

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

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

V.—BATTALION MATCH.

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

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

VI.—COMPANY MATCH.

1st Prize	\$40 00
2nd "	3 Copies of the Volunteer Review for one year, presented by the Proprietor.
3rd "	Cup presented by Wm. Allen, Esq., to the highest individual score.

Ranges—400 and 200 yards; 5 rounds at each range; Government Enfield Rifles; position as in Rule 16.
Open to 5 men of all efficient companies of Volunteer Militia in the Dominion of Canada and in Her Majesty's Army; Entrance per Company \$2.50.

VII.—OFFICERS MATCH.

1st Prize	Photograph of the winner by Wm. Notman, Esq. \$25 00
2nd "	Case of Brandy presented by C.

T. Bate & Co.	15 00
3rd " Musical Cigar Holder presented by Magee & Russell.	12 00
4th " Eight day Clock presented by H. Palmer.	10 00
5th " Meerschaut Pipe presented by Ansell & Michaels.	8 00
6th " Opera Glass presented by Orme & Son.	6 00
7th " Courier's Bag presented by J. Hope & Co.	5 00
8th " Gold Pen and Holder presented by R. Kenly.	5 00
9th " Whip presented by S. H. Borbridge.	4 00
10th " 1 Copy "Volunteer Review" for 1 year, presented by the Proprietor.	2 00

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

VIII. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES MATCH.

1st Prize, Cup presented by Messrs. Young & Radford	\$10 00
2nd " " " " " " " " " "	\$5 00 each.
3 Prizes of " " " " " " " " " "	4 00 each.
4 copies of "Volunteer Review" for one year presented by the Proprietor to the next 4 highest scores.	

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

IX. ASSOCIATION MATCH.

1st Prize, Silver Cup presented by His Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. M. G.	
2nd Prize	\$20 by the Association.
3rd "	15 " "
4th " Case of Wine presented by K. Arnold, Esq.	\$10 00
5th " Alarm Clock presented by Blythe & Kerr.	6 00
6th " O'Meara & Co's special prize, value	5 00
7th " Mann Bros. prize, value.	4 00

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

X.—VOLUNTEER MATCH.

1st Prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Privy Council of Canada, value.	\$60
2nd Prize	\$15 by the Association.
3rd "	8 " "
4th "	5 " "
3 Prizes of	\$2 each
Ranges 600 and 300 yards, 5 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position; open only to regularly enrolled and efficient members of the Volunteer Force; Entrance 25 cents.	

XI. ALL-COMERS' MATCH

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

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

XII.—CONSOLATION MATCH.

1st Prize	\$15 00
2nd " Case of Claret, presented by D. T. Browne & Co., value.	10 00
3rd " Case of Claret, presented by John Thompson, value.	7 50
4th " Mr. Rogers' special prize, value.	7 00
5th " Mr. Rajotte's special prize, value.	7 00
6th " Bridle, presented by Lee & Dawson, value.	6 00
7th " Pair Boots, presented by J. Offord.	5 00
8th " Dress Hat, presented by J. Peacock.	5 00
9th " Mr. Whiteside's prize.	5 00
10th " Case of Claret, presented by Browne & Scott.	5 00
11th " Pair of Snow Shoes, presented by Jas. Thompson.	5 00
12th " Special prize by Angus & Son	4 00
13th " " " A. Rowe.	4 00
14th " Vase, presented by J. Boyden	4 00

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

EXTRA PRIZES WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN THE LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. H. FALLS,

Lieutenant & Secretary.

Ottawa, 22nd July, 1869.



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R. W. SHEPHERD,

June 7, 1869.

23-11

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...

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.

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HENRY J. MORGAN.

tawa, July, 10th, 1866. 28-17

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