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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869.

No. 23.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER III.

While those measures were in progress, on the 10th July Mr. Grenville and his adherents were dismissed from office and the *Whig* party under the Marquis of Rockingham attained power; from the active part taken by those people when in opposition to the passage of the Stamp Act, it was expected by the Colonists that immediate measures would be taken to have it repealed, but with an indecision highly reprehensible no attempt was made to do so, and as a consequence violent riots broke out in Boston and other towns.

In the former town the fury of the populace was directed against the Chief Justice of the Province, the Stamp distributor, the Comptroller of Customs, and the Registrar of the Admiralty Court. Owing to information conveyed to them by friends they were fortunate enough to be able to save their persons from insult, but their houses were pillaged, their furniture burned or destroyed and the records of Admiralty Court committed to the flames.

The Legislative Council were assembled by the Governor, but they showed no inclination to assist in suppressing the riots, and the militia refused to obey his orders, and the mob held sway in Boston abetted by its merchants and leading men, indeed it is scarcely to be doubted that this was a regularly organised effort for the purpose of destroying the Admiralty Records, thereby preventing the prosecution of suits against the smugglers. The vigilance of the Coast Guard Service had paralysed the trade of Boston and made resistance to the law a common duty of all classes.

In support of the fact that the restrictions placed on commerce by the Navigation Laws and the recent Revenue Regulations were the direct agents in bringing about this revolt, the speech of the Hon Lorenzo Sabine, of Boston, at the *Detroit Commercial Convention*

in July 1865, is decisive:—"I do not honor the name of Cromwell, for he was neither a wise statesman nor a respectable merchant, else he would not have signed the so-called celebrated—but to me infamous—"Act of Navigation." * * * "And yet in politics, as I have read history and consulted State papers, the Act of Navigation contained not only the germ but was the direct occasion of the American Revolution."

That the views expressed of the complicity of the principal leaders in the Colonies with those disgraceful riots which preceded actual rebellion is well founded, a further extract from the same speech will shew:—"While our fathers were British subjects they were smugglers from one end of the thirteen Colonies to the other, emphatically smugglers, and of necessity. The three pence the pound on tea is well enough for the *fustian* of an oration on the Fourth of July, but to the close student of history it was precisely and unconditionally a question between the British Government and Colonial smugglers; the contraband trade was not confined to tea, but extended to rum, wine, sugar and nearly every product of foreign countries. I repeat distinctly and without qualifications that merchants anterior to 1776 were smugglers; just one quarter part of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, were bred to commerce or to the command of vessels, and were concerned in the illicit trade of the time. *John Hancock was the Prince of contraband traders, and with John Adams as his counsel, was on trial before the Admiralty Court in Boston at the exact hour of the shedding of blood at Lexington to answer for half a million of dollars penalties alleged to have been incurred as a smuggler.*" It is not difficult to arrive at a conclusion respecting the Boston riots and their motives.

On the arrival of the Stamp forms in the months of September and October the Governors of the different Colonies charged themselves with their care, none of the officers commissioned to distribute them being willing to hold so dangerous an appointment—in some cases the papers were seized and destroyed by the populace.

In the month of October deputies from

nine out of thirteen Colonies met at New York to hold a General Congress; the four Colonies not represented in this Congress were—New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. The first session of this Congress was held on the 7th October, and on the 19th they agreed to thirteen resolutions to the following effect:—

"That the inhabitants of the Colonies owed the same allegiance to the King as the people of Great Britain, and all due subordination to Parliament.

"That they are entitled to the same rights and immunities as the people of Great Britain.

"That no taxes can be imposed on a free people but by their own consent or that of their Representatives.

"That the inhabitants are not and cannot be represented in the House of Commons of Great Britain.

"That the only representatives of the Colonies are those chosen by themselves, and that no taxes have been or can be imposed upon them but by those representatives.

"That all supplies to the Crown are free gifts from the people and that therefore it is unwarrantable in the Parliament of Great Britain to grant the property of the inhabitants of those Colonies.

"That trial by Jury is the right of every British subject.

"That the Stamp Act by imposing taxes and extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty beyond their ancient limits has a tendency to subvert the rights and liberties of the Colonists.

"That the duties imposed by the late acts of Parliament are grievous and the payment of them impracticable.

"That by the British manufactures which they purchased they contribute to the supplies granted to the Crown.

"That the restrictions on trade imposed by late acts of Parliament will render them unable to purchase British manufactures.

"That the increase and prosperity of the Colonies depends on the free enjoyment of their rights and liberties.

"And lastly, that they have the right to petition the King or either House of Parliament."

An address and petition to the King, a memorial and petition to the House of Lords, and a petition to the House of Commons representing their grievances in detail, having been agreed to the Congress dissolved their meeting on the 25th October.

It is clear that the whole of their proceedings were unconstitutional, they were called together by no authority, they did not constitute a legal assembly in any sense of the term, had no right in their capacity to petition at all, and in fact from first to last were acting illegally as a self-constituted body. It was only competent for them to recommend the different provincial Legislatures whose deputies they were, to take the steps which they presumed on and if there had been a strong central government in the colonies a prosecution for sedition would be the fitting finale for the New York Congress. That they were not free from a charge of treason subsequent events proved, for immediately on their dispersion *Associations were set on foot in all the Colonies against the importation of British manufactures till the Stamp Act was repealed.* This regulation to take place on 1st January, 1776.

The first of November, when the Stamp Act was to come into operation, had arrived but no stamps were to be had and a total stop was put to legal proceedings. Commerce was at an end as clearances could not be effected, some parties ventured to send vessels to sea with a certificate from the Governor that Stamps could not be provided and the Council and Assembly of Massachusetts passed a formal Resolution declaring it to be lawful to transact business without the use of stamps. This last act was decidedly one of rebellion as they had no jurisdiction at all in the matter, and the Governor must have been totally wanting in his duty to his sovereign and country when he allowed them to exercise legislative functions afterwards; but the weakness of the old Provincial system was the want of a responsible executive council.

At home the weakness, indecision and imbecility of the High administration under the Marquis of Rockingham, was far more injurious to the interests of the Empire than the treason of the Colonial Legislatures. At that time there was no Colonial Secretary, that business being done under the care of the Board of Trade, and on the 27th August that body placed the resolutions of the Assembly of Virginia before the Privy Council with a report thereon in which it was pointed out that they contained a daring attack upon the constitution of Great Britain and required immediate attention, recommending that orders should be at once sent to the Governors to exert themselves vigorously in the support of the laws and authority of Parliament, yet it was not until the 3rd of October that this report was taken into consideration and the conclusion arrived at by a very full council at which the Lord Chancellor Camden assisted, was that the report of the

Board of Trade was of too high a nature for the decision of the King in Council, and it was proper only for the consideration of Parliament.

A decision remarkable for its stupidity because the executive has no option but to carry out the acts of the Legislative body. But the proceedings of the administration was marked by such mischievous indecision as to paralyse the acts of the Colonial Governor and to encourage those whose interest it was to create rebellion and confusion in their courses.

There can be no doubt but the Stamp Act was a legitimate exercise of that Parliamentary jurisdiction which the Legislature of Great Britain had always exercised, and therefore was neither tyrannical nor unconstitutional, and was not the introduction of a new system but the exercise of the old as the following statutes will amply show: 12 Car. 11, Cap. 18. 15 Car. 11, Cap. 7. 25 Car. 11, Cap. 17. 7 and 8 Wm. III, Cap. 22. 3 and 4 Ann., Cap. 5. 6 Ann., Cap. 30. 9 Ann., Cap. 17. 8 Geo. I., Cap. 15. 5 Geo. II., Cap. 15. 5 Geo. II., Cap. 22. 6 Geo. II., Cap. 13. 23 Geo. II., Cap. 29.

It is altogether another question whether a fiscal regulation, taking the shape of direct taxation, should not have been left altogether to the Provincial Legislatures, but it was not raised on this occasion, and indeed was hardly within the scope of the statesmanship of the age.

At the meeting of Parliament in 1766, petitions against the Stamp Act were presented from the principal seaport and manufacturing towns, and a bill was introduced, supported by the whole weight and influence of the administration, for repealing the Stamp Act, and a declaratory bill was introduced at the same time which censured and condemned the resolutions of the Colonial Assemblies, and affirming the principle that the British Parliament had authority to make laws binding these colonies in all cases whatever. At the same time the ministerialists excused the rioters in Boston, and endeavored to apologise for their conduct, while they were charged by the members of the late administration with being the direct promoters of all the troubles occurring there. Both bills received the royal assent on 18th March. In the bill for repealing the Stamp Act it was declared that it was not because it was illegal, unconstitutional or unjust, nor arbitrary or oppressive, but simply because it was inexpedient, and it was repealed free from all terms or conditions.

The Whig party, when in opposition, loudly declaimed against the unconstitutionality of the Stamp Act and other measures relative to the Colonies. Having fairly impressed the minds of the malcontents in those Colonies with the truth of that proposition they find, when power passed into their hands, that they had been acting the part of unprincipled demagogues, nor did they strive to repair the error by a magnanimous decla-

ration abandoning the right to push parliamentary jurisdiction to the extreme limits in questions of local taxation, a course to which they could easily have committed the parliament, and one that would have been taken as a generous and liberal concession, and gone far to quiet the excitement which had arisen, but could not have removed all the grounds of complaint.

To the Colonists the whole action of Ministry and Parliament was marked with such indecision as to give them the impression that by resistance they had obtained a victory over both, which was an incitement to further aggressions, and the Act was as described unconstitutional and tyrannical, it also revealed their apparent strength and the weakness, imbecility and want of statesmanship of the Imperial Executive.

In 1765 an order in Council had been passed for dividing the American Colonies into two districts, a Northern and a Southern. The dividing line being the Potomac River, and continued westward to the Pacific—the Northern district was to include the Province of Canada. This arrangement caused great dissatisfaction, and was one of the charges made against the English Government.

The Colonial leaders, imbued with the false sentiment that distinguished the 18th century, had pictured to their imaginations the felicity which would be enjoyed under a Republican form of government. The mania for *Constitution making* which, afterwards so unhappily characterised the French Revolution, had its birthplace in the Colonies, and was by no means indigenous in La Belle France.

As the mass of the Colonists were overjoyed at the victory obtained so easily over Great Britain, their leaders took care they should not be lulled to rest in false security, but resorting to the *Press*, an engine whose power was greatly underrated in Great Britain, shewed that the repeal of the Stamp Act was extorted, that future Parliaments might again attempt to impose taxes, and it was therefore incumbent on them to be vigilant and turn their attention to those pursuits which would render them independent of British manufactures and enable them to enter into non-importation agreements as the most effective mode of operation to the encroachments of the mother country. By these means jealousy, distrust and a spirit of estrangement was engendered into the minds of the Colonists, against which no barrier was imposed by the Colonial or Imperial authorities, although it is evident the *press* could be subsidiary and would be a powerful ally on their side.

Apart from relative ability and skill it is hard to conceive at this time the utter isolation in which the Colonial Governors were placed. They had no responsible advisers who held seats in the Legislature, and whose duty it was to restrain the violence of faction and keep a just constitutional balance in the Lower House. Consequently the majority,

or even, in many cases, a violent minority obtained the control of the House and proceeded to acts of treason and rebellion before the Executive received an idea of what had really taken place. Dissolution of the assembly only aggravated the mischief, the people being sure to sympathise with the demagogues.

Torn by factions at home and open to treason abroad the prospects of the British Empire in 1766 were more gloomy than at any period in its history since it first planted Colonies. The Secretary of State, in dispatches to the Colonial Governors, took care to extol the grace and condescension of the King and Parliament in listening to the complaints of the Colonists, and intimated that suitable returns were expected. To this the Assemblies were not backward in voting addresses of thanks and loyalty, although they studiously avoided recognizing the action of Parliament, and it soon appeared that they were in no hurry to recognize its authority in any case. It is evident both parties had lost sight of the real cause of grievance—the restrictions placed on Colonial trade—but its effects were still at work, and by paralyzing the industry of the Colonists finally prepared the great mass of the people for resistance and kept up discontent in the New England States.

At the time the Stamp Act was repealed the Parliament voted an address to his Majesty, requesting that he would be pleased to instruct the Governors in the Colonies to make requisition in the various Legislative Assemblies for granting compensation to such individuals as had suffered in property by the riots. Such requisitions were made in such of the Colonies where any loss of property was sustained. In the Province of Massachusetts, where those lawless acts had been most outrageous, the Legislative Assembly made use of the requisition to fasten a quarrel on the Governor, under pretence that he had put the requisition in stronger and more pre-emptory terms than he was warranted by the Secretary of State's letter, and in reply censured him for the manner in which the requisition was communicated, telling him: "That they will embrace the first convenient opportunity to consider and act on Secretary Canning's recommendation," without taking the least notice of the resolution of the British Parliament, nor would they pay the slightest attention to the matter until compelled to do so by the Treasury in England withholding the money voted by Parliament as compensation to the Colony for services rendered in the late war with France, till the sufferers by the lawless acts of the Boston mob were indemnified. And when the Act was at last passed it contained a clause of indemnity to the rioters, thus assuming at once the prerogative of setting law and justice aside to suit their own ideas. The Boston riots and their promoters need no further comment.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN BRANTFORD

At 11 o'clock, the Volunteers assembled at the Drill Shed, and marched to Victrola Square, where a *feu de joie* was fired at noon. Col. Patton was in command, and a poorer and more beggarly display of citizen soldiery it has never been our lot to witness. The old Highland Company and Captain Curtis's Company were amalgamated, and then were only half a Company strong. Capt. Lemmon's Company was the best one on parade, but all three Companies combined would not make one of full strength. The 38th Battalion is in a bad position at present; the officers have not the respect or confidence of the men, and there has been so much manœuvring between the former to oust one another, that they have very little respect for themselves. We would advise them one and all to resign, and give place to better men, who can secure at least the respect of those under them. The Brant Battalion can never amount to a row of pins while under the command of Messrs. Patton, Dickie, Lemmon, and Inglis;—they are all at loggerheads, each one wanting to be Colonel. We have no fault to find with the rank and file who turned out on the Queen's Birthday—they deserve all praise, and we know they would do their duty better under competent officers. The Companies of the 38th in Brantford are only a farce, and it is time the piece was played out. There is no reason in the world why we should not have a strong and well disciplined Battalion in this County, and the sooner the military authorities at Ottawa are posted as to the real state of affairs, the better for all connected with the force.

After three cheers were given for the Queen, the Volunteers marched to the Drill Shed, where they were disbanded for the day. The Grand Trunk Battalion did not turn out at all.—*Brantford Expositor*.

To the above the *Brantford Courier* answers as follows:—

Some person must have been stuffing the *Expositor*, or he certainly would not have written such nonsense as appears in yesterday's issue of that paper about the 38th Brant Battalion. He must or ought to know that the general order allows Volunteer Companies throughout the country to assemble at their own headquarters, and do honor to the day by firing a *feu de joie*. In Brantford we have three companies in connection with the Brant Battalion, and two of these were out on that occasion. The two companies numbered over forty men each, which is considered for Volunteer companies to be an excellent muster. The third company, which is or was commanded by Capt. Curtis, was not present. There were a few men, but they fell in with Capt. Inglis' company. The cause of the trouble between Capt. Curtis and his men we do not wish to allude to here; but one thing we do know, that the company is one of the finest in the Battalion, and would have been present were it not that dissatisfaction existed among the men. It is a pity that the *Expositor* should lend himself to injure a loyal body of men by stating untruths. At no time was there a better feeling among the officers than at present. Major Dickie or Capt. Lemmon do not want the Colonels. They are perfectly satisfied with Lieut. Col. Patton, who at present commands the Battalion. No later than July last the Battalion was highly praised by Col. Durio for their clean and orderly appearance and general efficiency in drill; and on Monday

last Lieut.-Col. Patton complimented the two companies on their soldierly bearing and the superior manner in which they went through the various evolutions. It is a well-known fact there is no better Battalion in the Volunteer service of the Dominion than the 38th Brant. Between officers and men the greatest harmony prevails. The officers are highly accomplished in their drill, and the men submissive to their superiors. As it has been in the past, so shall it be in the future, that the 38th Brant will ever be foremost in responding to the call of duty; and it ill becomes any of our citizens to attempt to belittle either officers or men in the eyes of the public. We hope we have heard the last of this sort of thing.

INSPECTION.—Lieut. Col. Moffat, Brigade Major of this District, is now on his semi-annual inspection tour, the 24th Battalion, Kent, having received his attention last week. On Thursday the Colonel inspected the Tilbury Co., on Friday the Blenheim Co. on Friday evening the two Chatham Cos., and on Saturday the Florence and Bothwell Cos. The Chatham Companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Smith, assembled in the Drill Shed at 7 1/2 p.m., but the muster was not so large as it might be and was expected. All the officers were present, with the exception of Capt. Stephenson, M. P. of No. 2, at present in Ottawa: the men made a splendid appearance,—indeed we never saw them look better. The Brigade Major made a thorough examination of the rifles &c.; Adjutant Reilly put the men through the usual course of drill; and Colonel Moffat then addressed them, complimenting them, on their appearance, and the excellent state of their arms and accoutrements. He said he would be glad if he could say the same with regard to their drill but he was sorry to say they were considerably deficient in it; he always felt proud of the Chatham Companies, and it would not do for them to fall back from their former efficiency; he made these remarks for their own good, and he hoped they would receive them in that light and benefit accordingly. The armories and stores were then inspected, and afterwards the Brigade Major and staff with a few of the leading citizens adjourned to the barracks, where they were entertained by the officers of the companies to an excellent supper, prepared in a most creditable style by Mrs. Reilly. Lieut. Col. Smith occupied the chair, having the Brigade Major on his right hand and Major McKeller, M. P. on his left; Major Baxter did the duties of the Vice-Chair, and a most pleasant evening was passed. We may state that the cause of the Colonel's remark as to the drill, is that the new Rifle, system is now used, at which the men have been practiced but a short time; on the next occasion, however, they will be proficient.—*Chatham Planet*.

The Russian correspondent of the *London Tablet* writes:—Our military men assure us that the summer will not pass away without a campaign. They profess to have certain information that the French artillery was never at any time so formidably complete in all its departments. The government seems to share with its officers the expectation of war. Great activity reigns in the arsenals. That of St. Petersburg alone has cast, bored and grooved more than 450 4-pounders, and over 150 9-pounders, on the new system, at the rate of two a-day; and 100 heavy guns have been rifled.

THE INVENTION OF COLT'S REVOLVER.

The Louisville *Express* is responsible for the following curious story in reference to the invention of the pistol which goes by the name of "Colt's revolver." If the story is not true, it is at all events ingeniously devised to bear the semblance of truth, but it is simply given here as a curiosity:—

"There are people in Tennessee who will tell you a queer story about the way in which the late Col. Colt invented the repeater which bears his name, and which enabled him to leave a widow with an income of nearly \$400,000. They say that some twenty or twenty-five years ago a gunsmith from Fayetteville, in that State, went to Nashville in search of employment, and as he was a skilful workman and a sober, industrious man, he soon found something to do in one of the shops there. He was what the world calls 'a good, easy fellow,' always at work, but always poor, wasting most of his time upon inventions of his own, some of which were worthless, and some of which he lacked perseverance and the means to complete and introduce to the public. Among the last named was a repeating pistol, a model of which he had made at Fayetteville and brought with him to Nashville. He had never had it patented, for twenty or twenty-five years ago it was far more troublesome to procure a patent for a new invention than it is in our day, inventors in obscure villages knowing little or nothing about the process by which patents were obtained.

"Working in the same shop with our Fayetteville gunsmith was a young journeyman from Connecticut, named Colt. The new-fangled pistol was drawn from the inventor's trunk one day, and exhibited to the workmen. Colt 'took a good look at it,' examining it with the greatest care; but like the shrewd Yankee he was, said nothing as to its merits. In a few days Mr. Colt threw up his situation in the Nashville shop and returned to his native State. Nothing more was heard of him until he turned up as the inventor and patentee of Colt's repeater—the identical repeater the Fayetteville gunsmith exhibited to him in Nashville.

"This is the story they tell in Tennessee. We do not vouch for the truth of it, though we think it likely that it might very safely be done. Colt died a millionaire, leaving a wife and several children to mourn his loss and rejoice in his genius and to enjoy an income of \$397,000. The Fayetteville gunsmith may or may not have starved to death. If he did not, it was because it is and always has been impossible to starve in so plentiful a country as Tennessee."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE CLOSE OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

General Sherman has made an interesting contribution to the history of the closing days of the war. It will be remembered that when the Confederate General Johnson surrendered to Sherman in April, 1865, terms were accorded to him which were deemed far too liberal by the public, especially as they went beyond the conditions made by Grant with Lee. It has been represented that Sherman acted under direct instructions from President Lincoln, but he now tells his countrymen that he alone was responsible for the terms made, and afterwards disavowed by the Government. In March, 1865, Mr. Lincoln, Generals Grant and Sherman, and Admiral Porter, met to consult on the final move against the enemy. The generals discussed the probability of Lee falling upon Sherman in the open coun-

try. "Mr. Lincoln, in hearing us speak of a final bloody battle, which I then thought would fall on me near Raleigh, did exclaim more than once that blood enough had already been shed, and he hoped that the war would end without any more. The question arose, what was to be done with Jefferson Davis and other leaders? President Lincoln 'left me,' writes Sherman, "under the impression that all he asked of us was to dissipate these armies, and get the soldiers back to their homes anyhow; the quicker the better, leaving him free to apply the remedy and the restoration of civil law." Mr. Lincoln evidently wished that Mr. Davis should succeed in effecting his escape from the country, "as well as all the other leading Southern politicians, against whom public indignation always turned with a feeling far more intense than against Generals Lee, Johnson, and other purely military men." The historians of the war, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, cannot afford to overlook this letter of General Sherman.

THE TURKISH IRON-CLAD TURRET SHIPS.

The two iron-clad turret ships which arrived in Constantinople last week from France, and have been anchored off Dolma Bagtché (says the *Levant Times* of the 22nd ult.) got up steam on Wednesday morning for a trial trip in the Marmora, after which they entered the Inner Horn, to take on board their guns, which were brought out by the Propontis. The same steamer also landed at the arsenal 1,500 cases of shot and shell. The guns are 300-pounders, each weighing 15 tons. There are four of them—one for each turret. The turrets, which are spherical, are made to revolve by winches worked by hand. The vessels are ram-headed and barque rigged, with derrick masts. The funnel is placed amidships, between the two turrets, and its loftiness not only makes it an easy mark for the enemy's shot, but adds to the unsymmetrical appearance of the craft—the ugliest looking vessels that have ever appeared in these waters. They are very heavily plated and, unlike the Mahmoudieh and her three sister ironclads, their rudders are protected against shot. The work about the vessels is not so distinguished for high finish as to affect the pre-eminence of English ship-builders. As is known, the original order for them was given, not by the Porte, but by the Chilean Government, in view of hostilities with Spain. The Chileans, on settling that difficulty, had no occasion for them, and on the occurrence of the recent crisis, the Greek Government began to treat for their purchase, when the Porte stepped in and bought them. However efficient an armament they may prove to be, the Greek Government, considering the turn affairs have taken, and its impetuosity, may congratulate itself on having been anticipated in the bargain.

"DIXIE."

In the first place, the song and chorus of "Dixie" was composed and arranged by Dan. Emmet, a member of a travelling minstrel party, who, while at Mobile, in the winter of 1857-8, heard some negro labourers singing on the levee while loading a steamboat with cotton. The thought struck Dan that, with a little change of measure, it could be made a good song and "walk around," which generally winds up a negro minstrel concert. Dan arranged it and produced it. It became a success and was sung and played all over the country. In the spring of 1861, Mrs. John Wood came to

New Orleans to play an engagement at the Varieties theatre. During the time she appeared in Brougham's burlesque of "Pocahontas." At the first rehearsal of the piece everything went well till nearly the close of the second act. Tom McDonough, the prompter, got up a Zouave march and drill by twenty-two ladies, led by Susan Denin. Everything went smooth, but the music for the march could not be fixed upon. Carl Patti was leader of the orchestra, and he tried several marches, but none suited McDonough; one was too slow, another was too tame, and another not enough of spirit. At length Patti struck up the negro air of "Dixie." "That will do, Patti—the very thing," said Tom, and "Dixie" was played and the march gone through with, and the chorus by all the characters. At night it received a double encore and "Pocahontas" had a "run," and from that time out the streets and parlours rang with "Dixie." The war broke out that spring, and the military bands took it up, and "Dixie" became to the South what the Marseillaise hymn was to the French. And that is how it became the popular song of the South.

A MAN OVERBOARD.

An act of extraordinary gallantry has been performed by Lord Walter Kerr, Commander of Her Majesty's ship *Hercules*, off Lisbon. When sending down topgallant yards at sunset, on Sunday, April 4, a man fell overboard from the maintopgallant yard. The commander, Lord Walter Kerr, who was on the poop, commanding, the instant he saw the man fall into the racing tide of the Tagus, at once flung off his cap and jacket, and plunged after him. Had the noble and gallant officer taken time to think, he might have, without prejudice to his courage, well hesitated before placing his life at the mercy of a current of such well-known danger. The man was at some distance from the ship when Lord Walter jumped overboard, but after considerable exertion, he reached and supported the unfortunate man until both were rescued by a boat from the ship. The chances for any man overboard in the Tagus are few enough, and, but for the gallantry of his commander, the man had no chance at all, having become insensible from a blow.—A Hong Kong paper tells a similar story, but with an unfortunately different result. H. M. S. *Himalaya*, on her voyage from Hong Kong to Ceylon, was going 10 knots before a steady monsoon breeze, when the cry of "A man overboard!" was heard. The officer of the watch, Mr. E. H. Cunningham, navigating sub-lieutenant, without a moment's hesitation or waiting to remove any portion of his clothes, jumped overboard to the rescue. The life-buoy was let go, the ship rounded to, and boats lowered, but sad to say, the gallant young officer alone was saved. Mr. Cunningham said, "When I got to him he said he was all right and could swim. 'Then strike out for the life-buoy,' and we swam on. Presently I heard a cry, and turning, I heard him say, 'No use, sir; I can't go on; take care of yourself.'" And before I could get to him, he went under and rose no more." The unfortunate man must also have been a gallant fellow to take his fate so manfully.

The Swiss riflemen have invited the English volunteers to take part in their national prize competition.

The people of New York are uneasy concerning the condition of their harbour fortifications. Recent investigations prove conclusively, that the city is almost defenceless against the attacks of an iron-clad fleet.

GLASGOW HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

This fine regiment turned out for the first time on Saturday afternoon, and marched through some of the principal streets of the city, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Reid of Gallowflat. The corps is composed of a fine body of men, and their soldier-like appearance drew forth many complimentary remarks from hundreds of spectators. As the first meeting, held in the Merchants' Hall, for the purpose of forming this new regiment, so popular was the movement that 600 men were enrolled. The strength of the regiment at present is about 900; and but for the care in selecting recruits this number could have been greatly increased. When the movement was commenced several gentlemen in the city took a deep interest in the matter; and we are glad to state that Colonel Sir Norman M'Donald Lockhart, Bart., of Lee and Carnwath, has accepted the command of this crack corps.

The inspection of the Regiment is expected to take place about the end of June, when there is little doubt, from the able manner in which it has been drilled by the indefatigable Adjutant, Captain Hay, late of the 89th Regiment of the line, the men will make a very creditable appearance.

The clothing has a very fine appearance.

In full dress the field officers wear scarlet melton doublet with flaps, braided with silver lace, Sutherland tartan trousers, scarf with silver brooch, blue Glengarry bonnet with silver badge, and black cock tail feather.

The captains and subaltern officers wear scarlet doublet, braided with silver lace, Sutherland tartan kilt and belted plaid with large silver shoulder brooch, blue Glengarry bonnet with ornament, and black cock-tail feather, Rob Roy hose, scarlet garters and white linen gaiters, white hair sporran with three black tassels and ornaments, white enamelled shoulder belt with sword sling; all officers wear the claymore with steel scabbards.

The privates wear scarlet melton doublet, Sutherland tartan kilt, and belted plaid, Rob Roy hose and scarlet garters and white linen gaiters; blue Glengarry bonnet with plated ornament and black cock-tail feather, white hair sporran with three black tassels, and plated badge.

The pipe band wear blue melton doublet, Royal Stuart tartan kilt and scarf, Rob Roy hose, scarlet garters and white linen gaiters, blue Glengarry bonnet with plated ornament and black cock-tail feather.

The bugle band wear same uniform as the privates.

The drum major wears same uniform as privates, with the addition of a feather bonnet with scarlet plume, same as 42d Regiment of the line.

The new Highland Volunteer Regiment has received special permission to adopt the same style of uniform as the 42d (or "Black Watch") Regiment, gold lace excepted.—*Glasgow Herald*.

The death is announced of Captain J. G. Philips, said to be the last surviving officer who was at the battle of the Nile. The deceased was in his 86th year, entered navy in May, 1796, as a volunteer, and served in the "Minotaur" as midshipman at the battle of the Nile, August 1, 1798. He was afterwards present on shore at the capture of Naples, Civita Vecchia, Rome &c., co-operated in the siege of Genoa and took part in the operations of 1801 in Egypt. He also served in one of eight boats cutting out the *Esmarald* and *Pez*, Spanish corvettes, in Barcelona roads, in 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATUE OF HER MAJESTY.—The other day a moment after we had looked for the hundredth time at that abominable brownstone idiot which the Common Council erected in the City Hall Park, and labeled with the sacred name of Washington, we read in the *London Enquirer* a description of a majestic statue of Queen Victoria for the City of Montreal, Canada,—the casting of which has just been completed. From a long account we condense the following.

"The colossal figure, is ten feet high, independent of pedestal, cast in Florentine bronze the proportions of which are—copper forty-five, fine yellow brass fifty, tin four, and antimony one. The effect of this mixture is a rosy tinged yellow metal, capable of taking a brilliant polish, and approaching the lustrous purity of silver. The sculptor (Mr. Wood) has shown the Queen in an erect and commanding position, crowned and clothed in a classic manner. Her Majesty's countenance is a fine representation of the typical English woman; she bears in her hand a wreath of oak leaves and acorns. Very great difficulty was experienced in forming this part of the mould, owing to the intricacy of the foliage and complication in the mould which it entailed; but by dint of skill and perseverance, the mould was formed, so as to allow the figure to be cast in one piece. From the present stage the statue will proceed to completion, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Wood. However skillfully the model may have been formed, the chisellers must proceed under the direction of the artist."—*New York Times*,

M. PIERAT, a French author, having just written a book, entitled "Le Drame de Waterloo," has sent a copy of it to Mr. Carlyle. The Chelsea philosopher, in reply, says:

I recognize your love of accuracy and certainty, your great outlay of research and studious examination, laborious reading of documents, otherwise repulsive rather than interesting—and in result I report to you my clear conviction.

First—That Napoleon's campaign ended in four days so tragically for him, by Napoleon's own mismanagement, by the fact, which you have rendered evident, that he was *hébété*, sunk in somnolence, negligence, and not himself any more.

Second—That in subsequent times he, with unconscious, and now and then with conscious mendacity, endeavored to lay the blame on others—Grouchy, Ney, &c., and has now, as his fate was, been convicted of that sad offence, and will have to pay the penalty before the whole world. In young years, especially in the Hudson Lowe time, I was greatly an admirer of the Great Napoleon; but I confess, for a long while back, the essential mendacity, egotism, charlatanism, of his procedure and relation to the world, have been more and more apparent to me, and the greatness of him, even as a soldier, being steadily diminishing. "A great General?" as Kleber said: "Ah, yes! a very great General—a General of 10,000 a month! *Ce petit coquin*, no bigger than my boot!"

THE GONG MOUNTAIN.—Capt. Palmer, who is engaged with a party of Royal Engineers in making a topographical survey of the peninsula of Mount Sini, has sent home an interesting account of the "Jebel Nagus," or "Gong Mountain," so called from the extraordinary sound, something like a gong, that is emitted from it. The mountain, from this cause, has long been a curiosity

with travellers, and one of awe and superstition among the Arabs. Capt. Palmer has now proved by experiment that the sound is occasioned by the slipping of the finest sand. He found a slope of drift sand, 400 feet in height, which filled a wide gully in the mountain. This sand is so extremely fine and dry, and lies at so high an angle to the horizon, as to be easily set in motion from any point on the slope by scraping away a portion at its base. When any considerable portion is thus in movement, rolling gradually down the slope, then the sound begins—at first a deep, swelling, vibratory moan, gradually rising to a dull roar, loud enough when at its height to be almost startling, then gradually dying away till the sand ceases to roll. Capt. Palmer describes the sound as much like hoarse notes of an Eolian harp. It is not to be wondered at that the ignorant Bedouin, wandering in solitude among these dreary mountains, should have invented a wild legend to account for this strange and melancholy sound.

THE LAST SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—We are informed through the *Times* that the last soldier of the American Revolution died a few weeks ago in the State of New York, at the age of 109 and six months. His life was longer than that of the American Union by more than a quarter of a century; and he voted for all its Presidents from Washington to Grant inclusively. Thus the last man born a British subject in the Old Thirteen United Colonies has passed away. When he was first laid in the cradle of his babyhood, the whole English-speaking race on the continent of North America did not number four millions: when he was laid in his grave, a few weeks ago, that race exceeded forty millions in the United States and the Canadas.

A survey of the Great Pyramid is to be made by a party of British Royal Engineers. The survey, if correctly made, will settle many interesting points in reference to the units of lengths used among the ancients. Thus, Herodotus states that the Egyptian cubit is equal to the Grecian cubit, and that the Great Pyramid has sides exactly 500 Egyptian or Greek cubits in length, and covers exactly twenty-five arurae, or Egyptian acres, the arura containing 1,000 square cubits. Again, the Parthenon at Athens, according to other historians, gives the Greek units of length, and by modern measurements of this ancient building the mean length of the Greek foot is 12.149 in., and of the Greek cubit, 18.224 in. Multiplying the cubit thus ascertained by 500, the length of the side of the Great Pyramid should be 9,112 in. The mean length of the side of the Pyramid, as obtained by examining the structure itself, is calculated to 9,110 in., and thus a reasonably accurate standard of ancient measures has been fixed. The difficulty in the way of arriving at the true results is greatly enhanced by the fact that the casing stones of the Pyramid have been removed. The sockets cut in the rock to receive the corner blocks still remain, and the calculations as to the actual width of the casing stones are affected by errors arising from this source.

The current number of the "proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution" contains an interesting account of a trial which lately took place at Woolwich of the Chassepot rifle, in comparison with the Henry-Martini. As regards accuracy, it appears that the Chassepot was greatly inferior to the English arm. The worst target made with the Henry-Martini at 500 yards was 1.62 feet, the best with the Chassepot was 2.38 feet,

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—There are a couple of paragraphs in your editorial of May 31st introducing the Volunteer Memorial to the Minister of Militia, upon the first of which I would beg leave to make a remark, upon the other ask for a little information.

You say "that although Sir George's Militia Act might be modified with advantage to the Volunteers &c., &c., it is upon the whole erected upon a principle well nigh unassailable."

Will you, sir, be kind enough to tell the force, for which you profess to be the spokesman, viz the Volunteers

1st. Has Sir George E. Cartier had sufficient experience of the organization of the Militia of the Dominion, of the material of which it is composed, to be competent to frame a Bill for its administration and Government?

If your answer is in the affirmative, please to say when and where he acquired such knowledge, if in the negative by what officer or officers he was assisted in preparing the Bill which you say is almost unassailable.

2nd. Will you tell the Volunteers in what form or manner the Reserve Militia are more available under the New Bill, although enrolled in Company Divisions, with Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, than they were when under the old law and under the name of Sedentary Militia they were yearly entered in the assessment roll of their respective townships.

3rd. When the men, of the Reserve are needed for active service will you not have *draft* or *give bounty* under the New Law the same as under the old?

4th. When the men of the Reserve are drafted, or enrolled, what is or will be the status of their officers, or is their rank in the meanwhile *nominal* or *substantive*?

For instance, what would be the position of the Captain of a Volunteer Company if by chance he came upon a parade or drill ground with his men under arms where there was the Major or Lt.-Col. of a Reserve Battalion?

You say too, "the necessity of the establishment of a small *regular force* has not occurred to the memorialists,"—allow me to correct you, *it did occur*, and one of the principle objects of the memorial was to remove the shadow of an excuse for any such proposal, and if the alteration and bounty asked for in the memorial are granted there will be no more need for a regular force of Canadians than there is for a bench of Archbishops. But I confess, Mr. Editor, I look for no such concessions, for I believe there will be no Military Law in Canada, either efficient or satisfactory till there is a Parliament in the country independent enough to insist, that politics shall be kept out of

the Militia, and that the Militia laws of the Dominion shall be framed, but by a committee or commission, with enough men of practical experience upon it, to make first the present force efficient, next the supports and reserves in such a shape that the whole available force of the country would be almost always ready for marching orders.

I am your obedient.

June, 1st, 1869. L. C.

RIFLE MATCHES AT GUELPH.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Score at match between Guelph Rifle Association and No. 6 Company (Eramosa Rifles) 30th Wellington Batt., being the third match, leaving the Volunteers the victors for second time. Military target regulations, no wind but showery.

NO. 6 COMPANY.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Kennedy...	33424	42200	24
Ensign Swinford...	44322	04343	29
Pvt. A. Johnson...	22002	40302	15
" D. McDonald...	03324	20044	22
Sergt. Copeland...	02220	02003	11
Pvt. Simpson...	23333	43442	31
" Wishart...	24433	43432	32
Corp. A. S. Day...	33424	22330	26
Pvt. Robinson...	02032	22324	20
" Swales...	33042	33000	18
" Rafferty...	00002	40032	11
Corp. Moore...	44334	30303	27
Pvt. Smith...	32343	23032	25
" Grieve...	30033	34043	23

GUELPH ASSOCIATION.

G. Elliott...	22220	20000	10
J. Hazleton...	24334	22342	29
W. Sunley...	00202	30003	10
C. Heath...	34344	22232	29
J. Stewart...	20230	20244	19
G. Balkwill...	23033	33002	19
A. Strawzor...	33343	23322	28
J. T. Nicholls...	32233	22323	25
A. McKenzie...	24223	24303	25
E. Newton...	42423	23020	22
H. J. Walker...	32323	22232	24
M. Deady...	33432	42332	29
A. H. McDonald...	24422	00020	16
A. McDonald...	42422	20222	22

Majority for No 6, Eramosa Rifles, 7 pts.

LADIES CHALLENGE CUP.

Competed annually for by members of the 30th Battalion of Rifles on the Queen's Birthday. Score of this year.

NO. 1 COMPANY.

Corporal Halliday...	24402	12
" Barry...	00020	2
Private Heath...	30403	10
		24

NO. 2 COMPANY.

Lieut. Hooper...	34233	15
L. Corp. Marsh...	02422	10
Private Hadden...	40203	9
		34

NO. 6 COMPANY.

Corporal Moose...	03020	5
Pvt. McDonald...	30020	5
" A. Johnson...	02434	13
		23

Lieut. Hooper thus became the holder for this year and will become his property if he wins it next year.

Range 300 yards. Military targets and regulations.

STADACONA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Would you kindly mention, for the information of intending competitors, that the Annual Prize Match of the Stadacona Rifle Association will take place on the Beauport Flats on Wednesday the 21st July next and following days. So soon as our prize list is prepared I will give you full information, as we mean this match to be a good one and we should be glad that the Volunteers generally and others who take an interest in rifle shooting be notified in time; and I know no better way of reaching them than through the columns of your valuable paper.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obdt. servt.,

W. H. FORREST, Capt.,

Sec'y-Treasurer,

Quebec. 2nd June, 1869. S. R. A.

[The above announcement arrived too late for insertion in the proper column.]

TONY VECK IN NOVA SCOTIA.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Perhaps a word from the country of the Blue Noses would be acceptable to some of the REVIEW readers. So the great Match is to be held in Halifax; how many Kanucks may we expect? In any case I would strongly advise all who can to come; they will be well repaid in sight seeing. Halifax itself is rather a dirty town, but as the Range is some 6 miles off in the Bay, *Shootists* will not be troubled with mud or dust. The Bedford Range is, without doubt, the finest in the Dominion, and well supplied with all requisites. Marksmen must, however, look out for a different atmosphere here to what they are accustomed to in Canada. I am glad to see that Lieut. Russell's work on shooting bids fair to supply a long felt want, and from the well known ability of the compiler we may confidently expect a really valuable and useful assistant to marksmen.

The Volunteers in Nova Scotia, as far as I have seen them, are superior in drill to those of Canada, this can be accounted for only from the fact of Nova Scotia possessing a really efficient Militia, well drilled, armed, and clothed, from whose ranks the Volunteers are taken. The ordinary Militia drill equally as well as the generality of Canadian Volunteers, and for physique are certainly hard to beat. The old Militia law appears to have worked well, and under the present it is to be hoped that the Force will not lose any of its former *prestige*. The Antus and Rebs or Annexationists are very few in this locality although there are some

papers in Nova Scotia that the Government ought really to wind up, if *treason* is unlawful. The great mass of the people are true Britons and only the blatant, half Yankoo-fied, Blue Nose talk the annexation humbug. I will give you a lengthy effusion, descriptive, &c, shortly.

Yours,
TONY VECK.

SEAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Messrs. J. G. and A. B. Wyon have now on view at 287 Regent Street, impressions from the seals of the four provinces of Canada, and the Great Seal of the Dominion, just completed, with the gold medal that has been struck in commemoration of the union of the provinces. They are all designed and executed in a very high style of art. Of the seals, that for the Dominion is, of course, the largest. It represents the Queen, seated under a Gothic canopy, and holding the ball and sceptre while the wings of the canopy contain the shields of the provinces—two on either side—hanging on the stem of an oak. These Gothic canopies occupy nearly the whole of the middle space of the seal; the ground between them and the border is covered with a rich diaper, and a shield bearing the Royal Arms of England fills the space beneath the centre canopy. The border of the seal bears the inscription: "Victoria, Dei Gratia, Britanniae; Regina, F. D. In Canada Sigillum." This work would add to the reputation of any other seal engraver, though it can hardly do so to that of the Messrs. Wyon, whose productions have long enjoyed a high and deserved celebrity. The seal is well filled, as it should be in a Gothic design, but it is not crowded; the ornaments are all very pure in style, and the whole is in the most perfect keeping. The execution is not less remarkable: the relief is extremely high in parts (although it does not at first appear to be so, owing to the breadth of the composition), but, in spite of this difficulty, the truth, sharpness, and finish of every part have been preserved as well as they could possibly be on a medal, or even on a coin. The smaller seals for the provinces are engraved on one general design. The crown surmounts a central shield bearing the Royal Arms below which is a smaller shield, bearing the arms of the particular province—New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, or Nova Scotia. The Royal motto on a flowing ribbon fills up the space at the sides; a border adapted to the outline of the design runs outside this, and touches the circular border of the seal containing the legend. These seals are no less remarkable for carefulness of execution than the one to which we have referred. The medal which has been struck to commemorate the confederation of the provinces is in solid gold, and is so large and massive that its value in metal alone is £50. On the obverse there is a head of the Queen, for which Her Majesty recently gave Mr. Wyon sittings; the reverse bears an allegorical design—Britannia seated and holding the scroll of confederation, with figures representing the four provinces grouped before her. Ontario holds the sheaf and sickle; Quebec, the paddle; Nova Scotia, the mining spade; and New Brunswick, the forest axe. Britannia carries her trident, and the lion crouches by her side. The following inscription runs round a raised border:—"Juventas et Patrius Vigor Canada Instaurata 1867." The relief on this side is extremely bold, and the composition, modelling, and finish are such as to leave

little to be desired. The treatment of the head on the obverse is broad and simple; the hair is hidden by a sort of hood of flowing drapery, confined by a plain coronet, and the surface is but little broken anywhere. The ornaments are massive rather than rich; there is a plain pendant in the ear, and a miniature of the Prince Consort is attached to a necklace of very chaste design.

FROM THE QUARTERDECK TO THE WOOLSACK

It is not generally known that Lord Chelmsford, ex-Lord Chancellor, was formerly in the navy. Such is the case, however, and so his Lordship responded on behalf of the navy at the banquet of the Royal Academy on Saturday night. He remarked—I must confess that, considering it is now many years since I was in the navy, and that since then I have passed through a long course of law, I cannot help being reminded of a circumstance that occurred to a noble friend of mine, a most distinguished lawyer, many years ago, who, being at a public dinner, by some mistake, when the navy had been proposed as a toast, was getting up to do it honour, when he was pulled down by his neighbour and told that it was not spelt with a "k." (Loud laughter.) It is quite true that many, many years ago—it is so far off that it is more like a dream than a remembrance—I was a very small officer in the navy: but I think the, considering what I have passed through since, if the navy were called upon and asked whether they would take me as their representative, they would be very much indisposed to do so, because, in the first place, I am a deserter from them, and in the next, if there is one thing a sailor dislikes more than another it is a lawyer. (Cheers and laughter.) He is indeed generally termed a land shark. (Cheers and laughter.) I don't mean that I should be looked upon with more partiality because I had passed for some time into a great seal—(cheers and laughter continued)—but I must on behalf of the navy say this—that although the times have very much changed since I was an officer, it being now upwards of 60 years since I was in the navy, our ships and men being so very different from what they were—the one being then our "wooden walls," and now wearing armour, and the other, instead of sailors, being, in fact, "stokers and pokers"—I am quite confident that officers and men still possess the hearts of Englishmen, and that if called on to fight they will show they have not declined in the least degree from the character so long and so worthily possessed by the British navy. (Loud cheers.)

A correspondent signing himself "Quebec" writes as follows, to the Editor of *The Morning Chronicle* of Quebec. The subject is one of universal interest and we hope this monument famous throughout the world will be preserved from decay:—

Sir,—Mr. Fry very properly calls on the public of Quebec to prevent the approaching total ruin of the beautiful monument to the two Generals who fell on the Plains of Abraham. About two years ago I suggested through the *Chronicle* that this patriotic work might very properly be undertaken by the St. George and St. Jean Baptiste Societies, each undertaking to collect half the amount necessary; after a plan and estimates had been procured, which it was understood the officers of the Royal Engineers undertook to prepare. The proposal was discussed

in the St. George's Society, but no decided action ensued. If these bodies will not take the matter up, let Mr. Fry himself, whose energy is well known, undertake it, and the money necessary will be raised.

We are sorry to learn that there is a strong probability No. 1 Company, 19th Batt., Niagara, will go to pieces, owing to internal dissensions. Prior to the Queen's Birthday, Capt. Thompson and Ensign Hauly subscribed for a number of prizes for a shooting match, but through carelessness or design omitted to notify Lieut. J. Clench, who resides in this town, thus practically depriving him of the privilege of joining in the contribution and doing his share toward the match. This neglect very naturally caused Lieut. Clench to feel aggrieved, and on parade on the Queen's Birthday he announced it to be his intention to resign. The Company almost to a man threatened that if he carried out his intention they would also resign, the effect of which would be of course to kill the volunteer movement in old Niagara. We trust that all differences will be healed, and that No. 1 Co., will be kept in existence, for it is one of the best in the 19th, and that Battalion cannot afford to lose a company at present.—*St. Catharines Journal*.

GOOD SHOOTING.—At the rifle practice of No. 4 Company, Q. O. R., on Tuesday morning, private Jennings made the astonishing score of 55 points out of a possible of 60. He made 17 at 200 yards, 19 at 300, and 19 at 400. This score, it is said, has never been equalled in this country by a regulation rifle, and seldom in England. Private Jennings well sustains the reputation of No. 4 Company, in which there are already seven cross-guns.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

The institution of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has given great satisfaction in the Colonies, amply justifying the warmth with which we expressed our congratulations at the time of its promulgation. There appears, however, to be some reason in the doubt, whether twenty-five grand crosses, sixty knight commanders, and one hundred companions, will be found sufficient to fill the roll-call of glory in all our dependencies. We are glad, therefore, to hear that the New Zealand Government has itself instituted an order for distinguished services in the field, consisting of a silver cross, with bars for succeeding acts of personal bravery in the face of the enemy. This is another step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped the example will be followed by other Colonial Governments. The youthful nations of the 19th century, have surely the same right to create dignities and foster into new life the old spirit of chivalry, as the young kingdoms had which succeeded to the inheritance of the Roman Empire. If not, why not?—*Broad Arrow*.

GENERAL GRANT has found it necessary to counteract, as far as he can, the impression produced in England by Mr. Sumner's speech as the following paragraph will show:—It is stated in London that Lord Clarendon received a telegram from General Grant referring to Senator Sumner's speech, but assuring His Lordship that there was no reason to fear any breach of the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869.

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

FORTHCOMING PRIZE MEETINGS, RIFLE MATCHES, &c.

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

gentlemen having the management of meetings will put us in possession of facts relating thereto as early as possible.

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting commences at Bedford Range, Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Tuesday 17th Aug.

Ontario Rifle Association Prize Meeting will commence at Toronto on Tuesday 22nd. June.

If the agitation in Nova Scotia has done nothing else it has proved that the people of that Province possess an amount of ability and spirit which has won for them the respect and admiration of all parties in the Dominion. It cannot be denied there was a time when Nova Scotia had good cause for grumbling at the terms by which she was united to Canada, and at the manner in which she was legislated into Confederation, but that time passed away when the Hon. Joseph Howe obtained from Government those terms which led to his acceptance of office. The people of Western Canada are very anxious to settle the difficulties existing with the sister Province; it is no part of their desire that any cause of discontent should exist, and they are prepared to go to any reasonable lengths to satisfy demands having for their object the consolidation of the Dominion. Nothing could be further from their thoughts than the wish to coerce the Nova Scotians into a distasteful union, but that Province is a necessity to the Canadian Confederation and, from its geographical position, of the last importance to the British Empire in America, therefore we are willing to concede every possible advantage that the people thereof may be contented citizens of our common country.

Political philosophy in America admits the perfect right of individuals to choose their nationality, thus we have seen John Bull eschew the traditional roast beef and take to "fixins;" while Paddy, changing the brogue for the twang, chews tobacco and defies the priest. Here the Scotchman looses his affection for fogs and learns to enjoy sunshine and religious freedom; the Dutchman drives a trotting team and forgets to speak his mother tongue; Frenchmen become serious as the Chinese become virtuous; wild Indians preach the Gospel to the whiteman, while the Negro rises above saw-filing and marries a whitewoman. All these and many things still more startling are every-day occurrences on this continent, and therefore we may reasonably hope that, after a few revolutions of the planet, the people of Nova Scotia will forget their discontent and accept the logic of facts as more convincing than the impulses of passion.

When the rebellion of the thirteen colonies became a success and the United States assumed the power and proportions of a nation, the English Government established a policy of isolation towards the Provinces that remained loyal, and which now form the Dominion of Canada, with the intention of frustrating any future union that might give

them strength to resist by concerted action the impositions of Home authority. This system worked to a charm; each little colony of a few thousands inhabitants had an entirely separate existence and were separately legislated upon; invidiously kept asunder by trade and other restrictions until they grew to regard each other as rivals and senselessly act in opposition when they should have worked together. In the course of time and under the influence of a more enlarged and enlightened policy, British Statesmen awoke to a true sense of the importance of the American Colonial Empire, and of the absolute need of bringing the hitherto separated Colonies into closer connection. Acting upon this idea they freely assented to the scheme of Confederation, and the Dominion, one of the most extraordinary political movements recorded in history, became a fact; but the teachings and practice of many years, indeed from the birth of the Colonies up to within a very recent period, were not to lose their influence in a day; consequently with the birth of a quasi nationality all the petty troubles that afflicted the Provinces in their former condition were intensified by the mistaken manner in which the scheme was administered. Had the union been legislative, pure and simple, we would have been spared all this hard feeling in Nova Scotia, and the absurdity of so many Parliamentary assemblies (for less than five millions of people) would not straddle the country like a nightmare from the Gulf to Lake Superior.

The idea of uniting the whole of British North America into one progressive power was a grand one, and its fruition is an event we hope to see realized at no very distant day, but that union must, to be worth anything, be modelled upon British, not Yankee precedent. The United States began and have continued with the most illogical persistency to endeavor to work out a scheme of union of which our Confederation is a bad copy; continued failure and the manifest tendency to centralization observable in all their affairs does not deter them, and probably will not till an Empire will rise from the ashes of the Republic and they will discover they were, like the Egyptians of old, merely worshipping a beast from which the God had long since departed.

The Province of Nova Scotia possesses some of the soundest thinkers in the Dominion, we readily acknowledge the ability they display on both sides of this much vexed question; but politics are not like poetry, striving after the unattainable will not obtain possession of the perfect, and it is only in revolutions that draw blood where the dream has a momentary accomplishment. It would however be a higher indication of wisdom if those men, who are now wasting their energies to so little purpose, were to turn their attention in the direction sagaciously pointed out by the clearest head amongst them, and turn from the useless vexation of appeals to England and the degrading humiliation of

annexation caucuses, to find at home an inflexible cure for all the troubles of which they complain. With their assistance we might hope to eradicate the evils that afflict our system as it exists at present, and they are certain of obtaining for their own well-beloved Province all that they can conscientiously demand. We cannot believe that the simple act of Confederation has been the cause of all the evils which we are told by its opponents have arisen from it. The cause of the repeal excitement was, at the beginning, merely sentimental, and by designing demagogues it was nursed until, like an ugly, quarrelsome brat, it threatens to turn round and thrash its parents. We believe that to reach the true source of this trouble we will have to go far deeper than what is so persistently kept upon the surface; to speak plainly, Confederation is not the direct cause of Nova Scotian discontent, and no one knows it better than the loud-voiced opponents of that measure. Poverty never yet sat well on a proud stomach, and the wisdom of honest endeavour will have to be better cultivated in the East before the people of that part of the country, now being led astray by persons who, to use an expressive American vulgarity, cannot get their axes ground at the Dominion grindstone.

The great mass of the Canadian people are thoroughly earnest in their desire of establishing permanently on a broad and firm basis the British Empire in America, they will not for a moment entertain the idea of annexation, nor will they submit to any curtailment of the proportions of the Dominion. If the Nova Scotians will plainly and candidly point out where they are aggrieved and suggest what they require the Canadian Commons will readily institute measures for their relief, but, by persisting in their present vain, declamatory course, they only weary and will eventually disgust. In spite, however, of all the noise that has been made, and the bitterness of feelings that has been roused, the material prosperity of the Province offers gratifying proof that Confederation has at least done it no harm. Yet the people desire, and the wish is natural enough, a greater and more rapid development of their resources; their country is rich in possession of many natural products and advantages while their situation upon the seaboard gives them immense commercial importance. Now if this people, realizing the position they hold in Confederation as the gate of the Dominion for at least one half of the year, and the impetus that will be given to their trade when they are brought into closer commercial relationship with the wealthy and enterprising West, they may see that in a very few years they will advance as rapidly in prosperity as Ontario, and secure almost a monopoly of the carrying trade of the Dominion. Besides this they will possess the inestimable blessing of public security, a thing unknown in the distracted Republic which they seem to admire so much. A brilliant future is before

them if they go to work in the right spirit and, in aiding the West in solving the grand problem of nationality, receive in the future an abundant reward in peace and prosperity. So—"Let us have peace."

In the present issue will be found the Prize List and rules of the next great prize meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. It will be observed that the Council has made some material alterations in the programme as compared with last year, a greater number of prizes are offered for competition, and by far the larger amount given to the Snider-Enfield. It will be remembered that considerable dissatisfaction was caused last year by the disproportionate amounts offered for "fancy" rifle matches to the detriment of the military arm; small-bores were in the ascendant and the volunteers were consequently disgusted with the partiality thus shown. This was a mistake, excusable, perhaps, in the first meeting; and we are glad to see the Council has prevented discontent on that score in the coming matches. There are eleven competitions in all, counting the second stages, and are distributed as follows:—All Comers' Match, Enfields, total prizes \$630; Dominion of Canada Match \$1,400; Provincial Match \$780; Macdougall Challenge Cup, value \$200, presented by Mrs. Macdougall wife of the late Adjutant General, with an addition of \$175 by the Association. All Comers' International Match, open to all comers of any nation, \$655. Time Match for breech-loading rifles \$400. Nursery Stakes, value of prize \$325. Military Match \$150. The Wimbledon regulations of 1867 have been adopted with certain modifications which will be seen by reference to Advertisement. The Bedford Range, where the meeting is to take place, is the finest in the Dominion, and a local committee of gentlemen resident in Halifax are arranging it for the coming event. The route and mode of transit for those intending to be present will be published in due time, and it is expected that arrangements will be entered into with the various Railway and Steamboat Companies for the conveyance of Volunteers intending to compete. This meeting will give Western men such an opportunity as may not occur again of taking a trip to the seaside and of enjoying the holidays of Summer in a manner not often attainable, and we have no doubt but great numbers will take advantage of the occasion to visit the Maritime Provinces of which they have heard so much, and of forming for themselves an estimate of the Bluesoes, whom we remember as a most kindly and hospitable people. As things are at present the meeting bids fair to be far more successful than the last, and we hope the Council will receive every encouragement in bringing it to a successful issue. So far they have done all in their power to insure success, and we anticipate a national turn-out from all parts of the Dominion on the 17th of August.

The Militia Estimates for the year have been published, and we find by comparison with last year that Sir George E. Cartier intends to fulfil his promise with regard to economy in the administration of the department. For the financial year commencing July 1st, 1869 we find the following reductions:—Salaries, \$1,025; Drill Instructors, \$10,000; Military Schools, \$40,000; Ammunition, \$20,000; Clothing, \$10,000; Military Stores, \$10,000; Drill pay and incidental expenses, \$15,000; Contingencies, &c., \$78,000; some items that appear in the estimate for last year are left out, and those in reference to gunboats, barracks, &c., greatly reduced. The nominal amount of the reduction is \$126,075, but in reality the sum reaches the pretty large amount of \$234,075, which is caused by the revote of monies appropriated last session. The items are given as follows:—

	1869-70	1868-9
<i>Ordinary.</i>		
Salaries of Mil. Branch and District Staff...	\$52,925 00	\$54,000 00
Salaries of Brigade Majors.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Salaries of Drill Instructors.....	40,000 00	50,000 00
Military Schools.....	80,000 00	120,000 00
Ammunition.....	30,000 00	50,000 00
Clothing.....	65,000 00	75,000 00
Military Stores.....	45,000 00	55,000 00
Public armouries and care of arms, including pay of storekeepers and caretakers, storemen, and the rent, fuel, &c, of public armouries...	50,000 00	50,000 00
Drill pay and camp purposes, and all other incidental expenses connected with the training of the Militia.....	212,000 00	227,000 00
Contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Rifle Associations and bands of efficient corps...	50,000 00	118,000 00
	749,925 00	
<i>Revotes.</i>		
Clothing.....	40,000 00	
Drill pay and camp purposes.....	38,000 00	
Targets.....	5,000 00	
Drill sheds & rifle ranges	25,000 00	
	108,000 00	
<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Barrack accommodation.....	25,000 00	80,000 00
Military Survey.....	2,607 00	2,607 00
To meet the expense of any damage to arms....	5,000 00	
Gunboats.....	15,000 00	25,000 00
	47,697 00	
	905,532 00	1,031,607 00
*Includes \$65,000 for taking enrollments and other unforeseen expenses, not in estimate 1869-70.		

MAJOR GENERAL STISTED, C.B., who, during his stay in Canada, has won the esteem and confidence of all classes, but more especially of the Volunteers, addressed the Force, assembled on the Queen's Birth Day at Toronto, in the following words.

"Officers and men of the Volunteer Force—This is probably the last time I will have the honor to see you on parade, and I do not think it is right to allow you to go without offering you my sincere thanks for the very creditable manner in which you have always turned out. Your soldierly behavior and your steadiness on parade, reflects the greatest credit not only on yourselves and the officers, but also on the Government that has given you every facility to perfect yourselves in drill by engaging drill instructors, building drill-sheds and the appointment of officers for your instruction. I am sure I would be very glad to take a regiment home to England with me to show what Canadian Volunteers can do. If this opportunity was offered me I have no doubt and I say it without flattery, that if you would not excel the volunteers of the parent country, you would in every respect compare well with them. I am sure, also, you can hold your own with them in all that constitutes the requisites of a soldier. I am going to leave you and for a country far away, but will leave you with a general officer who is not only well known in England and Canada, but also throughout the world. Sir Charles Wyndham remains here and you may depend upon it wherever you go he will be with you. The only thing to fear is that he will lose his life in his anxiety; but I hope that in leaving him with you, you will not allow him to do so. I now wish you a long farewell, and trust that ever may the British flag wave and float over the cities and citadels of this fair Canada."

Departing from Canada General Stisted bears with him to his new field of labour the lasting affection and esteem of the Volunteers of Canada.

Our Guelph correspondent informs us that No. 6 Company, Eramosa Rifles, intend sending a squad of five to compete at the Ontario Association Meeting in Toronto on the 22nd inst., and also that the officers of the 30th Battalion are making arrangements for having their corps represented at the same matches.

The Frontier Rifle Association's Prize Meeting is announced to take place near the Village of Hemmingsford, Ont., on the 22nd of June and following days. There are seven matches in all and the affair appears likely to be very successful.

REVIEWS, &c.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May, republished by the Leonard Scott Company of New York. It is an excellent number, the poem by George Elliot "How Lisa loved the King" is beautifully rendered. Cornhus O'Dowd is piquant as ever; the papers on Lord Lawrence graphic and faithful, altogether "old Maga" is fully up to the high position it has always occupied in English magazine literature.

[From the N. Y. *Imperialist*.]

A FREE EMPIRE.

Some of our most thoughtful and considerate contemporaries complain that the *Imperialist*, while pointing to a strong central government as the only cure for the troubles of the nation, does so in vague and general terms, without explaining fully what we propose. The complaint is in part just, but only in part.

It is difficult, in the outset of a discussion involving such vast, varied and complicated interests, to determine its limits or declare its results. We have, in short, no "cut and dried" Utopia to offer or describe, and prefer to deal simply with great central ideas. We regard the cause of good government in Europe as progressing favorably, but not only the origin and past history of the existing Empires of the Old World, but their present condition are such as to preclude us from referring to any of them, except as to particular features, for examples of the successful working of our principles. Like our own nation, they are to heavily encumbered with the wrecks and rubbish of the past, and like them we shall find our own development the slow and painful result of thought and labor. The business to which the *Imperialist* has set itself is the pure and patriotic purpose of calling the thoughtful men of the Western Empire to the careful discussion which alone can prepare the way as to render sudden and disastrous convulsions unnecessary.

As a sort of starting point for such a discussion we present a few plain propositions.

Our Government is not now what our fathers intended, nor what the present generation would have it.

It has ceased to be in any true sense a Republic. It is a "caucus government," as distinguished from an autocracy, a limited monarchy, or the representative form which intended to establish.

We have lost individual freedom and self-government, without securing the strength which is our due in the councils of the world or obtaining a pure and vigorous administration of our home affairs.

Our people are no longer fitted for self-government—they themselves fully recognizing the fact—and have not only voluntarily surrendered that prerogative, but have ceased to educate themselves therefor.

The venality and corruption in every department of public administration, the extravagance, oppression and lawlessness, have reached a point that is unendurable, while nothing in our present system offers us any hope for the future.

The character of our population is yearly growing worse, with a prospect of receiving from Asia greater evils than we have so industriously imported from Europe. Such a people cannot, in a true sense, be "represented" by men selected under the caucus method.

Thus far we have little fear of any contradiction from thinking and observing men; but we must go further.

The idea of Empire does not necessarily imply tyranny, caste distinctions,—other than the recognition of individual merit and such inheritance thereof as now exists and is inevitable—nor does it require the abandonment by the people of all such control of their own local affairs as they are competent and willing to exercise.

We care very little for names, for a comparison of our condition with that of other

peoples too clearly shows us their want of value.

We desire the establishment of a central government which will be strong enough to hold this continent together, and steadily adjust the now jarring interests of the different sections and races. Such a government should have supreme control of our foreign relations and of all administration not purely local and municipal.

The determination of the limits of its power and the methods of its action must be left for future deliberation but it is an important theme for present discussion.

We deem it certain that under such a government we should secure a more substantial and beneficial representation of all classes and all interests than is possible under the present caucus system.

The rights of minorities would be more secure, and fundamental laws would be shielded from assault by the interests of the governing power itself.

The individual character of the ruler for the time being is of far less importance than the nature of the institutions of which he would form but the head and representative. If the Emperor—in case he should be so named—happened to be a weak or a bad man, he would be far less powerful for evil than a vicious President or a turbulent and venal Congress, nor could he by any means escape a perpetual responsibility to the people. His realm would be too vast for the exercise of the minute oppressions which we now groan under, and his reign might be truly said to continue "during good behavior."

Among the benefits of such a form of government we believe we should secure a pure judiciary; a simplification and reduction of taxation; an economical administration of the entire civil service; a more extended and judicious system of internal improvements, and an accelerated national growth and development, with a careful protection of the national honor, at home and abroad. In return for these and many more advantages we should surrender nothing but the Yankee boy's traditional chance of becoming President, and the insane delusions that we govern ourselves and live in a Republic.

From years of careful observation, combined with large experience in the administration of public affairs, we have arrived at the definite conclusion that our country is steadily and surely advancing toward a point where the continuance of the existing frauds will become no longer possible, and an Empire, in some shape, inevitable. To our minds this proposition hardly admits of argument, so clearly manifest are the signs of the times.

It is our aim, therefore, in the work to which we are devoting so much time and money, and in which we are running such risks of personal obloquy, if not of mob violence, to begin a course of agitation which shall accustom our fellow-citizens to look the truth in the face and to make such wise preparations for the coming change as shall cause it to be gradual, peaceful, and unaccompanied by convulsion.

We see before us still, in spite of the fearful evils which grow so riotously from the rank corruption of the day, the possibility of the creation of the most perfect and durable government which the world has yet seen—one whose freedom would prevent us from envying the days of Washington, and whose duration might yet throw into the shade the gathered years of China. Centuries will be required for the assimilation of the conglomerate population of this continent and the adjustment of its vast and varied interests and for that development those centuries

must cover an era of comparative internal peace and wise administration. That peace is no longer, if it ever has been, attainable under our present system, and we demand and shall work for the abolition of this "thing of shreds and patches" and the establishment of a power which shall be feared and honored abroad, at the same time that it is loved and respected at home.

Such newspapers as have found fault with us for "vagueness," and all others who are brave enough to do so, are invited to copy this article.

THE COMEDY OF AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The English comic papers have been showing up the "universal nation" in rather a ludicrous light. Two cartoons, one of *Judy*, and the other from the *Tomahawk*, have reached us, and they are really very good. We will permit the correspondent of the *New York Tribune*—an American by the way—to describe the pictures:

"In the Charing Cross railway station, and on the news-stand kept by a member of Parliament, may be seen to-day an exhibition of fine arts, considerably more interesting, for the moment, than any of the crowded galleries in Piccadilly or Pall Mall. A series of four cartoons is displayed, the authors of which have done us the honor to take America for the subject of their illustrations. The four cartoons are published in four different papers; and whatever the merits of them from an artistic point of view they illustrate very well the popular feeling about the American claims.

In one of them a big bull-dog stands at bay, assailed by a pack of yelling hounds, supposed to represent American claimants. The motto is, "Another Bull's Run; submitted for A.Merry-Cur's consideration. Only, gentleman, if you make this Bull run, it will be after you."

The second introduces the traditional stage Yankee, his trousers tucked into his boots, belt garnished with bowie knife and revolvers, military cap, drawn sword between his legs which bend under him in terror, although he is supported in the rear by a soldier who seems to be a cross between an Irishman and a Negro. He is in the act of presenting his papers labeled, Alabama and Canada, to John Bull, also typical, but adorned with Lord Derby's head, sitting in his easy chair, a library desk between him and his visitors. With one hand John holds back a bull dog struggling to get loose, with the other he presents a revolver at Jonathan and his body guard. This ingenious composition is entitled "The Motley Crew," and lest the intelligent public to which it appeals might not hit off its meaning, it is elucidated by this brief dialogue. 'Brother Jonathan—Well, Mr. Bull, I guess we have dropped in to gather how you mean to settle our little bill. John Bull—In this manner, Brother Jonathan, if necessary.'

The Yankee re-appears in a third picture—boots, revolvers, &c., as before, trousers emblazoned with the National stars and stripes, lank hair and slouched hat, just as you have seen him a thousand times. He is supposed to inhabit New England in this guise, and it is a little curious that all the English Yankees are, in feature, costume, and in manner, types of the Southerner as he was before the war. His burly cousin seated in an arm chair, has turned his back on one who is evidently an unwelcome intruder, and is improving his mind by the perusal of a tory paper. A small dog with

a very doubtful expression of countenance, is meditating a raid, which he does not make on the legs of the Yankee, while in a further corner the Emperor of the French (meant for him, but is a good likeness of Fechor) looks grimly on. For the title we learn that this scene is a representation of the Almighty Dollar, and Jonathan is soliloquising: "Wall, John don't seem much scared, anyhow, about fitin'. Wonder how many dollars he'll shell out to satisfy our National Honor?" To which is added by way of editorial answer:

"Quite as much as it is worth, depend upon it"

The fourth artist deals in color. A scene of sky and ocean waste of deepest blue; a cliff, also blue; reposing on the edge of the blue cliff a blue lion; bristling, dyspeptic, fore paws guarding what looks like a flat, blue tombstone, inscribed Canada. Lean eagle, taloed with American arms, also blue, wings wide spread, and beak yawning, swoops down on the couchant lion and his tombstone. Lion looks as if he didn't like it, but roars out in large type, "Come if you dare." This masterpiece is "dedicated with the very warmest Feelings of Respect and Affection, to the American Eagle, by his Loving Cousin, the British Lion."

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The *Saturday Review* remarks that "with its home prospects encouraging, and with a highly satisfactory financial position, it is natural that the Ottawa Legislature should feel called upon to assume a tone towards its arrogant neighbours befitting its increase of power and importance, and this feeling of nascent dignity could not have been more appropriately expressed than in the recent speech of Mr. Gait on the relations between the British Provinces and the States. It was time that Canada should give her answer to the threats and invitations which were so freely addressed to her, and Mr. Galt, in his manly declaration of the resolution of Canada to maintain her independence of the States and her loyalty to Great Britain, and in his firm but temperate demand for reparation for Fenian outrages has expressed the unanimous sentiment of his country. Whether General Grant's Government will be disposed to concede as much to the legitimate claims of Canada as we have done in the cognate case of the *Alabama*, is of secondary importance. The real significance of Mr. Galt's speech, and of its cordial reception, is to be found in the conclusive evidence which it affords of the unshaken allegiance of the North American colonists, which had been doubted by many in England, though only by those who were least acquainted with colonial feeling."

The *Herald* says:—"However obnoxious the fact may be to some of our politicians, it is pretty clear that the Canadians do not want to be up—that they insist on being protected and that they have no sort of ambition to become a part of the great Republican empire. In these circumstances we have but one duty and one policy. To defend Canada against the United States, with the Canadians opposed or indifferent to the British connection would be impossible. To defend Canada at her own cost and by her own means would be very difficult, and would not be just to the people of this country. But if the Canadians are willing and ready to take their share of the work of defence—if they are loyal as they profess to

be, to the empire—we not only believe that we ought to undertake their defence, but we shall be able to do so with every reasonable prospect of success."

THE VOLUNTEERS AT BARRIE.

"The turn-out last Monday proved how utterly fallacious were the prognostications of certain croakers in this locality, as to the spirit which animates the volunteers. The two companies mustered, altogether, nearly one hundred and seemed well up in their work. No. 5 (the old Infantry Company), mustered stronger than for some time past, having forty-two men on parade. A new feature at our volunteer muster, and a pleasing one to all loyal men, was the presence of the Barrie Grammar School scholars, who, armed and clothed, occupied the left of the line, and fired with great precision. Their movements were marked by a precision and steadiness which few companies can excel. They are drilled by Lt. Col. McKenzie, and will be inspected by the Brigade Major of this division on the 29th of next month.

About 2 p. m. a considerable concourse of persons assembled on the target ground to witness a friendly match between ten volunteers and a like number of civilians, and the annexed table of the respective scores will show that the former were badly beaten. This, however, will not be wondered at by those interested in such matters, when it is known that nearly all the parties who shot as civilians were, until recently, members of the volunteer force, and when it is seen by the names that most of them have been successful competitors at the various shooting matches which have of late years taken place in different parts of the Dominion.

VOLUNTEERS.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.	T'l.
Capt. Wm. Graham..	9	14	5	28
" M. H. Spencer..	15	9	7	31
" H. Wisden	15	13	7	35
Ensign D. Morrow...	5	2	0	7
Serg't C. Archer.....	16	13	5	34
" J. Stephens.....	10	14	4	32
" A. A. McKenzie	10	8	5	23
Corporal Harris.....	14	16	9	39
" Campbell.....	12	12	2	26
Private Whitten.....	15	13	4	32
Total points				287

CIVILIANS.

Mr. A. Miscampbell..	13	17	12	42
" John Boon.....	14	17	11	42
" C. H. Ross.....	15	16	17	48
" Charles Clarkson..	14	7	2	23
" T. C. McConkey...	13	14	12	39
" A. McPhee.....	11	12	10	33
" H. Bennett.....	17	13	14	41
" Lount.....	16	14	10	40
" A. Graham.....	16	19	2	37
" Sewry.....	15	17	10	42
Total points				387

—*Examiner*—

NEW INFANTRY DRILL.

A new infantry drill, adapted to breech-loading evolutions, is now undergoing the consideration of the authorities at the Horse Guards and at Aldershot, and is likely to meet all the requirements of the service. It comprises some most important changes both in company, battalion, and brigade movements, which are much simplified, and effected with much greater rapidity and with far less fatigue to the men than any drill that has yet been in the service. Like that now in use, it is the invention of a Militia officer, viz., Lieutenant Legge, of the Oxfordshire Regiment.—*Dover Chronicle*.

The officers and seamen of the English Navy, are overjoyed at the prospect of an Admiralty circular revoking the regulation forbidding the wearing of hair on the face. A Navy Officer, ambitious of cultivating a beard, writes to the *Broad Arrow*, that "the boon has the rare recommendation of costing nothing to the public, and yet it is one that will be vastly appreciated by ninety-nine out of every hundred of all grades in the service. There will be a few dissentients to the change, no doubt, as there were probably to the abolition of pig-tails, and as there are to all changes; but they will be but few in number, and their names will be confined to the first two pages of the Navy List. Few of these gallant veterans will serve afloat again, and their prejudices will be sufficiently respected by making the order optional, so that those who choose may continue to rasp their faces as much as they please. That such permission was only a question of time has been apparent for some years past. The first thing a naval officer does when paid off, if there is a prospect of his remaining some time on half-pay, is to discard the razor. At a ball given last winter at Dublin by the Lord Lieutenant, I hear there were several naval officers in uniform wearing the beard and moustache, and a post cap lately attended a Royal levee with the same hirsute accessories.

The *New York Democrat* says:—In the event of a war with England, the loyal Washington Chronicle counts largely upon assistance from the "men who fought in the Confederate army, and who wished success to the Confederate cause." For this season of the year this is decidedly cool. Have you forgotten these men were "rebels?" Have you forgotten they are "disloyal" that they are not good enough to vote and have a voice in the affairs of Government? And if you cannot trust them for this, when do you expect them to get "loyalty enough to be trusted in the army? There are few things so low and contemptible as Jacobin impudence, and this attempt of theirs to get the United States into a war, and then put the fighting upon the shoulders of those who are not "loyal" enough to vote, will undoubtedly be highly appreciated by the people of the South.

The large number of Naval Reserve men who have volunteered for the forthcoming Whitsuntide cruise in the Channel squadron has somewhat astonished "My Lords." About 1,900 men in all embarked at the various stations of the Naval Reserve throughout the Kingdom for service on board the Duncan, Agincourt, Hector, St. George, Mersey, Donegal, Black Prince, Trafalgar, Royal George and Valiant. The total number of men in the force is now about 16,000.

French and English iron clads are to race in a friendly way to decide a bet between Lord Lyons and Marshal Niel.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES

TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE ANNUAL MATCH TO TAKE PLACE NEAR THE CITY OF HALIFAX, N. S.,

On 17th AUGUST, 1889, and following days.

ALL COMERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.

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

1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	50

3rd "	40
4th "	30
5 Prizes at \$20	100
20 "	10
21 "	5
	\$630

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

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

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

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

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

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

1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, in Plate or Money as may be selected by the winning Province as represented by its Association	\$600
2nd Prize to highest individual score	50
3rd Prize to second highest individual score	30
To the next 20 highest \$5 each	100
	\$780

Gov't Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position.
 Ranges—400, 500, 600 yards.
 Five rounds at each range.
 Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

MACDOUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$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 "
	\$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, 60 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 "	30
4th "	15
	\$635

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 "	25
10 Prizes for \$15 each	150
20 "	5 "
	100

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle, Government ammunition.

Any position.
 Time—For each competition, two minutes.
 Ranges—200 and 400 yards.
 Entrance Fee, 200 yards, \$ 50
 " 100 " 1.00
 Each competitor may enter 3 times at each range.

Details of Time Match.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

NURSERY STAKES.

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

- " All Comers' Match of 1868."
- " All Comers' International Match of 1869."
- " All Comers' International Match of 1888."

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

\$275

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

5th " 10
15 Prizes of \$5 each 75

\$150

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

ROTATION OF MATCHES.

1. All Comers' (Enfield) Match, 1st Stage.
2. Dominion Match, 1st Stage.
3. Provincial Match.
4. MacDougal Challenge Cup.
5. All Comers' International, 1st Stage. Any rifle.
6. All Comers' (Enfield), 2nd Stage.
7. Dominion Match, 2nd Stage.
8. Time Match. (Brecoth-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 15th August.

WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS, 1867,

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

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

II.—The size of the targets shall be the same as in 1865, viz:

Size of the Targets.

At 20 and 300 yards—8 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—8 feet by twelve wide; Bull's Eye, 3 feet; Centre, 6 feet.

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

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

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

VI.—No fixed artificial rests shall be allowed.

VII.—Unless otherwise specified, the Prizes open to All Comers may be shot for with any description of rifle not exceeding 10 lbs in weight, exclusive of ramrods.

VIII.—No magnifying sights shall be allowed.

IX.—No 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 or ties will be duly announced on the notice board, but competitors not present will lose their places.

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

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

XV.—Two sighting shots shall be allowed to each competitor at each distance in every competition, on payment of 10 cents per shot. These shots shall be fired in order, when the squad is formed, and at the target about to be used in the competition. No sighting shot shall be allowed after the squad has commenced the competition; but shall any competitor be allowed to fire two sighting shots consecutively. Any competitor firing the squad when all the sighting shots have

been fired will thus be restricted to one sighting shot. Ties shall be allowed two sighting shots, at 15 per shot, and at the target at which the tie is about to be shot off.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. STUART, Captain,
Secretary.

Ottawa, June 7, 1878.

22-11

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 28th May, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

RESERVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF CARDWELL.

To be Major:

Captain John Hoey, of No. 8 Company Division, vice Riddall, resigned.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF SIMCOE.

Memo.—Referring to the Reserve Militia General Order of 21st instant, under "No. 7 Company Division," after the words "Village of Orillia," read "and the Townships of

Balaklava and Robinson."

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF SIMCOE

Erratum.—In the General Order of the 23rd of April last, under No. 8 Company Division, read: "To be Ensign: Alexander Devitt, Gentleman," instead of John Devitt, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Memo.—In the General Order of the 5th of March last, for limits of No. 8 Company Division, instead of "part of the parish of St. Colomb de Sillery," read "That part of the parish of St. Colomb de Sillery from the Eastern limits of the Banlieue of Quebec as far as the Pointe à Piqueau, comprising that part of Gomin which belongs to that parish."

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF QUEBEC WEST.

Memo.—In the General Order of the 2nd of April last, for limits of No. 1 Company Division instead of those published in the above General Order, the following are substituted:—"From the Western limits of the Banlieue of Quebec to the Turnpike Gates on the St. Louis and Cove Roads."

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF CAPE BRETON.

To be Major:

Major Stephen L. Purves, from the late 3rd Battalion of Cape Breton County Militia, vice J. H. Christie, whose appointment is hereby cancelled.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF VICTORIA.

To be Major:

Alexander Cameron, from the late 2nd Battalion of Victoria County Militia, vice C. Munro, whose appointment is hereby cancelled.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE WEST RIDING OF NORTH BRITAIN.

The Cobourg Grammar School Drill Association

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Cobourg, under the Command of Captain H. Smith, to be composed of the Masters and Pupils of the Grammar School, and to be styled "The Cobourg Grammar School Drill Association."

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF YORK

Newmarket Grammar School Drill Association.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Newmarket, under the Command of Captain J. W. Selby, to be composed of the Master and Pupils of the Grammar School, and to be styled "Newmarket Grammar School Drill Association."

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel,
D. A. G. Militia,
Canada

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 4th June, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles,"
Toronto.

To be Majors:

Captain and Adjutant William Dillon Otter, M. S., vice Dixon, resigned.

41st Brockville Battalion of Rifles.

The formation of a Company at Frankville, County of Leeds, is authorized to replace No. 3 Company, which had failed to re-enrol,—Officers provisional, viz:

To be Captain:

A. Lander, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Robert Rathwell, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Robert H. Walker, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Provisional Battalion of Kamouraska.

No. 3 Company, Rivière Ouelle

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Honoré Dionne, vice Martin, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Amédée Massé, Gentleman.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, viz: A Battalion of Infantry consisting of six Companies, at Beauharnois, to be styled the "Voltiguers Canadiens of Beauharnois." Officers provisional excepting those holding Military School Certificates:

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Charles Saraphim Rodier, Jr, Esquire.

No. 1 Company, 2nd Beauharnois Infantry Company.

To be Captain:

Capt. Jean Marie Prudhomme, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Louis Raymond Baker, vice Bisillon, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Joseph Narcisse Camyré, vice Baker, promoted.

No. 2 Company

To be Captain:

Louis Alexander Seers, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Louis Morin, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

François Clovis Basinet, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieut. Louis Bisillon, from No. 1 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Narcisse Leclaire, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:—

Olivier Bergevin, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company.

To be Captain:

James De Lorimier, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

Philorome Giroux, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign:

Léandre Vachon, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company.

To be Captain:

Lucius Poitras, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

J. B. Christin St. Amour, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Louis Martin, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company.

To be Captain:

Eustache Langevin, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

Célestin Langovin, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Pierre Martin, Gentleman.

By command of His Excellency
the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
D.A.G. Militia.
Canada

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 4th June, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

RESERVE MILITIA.

No. 1.

Lt.-Colonels of Reserve Militia are requested to transmit all correspondence with Head Quarters relating to their Regimental Division, who will forward the same to the District Staff Officer to be transmitted by him to Head Quarters with such remarks thereon as he may think necessary.

Recommendations for promotions or appointments are required to be made on the printed form, which may be obtained on application to the Brigade Major.

Company Officers of the Reserve Militia are required by law to be *residents* of the Company Division to which they may be appointed. The fact of such residence, as well as the willingness to accept the appointment and perform the duties appertaining thereto, should be ascertained by the Lt.-Colonel of the Regimental Division before making his recommendation.

In all cases of vacancies caused by resignation, the letter of the Officer tendering his resignation must be transmitted with the recommendation to fill the vacancy.

No. 2.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF ST. MAURICE.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Antoine Lamy, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

François Lacorte, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Sévère Desaulniers, from the late 2nd Non-Service Battalion of St. Maurice.

To be Ensign:

Horace Proulx, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Ensign:

Sévère Martin, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Ensign:

Paul Leblanc, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Antoine Gauthier, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

François Bellemare, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Ensigns:

Evariste Grenier, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF TERREBONNE.

No. 2 Company Division.

Erratum.—In the General Order of the 19th of February last, read: "To be Captain: Major Charles Ouimet, late commanding the Ste. Therese Volunteer Militia Rifle Company," instead of Charles Ouimet, Esquire.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF CHARLEVOIX.

No. 19 Company Division.

To be Ensign:

Alfred Thibault, Gentleman.

By command of his Excellency the
Governor-General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel,
D. A. G. Militia,
Canada.

The "Morning Post" states that the Duke of Cambridge, as honorary colonel of the 60th Royal Rifles, intends to recommend that a small black horsehair plume be substituted on the shako of the officers and men of his regiment, in place of the round black ball now in use. The Rifle Brigade and rifle regiments of militia will also wear the black plume. Moreover the officers of infantry are to have a gold cord with acorn attached to their shakos, which will hook to a loop or pass round the neck, so as to prevent the shako being blown off in windy weather, which is now so frequently the case; or what is worse, to prevent an officer holding his shako on with his drawn sword. The rifle regiments are to have a black cord instead of gold.

WASHINGTON AMONG HIS NEIGHBORS.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, who has been visiting Mount Vernon, writes as follows:

Some of the Northern people now living there say they have lost the romance they once had concerning Washington, for they learn directly from tradition that, as a neighbor, he was unsociable, haughty, very exacting, and quick tempered. Something of this may be true, but he had a worthless set of slaves to deal with, and besides, there were squatters through the woods who trespassed on his timber and fishing grounds, killed most of the deer he tried to keep, and in various ways annoyed him; and it is not likely that they have handed down anything pleasant that he said of them. Something also is due to political feeling, for the Democrats charged him with being an aristocrat. The truth is, he was a man who paid the closest attention to his affairs, nothing that in any way concerned him escaped his attention, and he could ill bear unthrift and improvidence and depredation. Hence, when absent, his minute directions to his overseers. When the war was over, and our independence was gained, he felt that he had work enough to do at Mount Vernon, without taking upon himself the cares of government, kingly or otherwise, and he says "to an undebauched mind the task of making improvements on earth are much more delightful than all the vain glory acquired by ravaging it."

The tomb containing the remains of Washington and his wife is on a gentle declivity facing a wooded hill. The road runs by the side of a fence where old pear trees of the native variety stand, as in a hedge. Through an iron-grated door one sees his marble sarcophagus, handsomely ornamented, on the right, while hers, quite plain, is on the left, and this is all. On the outside are the various monuments of the family.

I had yet two or three hours to wait for the boat, the day was chilly and raw, and going to the house I had a colored girl make a wood fire in the library. As the fire brightened and warmed the rooms, and finally sunk into coals, an outline of the history of this house naturally was presented. A youth not supposed to be born to great estates was denied the privileges of the schools of the time, but with such learning as he could gather he fitted himself to survey wilderness lands, and found employment from a wealthy and powerful neighbor. He became familiar with backwoods scenes, and with all that pertains to pioneer life, to its poverty, its privations, and diseases, which prepared him for a military occupation, in which, by reason of the quickness of his observation and the soundness of his judgment, his actions have become recorded in history. Meanwhile this Mount Vernon estate had been bequeathed to him, and there is no more interesting paper in his life-history than that of his introduction to a lady on the banks of a river now made doubly classic, and his lingering as the hours went by. Martha Custis had a fortune which would be large in our day, for in money alone she had \$150,000, and hither came the newly-wedded pair to build, to improve, to enjoy, and to love. To so much was added the glory of the new world rising from and around them. Here, at the close of day, over this identical hearthstone, and with his eyes resting on this identical black marble mantel, has he meditated on the events of his life, and hither to his side did he softly come, and here their feet have stood together. When Congress considered proper resting place for Washington's re-

mains, she said that whatever they might conclude upon, she must sleep by his side. No wife better could assert her dignity—none has been better obeyed.

We have intelligence from Canada, that the military authorities, so far appreciating the advantages of employing soldier labour, have given directions that the men of the 29th and 53rd Regiments quartered at Quebec, shall be employed during the summer months upon the works necessary for the completion of the forts now in course of construction at Point Levis, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. The troops will camp out under the command of Major-General H. W. Stisted, C. B. According to present arrangements, the above-mentioned regiments will be withdrawn from the colony in the autumn, and proceed to the West Indies—viz, the 29th to Jamaica, to relieve the 84th, and the 53rd to Barbadoes, to relieve the 47th, as we have before stated.—*Broad Arrow.*

100th Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment had a race, which excited considerable interest, came off at Bogside race-course, Ayr, between the Marquis of Queensberry and Ensign F. H. Cotton, of this regiment. The course on which the race was run is a four mile one, plentifully interspersed with stiff fences, hurdles, and wet and dry ditches. About 3.30 o'clock the competitors toed the mark, and an excellent start was effected. The competitors ran together till 100 yards from the post, when Mr. Cotton, putting on a final spurt, came in a conqueror by about 30 yards.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, JUNE 1, 1869.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 15th May, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that "Byng Inlet," situate at the River Maganotawan, on the Georgian Bay, in the Province of Ontario, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be an Out Port of Entry under the Survey of the Port of Toronto.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, June 7, 1869. 23-31

HOUSE TO LET.

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



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 28th May, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Harbour known as Big Glace Bay, in Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, shall be and the same is hereby constituted and declared to be an Out Port of Entry, under the name of Port of Caledonia, and placed under the Survey of the Port of Sydney.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, June 7, 1869. 23-31

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Members of the above Association are hereby notified that the Rideau Rifle Range will be open to them for practice on every Monday during the season, commencing on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

By order,
W. H. FALLS, Lieut.,
Asst. Secretary.

Ottawa, June 7, 1869. 23-17



1869. 1869.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS.

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

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

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

The Market Steamer "FAIRY," Captain Nichol, leaves Ottawa on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 a. m. for intermediate landings.

R. W. SHEPHERD,

June 7, 1869. 23-17



(Circular No. 51.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 18th May, 1869.

SIR,—

It having been represented to this Department that in violation of the law large quantities of American silver coins are brought into Canada without entry or payment of duty, I have to call your attention to the subject and to enjoin upon you increased vigilance in the discharge of your duty and that of your officers along the Frontier in the prevention of smuggling, and you are specially to enquire of Travellers and others whether they have in their possession either on their persons or in their baggage, any American silver, and you or your officers are to seize and report any such silver which it may be attempted to smuggle, taking particular care that, in the discharge of this duty, you discriminate between a clear design to defraud the Revenue and an unintentional breach of the law, in which latter case no seizure should be made, but the officer should see that the silver is duly entered and duty paid.

It need scarcely be added that in the performance of this delicate duty the greatest circumspection and courtesy should be observed by the officers towards all persons with whom they may be brought in official contact.

I am,

Sir,

Your obt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

P. S.—American silver coins, as loose change, not exceeding \$5, may be brought in by any traveller without being subject to report and entry.

May, 31st, 1869.

22-31

ROOMS TO LET.

THREE BED-ROOMS and PARLOR, furnished. Apply at this office. Volunteer Review Office, Ottawa, May 31st, 1869.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, MAY 28, 1869.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 30 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

THE CHURCH UNION.

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

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