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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, OCTOBER 25, 1869.

No. 43.

From Stewart's Quarterly Magazine.

THE BOATMEN OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.  
(Les Canotiers du St. Laurent.)

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF BENJAMIN SULTZ.

BY MARY A. McIVER, Ottawa.

See you it glancing along o'er the wave?  
Well o'er the breadth of the coast is it known,  
My beautiful vessel so buoyant and brave,  
'Tis the sure shelter from danger alone.  
Mark, it shoots forward 'neath stroke of the oar,  
'Mid the black squall, or the wind or the snow,—  
Then, let us sing the old ballad once more,  
Song of the Boatmen, as onward we row!

'Tis the first bark past the ice fleet that steers,  
When spring is seen in the distance again;  
'Tis the last ever that bravely appears  
When the loud menace of storms is in vail.  
Fearlessly, then, we respond to the roar  
Of the wild tempests of wind and of snow,—  
Then, let us sing the old ballad once more,  
Song of the Boatmen, as onward we row!

Pliant and swift it reels o'er the abyss,  
While the fierce rage of the storm it defies,—  
Now for an instant its light form we miss,  
Surely 'tis lost, as 'tis to the eyes!  
No, it arises, shoots on us before,  
Guided by us o'er the great river's flow;—  
Then, let us sing the old ballad once more,  
Song of the Boatmen, as onward we row!

Brightly the beautiful sun on us beams,  
Cheering the mariner's heart with its rays;  
While our strong arms, o'er the billow that gleams  
Bear our light skiff thro' the long summer days.  
Tenderly ever the echoes from shore  
Waft the sweet ballad of love that will glow  
With the strong courage and warmth evermore  
Of the brave Boatmen who sing as they go!

### THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER XXIII.

While Gen. Howe was indulging in his slothfulness in New York in stupid farces Washington was busily engaged in opening the campaign of 1777, by a bold and partially successful effort to ou' up all the detachments of the British army in New Jersey in detail. On the 2nd of January Washington again reoccupied Trenton with 4,000 men whose astute Generals Count, Donop, and Leslie remaining at Princeton through ignor-

ance of the importance of the position on the Delaware. criminal carelessness of their duty or intense stupidity. Thoroughly alarmed at last Howe recalled Cornwallis, who was on the eve of sailing for England, and sent him to take command of the British and auxiliary troops in Jersey. Gen. Grant had moved from Brunswick in support of the force already there, and on Cornwallis's arrival a movement on Trenton at once took place, when Washington's army was attacked at sunset on 2nd of January, but the fighting ceased in consequence of the darkness, both parties preparing to bivouac on the field. A hasty council of war was held in the camp of the United States troops in which it was proposed to give battle where they stood, to retreat and cross the river at Philadelphia, or throw themselves on the line of communications belonging to the British. The latter proposition being the most feasible was executed. The road to Princeton was on the North side of the Assawpung Creek, nearly midway. The village of Maidenhead was occupied by a detachment under Gen. Leslie. The United States troops had taken up a position on the South side of the Assawpung Creek and commanded a newly made road to Princeton, which, passing through Sandtown, enabled him to turn the British position. If Cornwallis had possessed the ordinary ability of a General he would have crossed the Assawpung at Wingtown and bringing up Leslie's detachment from Maidenhead, compelled Washington to accept battle or ruin his army by a precipitate retreat. This disregard for the necessary topographical knowledge of the country through which they are operating is characteristic of the British army, and in this, the previous, and subsequent contests on the continent of America, it was painfully and disastrously displayed.

Washington, leaving his camp fires lighted, marched at one o'clock on the morning of the 3rd of January for Princeton. Colonel Mawhood, with 17th, 40th and 55th British regiments, were stationed at Princeton in anticipation of the battle on the 3rd. At Trenton Cornwallis ordered those regiments

to join him, and at sunrise the 17th regiment fell in with the van of Washington's army at Stony Creek. It would appear that considerable confusion existed in both armies at this unexpected rencounter, but the 17th regiment was led by a man of daring resolution, a Captain Scot, and while Mawhood was endeavoring to occupy some high ground with the other regiments he opened a heavy fire of artillery on Washington's van, and charging em at once succeeded in cutting his way through them with small loss and continued his march uninterrupted to Trenton. The other regiments behaved very badly and retreated to Brunswick with the loss of half their men. Daylight showed Cornwallis how he had been outmanœuvred, and the boom of artillery the danger he was in. A forced march to Princeton brought him on the scene of action in time to save Brunswick, and Washington, unable to cope with superior numbers, relinquished the line of communications, crossing the Millstone Creek at Kingston, three miles from Princeton, and breaking down the bridge he put his troops into quarters at Morristown to the north of Brunswick,—by this simple manœuvre reducing the superior British force to the defensive and rendering all their conquests useless. He had stumbled by accident on the true strategical position at last by opening his communications with Gen. Heath at Haverstraw Bay. He obtained the command of the Hudson above New York, re-opened the communications with the Eastern States, interrupted since the battle of White Plains and the subsequent withdrawal of Lee's force, and repaired the blunder committed in endeavoring to oppose the British advance on Philadelphia. That all this was not the result of a thorough knowledge of the success of strategy is proved by his subsequent relinquishment of all those advantages to cover Philadelphia, a position of no possible advantage. He subsequently, during Cornwallis' inaction at Brunswick, made himself master of Newark, Elizabethtown, and Woodbridge, and the coast opposite Staten I-land, thus taking possession of the British army's communications with New York, and

rendering nugatory all Howe's endeavors and exertions of the previous campaign.

No sophistry can excuse the culpable inactivity of Howe and the British Generals. It is hardly possible that any man with common sense, not an idiot or traitor, would be guilty of the outrageous blunders those men committed with 30,000 well disciplined to allow an enemy not exceeding 5,000 men, ill-clad, badly supplied, and officered by farmers, tavernkeepers and doctors, to intercept the communications and establish themselves for six months within 25 miles of headquarters; to keep a division of twice their own number in a state of siege for that period, and to compel them to abandon the Province. Howe's imbecility did more for the independence of the United States than Washington's generalship, and if Byng was shot for timidity Howe should have been hung for laziness.

Of all the British conquests in New Jersey, Brunswick, situated on the Rariton and Amboy, at its mouth, alone remained, both having communication with New York by the sea. The inhabitants of the Province, well affected to the British, by the outrageous conduct and plundering propensities of the auxiliaries, the villianous neglect of Howe and his satellites, were converted into enemies, and seeing the prowess of the United States troops, the shameless cowardice and incapacity of the British officers, resolved to cast in their allegiance where they would at least meet protection, and became their most active and bitterest foes. During the operations of these six months the British troops lost more men in desultory skirmishes than would have been lost in a general action which would have crushed Washington's army.

So thoroughly lost were the commanding officers to all sense of professional honor that the very commissariat stores for their troops were allowed to be captured and plundered within three miles of Amboy, where the United States troops established a post, which they maintained throughout the winter and spring. Howe, with one division of his troops held in close siege within 25 miles of his headquarters, was in the meantime planning plundering raids into the districts occupied by the enemy, and those raids were so desultory and such elaborate care taken to spread the fullest possible intelligence of the force to be employed and its destination that Washington found no difficulty in most cases of frustrating its object, and very frequently punished the assailants severely.

Early in 1777 a number of loyalists amounting to several thousand men were embodied as Provincial regiments in the Royal service, of which Governor Tryon of New York, a man without military experience, was appointed Major-General.

Fifty miles above New York, on the east, or left bank of the Hudson, Peek's Hill, or Kill, village stands on a creek, the mouth of

which forms with the river a bay admirably situated for defensive purposes. Three miles inland, at the head of one of the passes through the highlands of the Hudson, stood Continental village on the Manor or estate of the Van Cortlandt family. As it had become apparent to some one in the United States service that the real plan of the campaign had not yet been devised, and that it was possible it might be found in an advance from Canada down the Hudson, and from New York up it. Peekskill furnished a good strategic position for a commissariat's depot as well as a covering point for the Eastern States, and where their troops could be most easily concentrated. Accordingly a large quantity of stores and provisions were accumulated, but with that caution which marked the operations of Washington's troops; they were placed at Continental village, while a force of 700 men occupied Peekskill. Sir William Howe detached 500 men under Lieut.-Col. Bird, from the 15th Regiment, with ten sail of frigates and transports, who landed on the 22nd of March, but found the United States troops had evacuated the village after setting fire to the barracks and such stores as they could not carry off. The British troops fired what was left of the village, and after losing some men in a skirmish re-embarked on the same day for New York.

On the 25th of April Major-General Tryon, in command of 2,000 men, embarked on board transports in the East River and proceeded through Long Island Sound to Campo in Connecticut where they landed. On the 26th they reached Danbury, where they destroyed stores and provisions to the value of £80,000 sterling. After setting the town on fire they retreated, harassed by the militia, by which they lost over 200 men and ten officers killed and wounded; obliged to keep constantly on the alert, avoid the direct road, and almost overwhelmed with fatigue, they succeeded in reaching their ships on the 28th of April, leaving the country in flames behind them.

During the progress of those discreditable marauding expeditions considerable fighting had taken place in the Jerseys. On the 12th of April Lord Cornwallis with a considerable detachment attacked Bondwick (seven miles from Brunswick) a post occupied by the American General Clinton with 1,200 men, who was obliged to retire with the loss of some field pieces and about 100 men prisoners. On the 19th of April an attempt to recover this post was made by General Vaughan, but he was repulsed with loss. At Piscatanay 2,000 United States troops attacked the 42nd regiment cantoned there, but after a furious fight of ten hours duration with much loss on both sides they were obliged to retreat -- this occurred on the 8th of May.

The cessation of many branches of industry consequent on the way this unhappy contest had been prolonged, threw many daring

spirits out of employment. The waters surrounding the islands of New York Bay afforded facilities for a contraband trade, in which occasional piracy was mixed, while the slothful indecision with which all affairs connected with either army or navy was managed by the brothers Howe, placed the tempting opportunity in the way of those reckless fellows who fought for their own hand, caring neither for King nor Congress. A large supply of provisions and general stores had been accumulated at Sagg Harbour on the Eastern shores of Long Island defended by a schooner of 12 guns and about one hundred English troops. Intelligence of this state of things was conveyed to the American General commanding at New Haven in Connecticut, who detached Col. Meigs with 170 men in whale boats to capture the place, destroy the provisions and shipping. This arduous service was thoroughly performed on the 6th of May by the destruction of twelve brigs and sloops, a large quantity of provisions, forage, and stores, besides capturing the whole guard, although to effect it the necessity had arisen of hauling or carrying the boats nearly eight miles overland, -- such energy contrasting strongly with the slothful and inactive movements of the British. It is said that Col. Meigs did not lose a man, and that he had effected his object and traversed 90 miles within twenty-five hours.

In the month of June Congress had been enabled to send some small reinforcements to Washington's army, who now advanced to Middlebrook, where they encamped along the crest of a ridge of hills in an unusually strong position, which he further strengthened by intrenchments and artillery.

As this virtually gave him the command of Brunswick and Amboy it hastened the preparations of the British General to open the campaign of 1777 or abandon New Jersey and New York. It was not possible for a man as Sir W. Howe to compel Washington to a change of position and tactics. He still commanded the lines of communication with the Eastern States, and Howe's knowledge of military science was not sufficient to point out that the only way to force him out of his fastnesses was a direct attack by fleet and army on every post on the Hudson between New York and Albany.

For the present he was left in possession of a plentiful country at leisure to recruit, and with foes in front whose apathy and indolence furnished a rare opportunity for training veteran soldiers at their expense.

As the charge of ignorance, imbecility and apathy has been brought against Sir Wm. Howe repeatedly in the course of this review of the events of a deplorable contest, which wrested from Great Britain one-half of the North American continent, it is only fair to shew the conclusive grounds on which those terms have been aptly predicated. As the strictures on his plans of campaign are themselves fair subjects of criticism, the fol-

lowing statement of the relative strength of the British and United States army during the operation detailed will give ample proof that those terms were not misapplied, and that, as asserted, he had no plan of campaign and did not understand enough of the science of his profession to prepare one.

*State of British and United States Forces in 1776.*

	British.	U. S.
August.....	24,000	16,000
November.....	26,900	4,500
December.....	27,700	3,300

*State of the British and United States Forces in 1777.*

	British.	U. S.
March.....	27,000	4,500
June.....	30,000	8,000

Any person reading these figures will easily understand the reason why the revolt of the British American Colonies culminated in the independence of the United States.

With a force little short of 30,000 highly disciplined and well appointed troops Howe allowed himself to be besieged for over ten months by a force not exceeding one fourth of that number, undisciplined and badly armed. And on the 19th of June could find no other way to drive 8,000 militia men from the shelter of ill-constructed field works except by a feigned retreat which drew Washington from his lines, and on the 26th of June gave Lord Cornwallis an opportunity to attack his advanced guard at Quibbletown which was compelled to fall back with the loss of 200 men and three pieces of artillery. The advantage was not followed up, and Washington fell back leisurely to Middlebrook, leaving the barren advantage to the greater force.

On the 28th of June Sir W. Howe evacuated the Jerseys and was forced to do this by his own blunders. He had advanced as far as Princeton on his way to Philadelphia, keeping the Rariton between himself and Washington; at that point he could have penetrated to the rear of the latter's position and sent him in headlong flight towards the Hudson, but he suddenly retreated to Brunswick and embarked his troops at Amboy, and crossed to Staten Island. This manoeuvre is so astounding as almost to exceed belief, and without doubt is the most extraordinary on record, not forgetting Lord Loudon's in 1757.

If it was Howe's intention to occupy Philadelphia he was within two marches of it and no enemy to interfere. What his motives were cannot now be ascertained. The idea of collusion would be the most natural, but there was nothing to gain and much to lose by playing that game, and the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that he was a sensual, slothful, and necessarily stupid, imbecile, obstinate as all such animals are utterly incapable of forming or carrying out any definite plan of operations.

A judge down east refused to receive "spiritual testimony" unless the ghost was sworn.

ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF ST. JOHN'S VOLUNTEERS ONT

The annual rifle match of No. 8 company, 7th Battalion, took place as announced on the range of the company, at St. John's, on the 13th, 14th and 15th October. The matches were made to all comers, but very few outsiders took part. The city part of the Battalion was well represented by Ensign Wastie, Colonel Lewis and Capt. Dawson, but they found all they wanted to hold their own with the members of No. 8 Company, and a few of the shots in and around St. John's. Below will be found a list of the winners.

The morning of the 13th was not very propitious; rain fell until eight o'clock, and was perhaps the means of keeping a great many away. However, it cleared up at that time, and at nine o'clock a great many competitors were on the ground. The match was opened by Crowell Willson, M.P., who made a bull's eye at 200 yards.

Match No. 1, All Comers—Snider Enfield rifle; ranges, 200 and 400 yards; position, 200 yards, from the shoulder; 400 yards, any position. First prize, silver watch, by Mr. Morphy, London, valued at \$15; 2nd, silver card basket, given by Ensign Wastie, London, value, \$8, and a gold pencil case, given by Mr. Davis jeweller, London, value, \$2; 3rd, eight day lock, given by Mr. Hogg, jeweller, London, value, \$7; three prizes of \$5; 7th "Chamber's Journal," given by Mr. W. L. Carrie, stationer, value, \$2.50, and three prizes of \$2 each.

Ensign Wastie.....	T1	33
Wm. Cummings.....	33	33
Col. Sergt Smith.....	33	33
Sergt. Elliott.....	32	32
Chas. F. Kent.....	32	30
Capt. Elliott.....	30	29
Robt. W. Jackson.....	29	28
Peter Thompson.....	28	28
Lieut. Willson.....	28	27
John Elliott.....	27	

Match No. 2, All Comers' Match—Any rifle; ranges, 200, 300 and 500 yards: 200 and 300, from the shoulder; 500, any position. 1st prize silver cup, given by Major Jackson, value, \$8, and \$2 added; 2nd, silver cup, given by J. Campbell, jeweller, London, value \$4, and \$4 added; 3rd, horse rake, given by Plummer & Pacey, value \$7; three prizes of \$5. three prizes of \$2.

Lieut. Willson.....	T1	45
Col. Lewis.....	44	44
Sergt. Elliott.....	43	43
Capt. Dawson.....	40	40
Ensign Wastie.....	40	39
Major Jackson.....	39	38
Chas. F. Kent.....	38	38
Ensign Woods.....	38	36
Capt. Elliott.....	36	

Second Day—Match No. 3, All Comers' Match—Snider Enfield; ranges, 300, 400 and 500 yards; any position. 1st prize, gold locket, given by Col. Lewis, London, value \$6, with \$4 added; 2nd, clock, given by Mr. Murray, jeweller, London, value \$2.50, with \$4 added, three prizes of \$4; 6th, photograph of winner, given by F. Cooper, value \$3; 7th, hat, given by E. Beltz, value \$3; four prizes of \$2.

Wm. Cummings.....	T1	53
Chas. F. Kent.....	49	49
Major Jackson.....	49	49
Sergt. Elliott.....	49	

Peter Thompson.....	48
R. W. Jackson.....	48
Lieut. Willson.....	46
Col. Lewis.....	46
John Elliott.....	45
Col. Sergt. Laing.....	44
Ensign Woods.....	T1

Match No. 4, All Comers' Match—Snider Enfield rifle; ranges, 200, 300 and 400 yards; any position. 1st prize, \$10; two prizes of \$7; four prizes of \$4; 8th prize, clock, given by G. D. Pringle, Lucan, value \$3; two prizes of \$2.

Robt. Jackson.....	T1	49
Col. Sergt. Smith.....	49	48
Sergt. Elliott.....	48	48
L. Barnard.....	48	45
Peter Thompson.....	45	44
Lieut. Willson.....	44	44
Ensign Woods.....	44	43
Chas. F. Kent.....	43	43
Wm. Cummings.....	43	

Third Day—Match No. 5, Consolation Match—Range, 200 yards, from the shoulder. John Orr won the 1st prize, sugar bowl, given by E. Rowland, value \$5; Jas. Elliott, the second, pair of boots, given by Stiles & Kent, value \$3; Geo. Kennedy, the third, set jewellery, given by Mr. Wyckoff, value \$2.50; Thos. Robson, the fourth, album, given by Mr. Reid, value \$2; Wm. Swartz, the fifth, "Good Words," given Mr. Taylor, value \$2; Peter McKellar won the *Free Press*, given by J. & S. Blackburn, value \$2; Daniel Bechtell, the seventh, barley fork, given by Thos. Bryant, value \$1.50; Jas. McNabb, the eighth, the *Prototype*, given by Jno. Siddons, value \$1.50.

The match was finished about twelve o'clock on Friday, the 15th, when the committee met at Thos. Elliott's hotel, and distributed the prizes, after which Mr. Elliott kindly invited the committee to dine with him. Several toasts were given and responded to heartily, and all went home well pleased with the laurels they won.—*London Prototype*.

OLD COLORS OF THE 91ST HIGHLANDERS.—It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the 91st (Argyleshire) Highlanders were presented with new colors at Dover. The old colors are to be presented to the Duke of Argyll, early in October at Inveraray Castle, and we are informed that Col. Bertie Gordon has expressed a desire that a detachment of the London Scottish should meet his color party at Charing Cross Station, and escort them to the Great Northern Station. In the absence of Lord Elcho Captain George Mackenzie—the regiment being under his command—has cordially responded to Col. Gordon's desire, and the performance of this duty on the part of the London Scottish will, doubtless, be equally gratifying to the regulars and the Volunteers. The two regiments have already, as befits countrymen, established friendly relations on more than one occasion.—*London Scotsman*.

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

## 46TH BATTALION IN CAMP.

On Thursday last, Companies 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of the 46th (East Durham) Batt., under command of Lt.-Col. Williams, went into camp on the Cricket Ground east of the Town

## THE TENTS

presented a really fine appearance, and the situation of the camping ground, on the Lake Shore was all that could be desired. At the east end of the field, and running from north to south, was a row of tents, placed as follows, beginning at the north end:—Quartermaster's store, Quartermaster's tent, Commanding Officer's, Surgeon's and Orderly tents. In the next row west, the tents of the Captains of the Companies, numbering six, commencing also at the north and extending southward. Running in a direct line west from each officer's tent, were those of men belonging to the Company under his command, to the number of six. On the margin of the Lake was a shed erected for an officers' mess room, open in front, facing the Lake. Just west of this was the cook house and Canteen; and down in the southwest corner, the Guard tent, where the "woefully wicked" were occasionally incarcerated. There were altogether 50 tents on the ground. The acting Senior Major was Capt. McDermid; acting Junior Major, Adj. G. R. Garnett; Surgeon, Dr. Dewar; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. M'Gill; Quartermaster, Ensign Kellaway. The men upon the ground numbered 323, and were commanded by the following officers:—

No. 1 Company—Lt. Dingwell, Lt. Ward, Ensign Dean.

No. 2—Capt. F. Benson, Lieut. Kirchoffer, Ensign Craig.

No. 3—Lt. Hunter, Ensign Wallace.

No. 4—Capt. Dundas, Lt. Walsh, Ensign McIndoo.

No. 5—Capt. Preston, Lt. Touchburn, Ensign Ingram.

No. 6—Capt. McDermid, Lt. Magill, Ensign Magill. The following was the

## DAILY ROUTINE.

MORNING.—Rouse, 5.30; Bathing Parade, 6.15; Fall in, 6.30; Breakfast, 8; Guard Mounting, 9; Dress for 2nd Parade, 9.30; Fall in 9.45; Dinner, 12.30;

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—Dress for Parade, 2; Fall in, 2.15; Retreat, 6; Tea, 6; First Post, 9; Last Post, 9.30; Lights out, 10.

## CAMP LIFE.

During the leisure hours of the men, they amused themselves with races, jumping, foot ball, and other games. They all seemed to enjoy their time in Camp, and the manner in which they adapted themselves to this rough-and-tumble sort of life, would to the ordinary observer appear somewhat remarkable, considering that they were men wholly unused to it—men principally from the farm and workshop, called out suddenly to undergo all the restraints of military discipline, like regular soldiers. Every day great numbers of spectators visited the Camp, and all whom we have heard speak upon the subject, express the highest admiration of the men.

## BATTALION INSPECTION.

On Saturday last, at 10 a.m., the Battalion was inspected by Col. Robinson Ross, Adj. Gen., and Lt.-Col. Macpherson, Asst. Adj. Gen., who were received with a general salute. The Battalion was wheeled into column, and the companies took "open order" for inspection. A most searching and thorough examination of the arms, accoutrements, &c., was made, lasting about

half an hour, the band of the Battalion playing during the time. After this the Battalion was put through a number of manoeuvres, marching and counter marching, Company and Battalion skirmishing with blank cartridge, &c. These concluded the Battalion formed in hollow square, and the Adj. Gen. proceeded to address the men. He complimented them very highly upon their general appearance, and the exceeding good care they had taken of their arms and accoutrements. About the manoeuvres to be gone through in the field he would like to say a few words, and impress upon them those most necessary. He did not believe in the ginger-bread movements generally executed at an inspection, such as marching past in slow time, &c. They were not drawing soldiers, and wanted to learn movements which would be of more practical benefit. At the present day there were but two ways of fighting, viz:—in line and skirmishing by Battalions or Companies. He was not an old man, but had been 24 years in the service, and during that time had seen some fighting; and he knew that were the men ever called into action, they would not have much reason to thank their officers for drilling them in movements whereby they were crowded into close column, offering such a good target for an enemy, but rather for such as kept them apart in such a way as to enable them to do the most injury to the enemy with the least loss to themselves. He would impress upon them the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with such movements. They had good officers and he could not too strongly urge upon them to be obedient to all orders. He expressed himself highly pleased with their general proficiency and soldier-like conduct.

He next proceeded to examine the tents, &c., and expressed the highest satisfaction with the cleanliness and comfort of everything connected therewith. He then caused to be published the following

## REGIMENTAL ORDER:

PORT HOPE CAMP,  
25th Sept., 1869.

No. 1. The Commanding Officer is directed by the Adjutant-General to convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 46th Battalion, the great satisfaction which he (the Adjutant-General) felt at the appearance and condition of the Battalion on parade this day, at their manly and soldier-like bearing, at the good condition of their arms and accoutrements, and at the intelligent manner in which they performed the drill. The Adjutant-General has formed a high opinion of the corps, and he feels sure that they will at all times sustain their own character and that of the country to which they belong.

By order of Lt.-Col. Commanding 46th Battalion.

G. R. GARNETT, Adj. Gen.

At one o'clock Cols. Ross and Macpherson and staffed with the officers of the Battalion, a number of the citizens being also at the dinner, during the progress of which the band "discoursed," &c. At the conclusion of the dinner the Adjutant General came out and complimented the band on their playing. He had been informed that they were mostly all "regulars," but had ascertained that this was not the case, and there was not one of them who had ever been in the regular service. He must say, however, that they were "regulars" in one sense—they played very regularly; and the 46th ought to be extremely proud that they possessed such a band.

## SHAM FIGHT.

On Tuesday morning last the Battalion marched towards Cobourg, the Band accompanying them as far as Col. Gladman's. They met the 40th Battalion about half-way between here and Cobourg and indulged in a sham battle.

## CAMP INSPECTION.

Yesterday afternoon, Lt.-Col. Macpherson, Assistant-Adjutant-General, arrived here for the purpose of inspecting the camp. The men were called out on parade and put through the different movements,—such as those through which they had gone on the occasion of the inspection by the Adjutant-General. A most minute and thorough examination was then made of the tents, clothing, utensils, &c. This concluded, Col. Macpherson addressed the Battalion. He had not come here to-day to inspect the men, but to examine the camp. However, as Col. Williams had been kind enough to call them out for drill, he was pleased. He had been present on the occasion of their inspection by the Adjutant-General, and he thought, after what had been said by that officer, it was hardly necessary for him to say much. He must say, however, that their wonderful proficiency in drill and field movements was really surprising, considering the short time they had been in camp. He was very much pleased with their soldier-like appearance, and gratified to find everything connected with the camp clean and in good order—though they had improved very much since he last saw them. He concluded by congratulating Colonel Williams upon having such a fine body of men, and hoped when they broke up, as they would on the morrow, and returned to their homes, they would not forget what they had learned during their few days in camp.

Such opinions as these expressed by two such competent officers as the Adj. Gen. and Asst. Adj. Gen. are most gratifying, especially as they are in marked contrast with the remarks made regarding the men last year, and we congratulate the Battalion and the Volunteers generally that they have now inspecting officers who understand their business, and are willing to give fair play. We cannot dismiss this subject without adding a few more words of commendation to those already so lavishly and deservedly bestowed upon this fine Battalion. We were present during the whole proceedings of yesterday afternoon, and we must say that although we have attended Volunteer Inspections and Reviews in nearly every part of the Dominion, we have seen no Battalion with which the 46th would not favorably compare. Their soldier-like conduct in camp, the excellent order in which everything was kept, and their proficiency in drill, convinces us that they are second to none we have ever seen; and we are glad to find the officers who inspected them well to accord to them the praise they so well deserve. To Col. Williams and the other officers the greatest credit is due for the exertions they have made to render the 46th Battalion what it is—one of the finest in the Dominion; and one which, should it ever be called upon for the defence of our country, will, doubtless, render effective service.—*Port Hope B. Canadian.*

According to the *Army and Navy Gazette* the fiat will shortly go forth for the disbanding of the Royal Canadian Rifles and the Cape Mounted Riflemen, both of which corps will disappear from the Army List at the commencement of the next financial year.

## WATERLOO BATTALION.

The Waterloo Battalion—comprising the New Hamburg, Galt, Crosshill, Ayr and Hespeler companies—entered upon their annual eight days drill at Galt on Friday last, and pitched their tents on the cricket ground to the north of the town. The staff is composed—in the absence of Lt. Col. Goodman through sickness—of Major A. G. McMillan, commanding; Jun. Major Campbell; Adjutant MacGachen; Surgeons Philips and Vardon; Quartermaster Allan; Paymaster Cameron. The usual routine of camp duty has been carried out, and day after day the drilling has been kept up as required by regulation. The camp breaks up this afternoon.—*Berlin Telegraph*, 15th inst.

## THE CAVALRY TROOPS.

The Durham Light Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Smart, and the Cobourg Troop, under Lt.-Col. Boulton, went into camp for their annual drill on Thursday last, at Cobourg. They were inspected yesterday morning at ten o'clock by Lt.-Col. Macpherson, D.A.G., who expressed himself highly pleased with their general appearance, their proficiency in drill, and their cleanliness and general good conduct while in camp. The Durham Troop numbered 3 officers and 50 men, besides the band numbering 15.—*Port Hope B. Canadian*.

## NAPOLEON III. AS A TRAINER OF BEASTS.

The Paris correspondent of a London paper says:

It is impossible to maintain that *de facto* the press is not free in France when you read the *Rappel* of this evening. An article by M. Henri Rochefort institutes a comparison between the lion tamer Lucas, devoured by his wild beasts, and the Emperor of the French people. He works his theme in this way:—

"For eighteen years we have seen a master standing alone in the cage of the animals which he subdued. Not only did they not attempt to bite him, but they licked his hands and feet and showed the most abject submission. Sometimes, without any particular reason, and merely to prove to the spectators the absolute extent of his authority, he would stir them up with a red hot iron, and they timidly received the correction. He would make them go through the most humiliating exercise; he would tease and defy them, tread upon them, and use them as sofas and carpets. This went on so long that, seeing how much he was feared by the beasts, he brought himself to fancy that they loved him. At length, full of confidence, he said to his wife, 'We are now in a splendid position.' We are rich, more especially as I have taken care to invest money in England in case of a rainy day. These lions and tigers, which nobody ever succeeded in taming, fear me, and do whatever I please. I have so ill-used them, so knocked them about in public, without the slightest resistance, that I can be quite sure of their docility. I will now take my son into the cage, so that the animals may get used to him, and the business, in case of my death, will go on as heretofore." Just at this moment the beasts, supposed to be tamed, rushed upon their master and bit him grievously in one hundred and sixteen places."

## INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The following is Lord Elcho's letter to the *London Times*, proposing an International rifle match:—

"SIR:—Looking at the great interest excited on both sides of the Atlantic by the recent International rowing contest, and to the friendly feelings of honorable rivalry in manly sports that have thus been, we may hope, lastingly established between the two great representative nations of the Anglo-Saxon race, I am tempted to ask whether the rifle might not be made auxiliary to the oar in strengthening these feelings and drawing closer our political relations.

"The rifle used to be the far-famed weapon of the Americans; by its help the New World has been subdued and civilized; by its help America became a free state and our colony a great nation. In the mother country a few years ago rifle shooting was practiced only by the deerstalker; it is now a national pastime, and we flatter ourselves that we have not only the best rifles, but the best rifle shots in the world. To what extent rifle shooting is now practiced in America we know not. We have seen excellent American military breech loaders and repeaters but we hear of no match rifles or American Wimbledons. It cannot, however, be that in these days of long range the skill of American riflemen is still only shown in barking squirrels at sixty yards as described in Cooper's novels. The race of old 'Leather stocking' and 'Hawkeye' doubtless survives, and it is perhaps not too much to hope that a team of American marksmen following the example of the Harvard crew may be tempted to cross the Atlantic and try the mettle of our crack shots. Should they honor us by so doing, I may venture to say that nowhere would our cousins be more heartily welcomed than before the butts at Wimbledon.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
Stanway, Sept. 4. ELOCHO."

## CAPTAINS' WIVES.

The *Telegraph* says that by the recent Admiralty order a sad blow is about to be struck at the familiar old tradition that Britannia rules the waves. It is easy to see how the presence of ladies on board ship may produce consequences which it did not require the recent official cruise of My Lords to discover. To permit the continual existence of an unrecognised and impalpable, but none the less effectual, rank above that which is nominally supreme—to allow the captain to be commanded by the captain's wife, who thus commands the ship, or the admiral to be commanded by the admiral's wife, who thus commands the fleet—is certainly inconvenient, not to say injurious to discipline. Marryat has left us some droll sketches of captain's wives, the tyrants of their luckless husbands, and the terror of the crews; and, though the nautical ladies of the present time are doubtless very different from what they were in the days of the good old rough and bluff salt-water sailors, still there are many ways in which the presence and influence of divine woman on board Her Majesty's ships is undesirable. "If you want peace, prepare for war," says the adage; and due preparation for war, which ought to be the normal condition of our war vessels, is not consistent with the presence of ladies and children, whose lives and comfort are dear to the hearts of gentlemen engaged in a business that ill brooks any distraction of the mind. On the whole, the new order is very wise and necessary; and—since we all know that there may be

too much of a good thing—we may expect our married naval officers to join in a chorus of gratitude to Mr. Childers for saving them from their wives.

AN ARMY ORDER BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—After the erection of the experimental redoubt by the troops at Chatham, a fortnight ago, a curious incident occurred. The Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, recently signified his pleasure that all officers should wear steel scabbards for their swords, and at considerable trouble and expense the whim of his Royal Highness was obeyed. A group of officers, equipped with these new scabbards was formed inside the Chatham redoubt at night, when a supposed enemy threw an electric light upon the work. In an instant each officer stood revealed by a gleam of white light down his side, an easy prey to the enemy's sharpshooters had the campaign been real instead of mimic. The steel scabbards ordered by his Royal Highness are now to be blackened, also at considerable trouble and expense. The story points its own moral.

A HAIR OLD VETERAN.—This morning we had the pleasure of a friendly greeting from Mr. Lewis Clement, a brave old veteran of 1812, who, although 83 years of age, is yet so hale and strong as to be able to move around with the greatest freedom, while his mental faculties are also remarkably clear and vigorous. In fact, Mr. Clement appears more youthful than some of his sons, and he is a most worthy representative of that hardy race of pioneers who were the first settlers in Upper Canada, and whose sterling loyalty preserved the country to the British Crown.—*St. Catharines Times*.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that an alteration is said to be in contemplation as regards the dress of the Rifle Brigade and other rifle regiments—namely, a bearskin busby with upright green plume, in lieu of the light shako and small ball, and an embroidered sash either round the waist or over the shoulder.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE NO. 1 TROOP, VOLUNTEER MONTREAL CAVALRY.

During the sojourn of His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur in the City of Montreal, the No. 1 Troop of Volunteer Hussars furnished the escort, and previous to the departure of the Prince, he was graciously pleased to express to Captain Muir his appreciation of their services. The officers of the escort consisted of Capt. Muir, commanding, Lieut. Featherstone, Lieut.-Col. Lovelace, (Officer Instructor and late of H. M. 19th regiment) and Cornet Lockerby.

The No. 1 Troop performed the duty of escort to His Royal Highness in a very creditable manner, being exceedingly well mounted, smart in appearance, and their arms, accoutrements and horse appointments in the best of order.

The whole of the Volunteer force of the city on the occasion of the landing of the Prince were stationed along the streets, extending from Jacques Cartier's wharf to the residence of the Honorable John Rose; they did the duty well and were ably commanded.

## VOLUNTEER CAMP AT COBOURG.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The camp at Cobourg was composed of the Durham squadron of cavalry, No. 1 Troop, Lt. Col. Boulton, No. 2 Troop, Port Hope, Lt. Col. Smart, the whole under command of Lt. Col. Boulton; the 40th Battalion (9 companies) under command of Lieut. Col. Smith.

The camp was situated on the lake shore about a mile west of the town; the Adjutant General of Militia, Col. Robertson-Ross, arrived on Saturday the 25th Sept. to inspect the force, but the rain came down in torrents just as he appeared on the ground, which necessitated a hasty retreat to camp quarters, and a stop was, therefore, put to the proceedings for that day, and as the Adjutant General had to leave for the east that evening, Lt.-Col. Macpherson, D.A.G. of Militia was directed to return to Cobourg and arrived on Monday morning from Kingston. Under the direction of this officer a sham fight took place on Tuesday the 28th Sept., midway between this place and Port Hope at a point previously selected, and admirably suited for the purpose, between the 46th Battalion, under Lt.-Col. Williams, supported by the Port Hope Troop of Cavalry, under Lt. Col. Smart, and the 40th Battalion under Lt.-Col. Smith, supported by the Cobourg Troop under Lt.-Col. Boulton.

The Port Hope force marched from camp at early morn and took up a position in a wood about a mile back from the main road and there awaited the approach of the column from Cobourg, which marched from camp at 9 a. m., with advance and rear guards regularly formed. About 10 a. m. the advance guard came up with opposing force when the column halted. The cavalry under Lt.-Col. Boulton was then sent out to feel the enemy and protect the flanks and approaches, a company was then ordered out to skirmish and soon came upon the enemy's first line; skirmishers were then reinforced with supports and after a while fire was opened on both sides. The force under Lt. Col. Williams was then driven from the wood to the open ground in rear, and after several attempts to turn the flanks of the advancing force, was obliged to retreat, which was done in good order, both forces were then hotly engaged and a brisk fire was constantly kept up. During the engagement the cavalry distinguished themselves on both sides in several brilliant charges, which of course were well repulsed by the infantry. Having advanced a considerable distance across the country and the ammunition being exhausted, the forces then halted, and after resting advanced in line towards each other, halted and after giving three cheers for the Queen, three for the Cobourg force and three more for the Port Hope Corps the whole then marched to camp about 1 p.m. headed by their respective bands.

The Volunteers behaved admirably and enjoyed the practice of a field day amazingly returning to camp in great spirits. Not the slightest accident occurred during the engagement, but on the way to camp the surgeon of the Port Hope Troop got his leg hurt by his horse stumbling on the road, but nothing serious.

## INSPECTION DAY.

The inspection of the force in camp at Cobourg, consisting of the Durham squadron of Cavalry under Lt.-Col. Boulton, and the 40th Battalion under Lt.-Col. Smith, took place on the 29th Sept at 10 a. m., by Lt.-Col. Macpherson, D.A.G. of Militia, who was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Patterson, Brigade Major, Lt. Col. Strange, District Paymaster, and Major Phillips. After the usual salute in line (the Brigade being under command of Lt.-Col. Boulton) he whole broke into open column, the inspecting officer dismounted when a most minute and thorough inspection took place by troops and companies, of the men, horses, arms, accoutrements, &c. This concluded, the Brigade marched past in open and quarter distance column and afterwards in double time. The infantry then formed column and performed several battalion movements then commenced skirmishing by companies and by wings, relieving skirmishers, charging in extended order, and retiring upon the reserve, changing front of line &c. During the evolutions of the infantry the cavalry were called into requisition and made several splendid charges.

The cavalry presented a splendid appearance, the Cobourg Troop in their scarlet uniform and brass helmets, and Port Hope Troop in the Hussar uniform; this force was well mounted and when marching past at the walk, trot and canter, to the music of their admirable bands, was greatly admired by the crowd of spectators present on the ground; these troops are certainly the best in the Province, and their efficiency reflects the highest honor on Lt.-Cols. Boulton and Smart.

The 40th Battalion under Col. Smith, did well and looks well, and the flattering remarks made to the force by the inspecting officer at the conclusion of the review, were certainly well deserved.

The field day being concluded the brigade formed into column and advanced in review order and gave a general salute.

The cavalry then formed up on the flanks of the infantry, at right angles, when Lieut. Col. Macpherson took occasion to address the force in complimentary terms, at great length, expressing the pleasure and satisfaction he experienced in having an opportunity of inspecting so fine a force of Volunteer Militia; the arms and accoutrements were in excellent order, and with regard to the drill which he had that day witnessed, he was surprised to see the progress made by the Volunteers who have been so short a time in camp, the proceedings of yesterday

during the sham fight, and to-day on this parade, reflected the highest credit upon the officers and the men themselves, and he could assure them that it would be a pleasing duty for him to make a favorable report to the Adjutant General of Militia who he was certain would have been delighted had he been here to-day. Lt. Col. Macpherson's admirable address, of which I regret a full report cannot be obtained just now, was listened to with marked attention by the Volunteers and the large number of spectators present and has created a most favorable impression in the force.

Before leaving the ground Lt.-Col. Macpherson congratulated Lt.-Cols. Boulton, Smart and Smith, upon the efficiency of their respective commands, and the excellent conduct of the men during the period in camp, and also complimented the officers of the regimental staff.

After an inspection of the camp equipments and various stores, books, &c., the inspecting officer and staff with the officers in camp were entertained by the ladies of Cobourg to a splendid luncheon at which a number of the citizens of Cobourg were present; the Hon. Mr. Speaker Cockburn, occupied the chair, when several excellent speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Cockburn, Lt.-Col. Boulton, and others.

The evening before the review a large party was entertained at Mr. Frazer's, M. P. for Cobourg.

Thus ended the camp at Cobourg, of which, I am sure, every Volunteer present will retain the most pleasant remembrances for some time to come.

Cobourg, Oct. 15th, 1869.

## REVIEW OF THE 57TH BATTALION.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The "week in camp" will, we are sure, be looked back upon by the volunteers of the 57th Battalion, with a considerable degree of pleasure. The weather was all that could be desired, except their first night in camp, when it rained a little. But the threatening indications of that night gave place to a week of the most charming brightness. The termination of the week's duty, drew forth such a demonstration of enthusiasm and hospitality, as is not often seen. It evinced very strikingly how profoundly the heart of the community throbs in admiration and respect for the volunteer movement, as it used to be called a year or two ago. It showed also, how readily the whole populace would be up and doing, as a reserve force to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the gallant citizen soldiers', should they ever be called on to defend our land against hostile aggression.

## THE REVIEW

On Friday at noon Deputy Adjt.-Gen. Macpherson accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Strange, District Paymaster, Lieut.-Col. Williams 46th Batt., Lieut.-Col. Smart and Lt.-Col. Williams of Port Hope and Major

Deacon 45th Batt., arrived to inspect the 57th Battalion.

All those whom we spoke to seemed to have enjoyed themselves greatly. Thrown together with so many acquaintances, the time seemed more like a holiday, when the drill was over.

The officers above named left the town about 2.30 p.m., for the camp ground—2 miles up the river—opposite Hilliard's Mill, a beautiful park, just large enough for the evolutions for which it was required on that day. When we arrived on the ground a great concourse of people had preceded us, and on enquiring we found that the merchants of the town had spontaneously granted a half holiday, on the occasion of the review. The shops were all shut as carefully as if it were Sunday; and of course the chief object of interest towards which all steps were directed was the Review.

The Inspecting Officer was Deputy Adjt. Gen. Macpherson, on whose arrival on the ground, the Batt., being drawn up made a salute in honour of the officer's presence. This finished they drew up in companies, and underwent the inspection of the Adjutant General. We noticed the ordeal of inspection, and can say it was no sham, every man's arms, accoutrements and clothing being diligently examined by the officer. When that was completed, the Deputy Adjt. Gen. took his stand in an open space, so as to review the Batt. as they passed in open column. This they did in fine style, especially the members of Company I, who took the lead, their marching was first-rate. Having passed the inspecting officer in open column, they then rounded the park and passed in quarter distance column. This finished they again were deployed into line, when a field day and sham fight took place: the right wing under Lieut.-Col. Poole was ordered to advance in skirmishing order, the left remaining in reserve under Major Kennedy. The skirmishers having fired, wheeled to the right facing the knoll of woods, and were relieved by the left wing under command of Major Kennedy. The latter then charged into the woods, which operation was greatly admired by the large crowd standing on the road inspecting the whole scene. The line having returned from the bayonet charge (and none missing) the whole Batt. was formed into column and advanced in Review order to receive the inspecting officer's address.

#### INSPECTING OFFICER'S ADDRESS.

Addressing the Lt.-Col., officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 57th Battalion, Deputy-Adjutant-General Macpherson said that he had great pleasure in being present that day and to express the high satisfaction it afforded him to inspect so fine a battalion, the men presented a most soldier-like appearance on parade, their clothing and accoutrements were clean and well put on and the condition of the arms was very good; he cautioned the officers com-

manding companies as to the necessity of keeping the arms in perfect order. The *physique* of the men composing the 57th was excellent and certainly he could not wish to see better material in a Volunteer corps, the various movements in Battalion drill were well and steadily performed, their marching was very good, and he was exceedingly well pleased with the steady manner in which they went through light infantry drill and skirmishing, the whole of the proceedings that day reflects the highest credit on all concerned and he would take great pleasure in reporting most favourably of the 57th to the Adjutant General of Militia, whom he regretted was not present himself to witness the proceedings that day knowing the deep interest he takes in the Volunteer force of the country.

The inspecting officer again expressed the gratification he felt in being present at the review and his admiration of the conduct of the companies, he strongly impressed upon them the importance of attaining a perfect knowledge of the use of the rifle, to practice as much as possible at their company headquarters and become good shots. In firing always to take proper aim, not to throw away their ammunition; he directed companies to be particular in acquiring light infantry drill, in modern military tactics this was an important consideration in the preparation of an army for the field, and for the short time Volunteers have to devote to military duty they should confine those instructions to the most simple and essential things laid down in the Field Exercise, deployments, forming column, wheeling in column, changing front, advancing and retiring steadily in line, and light infantry drill and discard as much as possible all fancy movements.

The band of the regiment was present and the inspecting officer spoke of its efficiency in very high terms.

In closing his remarks he said that in all probability before another year passed, nearly all the Imperial troops would be removed from Canada, in which case the country would look to the Volunteers as its right arm of defence and it behooves them all to bear in mind and keep up their organization in an efficient state. He had no doubt should the emergency arise, which God forbid, the Volunteers will be prepared to do their duty animated by the feeling that they are called upon to defend their homes and those dear to them, and to maintain the honor of the old flag under which we so happily live.

He was pleased to hear such a good account of the conduct and behaviour of the men during their period in camp, nothing less he would have expected, and he was glad they had fulfilled his expectations.

Before leaving the ground the inspecting officer proposed three cheers for her most gracious Majesty the Queen, which was responded to with right good will.

After this address, the outlines of which we here give, Deputy Adjt.-General Macpherson addressed the field officers in the most complimentary terms.

Afterwards the whole Battalion moved down to the camp, which was inspected in due form, and praised for its order and the fullness of its equipments.

It was expected that the inspecting officer and his staff should dine in camp, accordingly some little preparation had been made, but circumstances compelled Deputy Adjt. Gen. Macpherson's return to Port Hope at once by train, accompanied by the officers named before.

#### THE DINNER ON SATURDAY.

We have already characterized this display in our opening remarks. It was improvised—the whole thing having been suggested by Mr. R. D. Rogers, of Ashburnham—just the day before. Of course, no sooner was it mentioned than it was acted on. A meeting was held on Friday forenoon to consider the matter of the lunch on the following day. There were present Mrs. J. J. Hall, Mrs. R. D. Rogers, Mrs. Calcutt, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Romaine, Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Dennistoun, Mrs. Mayor Scott, Mrs. Helm, Mrs. Kempt. The efficient committee divided the town into wards for the purpose of obtaining a due supply of eatables for the proposed entertainment. The ladies who had charge of the different wards were as follows:

South Ward.—Mrs. J. J. Hall, Mrs. Beck.

Center Ward.—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Carnegie.

East Ward.—Mrs. Dennistoun, Mrs. Shaw.

North Ward.—Mrs. Kempt, Mrs. Helm.

Short was the time for the performance of this labour of love on the part of the ladies above named, but so energetically did they set about it, that never in the annals of the town has there been such a superabundance as was displayed on Saturday afternoon.

The Volunteers broke up camp about mid-day on Saturday, and marched into Peterboro' in regular order. The poor fellows looked as if they were returning from the crisis of the tug of war, so covered with dust were they. They marched down to the Market Square where, being drawn up in close column, they were addressed by their gallant Colonel.

#### THE COLONEL'S ADDRESS.

Having thanked and complimented the men on their appearance at the Review, and throughout the days of drill, he informed them that the ladies of Peterboro' and Ashburnham had invited the Battalion to luncheon in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. He was sorry that in consequence of affliction in his family he could not join them at this entertainment. He had been surprised to hear, in the camp and out of it, an outrageous rumor about their doings during the week. A contemptible man—one who had more money than brains—had published an infamous slander on the authority of mere rumor. He might have come to see if it was true before he published the infamous falsehood. [Great cheering from the soldiers.]

The Battalion was then marched off to the Drill Shed, where everything was in readiness for them to partake of the magnificent banquet prepared by the ladies of Peterborough and Ashburnham. Such an abundance was there, that the men were invited to come again in the evening, and to bring their wives and sweethearts with them, and a good many did so and enjoyed a good supper.



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### TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

### CONTENTS OF No. 42, VOL. III.

POETRY.—To His Royal Highness Prince Arthur.  
THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COL-  
ONIES.

RIFLE MATCHES.—Richmond (Que.) Prize Meet-  
ing.

CORRESPONDENCE.—"F. O." to "L. C." From  
Richmond. The Camp at Bury, Eastern Town-  
ships. Review of the Camps—1869. From Mon-  
tréal. From St. Johns, Que.

LEADERS.—Editorial Notes. The Fenian scare.  
The Militia Law. The Toronto Review. Visit  
of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur. Inspec-  
tion of the Carleton Battalion.

SELECTIONS.—Origin of the German and Swiss  
Infantry. Emigration from Quebec. The Papal  
army. Death of Col. Terry. Target Excursions  
in New York. The Austrian Army. Loyalty  
of the Colonies. Accident at the Belgian  
Camp. An European Federal Republic. (Capt.  
Hall. Gen. Sherman and Mrs. Dr. Walker.  
Pick and Shovel for troops.

BATTALION NEWS.—The 21st Inspection. The  
Simcoo Foresters Inspection.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.  
NEW PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1869.

—Last week His Royal Highness, Prince  
Arthur enjoyed a couple of days deer hunt-  
ing in true Canadian style on the property  
of Mr. Reynolds, on the lower Ottawa. He  
was accompanied by Mr. W. P. Lett, Mr.  
McNab and other noted hunt-men of this  
section. We believe His Royal Highness  
proceeded to Montréal last Saturday. Sir  
John Young returned to Rideau Hall on the  
same day.

—LAST Wednesday twenty-five men of No.  
1 Battery of the Garrison Artillery left Ot-  
tawa by train for Prescott, where they are  
to remain for some time on duty at Fort  
Wellington. It is understood that the  
authorities intend to keep a small detach-  
ment for a considerable time on duty in this  
fort in charge of stores there, and the Otta-

wa Brigade of Garrison Artillery have been  
selected for the duty. When the present  
detachment have completed their term they  
will be relieved by a like number of their  
companions-in arms. We are sure that  
orderly conduct and strict attention to duty,  
which has always hitherto distinguished the  
Brigade, will be found among their marked  
characteristics while sojourning at the front.

It is now conceded on all sides that a  
change must inevitably take place very  
soon in the relations between the mother  
country and the colonies. According to  
tradition it is very hard indeed to lift  
British statesmen out of the old ruts of heri-  
ditary policy, but such is far from being the  
actual fact, for we find whenever a question  
of great national importance arises they  
have been equal to the occasion, and they  
have proved, no matter what their peculiar  
line of partyism might have been, that they  
held the old principle in view. The relation  
of the colonies to the empire is now a ques-  
tion which must be decided purely on its  
merits from an economical point of view,  
therefore, with all deference to the wisdom  
of the statesmen of Britain, we urge our  
claim to be heard in a matter which affects  
us so deeply.

It is not to be supposed that we are going  
lightly to resign our birthright, not that we  
can by any process of reasoning forego the  
privileges for which we have fought, yet we  
know, by consideration of our position, that  
the Dominion of Canada is and must be the  
balancing power upon this continent. To  
the empire we freely and proudly extend  
our allegiance, but while we do so we seek  
some acknowledgment of our efforts. It  
is a matter of small importance indeed to us  
if we are cast loose to-morrow. This grand  
and flourishing northern community must  
advance, and it lies with British statesmen  
to preserve us as friends. We are Britons  
pure and simple. If they forget us, cannot  
we "gird up our loins" for the labour that  
lies before us, and perform our allotted task  
in the world's history? We can. We are  
citizens of the empire although we may exist  
beyond the seas, and, while we regret the  
shortsighted policy which would strive to  
sunder us from England, we hold by those  
principles which although forgotten in the  
land from whence we came are yet dear to  
every son of the soil in Canada.

It is almost a waste of time, argument and  
energy to urge this question, but we *must*  
be heard, if we are not, who will hereafter  
answer for the consequences? Surely Cana-  
dians know the future that lies before them.  
Surely they can calculate what, by all  
analogy, must be their future? Then, it is  
for them to "rest upon their oars," and  
await the action of the Home Government.

The Dominion of Canada, occupying the  
high road to the East, is in a position to dic-  
tate its own terms to Great Britain which,  
through the mouths of its statesmen, declares  
we are a burden, if not a nuisance. This is

humiliating to us. We can only regard it  
as the outpourings of that school of politicians  
which in former days rendered the victories  
of Marlborough futile, finding its best and  
wittiest exponent in Dean Swift, who, to do  
him justice, performed his task well. To  
those people also and their hereditary ex-  
ponents we are forever indebted for the  
destruction of the British Empire in Ameri-  
ca, and, at a later day, for the disasters of  
the Crimean war. Upon the deliberations  
of these people we Canadians can afford to  
wait calmly and quietly. If they have for-  
gotten what it is to be Britons we have not.  
Let them call up Macaulay's New Zealander  
from the future, and we can tearfully buy  
the picture. Yet before this thing is con-  
summated let us beseech from the statesmen  
of that land which we hold so dear some  
consideration for us who are Britons  
abroad. Surely we have a right to be heard.  
We have a stake in the Empire. Aforetime  
we have given our men and means in sup-  
port of the national cause. We ask but lit-  
tle. Give our representative men a place at  
the councils of the nation. Allow us to be  
heard. These are not unreasonable de-  
mands. We have no hesitation in saying that  
instead of being a burthen the Dominion of  
Canada will become one of the strongest  
props of the Empire. We have much to  
say on this subject but will defer further re-  
marks until next week.

It gives us no slight pleasure and gratifi-  
cation to observe that the Austrian *Military  
Gazette* has fully supported our opinion of  
Lt.-Col. George T. Denison's work on  
Modern Cavalry. That a Canadian officer  
should win the attention and respect of  
some of the first cavalry critics of the day  
is a high compliment to the Volunteers of  
Canada. As a significant indication of the  
high opinion entertained of the work, we  
may mention the fact that Rittmeister Von  
Xyländer, IVth Chevanlegers, Bavaria, has  
written to the author, who resides at Toron-  
to, for permission to translate the work into  
the German for the use of cavalry officers of  
nations speaking that language. The opin-  
ions entertained by cavalry officers of Euro-  
pean armies of the value of the work lead  
Rittmeister Von Xyländer to believe that a  
translation of it into his language would  
meet with a rapid and extensive sale. There  
can be no doubt whatever that Colonel  
Denison has given in his admirable book a  
really valuable addition to the Military  
literature of the day, and as Canadians we  
feel proud of the notice it has obtained, and  
the high appreciation in which it is held  
in foreign countries despite the adverse  
criticism of such shallow writers as the one  
in the *London Review* before disposed of in  
these pages.

A SOUTHERN Historical Society has recently  
been established in Louisiana which has  
already made many valuable additions to  
general knowledge in the records they have

exhumed, preserved and published. Amongst other matters the following statistics are taken from a paper prepared for the society by Dr. Joseph Jones of the Louisiana University, and may prove interesting to our readers many of whom served on both sides during the late war.

These figures have been submitted to Adjutant General Cooper who certifies to their correctness:—

**KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY DURING THE WAR, 1861-65.**

Year.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners
1861.....	1,315	4,054	2,772
1862.....	18,582	68,059	48,301
1863.....	11,876	51,518	71,211
1864 5.....	22,000	70,000	80,000
Total.....	53,773	194,026	202,283
Aggregate.	450,082.		

If the deaths from disease be added, the sum total will represent the entire loss

The returns of the field and general hospitals are known for 1861 and 1862.

Confederates killed in battle, 1861-2	18,897
Deaths caused by wounds in field hospitals.....	1,623
Deaths caused by wounds in general hospitals.....	2,618
Deaths caused by disease in field hospitals.....	14,597
Deaths caused by disease in general hospitals.....	16,741

Total deaths in the C. S. A., 1861 2.....	55,476
“ wounded in C. S. A., 1861 2.....	72,713
“ prisoners “ “.....	51,072
“ discharged “ “.....	16,940
“ wounded, prisoners, and discharged in 1861 2.....	140,725

If it be fair to assume that the total mortality of 1863-64 was fully equal to that of 1862, the total deaths in the Confederate army, 1861-65, was at least 150,000, exclusive of deaths in Northern prisons, which would swell the number to near 185,000; and if the deaths among the discharged for wounds and diseases, and among the sick and wounded on furlough, be added, the grand total of deaths in the Confederate army, during the entire war, did not fall far short of 200,000.

According to this calculation, the deaths from disease were about three times as numerous as those resulting from the casualties of battle.

The available Confederate force capable of active service in the field did not, during the entire war, exceed six hundred thousand (600,000) men. Of this number not more than four hundred thousand (400,000) were enrolled at any one time; and the Confederate States never had in the field more than two hundred thousand (200,000) men capable of bearing arms at any one time, exclusive of sick, wounded and disabled.

If the preceding calculation be correct, we have the following figures illustrating the losses of the Confederate armies during the war:

Confederate forces actively engaged, 1861-5.....	600,000
Total deaths in C. S. A.....	200,000

Losses of C. S. A. in prisoners, 1861-5 which may be considered as total losses, on account of the policy of non-exchange by the United States.....200,000

Losses by C. S. by discharges, disability and desertion.....100,000

If this calculation, which is only given as an approximation, be correct, one-third of the men actively engaged on the Confederate side were either killed outright upon the field or died of disease and wounds; another third of the entire number were captured and held for an indefinite period in Northern prisons, and of the remaining 400,000, at least one-half were lost to the service by discharges and desertion.

At the close of the war the available force of the Confederate States numbered scarcely 100,000 effective men.

ONE of the most terrible commentaries on the evil effects of intemperance in the British Army is contained in the following which we extract from the columns of one of our English exchanges.—

“According to returns recently presented, thirty-two out of every hundred abstainers were in hospital every day in Bengal; while only five out of the same number of temperate drinkers came under the doctor’s hands. As for the intemperate, however, we learn that four out of five, or eighty per cent., were always on the sick list. At Bombay only four per cent. of the abstainers trouble the medical officer daily. It will appear that as far as ordinary daily sickness is concerned the temperate drinker and the abstainer are upon equal terms; while the intemperate, by which term we should understand those who are reported drunk four or more times in the year, suffer in the frightful proportion of eighty per cent. In other words, the free drinker is sixteen times more liable to sickness than his wiser brother. This will be seen to be a very important matter when we state that in the Bengal Army alone nearly two thousand men are daily in hospital, and subsequently *hors de combat*, on account of diseases brought on by intemperance.

If we look at the mortality returns, the proportions are equally striking. Among the abstainers sixteen died out of every thousand; while twenty-two perished among temperate drinkers and forty per thousand of those indulged without stint. In Bombay the effect of intoxicating liquor upon mortality was even more striking; for, among a thousand of each class, three abstainers, ten temperate, and twenty three intemperate drinkers died in the year. Combining the two returns, we find that among English soldiers in India, abstainers have in any one year twice as much chance of life as temperate men, and five times as much as the intemperate. The advantage enjoyed by the temperate over the intemperate is also very marked, as they have at least twice the chance of life. Every drunkard that was attacked by cholera in the Bombay Presidency died of it. Much of the diminution in the death rate during the last ten years has been owing to the increase of invaliding, by which the bulk of the mortality is shifted from India to England and the high seas.

In Bengal, out of a thousand of each class, there were invalided home, at an expense of not less than Rs. 600 per man, twenty abstainers, forty-three temperate and fifty intemperate soldiers. The Bombay returns show some slight differences, the invalids

numbering twenty abstainers, thirty five temperate, and forty-eight intemperate men per thousand of strength. Looking, therefore, to this point alone, the abstainer has twice the chance of health sufficient for residence in this country enjoyed by his temperate messmate, and two and a half times the chance of the intemperate soldier. There are, however, two kinds of invaliding practised. Taking the same standard of a thousand men of each class, we find that eighteen abstainers, forty-three temperate and thirty-three intemperate drinkers were sent from duty to the hills during the year. In Bombay the ratio was twenty-three, thirty-two and forty-two per thousand.

The sum total of all this is that among the teetotallers ninety five men out of every thousand would be in some way or other under the hands of the doctor. Temperate men would send him one hundred and sixty-seven men, and their intemperate fellows would plague him with nine hundred and forty two patients for every thousand men under his charge. The real, that is the irrecoverable, loss each year would be one man out of every twenty total abstainers, one out of every ten temperate men, and one out of every eight intemperate men. If the number disabled from service each day, though not absolutely out of reach, were counted, it would prove that only one man out of every five of the drunkards is available for duty.”

THE views which we advocated two years ago in those columns have been well endorsed in an article which we find in the *Broad Arrow* upon Military training. The writer takes the same ground which we did and neatly and forcibly advances his arguments. He says:—

“Could the soldier’s trade be so taught in public or private institutions as to enable every citizen to give satisfactory proofs of his proficiency in the use of arms, there would be no occasion for a standing army. Every man might live at home at his ease during his lifetime without being pressed into service, but, upon any occasion arising he would go forth ready armed and drilled, either from choice or in obedience to the law which the supreme circumstances of the country might dictate.

The benefits of a good common school education are already deemed equivalent to two-thirds of a soldier’s training. Could not common schools be so organized as to do away with part at least, if not with the whole, of the remaining third? The mere drilling of the individual soldier is little more than child’s play, nor are platoon or battalion evolutions more difficult to learn than the figures of a quadrille. They are all the results of lessons to be most easily and most thoroughly learnt in our youngest days.

As for discipline, the habits of obedience, of punctuality, of neatness, of order—all this might and ought to be more readily enforced in schoolhouses than in barracks. Habit ought to lay a stronger hold on mere boys than on full grown men. Even for the hardships a soldier’s body must be inured to such as heavy marches, the bivouac, and exposure to atmospheric inclemencies, the earliest training will be found most beneficial. For mere boating, bathing, and cricketing, no less than for sport in every variety, mere lads will go through more hard work—more crushing and killing work—than would fit them for an average campaign. The only difficulty lies in properly husbanding and directing their energies. Children are most unwearied in those exercises which

give them the greatest pleasure, and there is hardly any sport that can be made more attractive to them than "a game of soldiers."

The truth of the remarks contained in the above paragraph is so self-evident, that we are astonished the force thereof has not been acknowledged long ere this by those who have the direction of our public institutions for the education of boys. Some instances we are aware of where teachers devote a portion of their pupils' time to a sort of military training, but this to be effective should be reduced to a system and carried out all over the country.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received the prospectus of Mr. G. E. Desbarats new journalistic venture—*The Canadian Illustrated News*. It is printed on fine tinted paper of Canadian manufacture. The specimens of illustration given are very good, being produced by the Legotype process. Mr. Alex. Robertson, formerly of the *Ottawa Times* sets forth the objects of the paper in a neatly written salutory. We hail the appearance of this publication with great pleasure, and wish the enterprising publisher every success. It will be issued in Montreal weekly. Terms \$4 a year in advance. Single No. 10 cents.

#### FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur stopped here sufficiently long to receive an address from the town council, the Governor General receiving one at the same time. Mr. Abbott, the manager of the Brockville and Ottawa railway, made all the necessary arrangements by decorating the freight shed, preparing platform &c., although the notice was very short the whole passed off most creditably and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. After the replies, the Mayor presented the members of the corporation, and Lt.-Col. Atcherley the several Volunteer officers present. The B. & O. R. Garrison Artillery, Capt. Worsley, Lieuts. Lowe and Hume, formed the Guard of Honor on the wharf, and detachments from the Grand Trunk Rifles, and 41st and 42nd Battalions formed the guard round the platform, and in addition to the officers already named we noticed Lt.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, Lt. Cols. Crawford and Buell, Capts. Redmond and Bell, Lieuts. Greaves, Wilkinson and LeRoy, Ensigns Cook and Hudson, Lt. and Adj. Steele, Quartermasters Jones and Read and Surgeon Sparham.

The assertion of your correspondent "L. C." that the Volunteer force is going to decay has been so ably refuted through the columns of the *Review*, more particularly by "O. C." in your issue of the 18th inst. I feel that it would be trespassing to say anything further on the subject, but having re-

ceived information from a reliable party I will give the average strength of the companies which have performed their drill in camp in this, No. 4, District.

18th Battalion, Vankleek Hill, officers and men, 46.50.

41st Battalion, Brockville, officers and men, 48.71

42nd Battalion, Brockville, officers and men 50.

43rd Battalion, Bell's Corners, officers and men, 51.60.

56th Battalion, Prescott, officers and men, 48.66.

59th Battalion, Cornwall, officers and men, 48.43.

Ottawa Garrison Artillery, two Batteries, officers and men, 44.50.

There were some of the companies in each battalion up to the full strength, which speaks well for both officers and men. Now I would ask if there is a person who has been connected with the force for the past 10 or 15 years, who can call to mind the time when greater numbers could have been turned out. Under the old system of evening drilling the attendance was generally good for inspections, but had the force been called out five years ago for eight days drill in camp, I don't believe more than one half the present strength would have been produced, as at that time the idea never entered the heads of the Volunteers that they were to lose their time and neglect their business for the benefit of the service.

I cannot close this letter better than by giving you an extract from the report of that very efficient officer Major Scott, 42nd Battalion, just previous to the breaking up of the camp here:—"As this will be my last report during the present encampment. I must congratulate the commander of this Brigade on the general good behavior of the officers and men, and the great improvement attained in drill and steadiness during such a short time, which proves conclusively that our Canadian Volunteers take to military duties quite naturally."

#### FROM TORONTO.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Precautionary arrangements regarding an alleged Fenian privateer at Buffalo and other rumors have here, as elsewhere, put the Volunteers again on the *qui vive*. Yesterday morning one-half of the Toronto Field Battery (3 men) under Lieut. Grey, with two field pieces, left here for Goderich to man the Provincial Gunboat Prince Alfred with the Goderich Garrison Battery. These and a sergeant and 3 men over the Drill Shed Magazine constitute so far all on duty.

A little active service before winter fairly sets in would be much relished by the Volunteers, who need some little excitement to awaken their interest and replenish their gradually thinning ranks,—thanks to our present unpopular Militia Bill.

The Toronto Rifle Club held their annual Fall Rifle Meeting last Saturday. The scores are nothing uncommon owing to the high wind and miserable light. The season is altogether too late and cold for match competitions. The ranges were longer this year than last, and it is to be hoped will be still longer next time, for Association matches cannot be won without practice at first-class ranges. This is the fifth time consecutively (every match this year) that the secretary, Mr. Russell, has headed his club in match shooting. He uses a match Rigby and the aperture-bar foresight. As also does Capt. Boustead, who comes next.

#### SMALL BORE MATCH.

	500 yds.	700 yds.	900 yds. T.I
\$15. A. L. Russell.....	21	26	20—67
10. J. B. Boustead....	20	23	20—63
7. Lt. Gibson.....	21	23	17—61
5. A. Bell.....	12	23	18—53
3. Jas. Bailey.....	17	20	16—53
2. Jas. Thompson....	10	25	10—53
2. John Walker....	22	22	7—51

#### SNIDER MATCH.

	400 yds.	500 yds. T.I
\$15. Lieut. Holwell.....	18	18—36
10. Jas. Bailey.....	16	17—33
7. A. Bell.....	19	13—32
5. C. Thom.....	15	16—31
3. Lieut. Gibson.....	15	16—31
2. Jas. Thompson.....	16	15—31
1. Capt. Hetherington....	17	14—31

#### AGGREGATE PRIZE.

\$6. A. Lord Russell, 67 and 28—95.

#### FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

It is incomprehensible to those who know the value and worth of an efficient Volunteer and Militia Force to surmise the reason of that apparent lack of interest in its welfare, which pervades the Militia Department, demonstrated by the studied indifference to the wants and exigencies, the demands and entreaties of the force. I speak now more particularly of the Volunteers of Montreal. Day after day have the commanders of regiments solicited in various ways for the common necessities for their men, but their representations have failed to extract even the decent courtesy of reply, and what in Heaven's name are the extortionate demands; what are these outrageous (?) propositions that curdle with amazement the blood of these magnates sitting in solemn conclave in Ottawa? We ask merely for arms and clothing, we ask again and again,—no reply. In despair we turn to the Asst. Adjutant General Col. Smith, he is quite willing to substantiate the demands, and could act but he is clogged in his good intentions by hints and instructions from Ottawa. Such is the grievous state of affairs here at present. Meanwhile the whole organization of the Volunteer Force is becoming undermined, men are dissatisfied, officers throw up their commissions with disgust, and affairs are in a pretty bad state. Take for

instance the Mount Royal Rifles, a regiment lately formed in this city, some 350 strong, as fine a set of fellows as you could imagine, eager to drill and eager to perfect themselves in their military duties. Their officers are all passed cadets, and the regiment will soon possess a full band. Now how are affairs with them? I attended the Drill Dungeon one evening last week, and in one of the side armories the Major was drilling two companies in summer clothing and without arms. The men have no winter clothing yet, not even a promise of it, the reply vouchsafed them is "permission must be obtained from England." Be it true or be it not, surely some satisfactory answer should be given to these brave and ardent fellows. Now as regards rifles they have but 19 among the crowd, and continued requests to Ottawa elicit no response whatever. Col. Audet, his officers and men must be gifted with a large amount of good nature and patience to stand against all these difficulties. Now it seems to me too bad to treat them in this way. The country cannot afford to lose their services, but patience like every thing else must have a limit. They cannot drill without arms, they are tired of forming fours, eyes front, right about turn, left wheel and so on, and yet the evening I was with them there was but one absentee from the two companies for drill and for him the Colonel had a satisfactory written excuse. The men are anxious to be on a par with the other Volunteers. Give them arms and clothing and in a very short time you will see them what they are determined to be a crack corps. The regiment was gazetted on 19th June last, and in forming a guard of honor to the Prince they had to borrow arms from the *Chasseurs*. I trust my feeble effort will result in drawing attention to their wants.

Your correspondent has a vivid recollection of a recent visit one evening to the Drill Dungeon situated on Craig street, at a time when the Volunteers were drilling there. Entering a side door you feel you have entered its vast area; away in the other end some eight or ten coal oil lamps are visible whose light throws a sickly glare upon that portion of the scene. Your correspondent groans his way carefully, but doubles at every step over a quantity of mounds of brick, earth and plaster, miniature fortifications he supposes erected owing to the critical state of the times. Huge boulders, brickbats and stones still make locomotion hazardous. At last he arrives into the sickly glare before mentioned. The lamps, oil, etc., are the personal property of the Garrison Artillery, Col. Ferrier commanding, who are responsible for throwing light upon the subject. The ground of the Dungeon is one mass of unevenness, stones piled here and there, mantraps, etc. How Volunteers can march at all I can't conceive, and how they will persevere is still more mysterious; and yet Col. Ferrier's whole command was

there, and the gallant Colonel himself standing aloof and looking dreadfully amazed at something, perhaps it was the *coup d'oeil*. How about the City Hall? a finer place for drill it would be hard to find,—but to my enquiries a private said, "Its locked and likely to remain locked." Col. Ferrier has waited something less than ten years for an answer to his request for pants for his men. Some hundred of them have not that requisite article. On dismissing the men that evening Col. Ferrier said there would be no further meetings for drill till the requisite clothing had been received. This was energetic, any how, and it may bring some one to their senses.

The Drill Dungeon is a disgrace to the city. It is neither levelled or lighted, and is altogether as dismal a place as one would conceive.

The *Chasseurs* are drilling energetically, and considerable rivalry exists between them and the Mount Royals, as they are the only French regiments in the city. The Prince of Wales Rifles too are adding some strapping recruits to their corps. Major Bond is all zeal and activity, and he will soon have a numerous and effective force. This corps intends to celebrate the Prince of Wales' birthday, on Tuesday the 9th of November, by a grand promenade concert at the Crystal Palace.

The military cadets drill now in the Military School, having vacated their recent quarters in the School of Gunnery.

On Tuesday the public relished the joke of another Fenian invasion. This time Goderich was the doomed town, and a Fenian pirate was preparing for bloody work on the upper lakes, so read the sensation placards.

The practice of allowing the men to carry home their rifles is a useless and very bad practice. They will certainly be in a fine state when they are brought back. The experience of the last experiment of that nature is vividly on many one's mind.

In an editorial last week, Mr. Editor, you say if an officer cannot keep his company up to the strength required he is to blame, and he had better resign to some one more qualified. Such an expression of opinion is not, I assure, in accordance with the feeling here. I wont dilate, my reasons are too apparent.

The Prince of Wales' Rifles on Monday buried, with military honors, one of their number, Mr. Wm. McCrudden, who was killed accidentally. The life and drum band of the Grand Trunk Volunteers headed the procession.

#### RIFLE MATCH AT VERNON.

The Vernon Infantry Company, under command of Captain McGregor, held a shooting match at that village, County of Russell, on Wednesday last.

There was a large attendance of the people of the township, and several gentlemen from Ottawa, were present. The firing of the

whole was good, as the accompanying score will show:

MATCH NO. 1—RANGE, 300 YARDS.

1st prize—Patent Churn—Presented by Mann Bros., Ottawa, won by Alex. McCaul 19 points.

2nd prize—Satchel presented by Messrs. Borbridge, Ottawa, won by Private McLaren, 18 points.

3rd prize—Album, presented by I. B. Tackaberry, Ottawa, won by Captain Helmer, 18 points.

MATCH NO. 2—RANGE, 200 YARDS, FROM SHOULDER, BRANDING.

1st prize, \$5—Robert Turnbull, 17 points.

2nd prize, \$4—George Campbell, 17 points.

3rd prize, \$3—Sergt. Major Walker, O. B. G. A., 16 points.

4th prize, \$2—J. Ferguson, 16 points.

5th prize, \$1—Captain Helmer, 16 points.

MATCH NO. 3—300 YARDS—3 SHOTS.

1st prize—Toilet case—Presented by Davidson & Daniel, Ottawa—won by D. McMartin 11 points.

2nd prize—Pair of vases—Presented by H. F. McCarthy, Ottawa—won by Corporal H. Robertson, 10 points.

3rd—Thermometer—presented by Blyth & Kerr, Ottawa, won by J. Rombough, 10 points.

MATCH NO. 4—200 YARDS—BOYS UNDER 18.

1st prize—pair of pants—won by J. Turnbull, 10 points.

2nd prize—pair of boots—won by J. Popst, 10 points.

3rd prize—Tweed vest—won by James Joss, 9 points.

4th—Tweed vest—won by Peter Sharp, 9 points.

5th—photograph of the winner, by Notman—won by John Robertson, 9 points.

MATCH NO. 5.

200 yards, 2 shots—400 yards, 3 shots.

1st prize—silver butter cup, presented by W. Allan Ottawa—won by Capt. Helmer, 17 points.

2nd prize—photograph of the winner, by Notman—won by James Sharpe, 17 points.

3rd prize—a dressing case, presented by George Mortimer, Ottawa—won by R. Turnbull, 6 points.

MATCH NO. 6.

300 and 500 yards—3 shots each.

1st prize—a silver watch, presented by H. Pace, Ottawa, value \$40—won by Sergt. George Campbell, 21 points.

2nd prize—a silver cup, presented by Dr. Grant, M. P.—won by private J. H. Shelf; 21 points.

This fine Company have lately put in their annual drill under the instruction of Sergt. Keating, late of the 100th Regiment, Capt. McGregor deserves much praise for his efforts in maintaining the efficiency of the Vernon Company, than which a finer body of men could hardly be found, both in physique and drill.

After the pic-nic Dr. Grant, M. P., presented the prizes, on which occasion addresses were delivered by Dr. Grant, Wm. McKay Wright, Esq., Ira Morgan, Esq., Carroll Ryan, Esq., Capt. Davidson, Lieut. Hanna, and others.

Dr. Grant, M. P., for the county exerted himself greatly to secure success for this meeting, nearly all the prizes having been procured through his endeavours. At the Pic-nic held on the grounds the young folks enjoyed themselves highly. Altogether it was a most pleasing and successful gathering.

## THE FETES AT LIEGE

The persistent vitality of the British Volunteer institution, through good report and evil report, for a period so considerable as ten years, is continually producing collateral results more or less valuable, which have, however, little or no connexion with the primary objects with which the Force was organized. We have often pointed out the obvious advantages which the practice of rifle-shooting, with its hearty and untainted spirit of emulation, the healthy exercise of the drill-ground and the field-day, and, above all, the friendly intercourse between different classes of society, have given to the present over the former generation of young Englishmen. And now it seems as if it may be possible that the casual visit, a few years ago, of a handful of English Volunteers, to compete for prizes, at Brussels, may ultimately bear fruit in helping the great work of the cultivation of a peaceful spirit between the nations of Europe, in place of the antagonistic feeling which, without doubt, existed in former days. Just as the admixture of various social ranks in the Volunteers at home has caused men to know and to like one another better, whatever may be the difference between their clothes or their work, so it is quite certain that the increase of friendly intercourse and friendly rivalry between nations can result in nothing but good. And we think we are not over-sanguine in saying that there is fair reason to believe that the present gathering of Riflemen at Liège, comparatively small as it is, will conduce quite as much to this desirable result as those far greater international meetings, in which, in a material and industrial point of view, so much has been gained.

Beginning, as we have said, with a hospitable greeting on the part of the Belgians to the few English Riflemen who went to Brussels in the year 1864, the affair, as far as Belgians and English were solely concerned, culminated three years ago, when the whole Belgian nation threw itself into the task of devising splendid festivities for the behoof chiefly of our countrymen. The next year we responded by showing such hospitality as we could in London to our hosts of the year before; and here it was supposed that the international courtesies on anything like a grand scale might fairly be allowed to terminate. The formal visits, as it were, had been paid, and the representatives of the two nations would meet in future on easy and friendly terms before each other's targets without the necessity of any special etiquette. However, Brussels having had its turn for several years, it occurred to the good citizens of Liège that they should like to hold out a challenge to all comers, and their glove has been picked up, not only by the English, but, we are glad to say, by the French civilian soldiers, and by the representatives of other nations. And this meeting, particularly of the French and English, on neutral territory, we take to be the really important feature of the meeting. No better place than the "cock-pit of Europe" could be selected for such a purpose, and that the meeting should come about, as it were, spontaneously, and at the invitation of the Sovereign of Belgium, gives it just the social character which is desirable. French soldiers know and respect English soldiers, and the English Army know and respect the French; but that the civilians of both countries should have a sample of what each could do, if fighting had to be done, is probably the best guarantee for peace.

The King of the Belgians, in the short and

excellent address which he made to the assembled riflemen at the Liège banquet, put in very terse language the fact which we have been endeavouring to bring out. He says: "Meetings of this kind should have as their only consequence perfection in the use of the arms of war, or the dexterity of those who take part in them. In bringing together so many brave men of nationalities so different, but equally devoted to their country, they will learn to know one another, to appreciate one another, to respect, between nation and nation, their character, their patriotism, and their individual aspirations and interests. Their tendency is to tighten the bond of the fraternity of nations, to favour the noble aspirations of our epoch towards the pacification of the world and the security of the rights of all."

The Burgomaster of Liège brings out also very happily the idea that there is a kind of propriety in the semi-warlike character of the friendly meeting between different nations in a country where they have so often met in fierce contest. We believe that the King and people of Belgium are in their character of independent and respected neutrals, doing a good work for Europe in thus bringing to the knowledge of one another the youth and manhood of their more powerful neighbours.

As for the meeting itself, considered as a tournament and as a holiday gathering, it appears from all accounts to be a brilliant success. We are particularly pleased to notice that the English Volunteers are said to be at their best as regards drill and discipline, and that the extemporized battalions are well organized and officered. It should never be forgotten that if we wear uniform at all, we should put on the discipline of the soldier as well as the coat. As far the shouting and jollity upon which some of our contemporaries have remarked we take little heed of it. Where there are numbers of young men out for a holiday there will be a very considerable exuberance of spirits, and probably a good deal of senseless noise. But this is only the overflowing of animal spirits, and we feel sure that in all important respects the English Volunteers will take the well-timed hint given to them by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, last Sunday, to remember the good name which the British Army has always left behind it in Belgium.—From *The Volunteer Service Gazette*.

## NATIONAL MUSIC.

Canada can boast of one peculiarly distinctive strain of music derived from the measured cadence of the paddle of the canoe which like that of the gondolier of Venice suggests a necessary song to bring the stroke into time. Moore's immortal, "Canadian Boat Song" has perpetuated the idea of the melody of the Canadian Boatman's Strain, yet a little less decoration would have made the air more like the original. The real boat song of the voyageur, heard in the stillness of the forest, simple though it be, yet according so perfectly with the indiscribable sigh of the pine, a sound which no one who ever has heard can forget, will never leave the memory of him who has listened to it. The song accompanying the steady tramp of the Varennes company, quartered at Amherstberg during the apprehension of the Fenian outbreak, was spirit-stirring as the celebrated "Hoc Tripudium Martis est" of the Hungarians.—The legitimate first owner of the soil possessed remarkable talent for music. Those who have heard the sweet chorus of Indian voices, lifted in praise to their Maker at the churches of the aborigines of Canada,

will recollect with a feeling of the deepest pleasure the sensations which those of adoration of the simple denizens of the forest, first afford him. For the Anglo-Saxon race, we can yet claim no musical talent in our land.—They are too busy to trouble their heads about such paltry matters. While at their workshop, or at their desk, they will whistle the airs that have been composed for them, but they have not "music in their souls."—*Dominion*.

## CAPTURING MONKEYS.

Monkeys are pretty common, yet, as in all their families, remarkably cunning; has it ever occurred to the reader how they are taken? Pitfalls will take a lion, and the famished warrior of the forest, will, after a few days starvation, dart into a cage containing food and thus be caught. But how are the monkeys caught? The ape family resembles man. Their voices are human. They love liquor, and in Dartour and Sennar the natives make fermented beer, of which the monkeys are passionately fond. Aware of this the natives go to the parts of the forest most frequented by them and set on the ground calabashes full of the enticing liquor. As soon as the monkey sees and tastes it, he utters loud cries of joy which soon attract his comrades. Then an orgy begins, and in a short time the beasts all shew signs of intoxication. Then the negroes appear. The few who came too late to get fuddled escape. The negroes take some up and these begin to weep and cover them with maudling kisses. When a negro takes one by the hand to lead him off the nearest monkey will cling to the one who thus finds a support, and endeavor to get with him also. Another will grasp at him, and so on until the negro leads a staggering line of ten or a dozen tipsy monkeys. When finally brought to the village they are securely caged and gradually sober down, but for two or three days a gradually diminishing supply of liquor is given them so as to reconcile them by degrees to their state of captivity.

*Figaro*, writing on the suppression of bands in the cavalry, implores General Lebœuf not to cancel Marshal Niel's decision on that head. It declares that, if people in country towns who used to be enlivened by cavalry music are dissatisfied the measure is still popular with the trooper, who has no longer to salute the trombone or dread the sax-horne with the fair sex. The latter grievance appears to have worked terribly on the mind of the French private. The band (says *Figaro*) had long been viewed with a jealous eye, in consequence of its success in garrison towns. To believe that lively print, no trooper could enter a house without finding flute keys under the table or picking up a mouthpiece on the sofa. It may be asked if the same objections do not apply to the musicians of the infantry.

It is stated in one of the French papers that the Hindoos in the environs of Bombay have been much startled by the appearance of their God Vishnu, who has several times been seen at night whirling past them on a celestial wheel like a flash of fire. Directly he approaches them they prostrate themselves in the dust. Yet, all the time it is not really Vishnu; it is only a certain Mr. Kemp, who, ambitious to be the first velocipede rider under an Asiatic sun, has provided himself with one of these vehicles, but finding that the heat rendered it an incumbrance rather than a luxury in the daytime, is compelled to take his exercise upon it at night, by the aid of a lantern.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lord Napier of Magdala will succeed Sir William Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief in India next year.

The daughter of Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, a girl of twelve years, it said to possess much of her mother's great talent and excellent voice.

Sims Reeves has lately been singing ballads at the Sydenham Crystal Palace, with all his old success. His "Death of Nelson" created the greatest enthusiasm.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Col. Stephen John Hill, C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

Economy is to be introduced into the medical department of the army, it being confidently stated that eighty medical officers of all ranks will shortly be placed on half pay.

A correspondent of the *Gazettes*, writing from Liege, says the English Volunteers are not in favour with the Belgian ladies, because they brought over their wives with them, whereas the more gallant Frenchmen who left their better-halves at the railway station in Paris, are courted and petted on all sides.

We regret to learn that the venerable and gallant officer the Marquis of Tweeddale is very ill. A man who was brigade major in Stuart's army in 1806 cannot be expected to live very much after 1869, but the veteran general has generally been in such robust health that the sudden attack is quite unexpected.

The Treasury has directed that, after the termination of the present year, the privilege now granted to commissioned officers of the army, navy, and Royal Marines, as well as to superintending or first-class army schoolmasters, serving abroad, of sending and receiving their letters at the reduced British postage of sixpence per half-ounce in cases where the ordinary postage of ordinary letters to or from the same place is higher than sixpence, shall be withdrawn.

The Duke of Cambridge, in a general order, has called the attention of commanding officers to a recent army circular, in which the Secretary of State for War, recognizing the advantages to be obtained by the employment of soldiers in trades, has approved of the issue of *colts* to regiments in the first instance, at the public expense. His Royal Highness says that the object he has in view, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, is to render regiments independent of external aid, and to enable them to perform for the Royal Engineer Department such works as are executed by civil contractors.

WHAT PRINCE ARTHUR HAS GONE THROUGH.—Since the landing of H. R. H. Prince Arthur at Halifax, on the 21st Aug. last he has not been idle, as the following record will show. During his sojourn he has received and replied to 161 addresses in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, and attended 107 luncheons and *djeuners*, and 39 balls. The Prince has also danced, with 340 partners, received over 1,700 special bouquets shaken 15,000 hands, given 69 presents, and has been elected an Indian Chief. He has shot 150 head of game, has travelled 4,800 miles, and has heard some 2,000,000 "God Bless Him." All this to be accomplished in the seven weeks was pretty severe work; the Prince now desires peace and quiet to rest and recruit himself.

The *New York Tribune* says an English paper states its authorized belief that before long, Mr. Gladstone's Ministry will announce three measures—first, a Fenian amnesty on conditions; second, for the thorough amendment of Irish Land Tenure; third, for the settlement of the Alabama claims in a manner satisfactory to the United States. With respect to the second, Earl Clarendon pledged his word a few days ago that it would be one worthy of the support of honest and earnest men. The last intimation is especially interesting, and we look to its verification not altogether without trust.

During the recent cruise of H. M. S. *Blanche*, when under full head of steam at full speed, the sudden alarm of "a man overboard" called every one to his station. A boy had fallen from the rigging. The first lieutenant and the boatswain both jumped overboard to rescue the youngster. The life buoy was then promptly let go, engines stopped and reversed, life-boat lowered, the first lieutenant, boatswain, and the boy picked up, boat hoisted up and ship going ahead at full speed again, in nineteen minutes five seconds.

A GALLANT RESCUE.—A few weeks ago an able seaman belonging to H. M. S. *Royal Adelaide*, of the name of Robert Damarel, fell from aloft, and, striking the ship's side, fell overboard. Lieutenant Pyne, seeing the man's danger—for he appeared to be incapacitated, and the tide was ebbing fast—jumped into the sea and swam after him. The poor fellow's head was only partly above water, and he must soon have been drowned had he not been caught by Lieutenant Pyne. In a few seconds Mr. Pyne was followed by Lieutenant G. S. Brown, who also went to the rescue, and they succeeded in holding Damarel up till a cutter arrived and took them safely on board. On getting on board it was found that Damarel's arm had been broken. This is the third person whose life Lieutenant Pyne has been instrumental in saving.

One day the Emperor Francis II. of Austria, and his great Minister, Metternich, were seated in the Imperial Cabinet. Metternich had laid a very knotty diplomatic question before the Emperor and he had been waiting some time for a reply from Francis, who seemingly absorbed in deep musing, sat with an open book before him. Suddenly the Emperor closed the volume violently, and exclaimed triumphantly—"I have got it! I have got it!" "Ah!" said Metternich, greatly relieved, "so your Majesty has at last found the solution of this problem?" "Oh, hah!" said Francis, contemptuously; "I did not refer to that. What I have got is the big blue bottle fly that I have been trying to catch for the last half hour!"

TORPEDOES.—A letter from Trieste says that the American frigate *Franklin*, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Radford, is lying in that port. The Admiral, it is added, will go to Fiume to study the effects of our torpedoes. These engines, it may be said *en passant*, make a great noise in the maritime world, and lately even the Prussians have convinced themselves of the efficacy of this new invention, originated by M. Lupis, a retired captain in the Austrian navy, and brought to perfection by Mr. Whitehead, an English engineer, proprietor of a machine manufactory at Fiume. The Americans are greatly interested in these torpedoes, and entertain a serious idea of making them the base, so to speak, of naval warfare, not only for defence, but for attack.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

To the British Infantry, "carried unchanged from clime to clime," he pays an almost unparalleled tribute for what he alleges to be quite unparalleled services. As to the native army, Lord Napier finds no words too good for the brisk Sepoy, quick to learn, never afraid of being over-drilled, and always fond of being made a soldier. So also he admires the non-commissioned officers, the "boy-recruits," with their jaunty airs of importance, and "the little tots around the school-rooms, tracing their letters in the sand instead of making mud pies." Altogether a more inspiring speech was never made by a great commander, and it is quite delightful to be told on such good authority of the excellence of the army system and discipline, and assured that the British nation is really advancing in India towards its proper and noble destiny.

Woolwick Dockyard has existed for about 300 years, and used to employ about 2,000 hands. The first ship which was built there was the *Henry Grace de Dieu*, so named after Henry the Eighth, then the reigning Sovereign. Subsequently, in 1637, the *Sovereign of the Seas*, one of the largest ships of war then ever constructed, was built there. She carried no less than 167 guns. The *Royal George*, which foundered at her anchorage at Spithead, was built at Woolwich, in 1751, while in modern times, the *Agamemnon* and the *Royal Albert* were also constructed there. The Admiralty have notified their willingness to sell or let the dockyard. It is worth, at the lowest computation, a million sterling, and assuming that the Government were willing to accept a tenant to pay only 2½ per cent. on the value, it would produce an annual rental of £25,000.

THE HENRY-MARTINI RIFLE.—The Henry-Martini rifle is, says the *Globe*, exciting very great attention at present in the Prussian army. It has been subjected to all sorts of trials, and is spoken of as in some respects beyond comparison the best rifle which has yet been invented. It seems likely that the knapsacks used by English soldiers will also soon be adopted in Prussia. They have been for several months in use in one regiment, which has just been reviewed in presence of King William, and they are now to be put on trial very extensively throughout the army. There are no less than 27 English officers in Germany at present studying the different manoeuvres of the Prussian troops. It would seem that the two armies are resolved to know as much of each other as possible, and that each is determined to give a fair trial to all the most recent improvements introduced by the other.

The Canadian party, which Hon. Joseph Howe expected to meet at St. Paul, passed from Bayfield to Sunrise and Anoka, and will tarry a few days at Clearwater Lake before resuming the journey to Red River. Among its members are Messrs. W. E. Sanford and James Turner, prominent merchants of Hamilton, and Mr. William McGregor, a banker of Windsor. Mr. Sanford has a hunting lodge at Clearwater, and is well known in Minnesota as Chairman of the Canadian committee to collect funds for the relief of the Selkirk sufferers last winter. The waggon road from Bayfield was found very favorable for the migration of an emigrant party. The months of September and October are assigned for the objects of business and pleasure which these gentlemen have in view. Mr. Howe turns back from St. Cloud to join in a few days' deer hunting at Clearwater.—*St. Paul Daily Press*

## BRIGADE CAMP AT KINGSTON.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On Saturday afternoon the camp of the Volunteer Militia here broke up, after a march into town. Everything in camp was conducted in apple pie order, and everything went off as it should do.

On Friday the annual inspection took place. The Inspecting Officer was Lt.-Col. Macpherson, D.A.G. of Militia.

The troops were on the ground at noon, and formed into line on the common in rear of Union street. They consisted of two Troops of Cavalry, under Major Duff, Major Drummond's Field Battery of Artillery, the 47th Battalion of Infantry, Lt. Col. Hamilton, and the 48th Battalion of Infantry, Lt.-Col. Fowler; the whole commanded by Lt.-Col. Hamilton. The Inspecting Officer arrived on the field shortly afterwards, attended by Brigade Major, Lt.-Col. Shaw, and District Quarter Master, Major Phillips, and was received with a general salute. The line then divided into troops and companies and the inspection took place, which was very minute, as it occupied nearly two hours. After marching past, a variety of brigade evolutions were practised, a field day and sham fight took place in which the cavalry and artillery played an important part, occupying another hour, during which the men emptied their cartouche boxes, and the whole manœuvres really were extremely well executed. Then the troops were formed into hollow square, and Lt.-Col. Macpherson addressed them quite at large. He complimented them highly on their drill and general appearance and considering the short time they have been in camp and brigaded, he really was surprised at its excellence. He regretted that the men had been called out at this particular season of the year, before their harvesting work was wholly performed, and hinted next year he would recommend to the Adjutant General that the month of June be selected for the annual drill in camp when the men would be comparatively at leisure. He lauded each arm of the service, and spoke highly of Major Drummond's Battery. In short, he expressed himself satisfied with everything he had that day witnessed, and hoped next year, should it be his duty again to inspect them, to witness a still greater improvement, impressing sharply upon the officers and men the imperative necessity of attending diligently to their drill. He regretted that the Adjutant General of Militia was not present to inspect so fine a brigade of Volunteers, (about 800 strong) but other engagements in the West prevented his coming to Kingston at that time.

It is worthy of mention that this District, No. 3, is the only one in the Province in which a brigade camp was formed of the three arms of the service.

It was four o'clock ere the troops returned to camp, having been upwards of six hours under arms. The men went to their

dinners and the officers sat down to a splendid lunch, prepared by the Caterer, Mr. David Fraser, with great care and no limit of expense. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton took the chair, Town Major McKay taking the vice-chair, supported by Lt.-Col. Macpherson, Lt.-Col. Shaw, Lt.-Col. Fowler, and a couple of dozen of city friends, who all did most ample justice to the excellent viands and wines. The chairman gave the Queen, with the honors, and Lt.-Col. Macpherson then toasted the chairman, as Commandant of the Camp, declaring how highly pleased he was with the camp and all its surroundings, and how well everything had been managed during the week's encampment, and then the company rose from lunch, Lt.-Col. Hamilton apologizing for rising so early, in consequence of the men without doors waiting for the sports to be in.

## 45TH BATTALION IN CAMP.

The 45th Battalion (6 companies) under the command of Lt.-Col. Cubitt, assembled in camp at Bowmanville on the 15th inst., to undergo the annual drill for 1869-70. The corps mustered in strong numbers and made good progress during the time it was out. The camp was formed near the drill shed the ground being admirably suited for the purpose with a large space in front of the camp adapted for parade and drill.

The inspection of the battalion took place on Monday the 20th, at 3 p. m., by Lt.-Col. Macpherson, D.A.G. of Militia, who arrived on the ground precisely at the hour, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Patterson, Brigade Major, Lt.-Col. Strange, District Paymaster, and Major Phillips, District Quartermaster.

The Battalion having been drawn up in line received the Inspecting Officer with a general salute; after marching past in open and quarter distance column, the whole were inspected by companies, the men, arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c., which was very minute and occupied some time.

The regiment was then put through various battalion movements under Lt.-Col. Cubitt, and afterwards in light infantry drill and skirmishing, all of which were executed in a highly satisfactory manner; the light infantry drill and skirmishing was very much admired.

At the conclusion of the inspection the battalion advanced in review order when the Inspecting Officer addressed Lieut.-Col. Cubitt, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 45th expressing his satisfaction with what he had witnessed that day, and the great pleasure it afforded him to be present to inspect so fine a battalion, he did not come for the purpose of flattering them or making a speech, but he could not leave the ground without telling them his opinion, and how pleased he was with their appearance, steadiness on parade, and the highly creditable manner in which the Battalion movements were performed, the light infantry drill and skirmishing was excellent, and while all the companies did well, he

could not help noticing one or two companies as particularly good, and one company rather surprised him considering the short time the Volunteers have been in camp. With regard to the arms, accoutrements and clothing he was glad to find them all in such good order. The rifles in their hands were the best issued to Her Majesty's regular troops, and he had no doubt the men would feel a pride in keeping them in good order, and becoming familiar with the use of this noble weapon.

He hoped they would keep up the proficiency they have attained, and practice as much as possible at their company headquarters and become good marksmen.

The band of the regiment was present and received a high compliment from the Inspecting Officer, he said it was one of the best Volunteer bands he had seen for some time. These remarks were well deserved, the band is possessed with a splendid set of instruments presented to the battalion by the people of Bowmanville.

In conclusion Lt.-Col. Macpherson congratulated Lt.-Col. Cubitt upon commanding so excellent a Volunteer Battalion, and said he was peculiarly fortunate in having so efficient a staff to assist him, he specially mentioned the names of Major McLeod and Deacon and Adjutant McMurtry.

The camp and stores, &c., then underwent a close inspection, and after all was concluded the regiment marched off to quarters.

A large crowd of spectators were present during the inspection from the town of Bowmanville and surrounding country, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings of the day.

It is a fact worthy of mention that the Bowmanville people took great interest and pride in their Volunteer force; and do encourage them by every means in their power; the municipal councils have always behaved with most becoming liberality on occasions when required, affording a good example for other localities to follow.

The Inspecting Officer and staff were entertained at dinner by the officers of the 45th, at which the leading men of Bowmanville were present and was made the occasion of a number of good speeches.

In the evening a grand promenade concert was held in the drill shed and was largely attended, and during the evening Lieut.-Col. Cubitt was made the recipient of an address and a splendid testimonial from the officers of the 45th, consisting of a piece of plate of beautiful design; the concert was a great success.

The camp broke up the following day, the District Paymaster as usual was on the ground to pay the men, and the District Quartermaster to take over the camp baggage.

Lord Napier has taken leave of the Bombay army in a very able speech, and he lifted his voice very acceptably on behalf of the native army. He bears testimony to the excellence of the Bengal army. Its discipline and gallantry Lord Napier considers first-rate, and he exalts their services with an eloquence rare indeed amongst soldiers.

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**



**MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.**

**HEAD QUARTERS.**

Ottawa, October 22nd, 1869.

**GENERAL ORDER.**

**VOLUNTEER MILITIA.**

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."  
The resignation of Captain H. Bruce, is hereby accepted.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

To be Major, provisionally :

Captain Alex. H. Askin, from No 5 Company.

No. 5 Company.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Joshua J. Hebden, M.S., vice Askin, promoted.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Allan Napier McNab Stuart, vice Hebden, promoted.

No 7 Company, Dundas.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Herbert Charles Gwyn, M.S., vice A. R. Warddell, whose resignation is hereby accepted,

To be Ensign :

Sergeant William Allan Foley, vice Perry, left the limits.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company Moore.

This Company which had re enrolled was omitted from the General Order of the 6th February last.

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**

21st Battalion "The Richelieu Light Infantry"

To be Paymaster :

Quarter-Master Alexis Bertrand, vice H. Larocque, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Quarter-Master :

Captain René Horace Porlier, M.S., vice Bertrand, appointed Paymaster.

No. 2 Company.

To be Captain provisionally .

Lieutenant Edouard Lefavre, vice Porlier, appointed Quarter-Master.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Charles Porlier, M.S., vice Lefavre, promoted.

**PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

"The Kings County Battalion of Infantry."

To be Majors :

Major William H. Belcher.

Major Henry W. Lydiard.

To be Adjutant :

Captain John E. Starr.

To be Surgeon :

Surgeon Henric Shaw, M. D.

To be Assistant Surgeon .

Frederick W. Borden, Esquire, M. D.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, Officers provisional excepting those holding certificates, viz :—

An Infantry Company at Cow Bay, Cape Breton County.

To be Captain :

Captain Arthur E. Hill.

To be Lieutenant :

William Crow, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Nathan Nunn, Gentleman.

No. 9 "Wilnot" Infantry Company, Annapolis County.

To be Captain :

Captain Shippy Spurr.

To be Lieutenant :

Captain Henry M. Phinney,

To be Ensign :

Ebor Viditor, Gentleman.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.

2nd Brigade Garrison Artillery, Toronto.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

John Edward Kennedy, Esquire, M. D.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

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23-1f



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EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

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