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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. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1870.

No. 28.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER LX.

HAVING traced the great agencies at work during this contest to bring about a catastrophe lamentable in the extreme as far as the British Empire and civilization is concerned, it will be necessary, before closing this essay, to say a few words on the cause of England's supremacy and the extraordinary imperial greatness she has achieved during the last two centuries. In 1685 the population of England was five millions and an half; her colonial possessions were then struggling into existence—her population in 1870 falls little short of twenty five millions of souls, and her colonial empire is peopled by at least twenty-five millions of her sons and their dependents. The rise and progress of her imperial greatness coincides with that of her colonial empire, and the loss of any portion thereof must of necessity seriously affect her interests.

Foreign statesmen see clearly that such is the case. Tallyrand, the great French statesman, urges his countrymen to acquire colonies and commerce as the best means of "maintaining a fleet to reach the vitals of England;" and he also says that "Colonies are the sheet anchor of Britain, the support of her navy, the fortress of her power,—render them useless or deprive her of them and you break down her last wall, fill up her last moat. Whatever gives colonies to France supplies her with ships and, manufacturers and husbandmen. Victories by land only give her mutinous subjects, whom, instead of augmenting the national force by their riches and numbers, disperse and enfeeble that force. But the growth of colonies supplies her with zealous citizens and the increase of real wealth, and effective numbers is the certain consequence." The great Napoleon also remarks that England "should look wholly to commerce and naval affairs; she never can be a continental power, and

in the attempt must be ruined. Let her maintain the Empire of the Sea and she may send her ambassadors to any Court of Europe and demand what she pleases." These men, great in every way, saw clearly the secret of England's ascendancy. The leading faction within her forum ignores the facts. The proofs, however, are sufficiently clear that the Thirteen Colonies were lost by no act of the King or by those by whom he was served. All the General officers that brought disgrace on the British arms were taken from the ranks of the opposition, and all the Admirals that outraged the name of seamen were to be found in the same organisation. Rodney, for a victory which saved England, got the lowest grade of the peerage; Keppel, who ought to have been hanged, was elevated to the highest because he was connected with the family of a leading Whig (the Duke of Richmond's) by marriage. The military and naval operations were on a par with the Generals and Admirals. Men may make first-rate orators, brilliant demagogues, or eloquent declaimers, but that is not generally the thing to qualify a man to command as an Admiral or a General.

The campaigns were without object and consequently nothing was effected. Sir William Howe did not know the true strategic line in the contest, which was the Hudson River. Burgoyne's campaign would have closed the war if Howe either knew or would perform his duty; but British officers in those days frequently carried their private piques into the discharge of their public duties, and as a consequence the interest of their country suffered while Howe was fooling and fiddling away his time in Philadelphia, Burgoyne was permitted to fritter away the chances of a speedy conclusion of the war, bring disgrace and dishonor on the arms of his country, without one effort being made to save him or effect the desired junction, by which the American army would have been cut off from the country from which their supplies were drawn. Keppel would not support Palliser in the action of the 27th of July, 1778, and throughout the whole contest every movement was tinged by party feelings.

The instincts of the great mass of the British people were true to the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire, and they freely and bravely supported their patriotic and upright Sovereign. The opposition, composed of the Whig party holding their seats in Parliament by close boroughs and by unblushing bribery and corruption, exhibited the anomaly in a few states of an oligarchy, independent of sovereign and people anxious to rule both, leaving no effort untried, and finally succeeding by rending the Empire asunder and burdening the people with enormous taxation, from the effects of which they have not recovered although ninety years have elapsed since the fatal hour for Britain, in which the Rockingham administration attained power.

The effect of this contest has been to reduce Britain from the true position she should occupy in the affairs of the world, because she has been the faithful conservator of constitutional freedom, the careful progressionist in the true science of government, and the disseminator of the blessings of civilization, and as a consequence ought to have stood as the arbitress of all other nations—now she only stands as one amongst them. France cannot build a ship but Britain must set two afloat, while the whole power of her statesmen is directed to a careful survey of the designs of the United States, or, if Whigs, to a cringing obsequiousness not due to the dignity or prowess of that nation, and afraid to take the initiative in preventing wrong doing lest it should offend a power lawless and acquisitive in the extreme.

Since the peace of 1783 Great Britain's resources have multiplied fifty fold, she has planted colonies far outreaching in population and importance the thirteen rebellious provinces, who, at the instigation of traitors at home and abroad, set her authority at defiance, the most important being that wrested twelve years previously from France, and whose gallant population drove the rebels, who had invaded it, out of Canada with disgrace, and who in many a hard fought field has since sustained the honor of the British arms. For the benefit of the soldiers of that gallant colony (now happily

united in one grand confederation) the present essay has been written, the writer being incited thereto by the speech of the Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, at Detroit, referred to in the opening chapter, and by a desire to place before the people of Canada a true statement of facts connected with a contest the most remarkable in history, whether viewed as to its extent, the magnitude of the issues involved, the consequences flowing therefrom, and those that are likely to ensue. If the peace of Utrecht contained the latent seeds of the contest which afflicted Europe for sixty years; the effect of the American Revolution shows no signs of being limited as to time, nor is there the slightest appearance of the subsidence of the waves of that political storm of which it was the first cyclone.

To the Canadians a close study of all the movements of this war is valuable, affording room for much speculation, and precedent for future guidance in political matters. Out of it has grown the *Colonial system* of the British Empire, by which each and every one of her great dependencies has become an independent power in everything but in name, which even now the successors of the Whig traitors of George the Third's time are trying hard to make a mere historical designation.

Both English and American popular writers have been at much pains to misrepresent every action of the contest, and evince a laudable desire to make heroes, orators, statesmen, and great generals out of the very ordinary, not very honest, and thoroughly unscrupulous as well as unprincipled set of men who carried it out on both sides. Masking their real motives behind truth, justice, equity, and honor, they sought for liberty as a sure stepping stone to place and power, and in order to force themselves on their Sovereign the British traitors dismembered his dominions, and inflicted the evils detailed, on the country that gave them birth.

While the events of the various campaigns is a good subject for study, as the strength of Canada and the weakness of the United States, strategically, are easily understood. The people of the revolted Colonies set themselves out to demonstrate the problem of *mob government* in opposition to constitutional monarchy. How they have sped can be judged from the fact that Canada, close beside them, abhors the very thought of Republican institutions, and under a constitutional monarchy has attained a degree of prosperity and power not known to the people of the United States. Very little fear is entertained of the future of this country. The aggressive and acquisitive habits of our neighbors are tempered by wise discretion; they have attempted to annex Canada by fraud, open and secret, by force of arms and compromise pressure—in all they have been unmistakably and ignominiously defeated, because the people cling with tenacity to institutions which suit their

condition so well, and where a ministry, directly responsible to themselves, affords a greater safeguard against undue despotism than in the States, where the Executive head is alone responsible. Canada can boast of a well balanced constitution, in which the rights of the minority are as jealously guarded as those of the majority. The United States has no constitutional balance, and consequently the minority have no rights—not even that of speaking their opinions with freedom.

The task the writer has set himself to perform is now about to close; his sole object being to place the whole of the events of this contest fairly before the people of Canada for the purpose of endeavoring to counteract the evident intention of the Whig-Radical Imperial Cabinet to compel this Colony to separate her fortunes from Great Britain, and, as a presumed consequence, transfer them to the United States. If such a consummation should be aimed at only one part of it can be completed, and that not by the action of the Canadian people. A British Parliament elected on that issue must of themselves cut the painter. It will remain for us to choose whether we should bear away under our own sail and colors; but in any case the Stars and Stripes will never be our national flag. Removed from the traditions of feudality a limited monarchy need not be as expensive and would be far more honestly administered than a republic—to which in any case Canada could have no affinity.

Ottawa, 1st July, 1870.

HONOR TO CANADIAN RIFLEMEN.

The *London Standard* was erroneously reported some time ago by telegraph as intimating the desire of the Lord Mayor of London for the city to provide a cup to be fired for by Canadian Volunteers at Wimbledon. The following article, taken from the *Standard*, shows that the cup was intended to be sent out to Canada as a mark of London's regard for the Canadian militia, to be competed for by Canadians alone. We can assure the *Standard* that the cup will be accepted in the kindly spirit proposed; and we are satisfied that it will never fall into unworthy hands.

"An admirable idea, almost romantic in its character, yet perfectly practical in its details, was promulgated by the Lord Mayor at the last meeting of the British and Colonial Emigration Committee, sitting at the Mansion House. His lordship proposed that the citizens of London should subscribe the necessary funds for presenting the rifle Volunteers of Canada with a handsome challenge cup, to be the subject of a yearly contest. The idea was warmly taken up by the committee and endorsed in a resolution, the Lord Mayor undertaking to communicate on the subject with the leaders of the Volunteer movement in our own country, soliciting their co-operation. The success of this movement is already assured. The proposal could scarcely have been made at a better time, coming as it does immediately after the gallant repulse of the Fenians,

who no sooner attempted to march on Canadian soil than they were scattered by the resolute fire of the loyal riflemen. We can quite believe the statement of Mr. Dixon, that the proposed gift will create intense satisfaction throughout Canada; and we are equally sure that the citizens of London will rejoice to adopt so felicitous a mode of expressing their sympathy and regard. We have for the last two or three years been sending Canada a good many specimens of our poverty and wretchedness. It is time we gave some proof of our wealth and generosity. To a born Canadian England must have appeared of late in a somewhat strange aspect, contributing paupers by sea and Fenians by land. It is none too soon to establish a more pleasing association of ideas, and perhaps nothing could be more suitable than a present which recognizes the value of that Volunteer force which has so materially helped to sustain the honor and authority of the British flag on the soil of Canada. The loyalty and the service are none the less real, but rather the more remarkable, because exhibited on the other side of the Atlantic, and under circumstances of some discouragement. Although the Canadians are defending their own territory, everybody knows that the Fenian attack originated in the affinity which exists between Canada and England.

We have frequently dwelt on the importance of imbuing Canada with a thoroughly English spirit. This tide of emigration is likely to yield important political consequences. If the Irish exodus has generated the Fenian plague it may be hoped that the English exodus will furnish an antidote. To Canada belongs the honor of sustaining British principles and institutions on the North American Continent. Of late we have been pouring in more of British blood among the Canadian population. There is no reason to fear that either party will suffer from the process. We have to part with that which had become a burden to us, and Canada has received it as a necessary addition to her industrial strength. There are no signs of a glut in the labor market of the Dominion but there is rather a demand for more. A splendid territory waits for occupation, and a huge railway craves for hands to make it. There are said to be forty millions of acres cleared and ready for the plough, and noble rivers await the advent of steam navigation. A scheme of self-supporting emigration has been proposed for the construction of the Dominion Pacific Railway, and the plan has received the approval of the Mansion House Committee, providing the Canadian Government will give certain reasonable guarantees. There is reason to hope that the unemployed whom we are now sending off to Canada will help to make that part of the Dominion now referred to one of the great highways of the world. At the same time it is pleasant to learn that a call for labor is beginning to spring up in some parts of England. Miners are in request and 200 men have lately been sent down from London to the coal-fields of Durham. Two great firms in the North are also in want of workmen, and the fact has been duly notified to those novel institutions known as 'the East end Clubs,' which we need hardly say differ very widely in their constitution and objects from the clubs at the West end. Altogether this last meeting at the Mansion House was a bright and hopeful one whether we look on this side of the Atlantic or the other. It will not be long ere the crack of Canadian rifles will tell that the citizens of London have sent a gorgeous 'loving-cup' across the seas as an evidence of kinship and a testimony of regard."

DOMINION DAY AT BURRITT'S RAPIDS AND PRESENTATION FLAGS TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Our good friends of the Volunteers of Burritts Rapids and vicinity gave a splendid picnic to Major Shepherd, Capt. Campbell, officers, non-com. officers and men of No. 3 Company, 56th Battalion, Grenville Volunteers, and also invited their old companions in arms the officers, non-com. officers and men of the Merrickville Company, 41st Battalion, Brockville, to meet and enjoy themselves together; they arrived about eleven o'clock, when Major Shepherd put them through two hour skirmishing drill, firing twenty rounds blank cartridge per man, when they returned to their drill shed. Nine tables were laid out waiting them in first rate style, and the spread was four times repeated for their friends.

With our guests was our old friend Col. H. Burritt, volunteer of 1812, Lt.-Col. Stephen Hurd, H. D. Smith, Esq., M.P., North Grenville, Henry Merrick, Esq., Warden of United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Henry McGee, Esq., Wm. Kidd, Esq., H. D. Burritt, Esq., and W. Bush, Esq., with all our friends, including Volunteers, about one thousand dined in the drill shed. After all were made comfortable the flags were presented by Mrs. Wm. Kidd, on behalf of the ladies, to Major Sheppard for Capt. Campbell, officers, non-com. officers and men of No. 3 Company, 50th Battalion, Grenville Volunteers.

Speeches were delivered by several of the above named gentlemen on the occasion; when three cheers were given for the Queen and Royal Family; three for the ladies of Burritts Rapids and vicinity; three for the gentlemen of the committee; three for the Major, and three for the Captain, when all dispersed to their homes, well satisfied with their day's pleasure.

The following is the address and reply:—

ADDRESS.

To Major Shepherd, Captain Campbell, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of No. 3 Company, 56th Battalion, Volunteer Militia, County of Grenville, Ont.

It affords us much pleasure in tendering at this late hour a sincere and hearty welcome home from the Front; although the welcome has been necessarily delayed still it is no less sincere than if it had been rendered the first evening after your arrival. When the news first arrived that hordes of ruffians were again congregating upon our frontier for the purpose of robbing and murdering the peaceful and unoffending inhabitants of our Dominion, the Burritts Rapids Company of Volunteers (although greatly scattered through the country following their legitimate callings), were ready, as on previous occasions, in an unprecedented short space of time, to march to the front, there to join their companions in arms, no less patriotic Volunteers, from other parts, for the purpose of hurling back, or what would be better still, of giving a quietus to any of the ruffianly horde who would dare to pollute our soil with their unhallowed tread. As long as our Volunteers are actuated by the

same spirit of loyalty and patriotism, as that exhibited on the present occasion, we have no fear from Fenian invasion,—apart from the fear that we might lose some of the brave fellows that are called upon to oppose them. Burritts Rapids is proud of her citizen soldiers, and as a proof that the feeling is general among all classes, we present you with two flags, a gift of the ladies of Burritts Rapids and vicinity. Knowing that this token of the fair ones to you will possess a superior value in the estimation of every member of the Company.

Major Shepherd replied as follows:—

Ladies of Burritts Rapids and Vicinity.

It affords me sincere gratification this day to receive from you those two splendid flags you have been pleased to present through me to Capt. Campbell, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of No. 3 Company, 56th Battalion, Grenville Volunteer Militia; one for use of flag staff at company drill shed, the other (a handsome Union Jack, a true emblem of the land of our nativity,) with No. 3 Company, 56th Battalion inscribed on it, to be used on such occasions as the Captain of the company may think proper at Company headquarters. I experience great difficulty in finding fitting words to respond to your kind remarks on the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the company, I had the pleasure to command on frontier service during the Fenian excitement of 1866, at Prescott, which causes me to feel no doubt or difficulty in assuring you both officers and men will always be ready to protect those flags against any foe no matter from what quarter they may approach us. And on all occasions whenever the company was inspected by officers of rank in her Majesty's service, General Lindsay the present commander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces and militia in Canada, our late Adjutant General McDougal, our present Deputy Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Atcherly, and Brigade Major Lieut. Col. Jackson when on duty at Prescott, they have spoken with flattering prospects of their soldierlike appearance under arms and their attention to their duty. I now with confidence and pleasure hand over these flags to the safe keeping of Capt. Campbell, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of my former company, whom I am well aware will never forget the honor the ladies of Burritts Rapids and its vicinity have this day conferred on them for the performance of their duty to our beloved Queen and country. God save the Queen.

GEO. SHEPHERD, Major,
56th Batt. Grenville V. M.
Burritt's Rapids, 1st July, 1870.

CHEAP WASH FOR BUILDINGS.

Take a clean, water tight cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slack it by pouring over it a sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slackened. When the lime has been slackened, dissolve it in water, and add 2 lbs. sulphate of zinc and 1 lb of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work.

A beautiful cream color may be given to the wash by adding 3 lbs of yellow ochre; or a good pearl or lead color by the addition of a lump of iron black. For stone color add two pounds lamp black.—When applied to the outside of houses or fences, it is rendered more durable by adding a pint of sweet milk to a gallon of wash.—Scientific American.

We propose to devote a portion of our next and successive issues to extracts from Colonel Hamley's "Art of War," in order to bring within reach of the Canadian officer and soldier the practical lessons taught by the movements of troops, and such portions of defensive warfare as may be applicable to the movements of bodies of men and material in this country, and also to point out the proper mode of constructing field works necessary in the present state of military science, and to neutralize the advantage possessed by superior numbers with weapons of precision.

REVIEWS.

We have received the first number of the second volume of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, and congratulate the spirited and enterprising publisher on the success hitherto achieved in producing a first-class journal so beautifully and profusely illustrated, and this success is the more remarkable when it is considered what a small proportion journals of this class bear to the mass of newspaper literature in older and more wealthy countries. Canada may well feel proud of its illustrated news, and we hope the success, in a pecuniary point of view, is commensurate with what has been attained in the literary and artistic line.

The *New Dominion Monthly* has been received; it contains portraits of Asa Westover, Esq., commander of the Home Guards at Eccles Hill; Lieut.-Gen. Lindsay, and the celebrated D'Israeli. It is, as usual, full of interesting matter.

No musical family can afford to be without PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. It is printed from full-size musicplates, and contains in each number at least twelve pieces of choice new music. Price, \$3 per year. Subscriptions received at this office, where a sample copy can be seen.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW and PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY, one year for \$4.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 9th inst.:—

- PRESCOTT.—(Per Agent)—Lt.-Col. B. White, \$2; W. Gerald, \$2; Capt. and Adj. R. J. Vela, \$2; P. Gallagher, \$2.
- PROCKVILLE.—(Per Agent)—Lieut. Lowe, \$2; Quartermaster Sergt. J. S. Lanekail, \$2; Reading Room B. & O. R., \$2.
- GANANOQUE.—(Per Agent)—Capt. McGamon, \$2; Capt. R. Brough, \$2.
- KINGSTON.—(Per Agent)—Dr. Day, \$2; Major Duff, \$2; Lt.-Col. Callaghan, \$2; Major Kerr, \$2; Lt.-Col. Hamilton, \$4; Capt. McDonald, \$2; Capt. Mathews, \$2; Lieut. R. White, \$2; Capt. Werner, \$2; Qr.-Master Geo. Thompson, \$2.
- BRIGHTON.—Capt. A. C. Webb, \$2.

A Montreal paper states that forty dead Fenians have been discovered by American farmers near Hemmingford.

A PAGE FROM CANADIAN HISTORY.

(Editor Toronto Telegraph.)

SIR:—Mr. Horace Greely, of the New York Tribune, writes the following:

"We must give the Canadian militia men credit for possessing all the pluck that was necessary when they turned out to meet the Fenian invaders. But are not the loyal papers of Canada rather overdoing the business of praising the efforts of these Provincial heroes? We assure them that these are in the annals of war, records of deeds quite as great and glorious as those recently performed on the American border."

For the information of Mr. Greely and also the Canadian people who may be called upon shortly to express their views in regard to these American invaders and the claims Canadians have upon the United States Government for these atrocious outrages which Lord Durham in a despatch to Mr. Fox, Minister at Washington, stigmatized as "a disgrace to all civilized governments. I propose to show that there are records of brave and glorious deeds done by Provincial heroes equal to those lately done by American citizens at "Cook's Corners," and "Trout River." American invasions of Canada have always ended in defeat to the invader, and American outrages on the Canadian people and Canadian property stand as a lasting disgrace to the American nation.

No. 1 and 2. In 1774 the American Congress issued an address to the Canadian people to rebel against the English Government. The address was treated with scorn. The Americans then determined upon a double attack on Canada by Lake Champlain and the Kennebec River, one led by Montgomery, the other by the traitor Benedict Arnold, Ethan Allen, under Montgomery's order, made an attempt to surprise Montreal, but was met by a small force of regulars and provincial heroes, who defeated his troops, took him prisoner and sent him to England in irons. Arnold ascended the Kennebec, and after entering his dogs arrived before Quebec, but failed to capture it, and had to retire to Point Aux Tremble. Montgomery united his forces with Arnold and again was Quebec threatened. The garrison consisted of 70 regulars, 240 Fraser's Highlanders, and about 1400 provincial heroes and mariners. The attack was made on the last day of the year 1775. Montgomery was killed, his head being knocked off by a cannon ball, aimed by Capt. Gallilee, a mariner. Arnold was wounded, 426 of his men compelled to surrender, the order was given to leave the "cursed place," and they left accordingly. The 31st December is still known as "Gallilee's holiday."

No. 3. Gen. Wooster's division captured at the Cedars in April, 1776. Another division defeated at Three Rivers, and the rest driven in confusion beyond Lake Champlain by British regulars and provincial heroes.

No. 4. General Hull invaded Canada by taking possession of Sandwich. General Brock, with 300 regulars, 400 provincial heroes, and 600 Indians, sent him flying across the river, captured Detroit with the whole American army, and sent General Hull and 2,500 men to Montreal as prisoners of war in charge of a home guard and some provincial heroes.

No. 5. Colonel Van Ranssaler crossed at Queenston with a large force, was met by

Gen. Brock and a few regulars and provincial heroes. An engagement took place; Brock was killed; Gen. Sheaffe took command, continued the fight, and in less than half an hour compelled what remained of the American army to surrender at discretion.

No. 6. General Smyth, with 4500 men, crossed the Niagara River at Black Rock, but were repulsed by provincial heroes, and retired.

No. 7. Colonel Proctor, with regular and provincial heroes, defeated the American army near Detroit, capturing their leader, Gen. Wilkinson, and 500 American regular soldiers.

No. 8. Gen. Dearborn, with Commodore Chancy's fleet, invaded Toronto, at that time called York, with about 3000 men, and burned the town.

No. 9. Attack made on Niagara, then called Newark; registry office burned; large amount of private property destroyed, and documents, only valuable to the owners, committed to the flames.

No. 10. Generals Chandler and Winder were sent by Dearborn to crush the British troops collected at Burlington Heights, but the gallant Col. Harvey, aided by British regulars and provincial heroes, made an attack on the invaders at Stoney Creek, captured both of the fillibustering Generals, bag and baggage—a regular Bull Run affair.

No. 11. Colonel Boerstler, with 600 men, attempted to surprise Lieut. Fitzgibbon at the Beaver Dam; but owing to the heroism of a provincial heroine (Mrs. Secord, of Queenston, whose name is known to every family in the Niagara frontier), Boerstler was surprised himself and compelled to surrender. "There were women in Canada in those days, friend Greely."

No. 12. Invasion for the purpose of capturing Montreal. Two armies were to cooperate—one of 6000 men under General Hampton, the other under Winchester with 10,000 men. Hampton found himself opposed at Chateaugay by DeSalaberry and McDonnell, with only 400 men, who manœvered their small force of provincial heroes so well that Hampton thought it prudent to retreat to Plattsburg. Wilkinson's forces were met at Chrysler's Farm by provincial heroes, and obliges eventually to retire to Plattsburg, the Americans having one General and 200 men killed.

No. 13. General Wilkinson again invaded Canada with 4000 men, and attacked Col. Williams at La Colle Mill; was again defeated by provincial heroes, and obliged to retreat in double quick time to Plattsburg.

No. 14. Gen. Brown crossed at Fort Erie, and on the 25th July 1814, fought the battle of Lundy's Lane, in which the fillibustering General got pretty well thrashed by General Drummond and his provincial heroes.

No. 15. In Lower Canada, 1837, a party of American citizens attempted an invasion to assist the Lower Canadians, but were repulsed by provincial heroes.

No. 16. Vern Ranssaler, a fillibuster, assembled a force of American citizens on Navy Island, chartered the American steamer Caroline to carry arms, ammunition and supplies. The Caroline was captured by provincial heroes, and her captain shot through the head by his own men while in the act of running away.

No. 17. Invasion by American citizens at Point Pélee; utterly routed by a few regulars of the 32nd regiment and some provincial heroes under Colonel Prince. The prisoners were tried by a drum head court martial, found guilty, and "shot accordingly," (for murder.)

No. 18. Invasion by American citizens at

Prescott; attacked by provincial heroes, who captured the entire gang, and hung the brigand chieftain on a gallows tree.

No. 19. Invasion by American citizens, headed by Munroe, who succeeded in capturing a small detachment of Lancers at Short Hills, in the Niagara district. After robbing a few hen roosts, plundering farm houses, and hacking a child's fingers and toes with a small hatchet, in order to frighten him from giving information (this is a positive fact), they were driven out by provincial heroes and obliged to surrender. Munroe was hung at Niagara as a warning to Horace Greely and all other American citizens to stay at home and mind their own legitimate business.

No. 20. The burning of the Sir Robert Peel steamboat at Well's Island by a band of American pirates. [Vide letter from Lord Durham to Lord Glenelg.]

No. 21. The murder of Captain Usher above Chippawa, by a party of American citizens.

No. 22. The blowing up of Brock's Monument, at Queenston, by a party of American citizens.

No. 23. Invasion by American citizens, headed by United States officers, at Grand Manana, New Brunswick, resulting in the robbing of a few houses.

No. 24. Invasion by American citizens, under General O'Neil of the United States army, assisted by officers of the Army of the Potomac and Grand Army of the Cumberland [vide American papers], at Fort Erie, beaten back by regulars and provincial heroes.

No. 25. Invasion by American citizens, under Gen. Spear (another whisky drinking officer of the Cumberland), at Pigeon Hill, defeated by Provincial heroes.

No. 26. Invasion by American citizens (at Trout River) under the command of Gen. O'Neil and other distinguished officers of the American army; veterans who had fought at Bull's Run once and twice; officers who had fought under Pope when he had lost his saddle bags, assisted by men who had voted for General Grant and the 15th amendment. Met by provincial heroes and sent like a flock of sheep across the border.

No. 27. Invasion by American citizens at Cook's Corners, and utterly defeated by a provincial home guard.

When Mr. Horace Greely begins to talk of "Alabama claims" he can refer to the above, and ask himself whether Canada has any just grounds for Alabama claims against the American government.

It is to be hoped that the call will go forth to every city, town, village and hamlet in the Dominion, to hold meetings and discuss the question whether Canada has not a just right to claim compensation at the hands of the American people for the atrocious and villainous outrages that have been committed by American citizens within the last four years, upon Canadian people and Canadian property.

This lick spitting and fulsome flattery to General Grant does not come from the Canadian people, but from men born in England, like Goldwin Smith and other "social parasites," who leave their country, it is to be hoped, for their country's good.

Ask the men who will assemble at Toronto on the 1st July next, to witness the inauguration of the monument to our "country's dead;" ask the relatives of those who fell in defence of the Dominion, if they have faith in American friendship or American people. They will tell you they curse them with a bitter curse, and hate them with a bitter hate.

When will the people of England wake to

* NOTE.—The Canadians had so many prisoners that they liberated them on parole, not to serve during the war, and in order to know them still their ears.—ED. VOL. REV.

the fact that the American nation are only biding their time, and the first chance will use their utmost power to crush and humble her in the eyes of the world.

Men of Canada, from Gaspe to the Pacific, rise in your might, and demand through your representatives that our Government insist upon England holding the United States Government responsible for all outrages we have sustained by invasion and outrages, or else submit to be taunted as cowards.

CANADIAN.

Hamilton, June 9th, 1870.

CANADA TO THE RESCUE.

From the London Tomahawk.

It has become the fashion to sneer at our Colonies. The *Times*, that mighty ruler of public opinion, has pointed out more than once that in Australia, India, and Canada, lies the secret of the weakness of the British Empire. The cession of Gibraltar to Spain, and the Ionian Isles to Greece, has been discussed with the most philosophical sang froid. The rise of the Republic of the United States is now regarded with satisfaction. In fact, times have so changed that it is a wonder that our ancestors do not turn in their graves. When George III. was king it was our pride and boast that where once the Union Jack had waved no other standard would be tolerated, but time has "changed all that," the policy of the Present, unlike the tactics of the Past, is to cede everything. We have no ambition, no pride, no faith. *E. s. d.* are greater letters than GLORY. Peace is more desirable than Honour. Wealth is infinitely preferable to Respectability. So we grub on, and grub on, daily, hourly, adding to our store of gold, and in the toil sinking lower and lower in the scale of nations. Once the voice of Britannia secured the reverential attention of thousands, nay, millions, of listeners; now, that same voice remains as unheeded as the donkey's bray, and as little respected! We are the laughing stock of Europe, the derision of the World!

Few people would declare war to be the national pastime of the English. In spite of our volunteers, horse and foot, we are not a military country. To the Englishman the commencement of hostilities means simply so much additional income tax. *La Gloire* may be all very well with the French—it is *la force*—they like it, but with us it is very different. We care not a rush for those gaudy pictures of battles that cumber the walls of the Tuileries and Versailles—if we win a fight we are satisfied—nothing more. The hero of the hour is raised to the Peerage, and the new noble is secured for a show at the Crystal Palace. But with this transaction the hero retires into private life—in a fortnight he has been quite forgotten, and has to give up his popularity to the next favourite. But as to painting big pictures of sanguinary battles the idea is too absurd—it is wrong—worse—unbusiness-like.

It is not astonishing that with this tradesmanlike spirit alive among us that we cannot appreciate the patriotism and love of Fatherland so common among our Colonists.

Perhaps it is the heat of the sun that causes our colonial countrymen to feel such a hearty regard for our institutions. In cold, foggy, dreary London, it is difficult to be love-struck with "dear old England." Our country is certainly old, probably as old as any other country; and it is certainly dear, possibly dearer than any other country; but it is simply absurd to grow sentimental over a land containing a Putney, and

possessing a Leicester square. At any rate, that is the creed of the *Times*, and the leading journal has many followers.

True to our policy of snubbing and sneering at our colonies, we have been recently robbing Canada of all her strength. In spite of our knowledge that the Fenians were ready to attack her on the south, while the Red River rebels were already assailing her on the north, we deprived her of the Imperial troops. It was pleasant to Mr. Lowe to know that he was saving money. What cared that eminent mathematician for the loss of Canada? It mattered not a jot to him whether Canada was in a position to fight, or was in a state forcing her to succumb. How to save fourpence was the Chancellor's one thought. It mattered not to him at whose sacrifice that fourpence was obtained, at what risk it was gained. So long as Mr. Lowe had it in his power to wax eloquent about his retrenchment in the House of Commons, it mattered not to him whether Canada held her own, or fell into the hands of the—, volunteers!

Fortunately for us, the rifles of the Anglo-Americans are good and well-handled. For the second time the volunteers have beaten the Fenians without State assistance. This is encouraging, very encouraging. It is pleasant to find that, although we have lost all enthusiasm in Britain, some of our own flesh and blood recognize and defend the colors of the Queen. If we were not so crowded, it would be almost worth the while of some patriot to import a few loyal Canadians to show us the way to resent insults; to teach us how to keep the honour of England bright and free from stain. Yes, in spite of the braying of rifle bands, and the silver and gold uniforms of vain cheesemongers and martial pawnbrokers, we have lost our taste for distinction, our thirst for glory. We know not how to fight, but we have learned thoroughly how to cringe.

We can cheat, and boast, and bow, but we have as much nobility in our natures as a cur has courage, as much patriotism in our hearts as a snail has activity!

Cui bono? Ah, indeed, *Cui bono?* What possible good will all the writing in the world do? The taunt of the First Napoleon that we were "a nation of shopkeepers" is now regarded as a compliment. We are a nation of shop-keepers, and we are satisfied to remain so. Now-a-days it is considered a grander action to sell a pound of cheese than to win a battle. Our army is gradually disappearing. Instead of soldiers we have crossing-sweepers, in lieu of generals, paupers and thieves? Every possible insult is heaped upon our warriors. They are regarded as expensive toys, and are treated with contempt and ridicule. A hundred years ago would veteran officers have been chased like dishonest clerks? A hundred years ago would regiments of tried soldiers have been disbanded without rhyme or reason? A hundred years ago would a Colony of Militia have been bestowed upon Alderman Sir William Rose? No, a thousand times no! But then in those days the Duke of Wellington was at once a General and a Minister; in those days that horrible nightmare, Prince Christian, had not even been dreamed of!

Still the old spirit of England is not quite dead. In the mother country it sleeps, but far away it burns quite brightly. Yes, Canada has taught us a lesson. Surrounded with fawning enemies, snubbed by sneering friends, still she has been true to her care. In spite of the artful bribes of the Yankees and the friendly violence of the Fenians, she has fought for the good cause. Robbed of Imperial support, with only untrained

youths for soldiers, and peaceful men for leaders, she still has driven the enemies of England from her frontier, the foes of Britain from her Council. This has she done unaided, unfriended, alone. "Well done, Canada." We repeat a thousand times, "well done!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]

FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

At the annual meeting of the "Brockville Rifle Association" Lieut. Col. Buell, 42nd Battalion (who is also Mayor of the town) was re-elected President, Major Cole, 41st Battalion, and Major McKechnie, G.T.R. Brigade, re-elected Vice-Presidents, and Captain and Paymaster McDonald, 41st Battalion, Secretary Treasurer. A resolution was passed instructing the Secretary to affiliate for the present year with the Dominion and Ontario Associations. It was also decided to hold the annual competition commencing on Tuesday the 26th July, instant.

Dominion Day was celebrated here with considerable eclat consisting of a Volunteer review and sham fight, yacht, rowing and tub races, pig, fox, sack, wheelbarrow and flat races, putting the stone, throwing the hammer, &c., the whole winding up at night with a fine display of fire-works.

The excursions by Brockville and Ottawa railway, Grand Trunk Railway, and by steamer from Ogdensburg and Prescott brought large numbers of sight-seers, and with those from the surrounding country must have added fully four or five thousand to the population.

The Volunteers of the town only were present numbering about 260, and composed of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery with their fine band, Capt. Worsley, No. 1 Co., 41st Battalion, Capt. Cook, No. 2 Co., 42nd, Capt. Redmond, and two Grand Trunk Rifle Cos., Capts. Young and Bell respectively.

Major McKechnie, G.T.R., commanded the defensive party, Major Cole, 41st was attached to the attacking party and Lt.-Col. Buell commanded the whole. For the limited space on which the "sham fight" took place, the manoeuvres were fairly performed. The firing, however, was too rapid, and some of the company officers seemed to have no idea of keeping the skirmishers properly extended, the latter is of vital importance in front of an enemy, and the firing ought not now to be permitted without word of command. After a great deal of firing, advancing and retiring, changing front, flanking, &c., the opposing parties were formed up and presented arms to each other, after which they marched past in open and quarter distance column. Lt.-Col. Atherly, D. A.G. and Lieut.-Col. Jackson, B.M., were on the ground, the former receiving the

salute. The whole then marched through the town when the men were provided at the Victoria Hall with beer and crackers and cheese.

Can the Editor VOLUNTEER REVIEW inform its readers what arrangement will be made for the conveyance of competitors to the Dominion Rifle Match, and will the United States Government permit them to go via Portland with their arms, &c.

FROM MONTREAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The fourth birthday of this new and prosperous Dominion was celebrated by the good city of Montreal in a becoming and patriotic manner. Everyone seemed determined to make a holiday of it, and clap as much enjoyment into one day as possible. It was regular queen weather, rather warm but refreshed by a cool breeze; nearly everyone went out of town and there was a pretty fair exodus. Some two thousand Americans from Plattsburg visited the city and would doubtless take away with them the highest impressions of this commercial centre of our good Dominion. Then all hail to our noble Dominion! may each successive year find us gaining in prosperity and wealth, our hearts full of courage and loyalty, brimful of patriotism, and ready to defend to the last drop our homes, ourselves and country. So pray we all.

There are always to be found in every community a certain class who agitate all sorts of pretended reforms for the sole sake of novelty and notoriety. Such a class exist in this city who are now vaunting the advantages of uniting our fortunes with factious Uncle Sam across the border. Meanwhile Sam is supposed to be whittling a stick quietly saying, "Its got to be, I'll be darned." These men although considerably in the minority receive more attention than they deserve from the very fact of their losing no opportunity of thrusting themselves forward and bawling out their seditious harangues so that people are compelled to listen to them whether they will or no. Annexation is considerably further off than these individuals have any idea of, and if they are dissatisfied with their lot here and wish to join our American cousins, why don't they cross the line and enjoy all the comforts and benefits that they maintain are in store for them under the Stars and Stripes. The question of independence is yet to be decided upon, in the meantime one runs away with the very insane idea that independence means nothing more nor less than annexation, when, perhaps, were the former consummated the latter might be further off than ever, which I believe would be the case.

Mr. James Esdaile, the Secretary of the Rifle Club here, is canvassing for subscriptions for the purchase of prizes at the coming meeting in August. It is to be hoped that he will meet with encouragement and

support; a skill and dexterity in the use of the rifle should be acquired by one and all; several of the members have already made a good beginning and show great efficiency.

The funeral of Private Sweatman, confederator of this city, who died very suddenly, took place on Sunday afternoon last, with military honors and was largely attended.

The Gore Battery, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, left Montreal on Tuesday per Richelieu steamer en route to England. The usual scenes of farewell and departure took place. The poor neglected and deserted wives holding on to the necks of the boys fellows till the last. These poor wretches married without consent and are doomed, many of them, no doubt, to a life long separation.

The proverb "better late than never," was never more applicable than in the case of our esteemed townsman, Col. Booker, of Ridgeway fame, from whom, Mr. Somerville, a somewhat eccentric writer, withdraws certain injurious imputations made subsequent to the raid, reflecting on the conduct of the Colonel. Col. Booker has been a much abused gentleman and was the victim of abuse by the press and public some years ago. At that time Mr. Somerville did not spare him, but now makes humble apology though a little late one would fancy.

Col. A. A. Stevenson and several of his battery visited the scene of their old encampment at Trout River on Dominion Day. While there they proceeded to the residence of Mr. William Arthur and presented him with a splendid photographic portrait of "R.H. Prince Arthur, as a token of the many kindnesses and attentions received by the battery from that gentleman during the time they were at the front. Mr. Arthur made a suitable reply.

The Victoria Rifles spent Dominion at St. Johns whither they were invited by the Mayor, Mr. Bissett, a gentleman who has made himself such a favorite with the Volunteers by his unremitting kindness to them in various ways. They spent the day in gymnastic exercises of various kinds concluding in the evening with a ball and supper given by the fair ladies of St. Johns. Everything went off well and the Vics. enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Major Handy side on behalf of the regiment presented Mr. Bissett and Mr. Chas. Pierce each with a piece of plate in recognition of the kindness of these gentlemen during the late term of service of the Victorias at St. Johns.

The proposed camp at Laprairie is indefinitely postponed owing to the approach of hay harvesting and the heavy duties resulting from a bountiful harvest.

The Beauharnois camp is broken up, the regiment having gone through their usual course of annual drill. The regiment was composed of six companies, and one company from St. Martin, distant nine miles from camp. The Beauharnois regiment was under command of Major P. A. Rodier, with Major Labranche as Drill Instructor

the whole under the command of Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnes, Brigade Major of the District. Great progress was made in drill and the usual routine of camp duties; target practice came in for a good share of attention prizes being given by the officers as an inducement for the men to persevere in this very necessary branch. The battalion numbered 280 all told and looked soldierlike and well. They are, however, without military pants and this should be seen too by the proper authorities, as when they were at the front they lacked these very essential articles.

There are numerous complaints about the dampness of the drill shed, and the results are becoming such a nuisance that really something ought to be done. No. 1 Troop keep all their saddlery there and twenty-four hours is quite sufficient to render it mouldy and damp and the rifles rust in the same time and have to be continually and necessarily cleaned. The offices of the military department must necessarily be unhealthy and it is wrong to peril the constitution of any one by compelling them to quarter in such places. The roof will surely come down upon them some day as all the fastenings and guards are being rapidly weakened by continued rust. If the Nicholson pavement were substituted for the present flooring of damp earth it might improve matters, for so far they are abominable and must be remedied in some shape or another.

I wonder, Mr. Editor, you should insert such an improbable story as you did in your last week's issue of a pneumatic tube existing between Glasgow and London through which parcels are despatched at the rate of nearly four thousand miles a minute. No such tube exists and the absurdity of the story is only equalled by the prominence given it in the press generally. That a pneumatic tube exists and has existed for some years for the receipt and delivery of mails and packages is quite true, but the people who are gulled by the latter part of the story must think that in this age of wonders anything can be accomplished. Still very hot.

[The story went the usual rounds of the press; the message must have been as hot as our correspondent's weather is.—Ed. Vol. Rev.]

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Being a subscriber to your paper I notice the several shooting matches you record. I enclose our last match which will compare favourably with any in your part of the Dominion. I also send you an account of a private match between ten of my Brigade and ten of infantry and others, showing a gain of 9 points on our side after a well contested match. We always fire at Wimbledon targets, (eight inch bull's eye, two feet centre), which make the score smaller but is the best test for shooting and

in your matches it should be stated what size the bull's eye is in order to make proper comparisons.

If you can beat 50 points at 300, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots each, let me know?

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
J. M. CREIGHTON,
Lt.-Col. Garrison Artillery.

Match between 10 men Artillery and 10 of Infantry, resulted as follows, viz:

	300 yds.				T'l.
10 Artillery.....	23	27	25	24	25-124
10 Infantry.....	21	28	24	22	22-117
	400 yds.				T'l.
10 Artillery.....	29	27	34	32	34-156
10 Infantry.....	29	33	30	31	32-155
	500 yds.				T'l.
10 Artillery.....	22	27	18	33	30-130
10 Infantry.....	26	14	27	24	32-123
	600 yds.				T'l.
10 Artillery.....	12	17	16	24	16-85
10 Infantry.....	16	24	13	22	16-91
Grand total, Artillery.....					495
" " Infantry.....					486

Majority for Artillery 9 points.

Weather changed and high wind at 600 yards.

HALIFAX RIFLE CLUB.

The first annual competition of the "Halifax Rifle Club" took place at the "Bedford Range" on Thursday last. The weather was all that could be desired, and a very pleasant day was spent by the riflemen, 32 of whom were present to compete. As will be seen by the prize-list below, the lion's share of the prizes fell to Gunner Wm Harris, of the Halifax Volunteer Artillery, he having won the first prize in both competitions, and consequently winning the Club Cup (for one year only) for the highest aggregate score in the two competitions; also the President's prize for the most hits, he having hit every shot; and last, but not least the gold ring presented by a member of the club for the highest score at 500 yds. in the two competitions—thus carrying off the five best prizes, and all that could possibly be won by one man; and considering that Wimbledon targets, (eight inch bull's eye, two feet centre,) were used at 200 and 300 yards, we think Mr. Harris' shooting is, without exception, the finest that has ever been made in the Province.

The other prizes were also won with good scores, and it would seem that for the short time the Club has been in existence (nine months) it has done a great deal towards improving the standard of shooting among our metropolitan Volunteers. The "Halifax Rifle Club" is entirely self-supporting, and is composed almost exclusively of marksmen; and we would like to see similar associations formed in other sections of the Province. As the interest in rifle shooting appears to have died out to a large extent of late years, and we know of no better way of reviving it than by the formation of such associations as the Halifax Rifle Club. Much credit is due to Major Pallister, the President, for the warm interest he has taken in the club.

FIRST COMPETITION.

Ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each.

1st Prize \$10—	W. Harris.....	49
2nd "	8—G. Piers.....	48
3rd "	5—H. Foster.....	47
4th "	3—P. Hickey.....	46
5th "	3—W. H. Creighton.....	45
6th "	2—R. Power.....	45
7th "	2—W. Murray.....	45
8th "	2—J. R. Graham.....	45
9th "	2—J. Sheppard.....	45
10th "	1—G. A. Sandford.....	45
11th "	1—James Shand.....	44
12th "	1—W. Metzler.....	43
13th "	1—C. Pyke.....	43

SECOND COMPETITION.

Ranges 300, 500 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each.

	Pts.	
1st Prize \$10—	W. Harris.....	50
2nd "	8—G. A. Sandford.....	44
3rd "	5—J. Shand.....	42
4th "	3—G. Piers.....	41
5th "	3—J. Sheppard.....	41
6th "	2—W. H. Creighton.....	40
7th "	2—C. Ackhurst.....	39
8th "	2—S. Marshall.....	39
9th "	2—F. Blacklock.....	37
10th "	1—P. Hickey.....	37
11th "	1—W. M. C. C.	36
12th "	1—L. D. Bland.....	35
13th "	1—W. D. Harrington.....	34

Club cup for the highest aggregate score in the two competitions—W. Harris, score 99.

President's Prize, \$10. for most hits in the two competitions—W. Harris.

Gold ring presented by a member for highest score at 500 yards in the two competitions—W. Harris, score 35.

NOTES EN ROUTE THROUGH ONTARIO.

BROCKVILLE.

30th June.—Blazing hot. Politely shown over the armoury and parade ground of the B. & O. R. Battery, attached to 42nd Battalion by Captain Worsley of that corps, arms and accoutrements in splendid order, everything in its proper place; parade ground kept neatly and a gigantic flag staff being got ready for Dominion Day.

KINGSTON.

1st July.—A general parade inspection and sham fight took place—no regulars present. Force consisted of a squadron of Cavalry under Major Brown, Field Battery, Major Drummond, 48th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Fowler; bands of 47th and 48th on parade. They played well. Drum Major of one of these battalions 6ft., 6in., a perfect young giant. The whole brigade under the command of Lieut.-Col. H. Hamilton, 47th Batt., a minute inspection made by Col. Patterson, acting D.A.G., late H.M. 85th regiment. Parade movement steadily made; marching past good, some companies marched better than others. Cavalry and Artillery looked smart and rode well, pity they do not bang their horses tails. Infantry fine stalwart young men and steady as can be expected after only eight days drill, some little mistake with regard to bugle calls when skirmishing; sham fight got through with very creditably indeed, artillery well up to their work and unlimbered and limbered up rapidly. Cavalry made some capital wheel

ing and work well in squadron. The acting Adjutant, Lt. White, was placed in temporary command of the squadron this day, knows his duty as a cavalry officer, and has a good distinct word of command; the latter part of this remark applies also to Col. Hamilton, Major Drummond and Col. Fowler. Prefer myself for Volunteer Cavalry the tight-fitting pantaloons, boots midway up the calf and strap spurs, they are unquestionably the best for service; Kingston battery officers wear the Horse Artillery jacket which looks better than the tunic. Brigade complimented on the turn out by Colonel Patterson, who trusted next year that every man would be properly uniformed. Conclusion, a most excellent lunch in the Crystal Palace and great courtesy shown by Col. Hamilton. Major Kerr and officers of the Brigade to strangers, myself amongst the number; much pleased with my Kingston trip.

PICTON.

5th July.—Headquarters 16th or "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry, under command of Colonel Walter Ross, M.P. In 1866 this corps had notice to turn out on account of the Fenian raid; some companies had to be warned some six, eight and ten miles distance and were off to the front in the short space of six hours, every officer and man in his place and ready for the fight. Major White of this corps was good enough to shew me the colors of the Battalion, presented to them by the ladies of Picton at a cost of £50 sterling; they are beautifully embroidered and were made in England. Before leaving I had an opportunity of seeing the 16th band in their neat and well made uniforms and of hearing them play some well executed piece of music. Sorry I could not make a longer stay in Picton, it is a charming place.

KAIMAKAN.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer.

Our Brockville Correspondent is informed that the zealous and energetic Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association is engaged in making the necessary arrangement for the transport of competitors, and will bring the question of transit through the States before the proper authorities. Sufficient notice will be given when the arrangements are complete.

INSPECTION.—On the 28th ult. Brigade Major Jackson inspected the various Volunteer corps of the city in the Barrack Hill Square. In the afternoon the Field Battery paraded on the ground, and after the inspection were highly complimented by the Brigade Major on their appearance and efficiency. At half past seven Brigade Major Jackson inspected the city companies of the Brigade of Garrison Artillery, the Ottawa Rifles and the Civil Service Rifles, with whose condition he expressed himself most highly satisfied. The Brigade paraded with their band, which has certainly made great progress considering the short period it has been organized.—Ottawa Citizen.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

ON account of the liberal patronage extended to the Review since its establishment we have determined to add fresh features of interest to the forthcoming Volume so as to make it every way worthy of the support of the Volunteers of the Dominion.

On account of the great increase of our circulation we have been compelled to adopt the CASH IN ADVANCE principle. Therefore, from and after the 1st of January next the names of all subscribers who do not renew their subscription will be removed from the list. The reason for this will be obvious to our friends, as it will be readily understood that a paper having so extended a circulation must be paid for in advance, it being impossible to employ agents to visit all the points to which it is mailed.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy..

CLUBS of Ten at the same rate, the sender of the names to receive one copy free for the year.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns. Also original historical reviews of America, and especially Canadian wars.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps. The only authorized agents for the REVIEW at present are

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MR. ROGER HUNTER, for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF No. 27, VOL. IV.

Table with 2 columns: Title and Page. Includes sections like POETRY, THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES, THE BATTLES OF 1812-15, LEADERS, CORRESPONDENCE, RIFLE MATCHES, SELECTIONS, MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, and MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1870.

OUR Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIEUT.-COL. LOVELACE, (Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec,) during the present month, and we will feel obliged by their promptly meeting the demands made on them for subscriptions due this office on account of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

"ACTIVE MILITIA LIST OF CANADA," for 1870 The Active Militia List is now published by authority; Officers of the Volunteer Force can obtain copies on application to Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson, D. A. A. G., Militia, Montreal.

In this number we republish what should have been the leading article in our last issue, but owing to an accident and the unavoidable absence of the Editor, it was put forth in such a mutilated form as to make it unintelligible. As it contains the question of the hour so far as Canada at least is concerned its appearance in proper form is necessary. There can be no question whatever of the unanimity of the Canadian people on the subject of this country's connection with Great Britain, their earnest desire to share all the perils of the Empire and their right to demand the consideration and

care which should be attached to the position they occupy to the Parent State; nor can there be any doubt of the fixed and unalterable determination of the people to oppose to the last extremity annexation to the neighboring Republic or any intermediate political existence leading thereto, and this latter resolution is founded on their knowledge of Republican institutions, and a desire to avoid their errors and excesses. A business like idea also enters into this consideration—they will not be taxed for operations, political or otherwise, for which they have received no value. Now the people of the United States pay about five times as much taxes as the people of Canada, the latter cannot be brought to see that they should in any way contribute towards the conquest of the Southern States; and American politicians may intrigue as much as they please, English sycophants may concur in favoring their designs, but the insuperable barrier of dislike and debt remains between the people of the Dominion and the United States, and this will prove far more effective than 3000 miles of ocean to separate the interests of both countries.

In putting forth the idea of a constitutional monarchy we only re-echo the universal opinion of the people. While it is enjoyed under British rule they are perfectly content, and will unwillingly take all the responsibilities of their condition, but must insist on the recognition of the principle that Canada is an integral portion of the Empire and as such cannot be treated with neglect nor her interests bartered away by mere doctrinaires, or by the acts of stupid ambassadors. In fact, as far as she is concerned the Canadian Government should know and control all negotiations directly affecting this country in America. A very simple arrangement can render this control effective without the maintenance of a Canadian agent at Washington. Such is the position as regards our present allegiance, but if the doctrinaires at present engaged in the task of demolishing the British Empire should see fit to send us adrift our people are prepared to take the issues put forth in our leader, and under the gallant youth that fought beside our soldiers in the field, commence a contest for constitutional monarchy against democratic anarchy.

This issue has also been considered by the people of Canada from a business point of view. If taxation is increased by our new responsibilities we shall have value therefor. For instance, should we be obliged to create a navy, we will have the vessels as our property; if we are obliged to send agents to foreign Courts we will have people who would represent our interests alone, and who would not compliment a power for permitting a breach of its international obligations, and whose subjects, caught in the very act of armed invasion, which that power had aided by remaining passive if not actually encouraged, had just been defeated by the Canadian people. With a population

who will reason on these matters the scheming politicians will have no chance of success, while the blandishments of the doctrinaires are completely thrown away, as any change in their political condition must result from their own convictions. The whole of this subject has been carefully considered by our people without excitement or prejudice. No greater national calamity is feared than a separation from Great Britain, but the firm and unalterable resolution is that if the Parent State forces that conclusion the people of Canada will be the arbiters of their own destiny, and that will be tried under a Constitutional Monarchy.

The United States Government have transferred one-third of their *whole* fleet to the North American waters, ostensibly to protect American fishermen in the prosecution of their lawful business. The Imperial Government have also detached a small squadron, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada have commissioned six sailing schooners armed for the purpose of protecting the inshore Canadian fisheries from the depredations of those very individuals whom the United States is about to protect with a force of thirteen vessels of war. If either the Imperial or Dominion Government cared one straw for the demonstration it might be worth while asking what was meant by it, but having plenty of business of their own to attend to and feeling that the people at Washington are too busily engaged with every one else's affairs, it is not deemed worth the trouble of making the inquiry, especially as the force sent out will be obliged to run for the nearest port in the first gale, if some of them don't find their way to the bottom before making it.

The fisheries question has been ably and exhaustively handled by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Honorable P. Mitchell, in his admirable Report, on which the following comments by the *Toronto Telegraph* are so much to the point and in accordance with our own conclusions that they are given in full:

"We have already made some reference to the very able report of the Hon. Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending June 30th, 1869; but the report deserves further notice at our hands. It is undoubtedly one of the best and most complete blue books we have had from any of the departments for a number of years. It is not a book of mere dry and uninteresting details; but contains statistics of great value, arranged in an excellent manner and showing fully the importance and extent of the great fisheries of the Dominion. Mr. Mitchell understands the subject thoroughly; has all the ins and outs of the Department under his control; and writes with the earnestness of a man who has at heart the duties of his office.

"We are glad to find that Mr. Mitchell—and in this, of course, he speaks for the Government—takes a very strong stand in favor of the protection of our fisheries. After referring to the failure of the license system, and after mentioning some of the many outrages committed by Americans on Canadian citizens, he says:

"Measures are now in course of adoption to prevent the continuance of these vexatious and illegal intrusions. The system of licensing foreign fishing vessels has been discontinued, and a force of marine police is now formed to protect our inshore fisheries, and to guard British fishermen against molestation. The cessation of a temporary system or policy on the part of the Government, is simply defensive. It has now become an imperative necessity either that foreigners should cease to enjoy the unrestricted use of fisheries exclusively ours, or else grant us some equivalent in trade for the concession of such important privileges. United States citizens cannot longer expect to avail themselves of access to Canadian waters without it. Above all, they need not hope to do so in future whilst upholding a commercial policy, which is studiously hostile to our interests generally, and particularly burdensome to the fishing interests of the Maritime Provinces."

"Mr. Mitchell then enters into an argument of the question, and shows that our position is a right and proper one, that we have the law of nations on our side that England has ever maintained her exclusive right to the inshore fisheries, and that she has never surrendered the right to the Americans or any one else. And then Mr. Mitchell concludes in the following words: 'The temporary and indulgent policy hitherto pursued will henceforth give place to a definite policy of exclusion, agreeable to Colonial interests, and consistent with national dignity and rights.'

"This is the only way of dealing with the question. The Americans have refused to pay the nominal license fee we demanded; they have closed their doors against us; and they have done everything in their power to injure our trade, and retard the prosperity of our country. We have received no favors from them; and, therefore, they certainly have no right to except any from us. The fisheries are ours, and they must remain ours. We alone have a right to say who shall use them; and, considering the treatment we have received of late at the hands of the Americans, we are not likely to grant them so great a privilege, even though Mr. Greeley's philosophic brain should lose its power for the want of the strengthening phosphorous of fish.

"The statistics given in the report are exceedingly interesting, and show clearly the value and importance of our fisheries. For Ontario the figures are not complete, but it is estimated that the lake and river fisheries in this Province yield about two hundred thousand dollars worth of fish, annually. This is likely to increase, as settlement extends along the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior.

"The fisheries above the city of Quebec are valued at \$100,000 per annum though full figures are not given. With respect to the fisheries below that point, and in the Maritime Provinces, complete details are furnished. In the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence, during the year, 67 vessels were engaged, together with 1,805 small boats. The value of the fish taken is not given. The total number of men employed was 8,132. On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 50 boats and 133 men were engaged. The yield was valued at \$125,951. At the Magdalen Islands, 52 vessels, chiefly American, were employed. The men employed numbered 263, and the value of the catch was \$25,882.

"On the shores of Nova Scotia are the great fishing grounds of the Dominion, and from that Province the figures are most complete. In 1869, there were engaged in those fisheries 635 vessels, having a total

tonnage of 21,656, and employing 17,557 men. The value of the fish taken was estimated at \$2,501,507. New Brunswick also makes a respectable exhibit. She had 38 vessels engaged, employing 1,991 men, and the catch was valued at \$638,576. Putting the figures together, we find that nearly twenty-eight thousand persons are employed in our fisheries, and that the total yield of last year was valued at about \$4,000,000. These figures, it is thought, will be nearly doubled this year under our new policy of excluding the Americans and confining the benefits to our people. We have in those fisheries an immense source of wealth; and, now that we know their value, we must be firm and determined in protecting them. We have been played upon long enough. We must now stand steadily by our rights; and secure to our people all the benefits and advantages which foreigners have so long enjoyed."

Whatever opinion the Imperial Executive may have of the friendship of the Washington Cabinet the Canadian people are not blinded to the fact of its aggressive character, and therefore are prepared to value all its acts as having a certain significance indicative of a defined and settled purpose. In this case it is to shew a preponderance of force on the fishing grounds, assist their own fishermen to plunder with impunity if they be allowed, and to prove to all Europe what a puissant power they are, as well as to impress them with respect for their naval prowess. And if the time should come that English politicians should endeavor to send Canada adrift the natural and easy inference would be that the United States, being the great power of the American continent, with a preponderating naval force in those seas, this country should be naturally annexed thereto. Such ideas and such a game is neither above or below the capacity of the Washington politicians. The President has been talking some nonsense lately about the Monroe doctrine, and that political fallacy of George Canning's will not have received its full development till the consummation indicated is arrived at—but there will be wanting the consent of the other party—the people of Canada; and on this point they are perfectly unanimous whatever their future political relations may be, annexation to the States will not be amongst them.

One or two of our leading journals (we are happy to say the only exceptions to the general rule) advocate the setting up of an independent government under the guarantee of England, France, and America. Such an idea is simply an insult to the people of Canada. They want no protectorate, do not wish to change their allegiance, but if they are compelled to do so they will tolerate no form of Government which would place a "tailor's prentice" at their head. In spite of the Monroe doctrine they will establish a constitutional monarchy similar to that of Great Britain, and as for their sovereign—he is amongst them.

The third son of the great and good Victoria will be the fitting head of the Canadian commonwealth, and under his rule the

people will try to make this half the continent a "Greater Britain." This much and more may grow out of the Fenian and Fishery complications; but in any case Canada will not be disposed of as easily as the transfer of the Gambian Colony. We are not afraid of the States and do not like to boast, but history records the fact that when the disparity between the people and resources of the two countries were greater than it is now, the Americans on two occasions tried to take Canada and went away without it. Our people have not degenerated, and are quite prepared for any contingency, willing to live in peace or equally willing to fight if necessary; but fully determined to meet bullyism with open defiance.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has been again playing the fool, and that in such sort as hardly requires the distinction of the cap and bells. Its satisfaction with its own estimation of the interference of the United States authorities during the late invasion is so great that, finding no ideas to express the feeling in ordinary language it shews its learning by ascending to the sublime in the attempt to prove by *Algebra* the value of the United States Marshal Foster, a worthy about whose doings there is and has been considerable doubt, and whom Lieut.-Col. Chamberlin would certainly have arrested at Eccles Hill if he had cared to create a complication with the United States. As it is quite possible such a thing might happen again, any United States Marshal, acting a similar part, may find himself within the walls of a Canadian gaol, if worse don't befall him. But the praises of the *Army and Navy Gazette* are ludicrous—he says:

"There be marshals of various sorts. There are field-m Marshals, city marshals, and United States marshals. Well, if all of the latter be of the same stuff as United States Marshal (Colonel) Foster, we are not sure they should not be equal to most of the warlike tribe. The United States Col. Foster is a practical man—no mistake about his strategy. He goes right about his business, like the celebrated American pill, and takes General O'Neill in the centre of his army—if, indeed, from its flying power, it was not composed solely of wings—and there he arrests the fiery leader of the host, and shuts him into a hackney coach under a potent promise that if he raises a cry his brains, and he seems to have had some on the occasion, shall be exposed to atmospheric influences. This is a very fine picture. It suggests a problem for the curious. Given, Colonel Foster and a deputy United States Marshal, and General O'Neill and 500 Fenians, how many Canadians will it require to keep the frontier? Or put the problem: Let A be Colonel Foster plus his deputy, and B be General O'Neill plus the Fenian army, to find the value of A plus B. A, it appears, is equal to B. Therefore, Col. Foster and his deputy and Gen. O'Neill and his army are equal to the sum of each, and two United States officers are equal to General O'Neill and his invading forces."

And it might be added, "There be Editors of various sorts," but the *donkey* editor is by far the most amusing of his species, and is pretty nearly as valuable in his degree

as his hero, Marshal Foster, and his deputy, with about the same modicum of brains as General O'Neill and his followers, and it is with such trash as that given above that the minds of British sailors and soldiers are stuffed, the English people deluded, and the contemptible camerara now in power sustained therein. It would be matter for just surprise if under such leaders in the cabinet, such stupid and besotted subserviency in the press Great Britain's place amongst the nations of the world could be maintained, or that this trifling with great and grave questions could have any other ending than a contest which will try her resources to the utmost. It is possible people at home may be blinded as to the real issues at stake by such folly, but in this country it can only be treated with the contempt its dishonest and fulsome puerility excites.

Another of those *lights of literature*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, undertakes solemnly to show us the great service President Grant's proclamation did Canada in holding back the "invaders," but the writer has forgotten a few facts which are, of course, of no consequence to the offhand citizens three thousand miles from the scene of action—in fact it left out a principal point. First—The Fenian American organisation was allowed to gather all its material in the United States without the intervention of a citizen, magistrate, marshal, or executive officer of that Government.

Secondly—It was not until they were defeated that President Grant interfered.

Thirdly—Canada had 13,000 men in the field.

Fourthly—She had a reserve of 30,000 more ready to place there; and

Fifthly—The *Pall Mall Gazette* forgets that if very shame did not compel the United States to interfere the people of Canada would be likely to make reprisals and follow the robbers of that country within its territories.

A reorganisation was simply an impossibility under any circumstances. The Canadians were prepared to meet all the forces the Irish American element in the States could muster, with their backers—the people thereof—supported by the sympathy of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and that other notorious Yankee hick-spittle, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and give them such a lesson as would not be forgotten for the next half century.

Those spaniels of the English press forget that this country fought through the contest of 1812-15 with scant assistance from England, and at its close these Yankees owned just as much of its soil as covered the dead bodies of their soldiers. Fifty years have not been sufficient to divest that people of the moral of that lesson, and even the adulation of the English radicals can only raise their courage to the pitch of making a cat's paw of the unlucky Irish to hook the chestnuts out of the fire—from which their

own monkey paws will be kept, although their jaws may water for the repast.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* received its tactical lesson from the great General Donnelly, and the conclusions arrived at by that journal and those of that great hero are surprisingly alike, which will be seen from the following which we copy from the *Burlington Free Press*

"The Fenian General Donnelly, in his remarks at the reunion of the second regiment on Friday evening, made the first official statement, so far as we are aware, of the plan of the late Fenian raid on Canada. It was, in brief, to cross the Canada line at Franklin with 1500 men on Tuesday, to occupy a position, hold it on the defensive, compelling the Canadians to attack them or leave them unmolested; in the meantime to march a force to the railroad, seize a train, and surprise St. Johns by railroad. The same operation was to have been undertaken from Derby, and General Donnelly expressed his conviction that if their men had been on hand they should certainly have taken St. Johns and Richmond on the Grand Trunk. With so much of success to start with he believed the entire body of Irish Americans able to bear arms would have rushed to reinforce them, and they would have taken Canada. The scheme failed, in his opinion, because, instead of 1500 men less than one hundred were on hand at the time set for the invasion. The attack at Eccles Hill, he said, failed because the men behaved badly. At the time he attributed this to cowardice; but on reflection he had come to the conclusion that the men were disheartened by the fewness of their numbers and by the thought that if captured they would most probably be hung, and that their motive was the natural instinct of self-preservation."

The chances of success can be accurately measured by what has taken place. The English journals should first learn what the facts are and then criticise.

The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* at length hangs out the flag of independence and tries hard to persuade its readers that it represents the feelings and opinions of the people of Canada and that the minority at the meeting at Montreal, on Saturday, 25th ult. were in reality the exponents of public opinion, while the *Montreal Daily News* asserts that the commercial and political capital of the Confederation as well as the centre of its public opinion is to be found in the city of Montreal.

In point of fact neither the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Daily News*, nor the *doctrinaires* of the Montreal meeting represented any opinion but their own individually and collectively, and when presuming to speak in the name of the people of Canada on political or general questions are simply copying the example of their great prototypes the three immortal tailors of *Tooley street*. The claims of Montreal to be the commercial capital of Canada are well founded, but the country owes nothing to the patriotism or farsighted energy of its leading men, and they no more represent its public opinion than do the enlightened citizens of *Gaspé* or any other village in Canada when they

are in accord therewith; nor would any row therein, no matter what its magnitude might be, create the slightest excitement beyond its own immediate precincts, in fact its merchants lead no party, embody no public opinion and are as powerless in directing or leading public feeling as the redoubtable tailors aforesaid. It is as well that those facts should be known because the meeting on the 25th ult., might mislead the people of England as to the actual influence of the actors in the disgraceful row. and it is the more necessary for the interest of this country demands that not only Great Britain but the world at large should know what the actual opinion of its people really is on the question at issue. If the whole country was polled on a plebiscite vote for independence probably one out of one thousand might be got to vote for it, and one out of one hundred of these might be a man of some small influence.

If a vote were taken on the question of separation from Great Britain, pure and simple, that is without any defined future, not one, except a stray Yankee, could be found to vote in its favor, and if on the question of annexation to the United States no one dare vote in its favor. The people who got up the row at Montreal knew these facts well, but their leader is like Attorney-General Bullyman, great upon effect. Amongst the Montreal merchants are a lot of Yankee sympathisers, men of small commercial account and doubtful standing; like the drowning man grasping at straws those people believe in a revolution as it might bring first to their ruts, no matter how much the rest of the country might suffer, but luckily in Canada the commercial has not yet overborne the agricultural interest and with the latter what has always furnished the true patriots, the decision of these questions rest.

The men that hurled back the recent American invasion are not to be bullied, cajoled or bought into annexation, and the efforts of the Montreal camerara begin and end in that city. As for the organ of the league the Quebec *Morning Chronicle* has had so many sets of colors on its flag staff that it is looked on as a mere semaphore manipulated at the wish of whatever party chooses to pull the haliards, it is, therefore, trusted by none, and exercises no influence in position. The *Montreal Star*, if it has any political status, is annexationist pure and simple, but its course has been so erratic that it ought to be called the comet, or more properly the rockat, being quite as dangerous to friends as foes, and when the fizzle is over a stick alone remains with such organs, broken down politicians and their rate lawyers the prospects of independent annexationists are not cheering or particularly bright. Against this miserable clique is arrayed the whole press of Canada, the vast majority of the people and their almost unanimous opinion, for it is a well attested fact that both our great political par-

ties are as unanimous in the maintenance of our connection with Great Britain and opposition to annexation with the States as if local political feeling had no existence, and so strong is that feeling that even if Great Britain should cut this country adrift, the change of Executive would be from a Governor General to a Monarch as pointed out in our leading article. Republicans in Canada have only a short journey to perform before they could enjoy that form of Government so perfect in their eyes, and the country will rejoice at a happy riddance.

—CAPTAIN FRED WEAVER, of the 14th Battalion or "Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," lately named as Musketry Instructor to the 48th Battalion, V.M., Kingston, will probably be appointed permanently as Musketry Instructor of the District. Capt. Weaver holds a first class Hytho certificate and wears the Dominion medal for rifle shooting, and is a most efficient officer.—COMMUNICATED.

PRESENTATION.

We are not unfrequently called upon to notice the recognition, by members of this community, of the services of individuals who may have proved themselves worthy of such tokens of merit. But on no occasion have we had greater pleasure in doing so than on the present.

Ensign Johnston is a gentleman well known in this town, not for a few short years, but for a lifetime,—and in every position has acquitted himself with honor to himself and in a manner which rendered him a creditable and valuable citizen. He has ever been an active member of society, one who, if he had devoted less time to public objects, particularly in the Volunteer cause, would have doubtless been a richer man to-day. The officers and non-commissioned officers have only done their duty in marking their appreciation of his many services to the 57th Battalion, by the presentation of Tuesday evening last.

At the interval between the first and second parts of Mr. Rickett's concert on Tuesday evening, Col. Poole on behalf of the officers above-named, presented Ensign Johnston with a handsome silver watch and gold chain bearing the following inscription:—

Presented to Ensign Wm. Johnston, by the Officers and N. C. Officers of the 57th Battalion, Peterborough. June 28, 1870. And the following address:—

To Ensign William Johnson, No. 1 Company, 57th Battalion, Peterborough.

DEAR SIR.—It is with sincere regret that we learn that you are about to leave us, and have resigned your commission as Ensign in number one Company. We cannot allow you to leave without expressing the regret we feel and our esteem for you as an officer and a man. We desire to testify to your earnest and unwearied labours in connection with the Volunteer force, with which you have been connected for the past fourteen years. We beg to present you the accompanying "watch and chain" as a slight

testimonial of our esteem. In whatever position of life you may be, you have our best wishes for your success and prosperity.

- EDWIN POOLE, LIET.-COR.
- H. C. ROGERS, CAPT.
- JAMES C. KENNEDY, CAPT.
- W. J. GREEN, CAPT. NO. 3
- JOHN BURNHAM, LIET.
- THOMAS BURKE, S. M.,
- JOHN IRWIN, SERGT.

On behalf of the Officers and Non-commissioned officers of the 57th Battalion.

Peterboro' June 28th A. D., 1870.

To which Ensign Johnston replied as follows:—

Lieut.-Col. Poole, Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 57th Battalion.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel it very difficult to find language sufficiently expressive of my thanks to you for this valuable token of your esteem, and I assure you I shall treasure it up as long as I live, in grateful remembrance of your kindness, and of the years I have spent among you in the Volunteer force in Peterboro'.

In taking the present step toward bettering my condition through the remaining years of my life, I am forced to sever the ties which have bound me to Peterboro', and among all the other associations which has endeared the place and the people to me, not the least is the Volunteer force. Through the past fourteen years in all difficulties and discouragements you have battled it out, and still kept up the organization with unwavering perseverance, which speaks well for the stability of the force for the years to come. It is on the spirit thus shown by such men as you, that our beloved Canada may rely with confidence if ever invading foe dare again attempt to assail her happy homes and firesides, and although I may be far removed from the 57th Batt., and my few remaining locks be whitening with the frosts of age, if ever the "alarm bugle" calls "to arms" to repel the invader, it is not unlikely but that you will find me "wheeling into line," if not as an officer, at least in the ranks with a rifle, casting in my small aid to the good cause.

I again thank you for your kindness, not only on this occasion, but through all my past career in No. 1 Company; and my earnest wish is that prosperity may attend you one and all, and may the 57th Batt. and its very efficient band (which I have always taken great delight in) long remain among the treasured institutions of the town and County of Peterboro' is the parting wish of,

Gentlemen,

Yours gratefully,

WM. JOHNSTON.

Late Ensign No. 1 Co., 57th Batt.

Peterboro', June 28th, 1870.

On Monday evening last Mr. Johnston was also the recipient of the kindly feelings of the choir of the Canada Presbyterian Church, of which he has always been an active member from its first inception. The ladies of the choir got up a tea party of the members of the choir, and at this social gathering Mr. Miller, the leader presented Mr. Johnston on behalf of the male portion of the choir, with a handsome inkstand, gold pen and pencil case, with a few appropriate remarks, in which he was followed by Mr. C. Cameron, and to both of which Mr. Johnston responded.

Mr. Johnston left town on Wednesday morning to take up his residence in Ottawa, he having been appointed by Geo. A. Cox, Esq., to act as agent of the Canada Life Assurance Co. in that city and the surrounding district. We wish Mr. Johnston every success in his new sphere,—Peterboro' Review.

DEFENCE NOT DEFLANCE.

Not in defiance we arm for the battle,
 Not in defiance our colors we show;
 Not in defiance war's thunder may rattle,
 Thinning the ranks of the insolent foe;
 But in defence of our rights and our honor,
 Guarding the soil, as all brave men should do,
 Striking the traitor down,
 Driving the swaggering clown
 Back to the camp of his hireling crew.

Men who are brave in the moment of danger,
 Men who would disdain to be last in the strife,
 These will not bow to the yoke of the stranger,
 Deeming allegiance more precious than life,
 Far be it from us to court the lay-ader,
 Far be it from us to shrink from the fray,
 Up, and be ready, men,
 Heaven will aid us then,
 Right shall be might on that perilous day.

Cursed be the wretch who would dream of dishonor!
 Hard be the fate of the cowardly knave,
 Land of our hope, with God's blessing upon her,
 We will have none but the true and the brave,
 Who shall be first but the bold and the loyal;
 Who shall be last? not a lip will reply;
 Shoulder to shoulder, then,
 Up, and be ready, men,
 Stand to your colors, to vanquish or die.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XIX.

On the same morning on which Fort Niagara was captured, Major General Riall with a detachment of the Royal Scots and 41st regiments, amounting to about 500 rank and file, crossed the river to Lowistown; they had been preceded by 500 Indian warriors who attacked and defeated the American troops with some loss, and at once set fire to the village of Youngstown; Manchester and Tuscarora shared the same fate. Major General Riall found a 12 and 6-pounder gun with travelling carriages and everything complete, a considerable quantity of small arms, some ammunition, nine barrels of powder, and about 200 barrels of flour; they then marched on to Fort Scholser, which place they also burned and destroyed, after which they marched to Tonawanda Creek, within ten miles of Buffalo, but finding the bridge broken they returned and crossed over to Queenston.

Major General McClure, too dastardly to meet the attacks his barbarity provoked, surrendered the command of the Niagara frontier to Major General Hall and that officer reviewed his troops at Buffalo on 29th Dec., consisting of 2011 men.

On the 28th Dec., Lieut.-General Drummond arrived at Chippewa and on the next day advanced to within two miles of Fort Erie. Having reconnoitred the American General's position at Blackrock the Lieut.-General determined to attack him, and on the night of the 30th Dec, Major General Riall with 590 rank and file and 120 Indians crossed the Niagara river and landed two miles below Blackrock. The result of this operation will be best told in the following official despatch:

NIAGARA FRONTIER, NEAR FORT ERIE, }
 January 1st, 1813. }

SIR.—I have the honor to report to you that agreeably to the instructions contained in your letter of the 29th ult., and your general order of the day to pass the Niagara river for the purpose of attacking the enemy's force collected at Blackrock and Buffalo, and carrying into execution the ob-

jects therein mentioned, I crossed the river the following night with four companies of the King's regiment and the light company of the 89th, under Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie, 250 men of the 41st regt and the Grenadiers of the 100th, under Major Friend, together with 50 Militia Volunteers and a body of Indian warriors. The troops completed their landing about twelve o'clock, nearly two miles below Blackrock; the light infantry of the 89th being in advance surprised and captured the greater part of a picquet of the enemy and secured the bridge over the Conguichity Creek, the boards of which had been loosened and were ready to be carried off had there been time given for it.

I immediately established the 41st and 100th grenadiers in position beyond the bridge for the purpose of perfectly securing its passage; the enemy made some attempts during the night on this advanced position but were repulsed with loss.

At daybreak I moved forward the King's regiment, and light company of the 89th leading, the 41st and grenadiers being in reserve. The enemy had by this time opened a heavy fire of cannon and musketry on the Royal Scots under Lieut.-Col. Gordon, who were destined to land above Blackrock for the purpose of turning his position while he should be attacked in front by the troops who landed below; several of the boats having grounded, I am sorry to say the regiment suffered some loss and was not able to effect its landing in sufficient time to fully accomplish the object intended though covered by the whole of our field guns under Captain Bridge which were placed on the opposite bank of the river. The King's and 89th having in the meantime gained the town commenced a very spirited attack upon the enemy who were in great force and very strongly posted. The reserve having arrived on the ground the whole were shortly engaged. The enemy maintained his position with very considerable obstinacy for some time but such was the spirited and determined advance of our troops that he was at length compelled to give way, was driven through his batteries in which were a 24 pounder, three 12 and one 9-pounder, and pursued to the town of Buffalo, about two miles distant; he here shewed a large body of infantry and cavalry and attempted to oppose our advance by the fire of a field piece posted on the height which commanded the road but finding this ineffectual he flew in all directions and betaking himself to the woods further pursuit was useless. He left behind him one 6-pounder brass field-piece and one iron 18-pounder, and one iron 6-pounder which fell into our hands. I then proceeded to execute the ulterior object of the expedition and detached Captain Robinson of the King's with two companies to destroy the two schooners and sloop (part of the enemy's late squadron) that were on shore a little below the town with the stores they had on board which he effectually completed.

The town itself (the inhabitants having previously left it) and the whole of the public stores containing considerable quantities of clothing, spirits and flour which I had not the means of carrying away were then set on fire and totally consumed as was also the village of Blackrock on the evening it was evacuated.

In obedience to your further instructions I have directed Lieut.-Colonel Gordon to move down the river to Fort Niagara with a part of the 19th light dragoons, under Major List, a detachment of the Royal Scots and the 89th light company and destroy the remaining cover of the enemy upon his frontier which he has reported to have effectually

done. From every account I have been able to collect the enemy's force opposed to us was no less than from 2000 to 2500 men, their loss in killed and wounded I should imagine from three to four hundred, but from the nature of the country it being mostly covered with wood, it is difficult to ascertain it precisely; the same reason will account for our not having been able to make a greater number of prisoners than 130. I have great satisfaction in stating to you the good conduct of the whole of the regular troops and Volunteer militia, but I must particularly mention the steadiness and bravery of the King's regiment and 89th light infantry. They were most gallantly led to the attack by Lt. Col. Ogilvie of the King's who I am sorry to say received a severe wound which will for a time deprive the service of a very brave and intelligent officer. After Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie was wounded the command of the regiment devolved on Captain Robinson who by a judicious movement to his right with the three battalion companies made a considerable impression on the left of the enemy's position. I have every reason to be satisfied with Lieut.-Col. Gordon in the command of the Royal Scots and have much to regret that the accidental grounding of his boats deprived me of the full benefit of his services, and I have also to mention my approbation of the conduct of Major Friend commanding the 41st as well as that of Capt. Faucett of the 100th Grenadiers, who was unfortunately wounded. Capt. Barden of the 89th and Capt. Brunster of the King's light infantry companies conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner. Lt.-Col. Elliott in this, as well as on other occasions, is entitled to my highest commendations for his zeal and activity as Superintendent of the Indian department, and I am happy to add that through his exertions and that of his officers no act of cruelty, as far as I could learn, was committed by the Indians towards any of the prisoners. I cannot close this report without mentioning in terms of warmest praise the good conduct of my aid-de-camp Capt. Holland, from whom I received the most able assistance throughout the whole of these operations. Nor can I omit to mention my obligations to you for acceding to the request of your aid-de-camp, Capt. Tervois, to accompany me. He was extremely useful and rendered me very essential services. I enclose a return of the killed, wounded and missing and of the ordnance captured at Blackrock and Buffalo.

P. RIALL,
 Major-General

Lieut-General Drummond, commanding the Forces, Upper Canada.

The loss in killed was 31, wounded 72 and 9 missing. It is a matter for just regret that this gallant expedition was not followed out to its legitimate result; at Erie nearly one mile distant from Buffalo the American squadron, which had defeated Captain Barclay the previous September, was frozen in and would have become an easy prey to a brave and energetic enemy, but the advantages gained could not be held by the man who had the chief direction of the affairs of Great Britain in Canada at the time. This action closed the campaign of 1813, the moral effects of which and the advantages remained with the British. Although they had seen the capital of Upper Canada captured and burned, Fort Geor-

taken, their flotilla on Lake Erie defeated and captured, deliberate attacks with preponderating forces attempted on Kingston and Montreal and the enemy in possession of all the positions between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, on both sides of the Niagara river, and the fate of the Upper Province sealed. Up to the 9th of Dec. this was the condition of affairs but by the morning of the 31st of that month the American army had been driven in headlong flight from all the positions on both sides of the frontier and not a house, town or village left standing from the foot of Lake Erie to the head of Lake Ontario, the prowess of the British and provincials had cleared it out clean.

During the whole of this campaign in Canada a series of operations were in progress on the American seaboard under Admirals Warren and Sir G. Cockburn; they are narrated in Vol. III. of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, under the title of "Naval Operations of the War of 1812-15."

THE SERGEANTS' BALL.

THE PRINCE, LADY YOUNG, AND SIR NARCISSE BELLEAU PRESENT.

The Sergeants of the 68th—like their superior officers—were determined not to allow so important a thing in the history of the regiment as the presentation of new colors by a member of the Royal family, to pass without festive rejoicing. With this good motive they assembled a large number of their friends in the Citadel drill shed, on Wednesday evening at a ball and supper. The military officers were limited to the heads of departments, so as to allow as many as possible of the private friends of the hosts of the evening to participate in the happy re-union.

The drill-shed is a spacious two story building situated at the western side of the Citadel, a short distance from the principal gate. No pains were spared to make the room attractive. It was well lit, the walls were covered with flags and appropriate devices, and from the ceiling hung innumerable festoons of evergreens interspersed with colored ornaments. Over the door leading to the ball room we noticed the word "Victoria," worked in garlands, and at the upper end another chaste decoration displaying the number of the regiment and the county where it was raised, South Lincoln. There were also a number of other designs and mottoes, complimentary to the distinguished guest of the evening, Prince Arthur. The supper room was also adorned in a similarly tasteful manner, the ceiling being covered with flags.

One of the most pleasing features connected with this ball, was the fact that the guests, many of whom hold high and prominent rank in society, entered into the spirit of the recreation without that reserve which was too frequently noticed in other circles. The Commandant, Col. Bouchier, C. B., R.E., and Mrs. Bouchier, Col. Gibbon, C.B., Commanding Royal Artillery, Colonel and Mrs. Chandler, Royal Artillery, General Arnold, U.S. Army, Capt. Hickley, H.M.S. *Tamar*, and other officers of high rank were invited to meet the Prince. The other guests included the officers and petty offi-

cers of the *Tamar*, many Sergeants of the Artillery and Staff Corps, and a number of citizens.

His Royal Highness and suite arrived from Spencer Wood at ten o'clock, and immediately on entering the ball room the Sergeant Major and Mrs. Lamb had the honor of a special presentation. Immediately after partners were appointed for the first dance on the programme, a set of quadrilles, the Prince having for his partner Mrs. Lamb, while Lady Young and the Sergeant Major danced *vis-a-vis*. Col. Bagot danced in the same set, selecting for a partner the wife of one of the Color Sergeants while Mrs. Bagot danced with another, Miss Allan, daughter of Hugh Allan, Esq., the merchant prince of Montreal, graced the same set with a Sergeant for her partner. The fixed rule for the occasion—in order that no distinction of persons should exist—that the ladies should dance with the gallant hosts of the evening, and the officers of the regiment with the Sergeant's wives and daughters.

His Royal Highness danced the second dance on the list with Mrs. McMahon, wife of the Regimental School-Master; the third, with Mrs. Fahy, wife of the Quartermaster Sergeant; the fourth, with Mrs. Marshall, wife of Color-Sergeant Marshall; and the fifth with Mrs. O'Connor, wife of Color-Sergeant O'Connor.

The supper table was laden with substantial viands and delicacies and exhibited a fine display of silver plate and candelabra, kindly loaned for the occasion from the officers' mess. The Sergeant-Major, the School-Master, and that thorough and good natured old soldier, Sergeant Dawson, were conspicuous for their attention to the guests including the representatives of the press.

The Committee entrusted with the general arrangements, and who so creditably did their work, were:—Color-Sergt. W. Clough, President; Color-Sergt. C. Clube, M.C.; Color-Sergt. J. Broom, Color-Sergeant T. Rogers, Paymaster-Sergeant C. Sheehan and Sergeant R. Spence.

The following is a list of the Sergeants and Staff Sergeants of this popular corps:

Sergt.-Major R. Lamb, School Master A. McMahon, Band Master Wm. Lamont, Quartermaster Sergeant J. Fahey, Sergt. Instructor of Musketry, H. Dawson, Hospital Sergeant, F. Griffiths, Armourer Sergt. Smith, Band Sergt. M. Brown, Pay Master C. Sheehan, Orderly Room-Sergt. R. Jackson, Drum Major J. Hatfield, Sergt. E. Rolls, Master Cook, Color-Sergt. W. Marshall, Color-Sergt. Hicks, Color-Sergt. W. Clough, Color-Sergt. W. Childs, Color-Sergt. D. O'Connor, Color-Sergt. W. Woods, Color-Sergt. J. Broom, Color-Sergt. T. Rodgers, Color-Sergt. T. Clube, Sergt. R. Wilkinson, Sergt. P. Smith, Sergt. H. Dean, Sergt. F. Langlois, Sergt. H. Duke, Sergt. J. Wilkins, Sergt. M. Ware, Sergt. Wm. Corbett, Sergt. Leo Snowden, Sergt. Edward King, Sergt. S. Salten, Sergt. G. Muncey, Sergt. Golud, Sergt. Wm. Brown, Sergt. H. Litter, Sergt. R. Spence, Sergt. Keshan, Sergt. Downey, Sergt. Geo. Emery, Sergt. G. Baugh, Sergt. G. Parkers, Sergt. T. Spencer, Sergt. C. Armsworth, Sergt. H. Johns, Sergt. W. Rowland, Sergt. C. Bosberry, Sergt. W. Bassill, Sergt. J. Edwards.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

MOUNT FOREST RIFLE COMPANY.—The Mount Forest Volunteer Company was inspected on Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., last by Lieut.-Col. Service, Brigade Major. About thirty men were on parade. The Colonel expressed himself much pleased with the creditable appearance of the com-

pany, and the excellent condition of their arms, accoutrements and clothing. After inspection, the company, under direction of Captain Pearce, went through a series of movements in skeleton battalion drill in a skilful manner, with which Col. Service appeared to be much pleased, and complimented both officers and men for their efficiency in drill and general soldierly bearing. The company will meet at the range for target practice to-morrow (Friday) morning at six o'clock.—*Mount Forest Examiner*.

Dominion Day, 1st July, was observed in this city as a holiday. Amongst the various other incidents the most important was the Civil Service Rifle Match for the cup presented to that corps some years ago by the ladies of Quebec. When presented to the Civil Service Rifles this handsome prize was intended to be put up for annual competition, and in the various changes which the organization of the corps has undergone has been always understood to be confined for competition to the members of the original Civil Service Rifle Company. Their number, is now, however, growing smaller each succeeding year, and on Friday last only eight competitors appeared to fire for it, the lucky marksman proving to be Mr. W. A. Blackmore, of the Finance Department, who holds the cup for this year with a score of 16 points out of a possible 20. The following is the score of the competitors in detail:—

	200 yds. T ¹ .
W. White.....	23223—12
W. A. Blackmore.....	33343—16
W. Wright.....	22032—9
E. H. Benjamin.....	44322—15
H. S. Weatherley.....	03222—9
C. Drinkwater.....	22022—8
H. J. Garrett.....	22222—10
C. J. Anderson.....	22224—12

SHIPMENTS THROUGH CANADA TO EUROPE.

The receipt of wheat at Montreal since the beginning of the year are 1,720,055 bushels, against 1,002,431 bushels during the same time in 1860. The shipments show a corresponding increase—from 692,741 bushels in 1869 to 1,126,278 bushels in 1870. The long expected shipment of breadstuffs from the upper lakes, direct to Europe, is not yet a fact, and, probably, will not be for some years; but there is no doubt that the St. Lawrence route is almost daily gaining in the favour of shippers of breadstuffs to Europe, as against the route through New York. The grain is ordered through Montreal houses, and by them purchased through their correspondents here. A very large amount of wheat was held here to the credit of Canada houses during the past winter, and has been shipped this spring at a handsome profit. The rapid growth of this Canadian trade for Europe, is an almost direct result of the high charges exacted for so many years on that part of the United States route lying within the State of New York. Those charges have recently been much reduced, but the Canadian arrangements are already made, and it is exceedingly doubtful if the lost traffic on the New York canal can ever be regained—even by resort to a still greater reduction of charges.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Americans have thirteen vessels in the North Atlantic, and Rear-Admiral Lee has been sent to assume command, with instructions to protect American citizens in all their rights.

FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual prize meeting of the Association was held at Durham, County of Chateaugay, on the 21st inst., and continued four days. Eleven matches were gone through with, and 65 prizes competed for, amounting in value to \$550. The first match was opened by Miss Fletcher, assisted by Miss E. McEachern, and several of the young ladies of Durham and Huntingdon, the first shot was of course a bull's eye. A large number of volunteers were present ready to take part in the competition, there were besides a number of spectators on the ground who appeared to take an interest in the friendly strife. The goodly and welcome attendance of the ladies' of the Counties of Huntingdon and Chateaugay during the progress of the matches, gave an unusual charm and interest to the proceedings, nor were the ladies content with merely giving their presence, but showed in a more substantial form, their interest and sympathy for the volunteers, by contributing four handsome Cups to be fired for by those who so gallantly defended their homes from the Fenian marauders.

Shortly after the first match was opened, a deputation from the town of Beauharnois, consisting J. M. Browning, Esq., and M. Cayley, Esq., M. P., waited upon the President, and presented to the Association a splendid gold watch, the gift of a number of the citizens, as a token of their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the frontier volunteers during the last raid, the watch to be competed for by all volunteers belonging to the Frontier Association.

The President presented a Cup to be fired for by the members of the Home Guard and Corps of Mounted Scouts who had been of great service during the raid. These handsome gifts in addition to the regular prizes made the meeting one of the most successful ever held by the Association.

The Annual Dinner of the Association was held on the evening of the 22d, and was well attended. Lt.-Col. Fletcher, President, occupied the Chair, and Col's. Rogers and McEachern the vice-Chairs. The usual loyal toasts were given, special references being made to Prince Arthur and his recent visit to inspect Frontier Brigade. Among the guests were the Hon. L. H. Holton, M. P., for Chateaugay. Julius Scriver, Esq., M. P., for Huntingdon, and the Rev. W. C. Clark. A pleasant evening was spent, the national anthem was sung with spirit, and the company dispersed at the seasonable hour.

On the afternoon of the last day of the match, the presentation of prizes took place in the grounds in front of Col. McEachern's residence. A large number of the ladies of Durham and Huntingdon were present and took part in the presentation. The brass band of the Borderers played some fine pieces in a very creditable manner, and as the successful competitors were called to the front, each Prize was presented by a lady with an appropriate speech. Loyal and stirring speeches were made by Colonel's Fletcher, Rogers and McEachern and the proceedings closed by rousing cheers for the Queen, succeeded by the Queen's Anthem. Two fine groups were taken of the presentation by Mr. Gilmore, of Huntingdon, who brought his apparatus on the ground for that purpose.

The following are the lists of the winners of the Prizes with their scores.

1ST TRIAL MATCH.

5 shots at 200 yards, Ten Prizes.

	Points.
\$10. Cor. Allan, 51st Batt.	17
9. Wm. Wright, 50th Batt.	16
8. Ensg. Gordon, 51st Batt.	16
6. Sergt. Macartney, 50th Batt.	16
5. Ensg. Proper, 51st Batt.	15
4. Capt. Saunders, 51st Batt.	15
3. Private Bush, 51st Batt.	15
2. " Orr, 51st Batt.	15
2. " C. Stewart, 51st Batt.	15
1. " McBride, 51st Batt.	15

One hundred and six Competitors. Cold, high wind from the left front.

2ND. FRONTIER CHALLENGE MATCH.

Ranges 200, 400, and 600 yards.

3 shots at each. Fifteen Prizes.

	Points.
\$15. Ensg. Geo. Wright, 50th Batt.	29
12. Sergt. Orr, 51st Batt.	27
10. Ensg. Cousins, 50th Batt.	26
8. Private Metcalf, 51st Batt.	25
6. " Persse, 50th Batt.	25
5. Sergt. Stewart, 50th Batt.	23
4. J. Tully, 50th Batt.	23
3. Sergt. McNeil, 50th Batt.	22
3. Private Elder, 50th Batt.	22
2. Sergt. Smith, 50th Batt.	22
2. " Geo. Adams, 51st Batt.	22
2. Private Shaw, 50th Batt.	22
1. " Feddes, 51st Batt.	22
1. " Smillie, 50th Batt.	22
1. Sergt. Anthony, 51st Batt.	22

One hundred and ten Competitors. Wind high from the left.

3RD. ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges 400, 500, and 600 yards.

3 shots at each. Ten Prizes.

	Points.
\$20. Private Metcalf, 51st Batt.	28
15. " Straker, 51st Batt.	27
10. Ensg. Wright, 50th Batt.	25
8. Corp. Morrison, 50th Batt.	24
6. Private Campbell, 50th Batt.	24
4. Capt. Saunders, 51st Batt.	24
2. Private Spence, 51st Batt.	24
2. " Gordon, 51st Batt.	24
1. " Elder, 50th Batt.	24
1. " J. Stewart, 51st Batt.	24

One hundred and twentyfive Competitors. High changeable wind.

4TH. ALL CORNERS. SWEEPSTAKES.

Ranges 500, and 600 yards. 5 shots at each.

Entrance 50 cts., \$10 added. Five Prizes.

1st Prize $\frac{1}{3}$, 2nd $\frac{1}{4}$, 3rd $\frac{1}{5}$, 4th $\frac{1}{6}$, 5th $\frac{1}{7}$.

	Points.
\$10. Private J. Stewart, 51st Batt.	29
14 25 Corp. Morrison, 50th Batt.	27
9.50 Sergt. Stewart, 50th Batt.	26
7.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ John Winters, Durham,	24
7.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ J. Henderson, do.	24

Ninety three Competitors. High wind from the left

5TH. AGGREGATE PRIZES. COMPANY MATCH.

For the best aggregate scores made by 5 named men per company, in the 4 preceding matches. 4 prizes. 13 companies competing.

	Pts.
\$20. No. 1 Co., 51st Batt.	351
15. No. 3 Co., 51st Batt.	349
12. No. 5 Co., 51st Batt.	345
8. No. 4 Co., 50th Batt.	335

For the best individual score made by one of the Company Teams.

\$10. Ensg. Wright, No. 4 Company, 50th Batt., 90.

6TH. PISTOL MATCH. SWEEPSTAKES. Ranges 30 and 40 yards, 5 shots at each.

	Pts.
\$5. Ensign Wright, 50th Batt.	32
3.75. Lt. Smith, 50th Batt.	27
2 50, J. H. Gilmor, Huntingdon "Home Guard"	27
1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ens. Proper, 51st Batt.	26
1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$. J. Metcalf, 51st Batt.	26

7TH. BEAUHARNOIS PRIZE!

A gold watch \$80, to which Council will add \$25 in money prizes. Ranges 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards.

	Pts.
Gold Watch, Ens G. Wright, 50th Batt.	35
Money prizes.	
\$5. Pte. Reeves, 50th Batt.	33
4. Corp. Stewart, 50th Batt.	33
3. Sgt. Cottingham, 51st Batt.	32
3. Capt. Feeny, 50th Batt.	31
2. Corp. Morrison, 50th Batt.	31
2. Ensign Proper, 51st Batt.	29
2. Pte. Straker, 51st Batt.	29
2. Capt. Cantwell, 51st Batt.	29
1. Sergt. Sloan, 60th Batt.	28
1. James Persse, 50th Batt.	28

63 competitors. Hot. wind high across the range.

8TH. HOME GUARDS MATCH.

5 shots at 300 yards, large target, any position.

A Cup presented by Lt.-Col. Fletcher, and sweepstakes divided into three money prizes.

	Pts.
A Cup, J. H. Gilmor, Huntingdon.	16
\$3. A Cunningham, do.	15
" J. Shanks, do.	15
1. J. Patnaud, Durham.	13

9TH. DURHAM CURS.

5 shots at 500 yards, fired for by the 50th Battalion.

	Pts.
A Silver Cup, Private Hamilton, No. 4 Company.	16
A Silver Cup, Sergt. Macartney, No. 4 Company.	15

40 competitors.

10TH. HUNTINGDON CURS.

5 shots at 600 yards, fired for by the 50th Battalion only.

	Pts.
Silver Cup, Ensign G. Wright, No. 4 Co.	15
Silver Cup, Sergeant Stewart, No. 4 Co.	12

41 competitors.

11TH. 51ST BATTALION. SWEEPSTAKES.

11 prizes, in all \$26.25. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. 4 shots at each.

	Pts.
\$5 Sergt. Adams, No. 3 Co.	24
4. Private Spence, No. 4 Co.	22
3.50. " Gordon, No. 3 Co.	19
3. Corp. Allan, No. 7 Co.	19
2.50. Capt. Cantwell, No. 3 Co.	19
2. Pte. Straker, No. 5 Co.	18
2. Private Metcalf, No. 1 Co.	15
1.50. Private T. Orr, No 6 Co.	15
1.25. Private A. Rowe, No. 3 Co.	16
1. Private T. Straker, No. 5 Co.	15
50c., Private Stewart, No. 5 Co.	15

30 competitors.

The excellence of the arrangements, and in order that prevailed throughout the proceedings, reflected credit upon the Executive Committee and Council.—*Frontier News.*

The Gazette of the 7th ult., contains the following: 69th Foot—Lieut. J. A. Dawson to be Captain by purchase, vice A. J. Kentish, who retires; Ensign H. S. Holmes to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Dawson, F. L. W. Wedge, gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Holmes.

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