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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, AUGUST 29, 1870.

No. 35.

### THE FENIAN RAID OF 1866.

BY MAJOR GEORGE T. DENISON, JR.

[CONTINUED.]

#### THE BATTLE OF RIDGEWAY.

We have already seen that Capt. Akers, acting upon the information received from the Customs officer as to the position of the Fenians, had decided that the best route from Port Colborne to Stevensville, was by rail to Ridgeway and from there to Stevensville by the road. The information was, that the Fenians were encamped at Frenchman's Creek at 6 p.m. But that was no proof where they would be at 7 a.m. next morning. Hereafter, in describing the Fenian line of march, it will be shewn that they were on the march to Ridgeway on Lieutenant-Colonel Booker's arrival there.

Lieutenant-Colonel Booker was, on this eventful morning, for the first time in his life, in command of a Brigade. He was an old Volunteer officer, although still young in years. He had served in the Hamilton Field Battery for some time before the Volunteer force of 1855 was organised, and from that time to the present has been an enthusiastic and zealous officer. He was appointed commandant of the active force in Hamilton in 1857, and a few years ago, while still holding that position, he organized the 13th Battalion of Volunteers in Hamilton. He always had the reputation of being a good officer, and was the first to obtain a first class certificate from the Board for examining Volunteer Officers. During his whole military career he had never commanded a Brigade of Infantry, even at a review, and was sent to the front merely as commanding his regiment, the 13th, and not in any other capacity. Chance threw him into the position of a Brigadier General on the morning of a battle, without any staff, without any mounted orderlies, without artillery, or cavalry, and without a mounted officer in the field but himself. Such was the position in which he found himself when forming up his command at the village of Ridgeway, after taking them off the cars.

Finding that he could not procure vehicles to carry on his stores, he sent them back to Port Colborne in the train, left the great coats of the men at the station, and set off by the Ridge Road in the direction of Stevensville.

The Queen's Own, being the senior corps, took the lead, being under the command of Major Gillmor, an excellent officer, brave, active, and energetic, one in whom the men

had the utmost confidence, and one with whom they were all accustomed to serve.

No. 5 company of the Queen's Own, (Captain Edwards) being supplied with Spencer Rifles, were sent in advance as the advance guard; after the Queen's Own marched the York Rifles, then the 13th Battalion, and lastly the Caledonia Rifles, under the command of Captain Jackson, forming the rear guard.

The force had proceeded in this way for about two miles when just before they had arrived to where the garrison road intersects the Ridge road the advance party signalled that the enemy were in sight. No. 5 company immediately extended from the centre and No. 1 moved up and extended on their left and No. 2 on the right; No. 3 forming the centre support and Nos. 4 and 6 the left and right supports; after moving on in this way for some distance No. 7 company was sent out as a flanking party to the left, supported by No. 8 the Trinity College company. The force was in this position on arriving at the garrison road. Before proceeding further with the movements it will be desirable to describe the nature of the ground and the position of the Fenians.

The Ridge road runs from Ridgeway in a direction northerly and easterly, following the course of the Lime Ridge from which the road takes its name; this ridge is about thirty or forty feet in height, and in some places steep, in others of a very gradual ascent; at the point where the battle was fought the ridge is about half a mile wide, of a very gradual rise, the road running along the ridge about half-way up. The garrison road running from the west towards Fort Erie, ascends the ridge, crossing the ridge road almost at right angles, about half a mile or perhaps a little farther there runs a road parallel with the garrison road which also leads to Fort Erie. It will thus be seen that in moving along the ridge road from Ridgeway that the ground rises gradually for about a quarter of a mile on the right, and slopes downwards for about the same distance on the left; on both sides there are cultivated fields; on the right extending as far as the top of the ridge where the summit is covered with woods; on the left for half a mile, at which distance the view is shut out with a large hardwood bush. At the north-west corner of the garrison road is a tavern called "The Smugglers' Home," and on the south east corner of the next cross road there stands a brick farm house with an orchard around it, and a large orchard along the opposite side of the cross road to the right of the ridge road.

It should also be mentioned that these fields on both sides are much cut up with

orchards, and that a large number of beautiful shade trees are scattered about. These trees and the peculiar conformation of the ground renders it exceedingly difficult to get an extended view in any direction over the scene of the fight.

The Fenian position was as follows: their main body, the reserves, were posted nearly a quarter of a mile to the north of the further cross road, to the north of the brick house beyond the orchard; their position being behind a rail fence thickly grown up with shrubbery, which almost hides it, some second growth shade trees being also thickly scattered along; their first line was posted along the south side of the road above the garrison road, where they had erected a barricade along the southerly fence with the assistance of the rails taken from the fence on the north side; this was done by laying the rails slanting outwards leaning against the top rail; this barricade was erected very hurriedly, not having taken them more than ten minutes to complete it. Their advanced skirmishers were posted along the rail fences about half way down to the garrison road, with a few files in the woods on the upper side of the ridge.

After moving on in the order before mentioned as far as the garrison road, a few of Trinity College company moved down as far as the woods on the left, and the company was afterwards in skirmishing order on the extreme left for the remainder of the fight. Nos. 1, 2, and 6, and Nos. 3, 4, and 6, who afterwards relieved them, moved on in the most gallant manner, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them, pushing on from fence to fence. In this advance Ensign McEachren fell, mortally wounded. As soon as they had crossed the garrison road a short distance, Colonel Booker again directed the Highland Company, Captain Gardner, to form a flanking party to the right, and to scour the woods on the top of the ridge. This service was performed by this company with great spirit, the Highlanders driving the Fenians before them in such haste that they left their company rolls and papers of various kinds behind them on the ground. The Highlanders penetrated across a wheat field at least as far as the road along which the Fenian first line was posted; while there is very little doubt that the University company on their left had even crossed it, and had advanced as far as a wood on the left of the Fenian line. The Trinity College company on the left, and the University and Highland company on the right were not relieved during the fight.

About the time these flank companies were sent off, or perhaps a little before,

Major Gillmor reported the centre companies of his battalion short of ammunition, and Lieutenant Colonel Booker ordered the 13th Battalion, Major Skinner, to move up and relieve the skirmishers on the right of the road. The 13th Battalion having only six companies, were only able to relieve that number, leaving the Highland Company and the University Rifles still out on the extreme right, and the Trinity College Company and No. 7 supporting them on the extreme left. For some reason, the company of the 13th, which was to have relieved No. 6 (Captain Adam), only moved up to the brick house, in front of which No. 6, after driving out the enemy with great gallantry, had established itself; and both companies remained in that position, fighting bravely; the left subdivision of No. 6, with Lieutenant Campbell and Ensign McLean, pushing across the road as far as a barn on the left side of the ridge road. No. 7 company was re-called from the left, and then soon after sent out on the right, in support, under Captain McPherson; and the York Rifles, Captain Davis, took their place on the left, in support of the Trinity College Corps.

The whole of the skirmishers pressed forward with the greatest gallantry, driving the enemy's skirmishers in on the first line and dislodging it from the strong position they had taken up behind the rail barricade. The whole of the Fenians were now concentrated on their main body, in the position already described, beyond the orchard, and our troops had moved on and taken up a position behind the rail barricade. No. 6 Company of the Queen's Own and a company of the 13th holding the cross roads, the brick house, and stretching across the road to the barn on the left front; two companies of the 13th were on the right of the house, along the barricade; the Highlanders, who had cleared the woods, were in a wheat field in advance of them, to the right of the 13th, and the University Rifles between the right of the 13th and the Highland Company, in a wood in advance of the cross road; and the Trinity College Company on the extreme left. The remaining companies of the Queen's Own were in reserve, in a close column, on the ridge road, about 400 yards in rear of the skirmishers. The other three companies of the 13th were in support of their skirmishers, except a small party with the colors in rear of the Queen's Own.

Our troops had been in this position for some time, when it seems that the Fenian leaders decided to charge again, to drive our men back from the line they had carried. In order to encourage their men onward, the officers rode out to the front, and two or three of them, mounted, led their men to the attack. As I have before stated, the windings of the road, and the gentle undulations of the ground, and the orchards and shade trees prevent a clear view in any direction of more than about 100 or 200 yards. The skirmishers, seeing the mounted men coming towards them, thought a body of cavalry were going to charge; and, raising a cry that cavalry were coming, began to run back, calling out to the reserves to look out for cavalry. The reserves were on the road, and these mounted men were also seen upon it. Lieutenant Colonel Booker, from his position in front of the reserves, could not possibly see for himself whether the report was true or false; but, on hearing it reiterated, he called out to Major Gillmor to "Look out for cavalry!" Major Gillmor thereupon ordered his battalion to form square. This was done; the bugler sounded the "prepare for cavalry," and the companies on the flanks ran in—some forming in rear of the squares, others forming rally

ing squares in the fields, and afterwards falling back on the main body. These companies, coming in on the double, and being obliged to climb over the fences to get into the road where the square was situated, tumbling in on both sides in the confusion caused by the fences, endeavored hastily to form in rear of the square. The front and side faces of the square were formed with the coolness of a parade movement, but by no possibility could the rear face be properly formed in the short time in which there was to do it. At this moment, while the men were endeavoring to form up, the Fenians came in range of the square; the bullets whistled fast and furiously among them, and the men were dropping wounded and dead on all sides. Seeing, by this time that no cavalry were coming, Major Gillmor endeavored to extend his regiment. He ordered No. 1 company (Captain Brown), and No. 2 (Captain Nixon) to advance and extend, in order to enable their square, under cover of their fire, to regain its formation. These companies advanced nobly, and endeavored to extend, but the rear portion of the square, which had never been able to form, feeling the fire of the enemy, began gradually to dissolve, falling back to the rear. At the same time advanced skirmishers, running in along the road—being unable to go round the flanks for the fences—broke through the 1st and 2nd companies, who were advancing, and forced their way through the square. Seeing the impossibility of reforming under so heavy a fire, the order was given to retire; and the two regiments, retiring along the same road, became mingled together; some few running hurriedly to the rear, others retiring more slowly, while a large body of red coats and green, fighting gallantly, slowly and sullenly retired, covering the retreat and holding the Fenians at bay. With this rear guard were most of the officers, who, throughout the entire day, fought nobly—encouraging their men and exposing themselves recklessly to the enemy's fire. Lieutenant Campbell, No. 6, and Ensign Fahey, No. 1, Queen's Own, and Lieutenant Routh of the 13th, receiving serious wounds.

The Highland Company and the University Rifles being, as we have seen, so far advanced on the right, did not know of the squares being formed, until they heard the retire sounded. The whole force were falling back at this time, and the two companies had to cross, diagonally, the full fire of the enemy, in order to reach the road. Had the Fenians advanced promptly, they would, in all probability, have cut off the retreat of both. A portion of the Highland Company retreated across the fields, along with the University Rifles, while the remainder fell back through the woods, and rejoined the main column by the Garrison Road. It was through this retreat across the front of the Fenians, that the University Rifles suffered so much loss.

After retreating some distance, Col. Booker endeavored to rally his command at the edge of a wood, which came up to the road. In this he was ably seconded by many of the officers, all of whom behaved well. Major Gillmor, Major Skinner, and Capt. Hennyery (13th), and Captains Brown, Dixon, Whitney, Adam, Gardner, and Sherwood; Adjutant Otter, and Lieut. Arthurs, of the "Queen's Own," and Captain Davis, of the York Rifles, did their utmost, assisted by their officers, to restore order. Captain Sherwood succeeded in forming part of his company at Ridgeway, so, also, to a greater extent, did Capt. Adam; and there, also, one or two companies of the 13th were rallied by their officers, but, not being properly supported, they were obliged

to resume the retreat, which was continued to Port Colborne.

Before leaving this subject, it will be desirable to consider the circumstances which led to the retreat of the volunteer force, on this occasion. Lieut.-Col. Booker, being without a mounted staff, was acting at a great disadvantage, which, of course, must have had an ill effect on the whole of the movements. The broken nature of the ground, and the impossibility of thoroughly understanding the enemy's position, was another great difficulty.

The substantial cause of the retreat, however, was, without doubt, the fact of the reserves being in close column, and in square, so close to the skirmishers as to be under fire.

The Fenians only followed them as far as Ridgeway and about a quarter of a mile beyond it.

There was no doubt that the men and officers behaved well; they fought with the greatest gallantry, and had it not been for the unfortunate cry of "Cavalry!" and the mistakes I have mentioned, would have won a brilliant victory. Where all did so well, we cannot make invidious distinctions. Reflections have been made, in some of the public prints, on the conduct of the 13th Battalion. After thoroughly enquiring into the whole matter, I am strongly of opinion that there was no difference between them. Both fought nobly. They were mingled in the retreat, some in front, some in the centre, and some behind, fighting bravely, covering the remainder. In all these different positions, each battalion was represented.

#### WAR INTELLIGENCE.

Latest accounts estimate the French loss at Woerth at 5000 (one account says 10,000) men placed *hors de combat*, amongst whom were many officers. 6000 prisoners were also taken. The Prussian loss is stated to be between 3000 and 4000 killed and wounded.

General Changarnier has arrived at Metz, and has been favourably received by the Emperor. The chief command of the French army has been transferred to Marshal Bazaine. Several French journalists fought at Saarbruck. Two correspondents have been wounded and several are amissing.

A combat is reported between the French iron-clad corvette *Thetis* and a Prussian monitor which lasted only a few minutes, the latter vessel being sunk—details are not given.

#### BLOODY VICTORY BY THE PRUSSIANS AT WISSEMBOURG.

On Thursday a victory, characterised by the Prussian despatches as brilliant but bloody, was gained by the army of the Crown Prince. The occasion was the storming of Wissembourg, and of Geis Hill, in the rear of that town. The troops engaged on the German side were regiments of the fifth and eleventh Prussian army corps, and second corps of Bavaria; and on the French side, the division of General Douay belonging to the corps of Marshal MacMahon. The French were repulsed and dispersed, leaving behind their encampment. General Douay was killed, and over 500 were wounded and made prisoners, including many Turcos, who fell into the hands of the Prussians. One piece of artillery was also captured on the German side. General Kirchback was grazed by a shot. The King's Grenadier Guards and the 50th Regiment suffered severely.

According to official reports received at Munich the number of prisoners captured in

the engagement at Wissembourg was 800 men, amongst whom are 18 officers

The following in the French version of the affair:—Three regiments of General Abel Douay's division, and one brigade of Light Cavalry were attacked yesterday (Thursday) at Wissembourg by very considerable forces, which had been massed on the woods bordering on the Lauter. The French troops resisted the assaults of the enemy for several hours, and then fell back upon the ridge of the Rigeonnier, which commands the line to Bitsche. General Douay was killed, and one of our guns, of which the carriage was smashed and the horses killed, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Another French account says that 10,000 men were surprised by 80,000, who attacked General Douay's division at dawn, whilst the French were taking their soup. General Douay ordered an advance. His men threw away their knapsacks and rushed under fire. The French had only three guns to oppose to the terrible artillery brought to bear on them by the enemy, and were soon driven to take shelter in the farm houses round Wissembourg. They were dislodged and crushed by numbers. The Turcos fought like lions, and charged the enemy with the bayonet. They were swept down with grape. Two regiments of the line did wonders, and experienced great loss. The terrible news disheartened our soldiers. General Douay had been killed by a shell, and General Montmarie wounded. A French regiment passing by the railroad to Hunsbach, the train was stopped, and the men plunged into the fight. The Turcos at one time got possession of eight guns after a bloody combat, and destroyed half a regiment of Husars. The guns were only recaptured after a desperate struggle.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

The Crown Prince telegraphs from the—"Battlefield near Woerth, August 6th, 6 o'clock p.m.—In the victorious battle over McMahon, whose corps had been reinforced by divisions of General de Failly and Marshal Canrobert's corps, two eagles, six mitrailleuses, and about thirty cannon were captured. The number of prisoners made by us, on a first calculation, upwards of 4000. General Bore is wounded. General Kirschback commanded a corps. Heavy losses were sustained on both sides."

Despatches from the headquarters of King William, at Mayence, direct from the scene of action, state the French army is retreating along its whole line, and is in retreat into the interior. Even Saarbruck, which was occupied by the French after the famous battle of the three French divisions against three Prussian companies, has been evacuated by them. Before their departure, however, they set fire to that open and prosperous town, and in their retreat they assisted the conflagration by throwing explosive shells from the neighbouring hills.

THE BATTLE OF FORBACH.

On Friday, the 5th inst., the advanced guard of the Prussian columns had approached the Saar, and early this (Saturday) morning, Gen. Count Kemecke encountered the enemy to the west of Saarbruck, in a strong position in the hills near Spichern. He immediately commenced the attack, and upon the cannonading being heard, detachments of the Barneckow and Stupelnagel divisions hurried to the spot. General von Goben assumed the command, and after a sharp engagement succeeded in carrying by storm the position occupied by the French troops under General Frossard. General Francois and Colonel von Reubers were wounded.

Other despatches of that date state—Gen. Goben reports the following further particulars of the engagement to the west of Saarbruck:—Several hundred men of General Frossard's corps were made prisoners. According to their statements we were opposed by four divisions of the French army. The fighting did not terminate until dark. The enemy covered his retreat by a heavy artillery fire from Spichern. Gen. Steinmetz arrived towards evening and assumed command. Gen. Francois fell. Our loss is great, especially in officers. The enemy left many dead. Prince Frederick Charles proceeded to-day from Homburg to Bliescastel. General Steinmetz is between Sulzbach and Saarbruck. The chief headquarters of the Prussian army are now at Kaiserlautern.

The following telegram from General Steinmetz dated 6th August has just come to hand.—"To-day, from noon till after dark, a severe and well contested battle has been fought between Saarbruck and Forbach. The 14th division commenced the engagement, and was successively supported against the enemy, who had fortified themselves, by three battalions, the battery of the 16th division, and cavalry (the telegram does not state which). The heights of Spichern, to the south of the exercise ground were taken by storm, and the enemy driven back on Forbach. While this was going on, the 13th division, opposite Volklinger, took Russlen, and by night fall established the head of the column at Forbach. General Francois was killed, very many men wounded, and a large number of prisoners from the different regiments of Frossard's corps. The number has not as yet been ascertained. I have assumed the command.—V. STEINMETZ."

The following despatches are from Berlin: August 7.—Salvos of artillery are now being fired in honor of the victory of the Prussian army.

August 6.—The following memorandum has been issued by the police:—"A number of French troops will arrive here this evening and will be at once sent further on by rail. Although we hope and expect that the Parisians will not be afforded a similar spectacle during the war, we Berliners wish to take this opportunity of showing by our calm and dignified behaviour that we know how an enemy's prisoners should be treated."

August 6.—It must be borne in mind that the French official accounts of the capture of Saarbruck are false. After its capture the French again bombarded Saarbruck without occasion or excuse. The Crown Prince is advancing from Wissembourg without experiencing any check in his march. All the villages through which he passed he found to be full of wounded Frenchmen, a proof of the severity of the Wissembourg action. Among the wounded was the Col. of the 50th regiment. The battle of Wissembourg has made a deep impression everywhere. Many French prisoners have passed through Berlin this evening, and among them are many of the dreaded Turcos. It is announced that the Hungarian deputies are preparing to issue a protest against Count Andrassy, on the ground that he has exhibited a favourable disposition to Philo-French schemes.

August 6.—800 French prisoners have passed through Frankfurt.

August 7, 10.45 a.m.—The following telegram from the Emperor Napoleon, dated Metz, Sunday, 3.30 a.m., is just published:—"My communication with MacMahon being interrupted, I had no news from him up to yesterday. It is General L'Aigle who announces to me that MacMahon has lost a

battle against considerable forces, and that he retired in good order. On another side, on the Saar, an engagement commenced about one o'clock. It did not appear to be very serious until small masses of the enemy had considerably accumulated, without, however, obliging the Second Corps to retreat. It was only between six and seven o'clock in the evening that, the masses of the enemy becoming continually more compact, the Second Corps, and the regiments which supported it, retired on the heights. The night has been quiet. I go to place myself at the centre of the position.—NAPOLEON."

11.20 a.m.—The Government have just published the following telegrams from the Emperor:—

"Metz August 7, 6 a.m.—In yesterday's engagement at Forbach (west of Saarbruck), only the 3rd Army Corps was engaged, supported by two divisions of other corps. The corps of General L'Admirault, that of General Failly, and the Imperial Guard did not take part in the fight. The engagement commenced at one o'clock, and appeared unimportant, but soon numerous troops concealed in the woods endeavoured to turn the position. At five o'clock, the Prussians seemed to be repulsed, and to have abandoned the attack, but a fresh corps arriving from Werden, on the Saar, obliged General Frossard to retreat. To-day, the troops which had found themselves divided, are concentrated on Metz. In the battle which took place near Frieseweiler, Marshal MacMahon had five divisions. The corps of General Failly was unable to join him. Only very vague details have been received. It is said that there were several charges of cavalry; but the Prussians had mitrailleuses, which caused us much havoc.—NAPOLEON."

Paris, August 7, 10.40 a.m.—A second edition of the *Official Journal* has just appeared, containing the following telegram:—"Metz, August 7, 3.30 a.m.—Marshal MacMahon has lost a battle. General Frossard on the Saar, has been compelled to fall back. The retreat is being effected in good order. All may be regained (*tout peut se retablir*).—NAPOLEON."

11.30 a.m.—A fourth despatch has been received from the Emperor Napoleon, dated "Metz, August 7, 8.25 a.m.—The morale of the troops is excellent. The retreat will be effected in good order. There is no news from General Frossard, who appeared, however, last night, in good order.—NAPOLEON."

Metz, Sunday, 3.20 a.m.—"In order to sustain us here it is necessary that Paris and France should consent to make great efforts of patriotism. Here we lose neither our coolness nor our confidence, but the trial is a serious one. Never have our soldiers been more brave. Marshal MacMahon, after the battle of Reischshoffen, near Woerth, retired, covering the road to Nancy. General Frossard's corps suffered heavily. Energetic measures are being taken for our defence. Major General Marshal Lebœuf has gone to the outposts."

Metz, Monday, 10 a.m.—General de Hally is in communication with Marshal MacMahon. The morale of the army is excellent. There has been no attack since my despatch of yesterday. In the battle of Froschweiler, 140,000 Prussians attacked Marshal MacMahon's corps, numbering only 53,000 men.—NAPOLEON.

MILITARY.—The Rifle Brigade are in general orders to embark at Quebec on the 28th inst. for England. The depot of the 60th Rifles will, on their departure, probably be moved from Ottawa to Montreal, and there await the return of the headquarters of the corps now with the Red River Expedition.

## THE SOLDIERS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY.

(From the London Standard.)

A splendid monument in memory of the Canadian Volunteers who sacrificed their lives in defending the frontier against the Fenian raiders of 1866 has just been unveiled by the Governor General at Toronto. The event reminds us of the no less gallant conduct of the Canadian Volunteers in the present year, and of a certain proposal made at the Mansion House a few weeks ago during one of the meetings of the British and Colonial Emigration Committee. On that occasion the Lord Mayor threw out a suggestion that the citizens of London should subscribe the necessary funds for presenting the Rifle Volunteers of Canada with a handsome challenge cup to be shot for annually. The meeting cordially adopted the idea, and a committee has since been formed to give effect to the resolution. The Duke of Cambridge appropriately appears as President, with the Lord Mayor as chairman and treasurer. The knowledge that this undertaking is on foot has produced an excellent feeling among Canadians—a result in itself very desirable. But we fear lest the engrossing character of recent European events should distract public attention at home from this particular effort. A certain importance attaches to the subject, inasmuch as its success or comparative failure will naturally produce an effect on public sentiment in Canada. The Lord Mayor's suggestion pointed the way to a felicitous recognition of Canadian loyalty, and the opportunity is one which we trust will be turned to good account. It is proposed not merely to present one prize, but if possible more than one, and the recognition is intended to include the general defence of the Canadian frontier, reaching back, therefore, to 1869. Promptitude is necessary, in order that the prizes may be shot for during the present season. It is further proposed that any surplus beyond the necessary cost of these prizes, shall be invested in securities of the Dominion, the interest to be applied to Volunteer purposes in Canada. In magnitude the aggregate fund raised by the committee should obviously bear some relation to the dignity of the metropolis and the nature of the service which it is intended to commemorate. If the subscriptions prove insufficient, the result will be hurtful rather than otherwise. But we trust the committee will be duly remembered, notwithstanding the excitement attendant on the outbreak of war among the continental states. Policy as well as gratitude would demand that we should not look coldly on any of our friends, or even have the appearance of doing so.

### "A BOLD LITTLE BULLY."

The New York *Tribune* thinks England is "a bold little bully," yet it expresses its opinion in a manner not at all uncomplimentary. Here is what it says:—

What a bold little bully England can be on occasion? The two greatest military powers of Europe are just about fighting, each putting nearly a million of men in the field, when Britain seizes them both by the throat and demands a more satisfactory explanation of the secret treaty. Apparently she has half a mind with her 60,000 troops, to give them both a good whipping. It is rather an absurd attitude; but in reality England would be a formidable enemy in a struggle like this. She has the strongest

navy the world ever saw, and the prowess of her seamen is proverbial. Her standing army is small; but with her excellent volunteer system she has a vast reserve of men trained in the mechanism of the military art, upon whose patriotism, in case of emergency, she could call with confidence. Moreover, the English people are beginning to suspect that Napoleon's next movement, if he should be victorious over Prussia, would be against Great Britain. He has fought with three of the great powers which humiliated his uncle; perhaps Frenchmen will want him to complete the avenging of Waterloo by fighting with the fourth. We do not say this is probable; but Englishmen are beginning to think about it.

As affairs now stand there is not much danger of France avenging Waterloo by fighting England, for some time to come. She has more on her hands at present than she can well attend to; and it is not improbable that, instead of making war on England, she will be looking round for a national head, before many weeks are over, just as Spain has been looking for a national head for the last two years.

The *Tribune*, though it acknowledges that England is a mighty power on both land and sea, under estimates the strength of the Empire. The British Islands are but the centre of power. The people who are proud to claim Victoria as their Queen are to be found in every quarter of the globe. The Emperor of China is the only monarch on the face of the earth who has a larger number of subjects. It is estimated that there are 1,000,000,000 people in the world; and of this number 150,000,000, or nearly one-sixth of the whole, are subjects of England's Queen. In case the Mother-land were threatened by the combined powers of Europe, millions of men from Asia, America, Australia, and the far-off isles of the ocean, would be found prepared to rally round the standard of the Empire. Situated as she is—"a precious gem set in the silver sea"—and having a navy which is more than a match for the combined fleets of the world, England has no necessity for such immense standing armies as continental powers are compelled to maintain. But she has the raw material in the one hundred and sixty millions of people over whom her flag floats; and, were the necessity to arise, were her existence as a nation threatened, she could place such an army in the field as the world has never yet seen.—*Telegraph*.

### THE WARSHIP OF THE FUTURE.

Admiral Sartoris, in a letter to the *Times*, says:—"It is quite certain that we have not found out the true model for the vessel of war of the future. But war trials on a large and terrible scale tend to show that the prow, as in ancient times, and not the gun, is likely to become the great arbiter in the naval battles of the future. It alone gave the victory to the smaller squadron at the battle of Lissa; it destroyed one powerful Federal frigate, and obliged the other to haul down her colours to avoid the fate of her consort. Again, when the Russian fleet were exercising, notwithstanding all efforts on both sides to prevent the catastrophe, the ram bow sank a large vessel of that squadron. The case of the *Monitor* and the ram *Merrimac*, as alluded to in your article, proves nothing against the principle of the ram. The *Merrimac* was hastily extemporised from the hull of an old frigate. It was very slow (seven or eight knots), very unhandy. The *Monitor* was very short and very handy. Neither took or destroyed the other. The latter went down in a moderate

gale. If the ram is used mainly as a projectile (its true characteristic) it should infallibly be made to possess great strength, great speed, great handiness, and low in the water. I think for ocean service the ram would be more efficient without a gun or armour plating. In the war now commencing it will be those with the strongest nerve, guiding the handiest and quickest ram, and trusting the least to guns, with whom the victory will lie. Should it be the misfortune of our country to be drawn into this war, although official arrangements prevent, I think wisely, men of my age from having commands, yet I trust these arrangements will not prohibit my being as a volunteer on any vessel fitted out as a ram upon the principle I am advocating, ordered out for service against an enemy."

### OUR FORTIFICATIONS.

The Montreal *Daily News* of the 4th of August, corrects an impression, prevalent in the minds of the people, that the fortress of Quebec had been abandoned by British troops, and handed over to Canada. The *News'* explanation is as follows:—

"It is erroneously stated that the Dominion is to receive a transfer of the extensive and costly fortifications erected at Quebec and Halifax. It has been decided that Halifax shall be permanently retained as an Imperial station. The fate of Quebec remains in suspense. The War Secretary said that England would make Halifax an Imperial fortress and denude the rest of the Province of troops. The statement led to remonstrances on the part of the Dominion Cabinet; they protested against the abandonment of Quebec. A despatch was subsequently received from the British Government, in which they agreed to maintain 1500 of Her Majesty's troops at Quebec for 12 or 18 months, but under the condition that every soldier was to be withdrawn from the country west of Quebec by the month of October. Under this arrangement the 60th Rifles, the Rifle Brigade, and the 69th Regiment, with artillery, will be stationed at Quebec this winter, while Montreal and the West will be left bare. Before this decision was reached arrangements were in progress to transfer the Jesuits' barracks to the Dominion. That idea has for the present been knocked on the head—the concentration of troops at Quebec necessitates the retention of the Jesuits' barracks. We have thus a short breathing time before us. The year's delay will soon run round, and we shall then learn whether the Gladstone cabinet intend leaving us defenceless. It is possible that the protests of the Dominion Government against the abandonment of the fortress of Quebec may cause a change in the policy of the British Cabinet. . . . The policy of England was predicated on the ground that a general disarmament of the European powers and universal peace were to signalize the future. War, contrary to the wishes and expectations of British statesmen, is now raging in Europe. England must arm if she desires to be respected, and she must face the question of defending or abandoning Canada."

Fort Henry, at Kingston, was practically abandoned last week, and on Thursday 4th inst., the noon gun was silent for the first time in fifty-eight years. The noon discharge was first instituted in 1812 by the then town major Corbett, and in all the intervening time had not failed once to denote the midday hour.



## THE BATTLE OF FROSCHWEILER.

The following letter from Gen. Bochor, commanding the Zouaves of Marshal Mc Mahon's Division, tells the story of the demolition of those fine soldiers:

SAVERNE, Aug. 8.—Let us thank God, who has preserved me from the most terrible of the dangers it is the soldier's fate to encounter. It is a miracle that I am still alive, without a scratch and in perfect health. But my heart is broken and I am overwhelmed with grief at the fate of my poor officers, my poor soldiers. I dare not tell you how many I have lost, it would grieve you too much. Later I shall know the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see again. The gallant fellows fought like lions and heroes. Out of 65 officers, 47 were killed, wounded, and missing. At 7 o'clock in the morning they were full of life and ardor; now all are killed. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon my unfortunate Lieutenant-Colonel, Deshorties, was wounded by my side. A bullet discharged but a few yards distant entered his abdomen. He was able to squeeze my hand as he was carried off the field, but he has probably died before this in a Prussian ambulance. Two Chefs de Bataillon were shot dead, and a third one is either dead or a prisoner.

Saint Sauveux was wounded badly, and but very little hope is entertained of his recovery. I had him taken from the field in an ambulance. A bullet went through his chest. He behaved splendidly. Pierron was shot dead. I have but five captains out of thirty. The others are in heaven. All my adjutants, and most all my sergeant-majors shared the same fate. Of the Pioneers—better or more gallant men never breathed—only five are left. Two who were left with the baggage were either sabred or taken prisoners. My horses were also captured. My poor, black charger was killed under Gen. Sawreux, to whom I lent him, his horse in being killed early in the action. Out of all I had, all that remains are the clothes that I wear and 75 francs in my pocket; my aggrave, with that of the Marshal, has been taken. I don't care for that. I cannot help crying inwardly when I think of all those I have lost. We fought like lions—35,000 against 100,000. The enemy surrounded us on all sides. Gen. Clom was killed; Robert de Vogue was killed. Alfred de Gramont, the Duke's brother, lost an arm. The other corps suffered almost as much as our own. McMahon behaved splendidly, and did all that any man could do; but he had not men enough. He was unable to cope with 100,000 men, with three times more artillery than he had.

Nevertheless, we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, and that, doubtless, was the reason we were not more vigorously pursued. Had such been the case, the disaster would have been fearful; it is bad enough as it is. The battle began at 7½ o'clock. After night there was a pouring rain, in which we had to stand, without tents or fire, or lie down in the mud. During the previous day we had marched 70 kilometers—from the battle field to Saverne.

The last 36 kilometers were got over during the night, pell mell and without stopping or sleeping. War is a fearful scourge. We are doomed to a forced inaction. We have but 500 or 600 Zouaves, without knapsacks, tents, clothes, or food. But we have arms and do not complain. We are without officers and non-commissioned officers, and cannot be sent into action. It is probable that we will be sent to Strasbourg to reorganize. Our regimental chests, from all accounts, has been taken.

## WAR TOPICS.

The London *Spectator* gives the philosophy of the war in a nut-shell when it says: "Europe must pass through a year, perhaps years, of misery in order that one single man may secure the career and the position of one single child. This war has no cause, no motive, no justification, save the fear of Napoleon Bonaparte that without it is his succession would not be clear." This is the fourth war he has begun for pure family considerations. Does it not seem as if a dynasty which requires so much and such costly propping up might much better come down?

Two years ago Gen. Changarnier wrote, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a remarkable article, in which he expressed a very high opinion of the Prussian military power. "The great and principal force in the Prussian army," he said, "has been in its officers. No doubt a large share of honor is due to the Government in this organization, patiently and carefully prepared, and the attention which was given to every improvement in the military art in a spirit of progress free from the shackles of prejudice and routine. Like the ancient Romans, the Prussians took what was good and left what was bad; but all this was only done by means of a staff of well-instructed, laborious officers applying themselves without relaxation to a work often deemed excessive. These officers, as facts attested, were admirably seconded by their soldiers. Under the flag all classes of society found themselves represented, and intelligence came to the aid of discipline; the quality was a surer guarantee of success than the quantity."

## THE COINCIDENCE OF DATES AND EVENTS.

In 1807 France was at war with Prussia. In 1870—which embraces the same two figures reversed—there are again hostilities between them. In 1756 there was also war between the same powers, in which France sustained a severe defeat. Just fifty years after that event, 1805, Prussia was humiliated, yes more than that, almost destroyed by the disastrous double battle of Jena and Austerlitz. In commenting upon that event the English historian Alison, whose sympathies were with Prussia, says: "Such were the disastrous battles of Jena and Austerlitz, which prostrated the strength of the Prussian monarchy, and in one day effected that which all the might of Russia, Austria and France had been unable to effect in the seven years war from 1756 to 1763." Curious enough, sixty years from that time, in 1866, Prussia was raised to the height of power by the extraordinary results of the battle of Sadowa.

In 1805 the Russian power received a crushing defeat in the great battle of Austerlitz—viz., the Emperors of France, Russia, and Austria. The forces of the latter were united, but four-fifths of those who participated in the struggle were Russians. A half century passed away, and in 1855 the French and Russians were contending for supremacy at Sebastopol, under Emperors of the same name as those who met in 1805.

In 1809 the French were at war with the Austrians, and entered Vienna in triumph. In 1859, at the end of a half centennial period, the same countries were engaged in a deadly contest with even larger numbers in Northern Italy. In 1780 the first Napoleon had ceased, as First Consul, to hold the supreme authority in France. In 1849, fifty years after, the third Napoleon had just been elected president of the same country.

ENGLAND.—By HENRY WARD BEECHER.—"The proudest sovereign in the world is Queen Victoria. She dignifies womanhood and motherhood, and she is fit to sit in empire. There is one reason why the English throne is the strongest in the world, because it is so many legged. It stands on thirty millions of people. It represents the interests of the masses of the subjects. Another reason why England is the strongest nation is because it is the most Christian nation, because it has the most moral power. It has more than we have. We like to talk about ourselves on the 4th of July—we love to fan ourselves with eulogies. I know her stubborn conceit—I know how many things are mischievous among her common people, among her operatives of the factory, among her serfs of the mine, but taking her up on one side, and down on the other, there is not another nation that represents so much Christianity as old England. If you do not like to hear it I like to say it; and the strongest power on the face of the globe is that kingdom. It is the strongest kingdom and the one that is least likely to be shaken down. England has been destroyed every ten or fifteen years from the times of the Armada to the present day, in the prophecies of men. Every few years she has been about to be overthrown by sea; she has been about to be ploughed up by land; she has been about to be stripped of her resources in India, and other parts of the globe. Nations have formed alliances against her; the armies and fleets of the civilized world have gone about her; her interests, political and pecuniary have been repeatedly and violently assailed, and yet she has stood as she now stands, mistress of the seas, and the strongest power on earth, because she has represented the moral element.

## SIZE OF OUR GREAT LAKES.

The latest measurement of our fresh water seas are as follows:

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 320 miles; greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation, 274 feet; area, 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 274 feet; area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie, is 350 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 170 miles; greatest breadth, 95 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 264; area, 6000 square miles.

Washington's only joke: During the debate in the Continental Congress on the establishment of the Federal army, a member offered a resolution providing that it should never exceed 3000 men; whereupon Washington moved an amendment that no army should ever invade the country with a force exceeding 2000 men. The joke was a perfect success, and the laughter which it excited smothered the resolution.

John Bright has had, among his other afflictions, some lines addressed to him by a local poet, at his retreat at Llandudno, which, after calling him "Hail, brother," assert that "his lips of war, when they do thunder, melt galling chains long binding human kind."

## REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Dominion Rifle Association, with its modest title of "Proceedings of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association." It is a neatly got up pamphlet, on tinted paper, of nearly one hundred pages; contains the report of council, which informs us that in 1869 a sum of \$7,800 was placed at the disposal of the Association by the Government, that the sum distributed in prizes was \$4,505, in addition to the following special presentation prizes: the Macdougall Challenge Cup, a Silver Cup and ten Sovereigns, presented by His Excellency the Governor General; \$100 and a Silver Medal, presented by the Adjutant General Col. P. Robertson-Ross; and \$50 presented by Mr. Gzowski. An admirable feature of this Association is thus detailed: "The Council would draw attention to a new feature of the prize list, viz: The "Time Match," which was instituted for the purpose of testing the proficiency of the Volunteer Militia competing in the breech-loading Snider-Enfield rifle, and in comparing the scores made in this match it may be observed that they are fully equal to similar scores made in similar matches at Wimbledon, with the same description of weapon." The cost of the meeting at Toronto was \$2,318.95, and the council regrets that the Maritime Provinces were "nearly unrepresented," an event which it is to be earnestly desired should not occur again. A very clear, concise, and graphic report from the Secretary follows, in which the disappointment experienced in not being able to hold the annual meeting at Halifax, as first intended is explained, and its effect on the after operations described, and the progress of the annual prize meeting which came off at Toronto on the 6th of September detailed. The Treasurer's statement then follows, by which we learn that a balance of \$701.41 remains in his hands. To this succeeds the Rules and By Laws, a list of donations and of subscribers, after which the scores of the various matches, with an appendix containing the report of the Committee of Arrangements completes the document, that for neatness of arrangement, variety of detail, and the care with which it has been compiled may well claim comparison with the "Proceedings of the National Rifle Association" (Wimbledon), as its recorded average scores may bear comparison with those of Wimbledon riflemen. The result of last year's meeting is highly valuable and we trust the meeting at Fredericton, N. B., this year will place Canadian marksmen ahead of the world. The Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel Stuart has good reason to be proud of his exertions. The report does him infinite credit, and we hope his services will meet with that recognition they so richly deserve. The Minister of Militia with that enlightened liberality which has always been his distinguishing trait has aided this national movement by every means in his

power, while the Adjutant General has shewn how he appreciates its importance in a substantial manner. That the country may reap the full value of these institutions, it is necessary that they should be patronised by the various municipalities as well as by the Government, and every facility afforded by the local as well as the Dominion Association.

The programme of the affiliated associations is now before us. It is the programme for 1870 of the Provincial Association of Nova Scotia, whose President is Col. Laurie, B. M., and Secretary, Captain J. N. Ritchie. The competition commenced on the 16th of August, and the money prizes amounted to \$1,300, which are distributed over ten matches. We hope the competitors have had a pleasant time of it, and trust that at the next meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, Canada will be fairly represented by marksmen from all her rifle associations, and by one man at least from every battalion of her Volunteer Militia. It is due to the people of England to show them the material from which our Volunteer soldiers are made, and it is a duty Canada owes herself as well as the Empire that the demonstration have its due effect.

The annual Prize Meeting of the Prize Association of the Ottawa Rifles will take place at the Rideau rifle range, Ottawa, on Thursday and Friday, September 1st and 2nd, 1870. Patron.—Lt.-Col. F. T. Atchberley, D.A.G., Military District No. 4. Vice-Patrons.—Lt.-Col. Jackson, B.M.; Lt.-Col. Wily, Lt.-Col. Forrest, John Rochester, Esq., W. F. Powell, Esq., J. M. Currier, M.P., R. W. Scott, M.P.P., Hon. Jas. Skend, Allen Gilmour, Esq., E. McGillivray, Esq. Executive Committee.—President, Capt. Daniel Mowat; Vice-President, Lieut. Chas. Hoy; Secretary, Private Jas. Pearson; Assistant Secretary, Corp. W. Brown; Treasurer, Sgt. Humphries. Committee.—Sgt. J. K. Stewart, Sgt. Robt. Stewart, Corp. A. H. Leggo, Pte. W. Caldwell, Pte. Josiah Hinds.

At a general meeting of the officers of the 2nd Brigade, Grand Trunk Volunteer Artillery, held at Toronto, August 10th, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, ending July, 1871: President, Lt.-Col. Spicer, Montreal; Vice President, Major James Stephenson, Toronto; Council, Capt. Bourlier, Capt. Windeat, Capt. Marks, Capt. Carlaw, Capt. Carruthers, Capt. McLean; Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. Parkinson. Major Stephenson, Captains Windeat and Parkinson were appointed Managing Committee to draft rules and regulations, and to have them printed and issued to each member of the Brigade at an early day. The annual rifle match of the Association will be held on the Garrison Common, Toronto, about October 15th, the prize list and other particulars will be published in a few days.

—Lieut. Col. POWELL, the D.A.G., at head quarters, left for England on Friday on business connected with the Militia Department. Lt.-Col. Stewart, A.A.G., left for

Fredericton, N.B., on Thursday, to be present at the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association of which he is Secretary

## RIFLE MATCH.

During the afternoons of the past two Saturdays, thirty-two men of the G. T. R. Volunteer Company of this place, shot a grand prize match on the Flats. The first premium was a superb silver inkstand, presented by Major Gray, and (as will be seen by the score) was won by Private Robt. Hay. This gentleman represented the company in the last Dominion, Provincial, and several Battalion matches, and on each occasion acquitted himself with great credit, carrying off many of the first prizes, including a costly rifle and silver medal at Toronto. He also wears cross guns, as the best shot in his own company. To make the match of greater interest, it was resolved to solicit contributions from the people of the town, who heartily responded to the call of Lieut. J. B. Hudson, and obtained thereby the cordial and unanimous thanks of the company. The shooting at the two first ranges came off on the 30th ult., and the rest on Saturday last.

The consolation match comes off on Saturday next, the twenty unsuccessful competitors being eligible to shoot. There are several fine prizes in this match, and the contest will doubtless be keen and exciting. Major Stephenson was referee for the occasion, and John G. Dodds, scorer. After the consolation match, a grand supper will be held. The following is the score of the first match, 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards, 3 shots at each range:

Pte. R. Hay	37
John Uphergrove	33
Wm. Trainor	32
Sergt. R. Armstrong	31
Pte. Galbraith	31
Pte. J. Gibb	29
Lieut. Lydon	29
Sergt. E. Treanor	28
Pte. G. Roddich	26
Pte. G. Lynn	25
Wm. Brown	23
Sergt. A. R. Stewart	22

## PRIZES.

- 1st.—Silver cup—from Major T. Gray.
- 2nd.— $\frac{1}{2}$  brl. beer (Smith & Greig), Argus 1 year, 2 bottles pickles (E. Long), pipe (C. McCallum).
- 3rd.—Box cigars (T. Mara), cigar case (J. McLean), lamp (D. McConnell).
- 4th.—Watch stand, (C. Vongunten), bot the perfume (Stoddart), fancy ornament (Mr. Hunkin), Duke Edinburg tie (Wm. McIntosh).
- 5th.—Fat lamb (Lieut. Hudson), basket vegetables (Mr. Mitchell).
- 6th.—1 lb. tea (A. Beattie),  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen cups and saucers (H. Treanor), tea tray, (W. J. Gilpin).
- 7th.—Brooch (Wm. Andrews), bottle perfume (Mr. McDonald), cash 25cts.
- 8th.—Pair gutters (Mr. McIntyre), cash \$1 (J. Moore).
- 9th.—Album (H. F. Sharp), china vase (Wm. Brown), cash 25cts.
- 10th.—Panama hat (G. B. Smith), hair brush (S. Fraleigh).
- 11th.—1 lb. tea (P. Whelihan, cash \$1 (J. Oddy).
- 12th.—Riding whip (Mr. Goodbow), pair spurs (J. Stafford).—St. Mary's *Vidua*, August. 11th.

The annual meeting of the "Quebec Rifle Association" opened on Tuesday, 23rd inst., on the Beauport Flats. The following are the scores of the opening matches copied from the *Morning Chronicle* of 24th:

I.—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges—200 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each range; Government Pattern Rifles; open to members of the Association only. 1st prize, \$20; 2nd \$15; 3rd \$12; 4th \$10; 5th \$8, and 7 prizes of \$5 each:

Prize.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tl.
1 Sergt. Magnan, C'y of Quebec Batt. ....	16	18	34
2 Corp. Leet, 54th Batt. ....	15	16	31
3 Pto. Fortin, 9th Batt. ....	17	14	31
4 Col. Sgt. Norris, 8th Batt. ....	16	15	31
5 Pt. Payne, 8th Batt. ....	17	14	31
6 Lt. Barwis, 55th Batt. ....	14	16	30
7 Qr.-Mast. Thomas, 54th Batt. ....	14	16	30
8 Sgt. J. M. Dawson, 69th Batt. ....	16	14	30
9 Sgt. Holloway, 8th Batt. ....	14	15	29
10 Lt. McNab, Ottawa Field Bat. ....	15	14	29
11 U. F. Smith, Esq., Rifle Club ....	15	14	29
12 Corp. Cleveland, 54th Batt. ....	12	16	28

BATTALION MATCH.

1st Prize—Winning Battalion, Silver Cup, presented by Robert Hamilton, Esq., and \$20 by Association.	
2nd Prize—Highest individual score, by Association. ....	\$10
3rd Prize, 2nd highest individual score. ....	8
4th " 3rd do do do ..	6
5th " 4th do do do ..	4
6th " 5th do do do ..	2

Ranges—200, 400, 500 and 600 yards; 4 shots at each range, open to six men from each Battalion of Regulars and Volunteers in Canada, and from the Quebec Rifle Club, Government pattern Rifles.

RESULT.

54th Batt., Richmond and Danville. ....	261
8th Batt. Volunteer Rifles, Quebec. ....	245
9th do do do do ..	244
69th Regiment .....	242
Quebec Rifle Club .....	165
55th Batt., Mogantic. ....	152
2nd Prize, highest individual score—Sgt. Maj. Trudelle. ....	51
3rd Prize—Capt. McKenzie, 54th Batt. ....	49
4th Prize—Lt. Glendower, 69th regt. ....	48
5th Prize—Pt. Fortin, 9th Batt. ....	48
6th Prize—Col. Sgt. Norris, 8th Batt. ....	46

SECOND DAY.

The second day's firing at the Rifle Association, was not only well attended in point of numbers, but the contest was conducted throughout with lively competition. The first match for the prize of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, open to members of the Association only, brought forth as upon the previous day, all the crack shots. The Danville Batt., through their Quarter Master, obtained the *point d'honneur*, that gentleman scoring 35 points. The following are the prizes for the

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S MATCH.

1st Prize—Presented by His Excellency Sir N. F. Balleau. ....	\$20
2nd Prize—Presented by the Association. ....	15
3rd " do do ..	12
4th " do do ..	10
5th " do do ..	8
And 7 prizes at \$5 each. ....	35

Ranges—200 and 400 yards; 5 shots at each range; Government Pattern Rifles; open to members of the Association.

RESULT.

Quarter-Master Thomas, 54th Batt. ....	35
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Pto. Noller, 69th Regt. ....	34
T. Beckett, Esq., Rifle Club. ....	34
Sergt. T. Hawkins, 8th Batt. ....	34
Lt. E. G. Scott, 8th Batt. ....	34
Corp. Leet, 54th Batt. ....	34
Corp. Cleveland, 54th Batt. ....	34
M. I. Sergt. Dawson, 69th Regt. ....	33
Pto. H. Fraser, 8th Batt. ....	33
Pto. H. Brocklesby, 8th Batt. ....	33
Pto. Goudie, 9th Batt. ....	32
Lieut. Glendonwyh, 69th Regt. ....	32

The fourth match, the Sweepstakes, open to all comers, gave our amateur shots an opportunity of testing their skill and accuracy in use of the Snider, with the trained professionals from the volunteer and regular service.

SWEEPSTAKES.

1st Prize—Half the sum subscribed. } minus  
2nd " —Three fifths of remainder. } 15 per  
3rd " —The remaining two fifths } cent.

[for the Association]

Ranges—500 yds; 7 shots; Government Pattern Rifles; open to all comers.

Qr. Master Thomas, 54th Batt. ....	24
Sergt. A. E. Shaw, 54th Batt. ....	24
Pto. Guy, 69th Regt. ....	24

The fifth match was reserved exclusively to the Spencer carbine, a weapon effective and accurate at short ranges. At 400 yards, but few points were made. The score however, as reported, is indeed creditable, when we take into consideration the fact that the successful competitors have had very little experience in its use. The following are the conditions upon which the match was fired:—

SPENCER CARBINE MATCH.

1st Prize—Presented by Association. ....	\$20
2nd " do do ..	15
3rd " do do ..	10
4th " do do ..	5

Ranges—200, 300 and 400 yards, 3 shots at each range; Spencer Carbines, Government issue; open only to Volunteers. Entrance, 25 cents.

Sergt. Hawkins, 8th Batt. ....	29
Ens. Mahony, do ..	26
Capt. Morgan, do ..	25
Col. Sergt. Norris, do ..	24

The English military journals have at length awoken to the necessity of doing justice to Canadian claims on the consideration of the people of Great Britain as their fellow subjects defending the most important outpost of the Empire; foremost in this good and patriotic work is the *Volunteer and Reserve Forces Gazette*, a journal engaged pretty much in the same way as the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, in chronicling the proceedings of and directing public attention to the value of an armed nation, the encouragement of voluntary military service and the enforcement of that discipline and *esprit de corps* which makes the citizen at once soldier and civilian, with a strong, broad and well-defined line of demarcation between both characters, so that the *dualism* of the individual should become a matter of habit. Those engaged in the task of teaching this stern lesson know full well the various natures of the duties it imposes and how difficult it is to direct attention from it to other and less momentous duties, but the *Volunteer*, on every occasion has endeavoured to give a helping hand to Canadian objects, hopes, and aspirations, and for this it merits the gratitude of the people. The following

from its pages of the 6th inst., will be very interesting to our Volunteers:

"THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.—Upwards of £300 has been received by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, in aid of the fund now being raised there, to present tokens of the public appreciation of the loyalty and valour of the Canadian Volunteer in defending the frontier of the Dominion during the recent Fenian raids. Within the last few days subscriptions amounting to £150 have been received, and these include £10 from the Earl of Kimberley, the Colonial Secretary; £10 10s. from Lord Northbrook, £10 10s. from Lord Wolverton, £5 5s. from Lord Ducie, £21 from the Canada Company, £26 5s. from the bank of North America, £10 from Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., £10 from Lord Zetland, £5 5s. from Lord Clanwilliam, £5 6s. from Lord Dartmouth, £10 10s. from Colonel Loyd Lindsey, M.P. £10 10s. from Messrs. Allan Brothers and Co., £10 10s. from the British American Land Company, £5 5s. from Messrs Tempory and Co., £5 5s. from Admiral Sir G. Rodney Mundy, and £5 5s. from Mr. Alexander Gillespie. Mr. Whalley, M.P., has been added to the Executive council, of which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is president. Subscriptions to the fund may be forwarded either to the Lord Mayor, or to Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., of Lombard street.

We have received from Lt. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division, 4th Military District, a Brigade order, giving particulars in reference to Brigade camp to be formed at Prescott, on the 5th Sept., from which we make the following extract.—

An arrangement has been made with the Brockville & Ottawa Railroad Company to convey the several Companies located along its line to Brockville by the morning train on the 5th September, viz:—

Leave Pakenham. ....	7.30 A.M.	Fare. ....	\$1.25
" Almonte .....	7.50 "	" "	1.10
" Carleton Place ..	8.20 "	" "	1.00
" Smith's Falls. ....	9.50 "	" "	0.75
" Perth. ....	9.00 "	" "	0.90
" Irish Creek. ....	10.25 "	" "	0.55

Arriving at Brockville at 12.10, will change cars at the Junction and proceed by Grand Trunk to Prescott. This road will convey non commissioned officers and men from all Stations to and from the Camp by regular trains at reduced rates.

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company will run a special train for Volunteers along the line at the following hours and fares, viz:

Leaves Ottawa. ....	at 12.15 p.m.	Fare	\$1.25.
" Gloucester ..	12.55 "	" "	1.10.
" Rossiter ..	1.15 "	" "	1.10.
" Osgoode ..	1.35 "	" "	0.70.
" Kemptville ..	2.05 "	" "	0.50.
" Oxford ..	2.05 "	" "	
" Spencer's ..	2.46 "	" "	0.25.

Officers to pay one first-class Fare by all routes, and the above prices cover the return journey. The Superintendents of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and Brockville and Ottawa Railways have kindly given permission for Captains to give certificates of their numbers to the Agent at Station of embarkation, and to pay the Agent at Prescott and Brockville respectively before returning. Box cars will be provided at Ottawa and Cornwall for the conveyance of Officers' horses. The Canadian Navigation Company's steamers will convey Officers for \$1.50, and men for \$1, from Gananoque and return.



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.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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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.

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 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.

While a fierce contest is raging in Europe which may at any time envelop the civilized world in the flames of war it behoves the people of Canada to look well to their own state of preparation, that such a contingency may not take this country by surprise. As has been repeatedly stated by the VOLUNTEER REVIEW and proved by the presence of actual hostilities, the country possesses one of the best, if not the best, Militia system in the world, and as the first stage in the organization of the active force created thereby has been successfully achieved it becomes the duty of the people to see that their representatives aid and assist its future development.

One of the distinguishing features of the Militia law is the elasticity of its provisions, and the facility with which it can be adapted to all conditions for the organization and government of a great military force, as well as the freedom with which the Commander-in-Chief is invested with respect to its working. While, in England, the House of Commons, by subjecting the Commander-in-Chief

to the control of the Secretary or Minister of War, virtually places the whole patronage and discipline of the army in the hands of a civilian, whose political influence will be employed to cover his departmental errors and delinquencies, and to save him from the consequences which should follow the people of Canada, wise in their day and generation, place that power in the hands of Her Majesty's Representative, who will do nothing without the advice of the Privy Council, while the discipline of the force is confided to the Adjutant General. The administration therefore of the affairs of our Canadian army has been and will be entirely free from that official complexity known in slang phrase as "red tapeism," with which every movement of the British army is unnecessarily hampered.

With that army the principle of centralization had been carried to the verge of absurdity, so that the "Horse Guards" meant anything or everything to the soldier, and was the actual embodiment of an absolute and mysterious power, with which his future life was often disastrously bound up.

In Canada the opposite or decentralization, principle has been laid down as the basis of the system on which the army of the Dominion is to be administered. Every military district has the control of its own affairs—the Deputy Adjutant General being supreme in all questions, with due subordination to headquarters, and the appeal outside the jurisdiction on military matters is simply the last resort. This country owes the valuable Militia law to Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., and the organization of the force with the regulations by which it is governed to Colonel P. Robertson-Ross, the Adjutant General. In order that the latter valuable officer may be enabled to perfect the important work on which he has been so successfully engaged it will be necessary to call into existence the various departments which should be attached to a military force and without which its existence is impossible or valueless. There must be a Medical Department, with its staff medical stores, instruments, ambulances, stretchers, and other appliances, and as those matters cannot be improvised they should be provided at once. A Quarter Master General's Department, with deputies in each military district, and a complete corps of Engineers. An Ordnance Corps, apart from the artillerymen, whose knowledge and manipulative skill is necessary in handling arsenal stores, and whose knowledge must be the result of practice. An ordinary Land Transport Corps would complete the organization of the Canadian army.

There would also be a necessity for increasing the strength of the cavalry arm of the service; but as the Adjutant General, in his admirable report, has suggested "Mounted Riflemen," it is a mere question of detail which slight inducement would render effective and bring out a number of

our farmers' sons and others in possession of horses for that purpose.

The possession of fortresses and artillery demands that the organisation of our army be proceeded with to this its second stage. The question of cost not being a very material item the raising of the above corps being in the usual way of voluntary service and only paid when on duty, with the exception of the Arsenal Corps, which must be composed of picked men if possible—carpenters, blacksmiths, and kindred trades, constantly employed. The third stage of progress will be reached when there is an arsenal in every military district, with arms and stores sufficient for the whole militia force it can furnish, so that the civilian may enter by one gate and march out a soldier by the other.

Our neighbors in the States have been kind enough to give us a good deal of advice lately on this subject for which we are much obliged, but having got our own business to attend to, and believing we understand it thoroughly, we simply thank them for their kindness in wasting so much valuable time on us, a favor we are not liberal enough to reciprocate.

A MEMBER of the British House of Commons, Sir D. Wedderburn, has succeeded the notorious Goldwin Smith in the role of Yankee worshipper and general glorificator of that over-valued country, the United States. Luckily for us we are so near that favored land that we can "shut up" (to use one of its favorite expressions) any ambitious LaFayette Kettle who indulges in a burst of spread eaglesism by advising a trip to the country of his affections, as he is decidedly out of place here, and we think that such men as Sir David Wedderburn is as decidedly out of place in Great Britain because they labour to injure their own country and ours by untrue and exaggerated statements of the progress of a foreign country, a decided enemy of both, of whose institutions and status they are profoundly ignorant, and consequently grossly misrepresent. This same Sir David Wedderburn shows his special fitness for the notorious position he evidently courts by the utter untruthfulness of his statements, and his total ignorance of Canadian affairs, as the following extract from his speech will shew:

"Travellers who passed from the States into Canada were struck by the signs of its retrogression. We were helping it to build Legislative halls in the backwoods, to construct railways which were not likely to pay their working expenses, and to construct fortifications which would be a futile menace; for the people of the United States expected some day to add Canada to their number, and to do it peaceably, and would pay any reasonable sum for its acquisition, and they had no idea of invading it by force, although they know that the Canadians, with or without fortifications, were practically defenceless."

It would be hard to conceive a greater tissue of misrepresentations within the same space, and it is almost time that the affairs of the British Empire were taken out of the

hands of such men and placed under the control of those interested in placing their true aspects before the world, while the municipal business of Scotland should be delegated to men of Sir D. Wedderburn's capacity. With his opinions either for or against us Canadians have nothing to do, but they are concerned in the fact that no man on the ministerial side of the house replied to those misrepresentations, and find that their own suspicions of unfair dealing on the part of Gladstone & Co., notwithstanding late protestations, are true, especially as they allowed Sir D. Wedderburn to state that "the United States would pay any reasonable sum for our acquisition," without comment. Has it been possible that the Radicals have been secretly intriguing with the Washington Government, and are they prepared to put the Colonies up for sale, as they have already done with the Gambia settlement. Here, however, there are 5,000,000 of British subjects who will try whether they cannot make even the rascally Radicals recognize them. As for the Yankees all we ask is a fair field and no favor. They have tried by force, fraud, and intrigue to accomplish the annexation of Canada, and it is certainly a new feature to find the immaculate Radicals trying their hand at a sale. Will they be paid in greenbacks? We can tell Gladstone & Co. that when their radical millenium arrives, that is, "when they have no established church, no restrictive land laws, no influential military class," they may talk of making this sale, but they will find all the influences in the colony against them.

Gladstone has been charged with giving utterance to the sentiment "that it was the mission of the United States to weld all portions of the North American continent into one harmonious whole," which is just as likely as that he and Quaker John will establish the peace of Europe with a broomstick. The Radical faction had better take care. Their days are already numbered, and there might be such a thing as impeachment for treason. Here in the Colonies they are held in detestation and contempt only inferior to their Yankee allies, and the Colonists will make themselves heard. Our hope is that this war will break their necks metaphorically, and the empire would suffer no loss if the hangman had done that job already.

The following article from the *Volunteer* of the 6th inst. has the ring of true metal about it, and is at once a straightforward, manly, concise, and accurate description of the actual relations in which the people of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States respectively stand to each other. There is none of the mawkish and treasonable sentiment of the Manchester school about it, but a short, sharp, and decisive category of facts which can neither be gainsaid or evaded. Canada has more than once stood between the Empire and great disaster, notwithstand-

ing the sneers of those Yankee sycophants, the Whig-Radicals, and will do so again as a matter of duty and loyalty, and while the thanks of the British Parliament would have been gratefully acknowledged as an honor for actual service done, this country don't want the thanks of the Gladstone Government, but would prefer they should be kept for their particular friend, President Grant, to whom their presentation is as great a piece of falsehood and dishonesty as their administration has been throughout. The *Volunteer* is quite right, we hold the Yankees very cheap indeed. We are too near New York to either love, respect, or dread them, and hold themselves and their worshippers in equal contempt:

"It was only the great pressure on our space, occasioned by the absolute necessity for completing the account of the shooting and review at Wimbledon, that compelled us to omit all notice in last week's number of Lord Carnarvon's attempt in the House of Lords to elicit a due expression of praise for the gallant manner in which the Canadian Volunteers had so promptly disposed of the Fenian difficulty, and it is now too late to revert to the matter at any great length. We trust, however, the Canadians will be glad to see that the official dust thrown into the eyes not only of the public, but of the Opposition, has not had the effect of entirely blinding them as to the energy and self reliance shown by Canada. Our in-born admiration of such qualities is too strong for that. It is true that his Lordship's effort did not secure a public recognition of this; it is true that Canada does not seem likely to gain what she undoubtedly merits—a national tribute of praise through the medium of Parliament—but it is yet some consolation to see that there are plenty of men who appreciate her, and that no less a person than the Commander-in-Chief stands conspicuous among them. And most justly too, for certainly never did a country owe to a colony what England owes to Canada, and who knows what amount of misery and prolongation of war and bloodshed she has not over and over again spared the mother country by her unselfish devotion? Up to quite a recent period, if not now, Americans have ever been actuated by the most insane desire to injure and insult England. They spring from a race of fanatical, impracticable, perverse rebels, on whom kindness and reason were alike lost—and Canada has ever been ready to set herself in the van to resist their aggressions and take upon herself the brunt of all their fury could do. She could over and over again have made good terms with the hereditary enemies of England, for she held them very cheap, and they would have made great sacrifices to secure her aid, but she never for a moment swerved from the path of honour and lealty, and she will have her reward in the admiration of all succeeding ages.

The following from the *Volunteer* is a splendid chance for any of the mediums who are disinterested enough to be patriotic and would do John Bright and his colleagues a good turn; but John has been so used to preach peace at any price that even if honest Dick's ghost rose from the dead it could not persuade him of the humbug he has been practising on the country. The present row was doubtless caused by the hot

weather or some other equally sapient reason, at any rate the Whig Radicals have disarmed England to be obliged to arm her again before the first process was quite complete. To save a sixpence, according to this theory, John and his friends will squander a pound. What matter, peace principles are vindicated:

"Can anybody who is up to spiritualism recall the shade of the late Mr. Cobden, and ask him what he thinks of the present state of things? He used to be very fond of telling us that if England would only disarm, peace would soon reign over Europe. His friend Mr. Bright used to come out strong on the same topic. According to him there would be no wars in Europe were it not that England maintained an army, and must get up a war every now and then to make a clearance of officers in favor of those members of the aristocracy who wanted to foist their sons and relations on the Army List. Possibly the sanguinary struggle in America, the late campaigns in Europe, and the fearful tussle now beginning, might a little undeceive the credulous shade and Mr. Bright also, or do the gentlemen who recently dined in honor of Mr. Cobden still cling to their theory? If they do, let us hope the dinner was a success and a consolation, as we are afraid the speech-making on the stock topic was rather a failure—in the eyes of rational mortals at any rate.

We are happy to be able to announce that the Adjutant-General, Col. P. Robertson-Ross, by the liberality of the Minister of Militia, has been able to devote a sum of money to the encouragement of local rifle practice amongst the different companies of the various battalions of Volunteer Militia. The object in view being to give the men ample practice and to provide inducements for them to handle a weapon, the use of which the public are beginning to appreciate. The Adjutant General intends to have distinguishing badges for the various classes of marksmen in each corps, and to order matters generally so that each and every individual soldier will be taught to rely on the accuracy and precision with which he handles his rifle for his own personal safety, and the success of the operations in which he may be engaged. In former days great stress was laid on the accuracy with which a line dressed, the appearance of the men on parade, and the mechanical accuracy with which they moved. While looking on those things as mere accessories to the soldier's acquirements the Adjutant General seeks to inculcate the lesson that the first requisite is familiarity with and skill in the use of the rifle, steadiness under fire, rapid concentration and accuracy in simple movements alone, energy and quickness in movement, and facility in judging distances are all matters which will follow the first requisite, while mere parade movements may be safely left to the purpose they originally served—mere show.

Under the skilful hands of an officer who understands the capabilities of the people of this country as well as the Adjutant General does, it is no wonder that a very perfect

military organisation has been silently and rapidly growing up amongst us, and that a very short period will elapse before, by lapse of service and other causes, we shall have amongst our population ready for service at least three times the number of our active force of trained and disciplined soldiers. In adapting our system to our population the Adjutant General has by no means relaxed the bonds of discipline. He has simply "covered the iron hand" with velvet to enable the people to grasp it more easily.

TAKING Ottawa as the centre a radius of 20 miles would describe the boundaries of a district which might with due propriety be called, for this season at least, "the rainless region." Since the 24th May, with the exception of two or three showers in which altogether not more than two inches of rain fell, while the quantity in average years would be well up to fourteen inches, while in May far less than the average quantity had fallen, it might truly be said we had no rain; the heat has been as intense as that of an East Indian summer, thermometer touching 96 deg. in the shade. As a consequence vegetation of every kind has been literally burnt up; hay on high lying land was not worth cutting, beaver meadows with plenty of peat became as dry as tinder. The usual debris in the bush was in a fit state to be burnt out whether from accident, design, or both fires had been smouldering in patches of woodland about the city and county from the first weeks of June but did not excite any particular anxiety, being looked on at best as a troublesome nuisance that would probably destroy some fences before being extinguished by the first showers of rain. But the rainfall did not come, and on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th. the arouser of the fire-fiend did, in the shape of a heavy gale from the southward, shifting gradually round to the westward and finally settling down for a four hours steady blow from the north-west.

From mid-day permonitory symptoms of this gale were perceptible, and increased as the day declined: at 8 o'clock p.m., it was blowing a heavy gale from the southward driving before it a wall of fire. A little after 9 o'clock it shifted to the westward and about 11 o'clock to the north-west, in which point it continued till 1 a.m. on the morning of the 18th, when it gradually subsided having swept over a tract of nearly 1000 square miles leaving over 200 families destitute, causing the loss of twenty lives and destroying property to the value of over, at a very rough calculation, \$1,500,000. The townships of Russell, Gloucester, Osgoode, Nepean, Tarbolton, March, Huntly on the south, Hull, Templeton, Eardly and Clarendon on the north side of the Ottawa suffered severely.

At Bell's Corners every house was destroyed with the exception of two and the churches. The drill shed, an isolated build-

ing, with 55 stand of arms, the clothing and ammunition of No. 1 Company, 43rd or Carleton Battalion, was totally destroyed. All the lumber at Gilmour's rafting ground, five miles from the city of Ottawa, consisting of 6,000,000 feet of sawed lumber ready for shipment was totally destroyed so, that even the very ashes was blown away. The houses of the labourers engaged at the rafting grounds, the boarding houses of the Company and the village of Ironsides, with the smelting works, were also totally destroyed; over two hundred persons had to take refuge on cribs and rafts of lumber in the Gatineau river to save their lives. Owing to the great quantity of lumber belonging to the different milling establishments at the Chaudiere, grave apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the city and this was intensified by the loss of the lumber at the Gatineau. As a consequence very considerable excitement arose on the 19th (Friday), on which day the City Council held an extra meeting, voting a sum of \$1000 as relief to be at once forwarded to the sufferers, and the chairman, J. P. Featherstone, issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to suspend business and assist at taking the necessary precautions to prevent the fire gaining any headway towards the city. This brought out a large force besides the services of the 60th and the volunteers from the Fire Brigade and police. As a precautionary measure the St. Louis dam was cut and the waters of the Rideau canal thrown over the Rochester property. In fact, beyond the reaction caused by the terrible danger of Wednesday night, there was no cause whatever for all this; the fire had not approached nearer than a mile to the city limits, and at that point the exertions of a dozen men could have checked it, but the manifest danger escaped. The dry and combustible state of all vegetation which would distribute fire with the rapidity of gun cotton, and the fact that if a single house had caught fire in the Western end of the city on Wednesday night, that hardly a building could have escaped, is sufficient justification for any little extravagance which has occurred. Even at this moment all is not by any means safe, another gale, like that of the night of the 17th would probably depopulate this district and destroy the city for as yet there is not the slightest appearance of rain. Ten years will not repair the damage done to what might truly be called the Garden of Canada, nor fifty years replace the timber destroyed in a few hours. Charity, public and private, has been largely exercised; at a public meeting on the 22nd, over \$7000 was subscribed for the sufferers in a few minutes. Committees for furnishing clothing and shelter, the latter tents supplied by the Militia Department, through the liberality and promptitude of the Minister of Militia Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., and every means taken to alleviate the sufferings of those who have been rendered homeless by the disaster.

Everything has been done promptly and energetically, the Hon. Jas. Skead, with that practical sagacity which has always been a distinguishing trait in his character, coupled with a liberality of which friend and foe have alike partaken, advises through the columns of the *Free Press*, the County council to at once apply some \$40,000 of accumulated taxes which that sapient body have out at interest in the bank of Montreal, to the relief of the sufferers, and at the same time suggests the advisability of doubling the taxation, if necessary, although he is, perhaps, the most highly taxed property holder in the county, and at the same time we regret to say has suffered severely by the fire.

The proprietor of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*, Dawson Kerr, Esq., suggests that the Provincial Government be applied to for a loan sufficient to replace the frame buildings, implements, &c., such loan to be given to the County who should be compelled to repay at 5 per cent. per annum, principal and interest in twenty-two years; the County Council taking securities on the land for the repayment from the individual on the same terms. It will thus be seen that no time has been lost, no lack of energy, nor no want of a lavish liberality on all sides, public and private, deserving of all praise; but, alas, every effort will fall short of preventing much actual suffering, and nothing can return what has been so fearfully destroyed.

Since the above was written a heavy shower of rain on Thursday has considerably diminished the danger of a renewal of this disastrous conflagration.

The distribution of distinctions for eminent services is sound policy, as thereby a wholesome emulation is excited, especially if due care and discrimination is exercised, in order that the honors may not be too cheaply acquired.

One of the greatest and most valuable of these distinctions to military men is the Victoria Cross, the institution thereof being a well advised gratification to the soldier of the Imperial service, and its extension to those Colonial soldiers who may hereafter deserve it as the reward of distinguished courage and daring—a well advised measure the fruits of which will appear in due time. Whatever other cause of complaint we may have against the dear old mother country or its government, we cannot in justice say that she or they have been unmindful of those honors for which statesmen as well as soldiers strive and in which they seek the principal reward of their labours. The extension of the honor of the order of St. Michael and St. George to the Colonies is an evidence of the desire of our gracious Sovereign that those Englishmen guarding outposts of the empire should participate in the honors it is her providence to bestow. The recent events occurring in the Dominion of Canada has led to the declared wish of

Her Majesty to bestow this order on such of her colonial soldiers as may have deserved the distinction, and we hope His Excellency, her representative, (it should have been Viceroy) will be able to repeat the imposing ceremony of investiture by being empowered to confer the honor of the cross of the order on the Adjutant General, and there can be no reason why he should not receive a C.B., besides. If the value of any service is to be measured by its absolute success. The completion of the first stage of the military organization of the Dominion of Canada entitles without question Colonel P. Robertson-Ross, the Adjutant General of Militia, to both the honors indicated; within a period of ten months he has worked from what was at best a chaotic mass, an orderly well organized military force, without in the slightest degree exciting the ill feeling or prejudices of any person or party with whom it has been his good fortune to come in contact, and when it is remembered that he has been engaged in the difficult task of infusing discipline into a mass of citizen soldiers, the wonderful tact, skill and perseverance as well as the thorough knowledge of human nature displayed and the success attained, really makes the distinction appear small when placed beside the services rendered.

Without the admirable organization which he has introduced into the Canadian army the skill of Lieut. General the Hon. J. B. Lind say and the bravery of the Volunteers would have been equally useless, while the Dominion would have had to suffer probably worse disgrace and disaster than at Ridgeway. As a matter of course the public will expect to see those honors conferred on this able and popular officer who has never come in contact with officers or men in the service without awaking feelings of respect and esteem for his commanding abilities and kindness of heart.

One of our correspondents has suggested the name of Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith, D.A. G., of No. 5 Military District as the officer in command of the field force on whom the order of St. Michael and St. George should be bestowed. There can be no doubt but he has earned all the distinction a brave, prudent officer and soldier should have, but still his services, great as they undoubtedly have been, are inferior to those rendered by the Adjutant General, and in accordance with the axiom stated in the beginning of this article should reap only a proportionate reward. Above all things military honors must not be made too cheap. The task of rewarding the actual combatant officers, Lieut. Cols. Chamberlin, McEachren and Capt. Westover, may safely be left to the Government—the House of Commons—and the people. Each and every one did well and gallantly, what all Englishmen should do on all occasions—their duty.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL will inspect the depot battalions at Kingston on Saturday, 3rd September, and not as announced by a city paper on Saturday, 27th August.

The Imperial Government has been largely engaged in handing over to the Dominion Government Forts, arms and warlike stores; we are not of those who believe that Great Britain has forgotten the art of governing, but know she has fallen under the yoke of her traders, people whose patriotism is measured by their gains, and who, like the Greeks, if the foeman was battering at the gates would deliberate on the outlay necessary to repel him. As Great Britain has handed her sceptre to us it behoves the Canadian people to wield it with effect, and to do this, the stores and forts handed over must be put to some use. The Staff Officer engaged in the onerous duties of receiving this impedimenta is Lieut.-Col. Wiley, a most zealous, indefatigable, painstaking officer, and one who ought to fill the position of Deputy Quartermaster General.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of Lloyd's great war map of Europe, from the publisher. It is drawn to a scale of 50,8235 miles to one inch, and measures 30x40 inches. It is beautifully engraved and colored, with every village, railway, river, and the general topographical features of the different countries admirably portrayed and distinct. It appears to be the best map of modern Europe yet published for general use and to those who are anxious to follow the events of the war, particularly valuable. We would advise our readers to procure copies, as they will help to illustrate the movements of the various armies. This map shows the position of the Suez Canal with reference to the continent of Europe.

Our readers will see by the General Orders that great inducement to emulation in acquiring a knowledge of the Government rifle is held out to the members of the active force, and that profit as well as honor can be acquired by the steady and practiced marksman. The liberality of the Adjutant General in giving annually a prize of \$50 and a silver medal to be worn on the right breast, evinces his desire to make the Volunteer force as efficient as possible, and the value, as a practical soldier, which he places on a thorough knowledge of the use of the rifle, which has become with us a national weapon. Such care of the best interests of our military force will not fail to encourage the growth of an active and useful military spirit amongst our young men a matter of great social and public advantage.

MATCH between four members of the present Civil Service Rifle Company and four members of the late Civil Service Rifle Regiment, Rideau Range. 24th August, 1870.

Names.	600 yds.	500 yds.	300 yds.	Tl.
Captain White	0231323	0321323	222323	—62
Col. Serjt. Walsh	0212750	0320342	222322	—56
Serjt. Blackmore	0001233	3432214	222322	—47
Pte. DeBoucherville	0223144	3433421	3333313	—63

Corpl. Yeomans	0330202	4332223	222323	—46
Major Anderson	2222303	3320232	332227	—14
Pte. Benjamin	2303223	3432214	222322	—46
Corpl. Morgan	4023003	3303343	222322	—48

Majority for C. S. Rifle Company..... 31

## THE "MARSELLAISE."

Not one of the least important changes which the present war has given rise to is the remarkable recognition by the Emperor of the celebrated French revolutionary hymn, popularly known as the "Marsellaise." Hitherto the inspired melody of the young French artillery officer, Rouget de l'Isle, has been under the ban of the Imperial police; but now the Emperor boldly, and nodoubt wisely, having regard to the wishes of his subjects, has publicly recognized the song, which only a few months ago made Paris re-echo as a token of discontent and riot. Although no correct idea can be given in English of the beauty of the song in the original, the following may be regarded as a fair rendering:

Come, children of your country, come,  
New glory dawns upon the world,  
Our tyrants rushing to their doom,  
Their bloody standard have untir'd,  
Already on our plains we hear  
The murmurs of a savage horde;  
They threaten with the murderous sword  
Your comrades and your children dear.  
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe  
withstand;  
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the  
land.

Those banded serfs—what would they have,  
By tyrant Kings together brought?  
Who are those fetters to enslave  
Which long ago their hands have wrought?  
You, Frenchmen, you, they would enchain;  
Doth not the thought your bosom fire;  
The ancient bondage they desire,  
To force upon your necks again?  
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe  
withstand;  
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the  
land.

Those marshalled foreigners—shall they  
Make laws to reach the Frenchman's  
hearth?  
Shall hireling troops who fight for pay  
Strike down our warriors to the earth?  
God! shall we bow beneath the weight  
Of hands that slavish fetters wear?  
Shall ruthless despots once more dare  
To be the masters of our fate?  
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe  
withstand;  
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the  
land.

Then tremble, tyrants—traitors all—  
Ye, whom both friends and foes display;  
On you shall retribution fall,  
Your crimes shall gain a worthy prize  
Each man opposes might to might;  
And when our youthful heroes die,  
Our France can well their place supply:  
We're soldiers all with you to fight.  
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe  
withstand;  
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the  
land.

Yet, generous warriors, still forbear  
To deal on all your vengeful blows;  
The train of hapless victims spare,  
Against their will they are our foes.  
But oh, those despots stain'd with blood,  
Those traitors leagu'd with base Bouille,  
Who make their native land their prey,—  
Death to the savage tiger-brood!  
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe  
withstand;  
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the  
land.

And when our glorious sires are dead,  
Their virtues we shall surely find  
When on the self-same path we tread,  
And track the fame they left behind.  
Less to survive them we desire  
Than to partake their noble grave;  
The proud ambition we shall have  
To live for vengeance or expire.  
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe  
withstand;  
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the  
land.

Come, love of country guide us now,  
Endow our vengeful arms with might  
And, dearest Liberty, do thou  
Aid thy defenders in the fight.  
Unto our flags let victory,  
Called by thy stirring accents, haste;  
And may thy dying foes at last  
Thy triumph and our glory see.  
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe  
withstand;  
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the  
land.

The quickest passage from Quebec to Liverpool has been made by the *Scandinavian*, of the Allan line, which left on the 8th July and arrived on the 16th, being 7 days, 20 hours and 35 minutes.]

## THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

## XXVI.

The American squadron having been obliged to sheer off from Michilimackinac, and having heard that the Nancy, armed British schooner, was lying in the Nottawasaga river, Captain Sinclair determined to capture her and possibly the brigade of boats laden with valuable furs belonging to the North West Company. As the Nancy was anchored two miles up the river under the protection of a blockhouse on the South East shore, and as it is parallel to and forms a narrow peninsula with Gloucester Bay, the American squadron was enabled to anchor within good battering distance of the blockhouse. A fierce action now ensued between the latter, on which a 6-pounder was mounted, and two 24-pounder carronades on the ground, and the three American vessels outside, the latter mounting eighteen 32-pounders, three long 12-pounders, and two long 24-pounders, with a 5½ inch howitzer on the peninsula. The contest could not last long, at length Lieut. Worsley, the officer in command, prepared to blow up both blockhouse and vessel, the accidental bursting of an enemy's shell in the blockhouse blew up both, while the garrison and crew escaped up the river in the boats; at the same time the North West Company's boats, apprised by the firing of what was going on, escaped up the French river and reached Montreal by the Ottawa.

As Nottawasaga was the route by which communication was maintained with Lake Haron in those days, the *Tigress* and *Scorpion* was left to blockade it with the purpose of starving out the garrison of Michilimackinac, but after remaining at this post a few days they took a cruise to the neighborhood of St. Joseph's where they were discovered by some Indians on 25th August, and Lieut. Worsley and his boats getting out of the Nottawasaga steered for Michilimackinac, where he arrived on the 31st bringing intelligence that the vessels were anchored four leagues apart. An immediate attempt to effect their capture was resolved on and on the 1st Sept. Lieut. Worsley, one midshipman, one gunner's mate and 17 seamen, Lieut. Bulger of the Newfoundland regt., two lieutenants and 58 men of that corps with a 3 and a 6-pounder in three other boats, the whole number being 92 officers and men, left Michilimackinac for that purpose. At sunset on the evening of the 2nd the boats reached the Detour at the entrance of St. Mary's river and it was not till next day the exact position of the enemy's vessels was known; the official despatch will tell the rest of the transaction:

MICHELIMACKINAC, }  
Sept. 7th, 1814. }

SIR:—I have the honor to report to you the particulars of the capture of the United States schooners *Scorpion* and *Tigress* by a detachment from this garrison, under the command of Lieut. Worsley, of the Royal Navy and myself. In obedience

to your orders we left Michilimackinac on the evening of the 1st inst., in four boats, one of which was manned by seamen under Lieut. Worsley, the others by a detachment of the Royal Newfoundland regiment, under myself, Lieuts. Armstrong and Radenhurst. We arrived near the Detour about sunset on the following day, but nothing was attempted that night as the enemy's position had not been correctly ascertained.

The troops remained the whole of the 3rd instant concealed amongst the roads and about 6 o'clock that evening begun to move towards the enemy. We had to row about six miles during which the most perfect order and silence reigned. The Indians who accompanied us from Michilimackinac were left about three miles in the rear. About 9 o'clock at night we discerned the enemy and had approached to within 100 yards of them before they hailed us. On receiving no answer they opened a smart fire upon us both of musketry and of the 24 pounder. All opposition, however, was vain, and in the course of five minutes the enemy's vessel was boarded and carried by Lieutenant Worsley and Lieutenant Armstrong on the starboard side and my boat and Lieut. Radenhurst's on the larboard. She proved to be the *Tigress*, commanded by sailing master Champlin, mounting one long 24 pounder with a complement of 30 men. The defence of this vessel did credit to her officers, who were all severely wounded. She had three men wounded and three missing supposed to have been killed and thrown immediately overboard. Our loss is two seamen killed, and several soldiers and seamen slightly wounded. On the morning of the 4th inst. the prisoners were sent in a boat to Mackinac under a guard and we prepared to attack the other schooner which we understood was anchored 15 miles further down. The position of the *Tigress* was not altered, and the better to carry on the deception the American pennant was kept flying. On the 5th inst. we discerned the enemy's schooner beating up to us. The soldiers I directed to keep below or to lie down on the deck to avoid being seen. Everything succeeded to our wish; the enemy came to anchor about two miles from us in the night and as day dawned on the 6th instant we slipped our cable and ran down under our jib and fore sail. Everything was so well managed by Lieut. Worsley that we were within ten yards before they discovered us. It was then too late for in the course of five minutes her deck was covered with our men, and the British flag hoisted over the American. She proved to be the *Scorpion*, commanded by Lieutenant Turner, of the United States Navy, carrying one long 24-pounder in her hold, with a complement of 22 men. She had two men killed and two wounded. I enclose a return of our killed and wounded, and am happy to say the latter are but slight. To the admirable conduct and management of Lieut. Worsley of the Royal Navy, the success is to be in a great measure attributed, but I must assure you that every officer and man did his duty.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. H. BULGER.

Lieut. Royal Newfoundland Regt  
To Lieut. Col. McDouall, &c.

The *Scorpion* measured upon deck 68½ ft. and 18½ ft. extreme breadth: the *Tigress*, 60½ ft. and 17½ ft. extreme breadth: the average tonnage of each being, according to British measurement, 100 tons, and were valued for the gallant captors as being worth £16,000 sterling.



Largo reinforcements having reached Sir George Prevost from the Duke of Wellington's army on the Gironde, during the months of June and July, it was decided by a plan of campaign sent from home to invade the States of New York and Vermont by the Valley of Lake Champlain. It seems to have been forgotten or overlooked that to make such an invasion successful a combined military and naval expedition to Albany would be a necessity, and that without this co-operation no success could be attained; the ruin of Burgovne's army in 1777 was the consequence of the neglect of this precaution and something like a repetition thereof was about to be enacted under present circumstances. In this case, however, it was fortunate for the British arms that Sir George Prevost was a confirmed blunderer; having concentrated 11,000 veterans in camp at Chambly, Sir George Prevost moved forward to the frontier at Odell town and on the 3rd Sept. occupied the camp of the American troops. As the United States generals were of opinion that Sackett's Harbor was the objective point of the British force, a very small number of troops were left to cover Plattsburg and the various towns on Lake Champlain. From this position the left division of 7000 men moved forward on the 4th and halted within eight miles of Plattsburg on the following day; after some slight opposition the British troops entered Plattsburg on the 6th.

This village is situated on the Saranac river at its confluence with Lake Champlain being built on both sides of that stream, it was the portion on the North side which was occupied by the British troops; the defensive works were on a high ridge of land between the river and lake on the south bank and consisted of three redoubts heavily armed, and two blockhouses the whole mounting 15 to 20 pieces of artillery, there was also a new stone mill, four stories high, forming an excellent position for riflemen. The defences were manned by about 1500 regular soldiers and 3000 militiamen, and there was nothing to prevent them being carried by a single Brigade on the 6th, but Sir George Prevost's utter incompetence, he sat down to make regular approaches and would do nothing without the co-operation of the flotilla, thus consuming five days throwing up works which were worse than useless. The American Commodore Macdonagh lay in the bay and under the guns of the batteries with four heavily armed vessels and ten gunboats. The British flotilla consisted of four vessels and twelve gunboats but was inferior in every respect to the American. The comparative force of both being as follows.

BRITISH.

Weight of broadside in lbs ..... 765  
 Crew—men and boys ..... 537  
 Size in tons ..... 14.6

AMERICAN.

Weight of broadside in lbs ..... 1194

Crew—men and boys ..... 950  
 Size in tons ..... 2540

The foolish delay of the British General was improved by the Americans who laboured day and night to make their works effective. On the morning of the 11th Sept. the flotilla, commanded by Capt. Downie, with his flag ship in an unfinished state, attacked the American flotilla, under Commodore Macdonagh, and after a hard contest of two hours and a half, the latter being aided by the shore batteries, was totally defeated and captured, no diversion whatever being made by the British troops, although, if such had been made, both ships and batteries must have surrendered. The following despatch will shew this clearly:

HEADQUARTERS, PLATTSBURG, }  
 STATE OF NEW YORK. }  
 Sept. 11th, 1812. }

MY LORD:—Upon the arrival of the reinforcements from the Gironde I lost no time in assembling three brigades on the frontier of Lower Canada, extending from the river Richelieu to the St. Lawrence, and in forming them into a division under the command of Major General deRottenburg, for the purpose of carrying into effect His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands, which had been conveyed to me by your Lordship in your despatch of 3rd June last. As the troops concentrated and approached the line of separation between this Province and the United States, the American army abandoned its entrenched camp on the river Chazy, at Champlain, a position I immediately seized and occupied in force on the 3rd inst. The following day the whole of the left division advanced to the village of Chazy without meeting the least opposition from the enemy. On the 5th it halted within eight miles of this place having surmounted the difficulties created by the obstacles in the road, from the felling of trees and the removal of bridges. The next day the division moved upon Plattsburg in two columns: parallel roads, the right column led by Major General Powers' Brigade supported by four companies of light infantry and a demi brigade under Major General Robinson; the left by Major General Bisbano's Brigade. The enemy's militia supported by his regulars attempted to impede the advance of the right column, but they were driven before it from all their positions and the column entered Plattsburg. This rapid movement having reversed the strong position taken up by the enemy at Dead Creek, it was precipitately abandoned by him and his gunboats alone left to defend the ford and to prevent our restoring the bridges which had been imperfectly destroyed—an inconvenience soon surmounted.

Here I found the enemy in occupation of an elevated ridge of land on the south branch of the Saranac crowned with three strong redoubts and other field works, and blockhouses, armed with heavy ordnance, with their flotilla at anchor out of gunshot from the shore, consisting of a ship, a brig, a schooner, a sloop and ten gunboats. I immediately communicated this circumstance to Capt. Downie, who had been recently appointed to the command of the vessels on Lake Champlain, consisting of a ship, a brig, two sloops and twelve gunboats, and requested his co operation, and in the meantime batteries were constructed for the guns brought from the rear.

On the morning of the 11th our flotilla was seen over the isthmus which joins Cumberland head with the mainland, steering

for Plattsburg bay, I immediately ordered that part of the brigade under Major General Robinson which had been brought forward, consisting of our light infantry companies third battalion 27th and 76th regts., and Major General Powers' Brigade, consisting of the 3rd, 5th and 1st battalions of the 27th and 58th regiments, to force the fords of the Saranac and advance provided with scaling ladders to escalate the enemy's works upon the heights; this force was placed under the command of Major General Robinson. The batteries opened their fire the instant the ships engaged. It is now with deep concern I inform your Lordship that, notwithstanding the intrepid valor with which Captain Downie led his flotilla into action, my most sanguine hopes of complete success were not long afterwards blasted by a combination, as appeared to us, of unfortunate accidents to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed. Scarcely had his Majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac and ascended the height on which stands the enemy's works, when I had the extreme mortification to hear the shout of victory from the enemy's works, in consequence of the British flag being lowered on board the Confidence and Linnet, and to see our gunboats seeking safety in flight. This unlooked for event deprived me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service has become impracticable. I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them. I have ordered the batteries to be dismantled, the guns withdrawn, and the baggage with the wounded men who can be removed, to be sent to the rear, in order that the troops may return to Chazy tomorrow and on the following day to Champlain where I propose to halt until I have ascertained the use the enemy propose making of the naval ascendancy they have acquired on Lake Champlain. I have the honor to transmit herewith returns of the loss sustained by the left division of this army in its advance to Plattsburg and in forcing a passage across the river Saranac.

I have the honor to be, &c.,  
 GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst. &c.

The losses in this ill-planned and worse executed expedition were 37 killed, 150 wounded, 55 missing. For further details the reader is referred to "Naval Operations of the War of 1812-15," in the third volume of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral at Cincinnati, Ohio, was entered by burglars on Monday night, who, after gathering together a quantity of gold and silver plate, were forced to abandon the plunder in order to make their escape from the police.

The effects of the war on American finances will be very considerable. American bonds are coming back from Europe at the rate of from six to ten millions of dollars weekly, to be sold for gold which is immediately shipped. This will render a return to specie payment out of the question for an indefinite time. The increased expenses incurred by putting the American Navy into fighting trim, will probably prevent the payment of any more debt for the present; and very soon the law diminishing the revenue will come into operation, so that the United States may, at no distant date, again be a borrower.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 26th August, 1870.

## GENERAL ORDERS, (26.)

## No. 1.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

Lieut. Colonel S. P. Jarvis, D.A.G., commanding the 1st (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen, will, as senior officer, take over command of the Garrison of Fort Garry, in the Province of Manitoba, on the Regular Troops being withdrawn.

## No. 2.

1. As the Regular performance of Target practice at the Annual Training, of all Corps, is of paramount importance, under no circumstances can such be dispensed with.

2. With a view to the encouragement of Rifle Practice, money Prizes, with Badges, will be given to the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Active Militia, who perform the annual training and prescribed Target practice, according to the following scale:

To the best shot with the Government			
Arm, in each Troop of Cavalry.....	\$10		
do do do Field Battery of			
do do do Artillery.....	10		
do do do Engineer Company	10		
do do do Brigade of Artillery and	} 15		
do do do lery and Battalion of Infantry			
do do do or Rifles, 2 Prizes;	} 15		
do do do 1st \$10; 2nd \$5.			
do do Naval Brigade.....	10		
And to the best shot in each of the			
nine Military Districts a prize of....	15		

3. These prizes will be given to the Non-Commissioned officers or men in each Corps, who obtain the highest general shooting figure of merit, at the three following Ranges viz: 200, 400 and 600 yards, (with the exception of the Cavalry and Field Batteries, who will fire with their carbines at 200 and 400 yards only,) according to the annual practice Returns rendered to Head Quarters by the Deputy Adjutants General commanding Districts, and certified as correct.

4. In addition to the above, the Adjutant General will himself give annually a prize of \$50 and a silver medal to be worn on the right breast to the best shot amongst the Non-Commissioned officers, and men of the Active Militia

of the Dominion, who has gone through the annual training and attained the highest shooting figure of merit in the whole force for the year, as shown by the Official Returns.

5. The names of the winners of all such prizes will be published in General Orders, and in the Annual Report upon the State of the Militia.

## No. 3.

The necessary ammunition required by all corps, at the annual training in camps, will be issued at such camps to the men, by Officers commanding Corps, on the day or days required, and the men are upon no account to carry any ammunition in their pouches when proceeding to or from camp. The proper allowance of ball ammunition is to be issued to Companies on the days appointed for target practice only, and the blank ammunition whenever required for practice at Field Days.

## No. 4.

## VOLUNTEER.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry." No. 3 Company.

To be Captain:

Beaufort Henry Vidal Esquire, late of H. M. 4th Regiment, vice Walker promoted.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

Captain and Adjutant John Henery, is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Captain.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.

MEMO.—With reference to General Order (23) No. 2, of 30th June last, Lieut. Colonel Kenneth Goodman, M.S., 2nd, is permitted to retire retaining his rank, as a special case.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Alexander Fowler, Esquire.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Augusta.

The designation of this Company as the "Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company," is hereby discontinued.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

James Fletcher, Gentleman, vice Dowsley retired.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Mathew McIntosh, Gentleman, vice Dame, resigned.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

The 59th Battalion is hereby permitted to bear on its Regimental colors the following

devices and mottos:—In the 1st corner, the Crown and Beaver with the motto "Quis Separabit?" in the second corner, two axes crossed; in the third corner, a ship; and in the fourth corner, a sheaf of grain surrounded by Maple leaves. Principal motto—"Foy pour devoir."

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles." Montreal.

To be Quarter-Master:

Quarter-Master Sergeant Edward Hercules Hird, vice Langley, left limits.

60th "Missisquoi," Battalion of Infantry.

In recognition of the services rendered by a detachment of the 60th Battalion on the 25th May last, the Battalion is hereby permitted to bear on its Regimental Colors the words "Eccles Hill," with the motto "Watch the Front--Watch weel."

Beauharnois Infantry Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant P. J. Ubalde Baudry, M.S., vice M. Martin, left limits.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign James Smith, V.B., vice Baudry, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

T. Wilson Kilgour, gentleman, vice Smith, promoted.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

## CERTIFICATES, BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The following Officers have been granted certificates by a Board of Examiners, and those not previously qualified are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks from 18th August, 1870, the date of their certificates:

## FIRST CLASS.

Lieut. Colonel Daniel Ferguson, 73rd Batt.  
Captain Alexander R. Ramsay, do  
Lt. & Paymaster Samuel N. McCulley, do

## SECOND CLASS.

Captain James Patterson, 73rd Batt.  
Lieutenant William Fenton, do  
do Harvey Phinney, do  
do Alex. M. Fraser, do  
do Hugh Cameron, do  
Ensign Peter Loggie, do

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

68th King's County, Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Charles F. Eaton, Esquire.

To be Quarter-Master:

George Wentworth Barnaby, Gentleman.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

FRENCH DESPATCHES.

The following are the French accounts:—  
Paris August 7, 10 a.m.—Official and several other despatches from Metz, dated up to half past four o'clock this morning, state that after a series of engagements, in which the Prussians deployed considerable forces, Marshal MolMahon retired behind his first line. The corps of General Frossard had to fight from 2 o'clock in the afternoon against an entire army of the enemy. After having held its position up to 6 p.m., it effected a retreat in good order. Particulars of the losses are still wanting. Our troops are full of spirit and the situation is not commensured; but the enemy is on our territory, and a serious effort is necessary. A battle is imminent.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, (to be endorsed, "Tender for work on the Cornwall Canal,") will be received at this office until the evening of Friday, the 9th of September next, for Repairs to the Wharves at the Upper and Lower entrances of the Cornwall Canal, and at the Town of Cornwall.

Specifications can be seen at this office, or at the office of the Canal Superintendent, Cornwall, on and after Tuesday, the 3rd instant, where printed forms of tender, and other information, can also be obtained.

The names of two solvent and responsible persons willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract, must be attached to each tender. This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 25th August, 1870. } 35-24.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CITY OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for London Custom House," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER next, at noon, for the

Erection and completion of a

CUSTOM HOUSE AND EXAMINING WAREHOUSE.

In the City of London, Province of Ontario.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on and after the 21st instant, at the Department of the Minister of Public Works, City of Ottawa; and also at the office of William Robinson, Esq., Architect, City Hall, London, Ontario.

The Tenders to be submitted must be in one bulk sum, embracing all Trades and Classifications of Work and Material.

The names of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties, for the due fulfillment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,  
(Signed,) F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, Aug. 15th, 1870. } 34-31a.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the three remaining Sections of the Line, all in the Province of New Brunswick.

Section No. 21 will begin at the Easterly end of Section No. 20, one and three quarter miles East of the River Miramichi and will extend to Station No. 1010, three thousand feet Westery from the River Kouchibouguac, a distance of about 25 miles.

Section No. 22 will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 21 to Station No. 1189 at the crossing of the River Baucouche, a distance of about 25 miles.

Section No. 23 will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 22 to the European and North American Railway, at Moncton Station, a distance of about 22 1/2 miles.

The Commissioners also give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for re-letting Section No. 10, the Contract for which has been annulled.

Section No. 10 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the centre of the Chaplin Island Road, near the Court House at Newcastle, towards Bathurst, a distance of 20 miles in length.

TENDERS for Section No. 10 will be made upon the basis of the quantities specified in the original Bill of Works for this Section; and in drawing the New Contract, there will be deducted from the amount of the accepted Tender, a percentage sum equivalent to the per centage of the whole work which the Chief Engineer shall report to have been executed by the first Contractors.

These Contracts to be completely finished by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles with Specifications and Terms of Contract will be exhibited at the Offices of the Commissioners in Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, Halifax, and St. John, on and after the 10th SEPTEMBER NEXT, and SEALED TENDERS addressed to the COMMISSIONERS of the INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, and marked "TENDERS" will be received at their OFFICE in OTTAWA, up to SIX o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of OCTOBER next.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender. The names in full, occupation and address of each surety should also be given.

A. WALSH,  
ED. B. CHANDLER,  
C. J. BRYDGES,  
A. W. MCLELAN,  
Commissioners

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,  
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.  
Ottawa, 15th August, 1870. 34-11



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Aug. 26, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 14 per cent.  
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for Grenville Canal Works," will be received at this office until the evening of Wednesday, the 31st August, instant, for the enlargement of about FIVE MILES of the GRENVILLE CANAL, and the construction of THREE LOCKS.

The work may be let either as a whole, or divided into THREE different sections, each embracing one lock.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, or at the Lachine Canal Office, and at Grenville, on and after Thursday, the 19th instant, where printed forms of tender and other information can also be obtained.

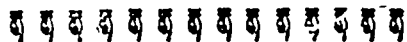
The names of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract, must be attached to each tender.

The Department will not, however, be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 10th Aug., 1870. } 33 3 In.



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- Do Captain's..... 25 00
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- Dress Pants..... 7 to 9 00
- Mess Vest..... 5 00
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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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