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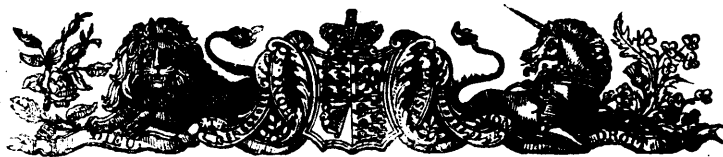
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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1868.

No. 8.

### A SOLDIER'S SONG.

BY JOHN SENTRYBOX 100TH REG'T.

The Lord of the manor may gaze on his lands  
Of forest, and streamlet, and hill ;  
The Monarch may issue his mighty commands,  
And thousands may jump at his will.  
But for these I care not, for my knapsack is all  
The wealth that a soldier can claim.  
And my wants are but few, if my fortune is small,  
My hopes and ambitions the same !

On me the bright sun shines clear as on him,  
And nature unrobes to my eye  
Beauties that luxury never made dim ; —  
I can sing and the wild birds reply !

I can look upon Heaven and gather its lore,  
Can love and be loved by my kind ;  
And, tho' poor I may be, I have riches in store  
In the glorious kingdom of Mind.

Tho' my knapsack contains all the wealth that  
I own,

I've a treasure that none can despise,  
For I hold what would honor the mightiest throne,  
What a king cannot have tho' he tries.

'T is the gift of my nature — the power of song —  
Which nothing can take from me, nothing  
destroy ;

Is immortal as Love, and, as Nature, is strong  
In mirth or in sorrow, in sadness or joy !

### CAPTAIN FREDERIC ROLETTE.

Translated from the French of LA MINERVE, for  
the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, by MARY A. M'IVER.

History too frequently takes note of what is merely dazzling, and does not always hold account of modest merit. Occupied in rendering homage to the powerful, it is seldom that she deigns to address a word of praise to those public servants who remain in poverty and obscurity. It is to the latter class, however, that the country is often most deeply indebted. In a country like ours, where the people endeavour, and rightly, to make the nobility of merit prevail, it is useful to search in the recesses of history, in order to bring to the surface and under the eyes of the public, unappreciated merit, and to see that the actions performed so well by some men have not been forgotten ; and hasten to pay them a just tribute. In discharging this debt, we labour, assuredly, for the encouragement of noble spirits ; while, in holding up to admiration true merit, we fill the blank pages of our history, and fulfil the duty of grateful citizens. We are desirous, on this occasion, to make known

to the public the actions of one of these men, who, although occupying but a secondary place, nevertheless performed his part with honour. We refer to Captain Frederic Rolette, whose descendants still live in positions more or less humble. They have all rendered themselves worthy of the name they bear, by their good and upright conduct. They have, besides, formed alliances with many French families of distinction, and, accordingly, have a double title to our respectful consideration.

FREDERIC ROLETTE, born at Quebec, in 1783, was the younger son of Joseph Rolette, an old militia officer of the city of Quebec. At an early age he gave marks of that energy which, at a later period, gave him his titles to glory. The circumstances amid which he was placed not offering any path for his legitimate ambition, he went, when quite young, on board a vessel of war, and joined the English marine. We have no documents which would authorize us in saying that he distinguished himself ; but, from his subsequent career in Canada, we are led to believe that he did his duty throughout, and the rank given to him on his arriving again in Canada would seem to prove this. Besides, in a succession of admirable achievements, the most heroic actions are of common occurrence, and it is not to be wondered at that no account should be taken of the conduct of a single soldier. However this may have been, he resolved, on his return, to place at the service of his country the military talents with which he was endowed. At all times, Upper Canada, with a frontier of over thirteen hundred miles, requires a good marine in case of hostilities with our neighbours. The attention of the French governors, also, was often drawn toward this point : the war of American independence demonstrated more than ever that it was of the greatest importance to obtain the supremacy of the lakes, so as to anticipate the Americans, who had also judged it not proper to remain behind in this respect. In consequence, the government had formed a Provincial navy, to cruise on the lakes and watch the frontier. It was in this marine that Frederic Rolette entered. By a commission of the 4th of October, 1808, he was named second lieutenant in the naval armament of Her Majesty. The conclusion of peace prevented Rolette from having any opportunity of distinguishing himself ; nevertheless, his qualities were appreciated by the military authorities, and, as in view of an approaching war they had need of trust-

worthy officers, they cast their eyes on him, and promoted him, on the 25th of April, 1812, to the rank of first lieutenant, and entrusted to him the command of the brig *General Hunter*, bound to cruise on Lakes Erie and Ontario with the *Queen Charlotte*, commanded by Captain Hull, and the *Lady Prevost*, commanded by Lieutenant Barwis.

The difficulties existing between the American States and England relative to the right of search introduced in the maritime code of the latter in connection with a state of blockade in which she had included the costs of a part of the European continent, brought them to unite ; while the thick clouds which had accumulated on the horizon, the breath of discord threatened to discharge ; the balance of power seemed about to be disturbed ; the contesting parties were a nation which had been in the political arena and on the field of battle, and a little country going to strive against an army more numerous than all its population. — The Union Congress had ordered a levy of 175,000 men. For the purpose of covering a frontier of 1,700 miles in length, Canada had only 4,500 regular troops, of all arms. In Upper Canada, there were not more than 1,450 soldiers. Notwithstanding the resolution of England to hold herself on the defensive, and not to move till it should be necessary to the success of the plan which she had adopted, she could not count upon opposing a barrier on that immense colonial frontier, but only upon the courage of the colonists themselves. These had not more than a handful of men ; but these men were animated by love of their laws and of their religion : they formed a nation threatened by a storm greater still, because it was continually and secretly gathering in the lowest depths of intrigue, and in the offices of an oligarchy which had determined on its ruin. This was an excellent opportunity to prove to England that duty alone can constitute loyalty, and that if we have not loved her agents, it is because they have not taken the means to secure our affection : we abide by her institutions, although there are others dearer to us than those can be. She knew then, as she may ever know in the moment of danger, that she may rely upon us, and that she can do so by being just towards us.

The thunderbolt burst on the 18th of June, 1812. The noise of arms was everywhere heard. The cry, "Rush to the capital," echoed through our vast forests, and was understood by the children of the land. An appeal was made to the Canadians, and those who had been most oppressed under the preceding administration were the most ardent in raising the standard of defence. The militia forces were organized, and the sons of France, under Sir George Prevost,

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of happy memory, flew to the frontier with that ardour which has always distinguished them.

The brave General Brock, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, personally overlooked the defences at Niagara and Detroit, and entrusted to Major-General Shaw the eastern frontier, of which Kingston was the centre. The American General Hull, Governor of Michigan, set out from the Ohio with 2,500 men, for the purpose of invading Canada, on the 12th of July. He crossed the Detroit and encamped at Sandwich, in Upper Canada, with the intention of investing Fort Malden, or Amherstburg, situated some leagues below. Several of his detachments were defeated by parties of our soldiers and by the Indians. But none of these actions deserve such admiration as the enterprise of Rolette. The *General Hunter* was in the port of Amherstburg, when its commander perceived an American vessel. It immediately struck Rolette that the enemy's corvette might have something valuable on board for Hull, and that a great service might be rendered if he could succeed in capturing it. But how was he to effect this. He had only eight men with him. However, he did not hesitate: his marines were Canadians, and he knew them. We leave to Colonel Reynolds the recounting of that truly remarkable exploit:—

"On the 3rd of July, a brilliant achievement was performed by Lieutenant Rolette, a courageous little French Canadian, of Quebec. He was a lieutenant in the Provincial Navy. He found himself out of his vessel, in a canoe with eight men, when he saw a vessel approaching with the American colours. He boarded it, and found himself in the midst of Yankee uniforms. Without saying a word, he placed a sentinel upon chests of arms, one at the ladder of the poop, and one at the wheel; then he gave in a loud voice the order to fire upon whoever might shew resistance. Besides the crew, there were on board thirty-three soldiers. Recovering from their first surprise, the Americans began to cast threatening glances at their captors: but, fortunately, the vessel was near a windmill on the Canadian coast. Rolette, with the greatest presence of mind, commanded the steersman in a loud voice to bring the vessel under the guns of the battery. This *sung froid* had the desired effect. Happily, a boat came up at this moment, with some men and an officer, who aided him in keeping his prize, which was the pack: *Cayuga*. It contained the military chest, extra baggage, military stores, and all the correspondence of the American army of Hull. This achievement was of much service to Brock. This action, which displayed such boldness and imperturbable coolness was justly appreciated by the leaders. Hear in what terms it is spoken of by the commander of the Provincial Navy at that time, George B. Hull:—

"On board the *Queen Charlotte*,  
Amherstburg, December, 1812.

"I certify, by these presents, that Lieut. Rolette, of Her Majesty's Provincial Navy on the lakes and frontiers of Canada, was in command of the brig *General Hunter* on the morning of the 3rd July, 1812: with a portion of his crew he left the port and boarded "The *Cayuga Packet*," an American schooner, which had on board, besides the crew, four officers and fourteen men belonging to the American army; and that he seized the said schooner, freighted with munitions and baggage belonging to Governor Hull, or to other officers. It was his zeal for the service which induced him to quit the *General Hunter*, for the purpose of

performing that splendid action, which he accomplished before he had received any assistance from the fleet of the port."

Several letters of congratulation were addressed to Rolette on this occasion, from persons who took various ways of acknowledging, in the most marked manner, the services which he had rendered. The Americans themselves who had been made prisoners by him could not help admiring his courage. Years afterwards, Colonel Johnson, Major Longham, Lieutenant Kingsbury, all of St. Louis, receiving as their guest the son of Rolette, expressed to him their admiration of his father's conduct, and said that they could not understand how they had been enchanted by that man. His countenance was stern, said they, and we beheld him with awe, as soldiers who receive the orders of their captain.

Meanwhile, Hull, frightened and defeated, under pretext of concentrating his forces, occupied Detroit with his army, before which place General Brock appeared unexpectedly. Lieutenant Rolette was among the number of those who forced the American General to surrender himself and his army as prisoners, and to deliver up the fort of Detroit and the vast territory of Michigan. Here, again, Rolette distinguished himself, and Brock, who had his eyes upon him, expressed much satisfaction. "I have observed you," said the General, "during the combat. You looked like a lion. I shall remember you." But the fate of that brave officer is known already: he was killed a short time afterwards, before he could do anything for Rolette. The enemy's forces consisting of three divisions, had been alternately vanquished and pursued beyond the lines, at Detroit, Queenston, and Lacolle.

Notwithstanding these reverses, the Americans did not yield to despair, but resolved upon invading Canada again, and made three divisions of their forces: the army of the West, commanded by General Harrison, charged with operations on Lake Erie; the army of the Centre, under the command of General Dearborn, charged with operations on the Niagara frontier and on Lake Ontario; and the army of the North, commanded by General Hampton, directed against Lower Canada. Harrison had collected his forces at the head of Lake Erie, for the purpose of attacking the English at Detroit and at Malden, a little below the left bank. Gen. Winchester had come up to take possession of Frenchtown, on Raisin River. Proctor appeared suddenly before Frenchtown, Jan. 22, 1813. A battle ensued. The Americans gained possession of the arms; but the victors had two hundred men killed and wounded. Lieutenant Rolette, who served in this action as a commissioned officer of the artillery, distinguished himself. Some testimonials from Proctor prove that here, again, he did not disgrace his past conduct, but upheld his own name and that of the nation.

After the taking of Frenchtown, some struggles of less importance took place, but nothing decisive was undertaken without the co-operation of the navy. The two coasts were defended by fleets. Sir James Yeo took the chief command of the English fleet and gave the command of the forces on Lake Erie to Captain Barclay (1). Lieut. Rolette, since June 8th, 1813, served as commander on the schooner *Chippewa*, and received orders to cruise near the American coast, and to keep a journal of all his operations since he had been on the sloop *Little Belt*, the 8th June, 1813, and on the brig *General Hunter*. On the 17th of August, 1813, he received command of the vessel *Detroit*, and the Major-General pronounced

the most flattering encomiums on his good conduct and military abilities.

It was on the 10th of September, at Putin Bay, that the two fleets met; the action was general and the combat lasted for four hours. The English fleet, overpowered by numbers and by the wind, and greatly crippled by the enemy's shot, was obliged to surrender. The Canadians distinguished themselves throughout, and Rolette fought here again, although wounded when the powder magazine of the schooner *Lady Provoost*, on which he served as Lieutenant, exploded. Considerably burnt by the accident, he was made prisoner of war and taken to the United States, where he was kept as a hostage by the American Government for nearly a year.

Throughout that war, Rolette conducted himself bravely, and made, on various occasions, eighteen prizes of different values and descriptions. "During all the time that he served under my orders," said the Commander, Barclay, "his good conduct merited my warmest approbation, and I congratulate him as an officer and as a sailor." What mental suffering must not the brave Rolette have endured during that long captivity.—Hostilities had not yet ceased, and he was obliged to await in silence the result of the war. As usual, those around him did not fail to inform him of any news disadvantageous to his country, and often misrepresented that which was good. Otherwise, justice must be rendered to the Americans; for Rolette had reason to felicitate himself on the good treatment which he received from them, and the respect they shewed for his merit. Shortly after the battle of Frenchtown, General Proctor addressed to him the following letter:—

"Sandwich, Jan. 23rd, 1863.

"SIR,—Major-General Proctor having particularly remarked your bravery in the action of Frenchtown, on the 22nd instant, has desired me to offer you his sincere thanks and the assurance that he will let no occasion pass to recompense you as much as shall be in his power.

"I have the honour to be

"FELIX TROUGHTON, L. R. Art."

During the action, Rolette had been dangerously wounded. Whilst levelling a field piece, a musket-ball struck the back of his head and fractured a portion of his skull; the wound was deemed very dangerous, as was proved by the certificate of the surgeon, Dr. Richardson, bearing date the 1st of March, 1813. Reynolds gives the following account of the circumstance:— "At the siege of Frenchtown, Proctor had placed a gun at each flank of his column, and one in the centre of the front, in such positions that the balls of our own muskets often touched our gunners. During the action, Rolette came to me and said he was ill, and that he suffered very much from a pain in his head. I recommended him to retire. The brave little Frenchman turned towards me as if I had insulted him. He told me that he had been chosen to serve a gun, and that it would be an eternal disgrace should he absent himself. "Hold," said he, handing me a thick pocket handkerchief, "bind this tightly round my head." I rolled it closely round and bandaged his head. "I feel better already," he said and left me. After the action he returned; "That handkerchief," said he, "has saved my life; look." In the folds of the handkerchief a musket-ball was found. It had partly pierced the silk, and was flattened on one side against the skull. That skull must have been very solid; nevertheless, it was all swelled and blackened to the right where

the ball had struck. Rolette held a place in the centre of the front of our lines, and had been wounded by one of our own men."

On the 23rd of May, 1814, Rolette received permission to return to Canada, temporarily, that is, until the 23rd of the August following. However, after many vacillations, success seemed to favour Canada. The victories of Lacolle, Chateauguay and Chippewa, in which the Canadians so greatly distinguished themselves, are well known to us. The commissioners of the hostile nations assembled at Ghent, in Belgium, and signed, on the 24th of Dec., a treaty which put an end to the war of invasion.

We are astonished at the sight of the dangers to which Canada was exposed at that time, and it would almost seem as though there had been some supernatural intervention in behalf of our arms. The result of the war would also seem to shew that it had been sent for the purpose of exciting our valour and trying our courage. Our political foes, by suspending further hostilities, gave us time to breathe, and our heroes tasted the fruits of peace. Rolette, released from the necessity of returning to his prison, enjoyed the esteem of his fellow citizens. That which he had done was universally appreciated, and, in testimony thereof, a large number of the citizens of Quebec presented him with an address, accompanied by a sword of honour (2).—That sword (which we have seen) is a marine sabre, very much curved. The scabbard and hilt, which represent a lion rampant, are copper gilt, mounted on crocodile-skin. On one of the *facettes* of the guard is a figure of Bellona; on the other, an athlete holding a raging lion. The blade, which is of fine steel, richly embellished with mythological figures, bears the following inscription—

*"Presented to Lieutenant Frederic Rolette, of the Provincial Navy, a Canadian-born subject, who distinguished himself on many occasions during the late American War, particularly in the naval action on Lake Erie of the 13th of September, 1813, under the brave Captain Barclay; as a testimony whereof, his school-companions, with other loyal and patriotic Canadians, voted fifty guineas for this sword."*

This beautiful *souvenir* belongs to his son, Jean Rolette, now of Montreal.

Rolette was made captain and employed at Lachine, in the naval department. On the 13th of March, 1815, he was named to the command of the government schooner *Le Saint Laurent*, and repaired to Quebec. From that time his services were doubtless less distinguished, but they were always those of a worthy citizen. Surrounded by an affectionate family, he passed his life in modest retirement. His numerous friends endeavoured to obtain from Government a fit recompense for his services. The House of Assembly noticed his actions by the mouth of M. Bourdage, in 1830; but he died at the age of 48 years, before his country had given him the reward which he so well deserved. The honourable wounds which he bore re-opened, and he was obliged, while yet young, to bid adieu to his family, which he left in precarious circumstances.

The several facts which we have collected shew that Captain Rolette was one of those who performed his part with great *eclat* during the war 1812. We regret that the country, while bestowing praise upon his conduct, did not recompense him in some way for those powers which had been ruined while exercised so gloriously in its service. Can we not, at least, make it up to his descendants, and thus acquit ourselves of a national debt.

(1.) *English Fleet.*

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Detroit.....         | 19 guns. |
| Queen Charlotte..... | 17 "     |
| Lady Prevost.....    | 13 "     |
| General Hunter.....  | 10 "     |
| Chippewa.....        | 1 "      |
| Little Belt.....     | 3 "      |
| Total.....           | 63 "     |

Number of men, 345.

*American Fleet.*

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Lawrence.....  | 20 guns. |
| Niagara.....   | 20 "     |
| Caledonia..... | 3 "      |
| Ariel.....     | 4 "      |
| Trip.....      | 1 "      |
| Tigress.....   | 1 "      |
| Somers.....    | 2 "      |
| Scorpion.....  | 2 "      |
| Ohio.....      | 1 "      |
| Porcupine..... | 1 "      |
| Total.....     | 55 "     |

Number of men, 580.

(2.) Subscription of fifty guineas, on the part of the Canadian citizens of Quebec, for the purpose of purchasing a sword intended for presentation to Lieutenant Frederic Rolette, of the Provincial Navy, to reward his noble and courageous conduct since the declaration of war with the United States, and in particular for his distinguished services on Lake Erie:

|                                  | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Paschal de Salle Laterriere..... | 3 | 10 | 0  |
| Mecquin Avocat.....              | 1 | 3  | 4  |
| Joseph Languedoc.....            | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Francis Quiroulet.....           | 2 | 6  | 8  |
| Jean Belanger.....               | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Thomas Lee, jun.....             | 3 | 10 | 0  |
| Etienne Cote.....                | 1 | 0  | 0  |
| Francois L'Anglois.....          | 1 | 3  | 4  |
| Pierre L'Anglois.....            | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Francois Belette.....            | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| J. O. Brunette.....              | 1 | 0  | 0  |
| Jean Huot.....                   | 1 | 10 | 0  |
| Joseph Roy.....                  | 1 | 0  | 0  |
| Louis Fortier.....               | 1 | 0  | 0  |
| Et. C. Le Blond.....             | 1 | 0  | 0  |
| L. Masson.....                   | 3 | 10 | 0  |
| Charles Langevin.....            | 0 | 10 | 0  |
| J. Drolette.....                 | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Michel Clouette.....             | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Jean Langevin.....               | 1 | 0  | 0  |
| Jean Belanger.....               | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Louis Plamondon.....             | 1 | 3  | 4  |
| Charles Jordain.....             | 1 | 3  | 4  |
| Francois Dorette.....            | 2 | 10 | 0  |
| Pierre Voyer.....                | 1 | 3  | 4  |
| Joseph Huot.....                 | 1 | 3  | 4  |
| G. Vanfelson.....                | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Pierre Doucette.....             | 0 | 10 | 0  |
| Michel Berthelot.....            | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Le Grand Vicaire Doucette.....   | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| L. T. Besserere.....             | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Gaspard Massue.....              | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Louis Legueux.....               | 2 | 0  | 0  |

£58 1 8

Quebec, July 12th, 1814.

KORN KOBBS PUBLISHES AMERICA'S ULTIMATUM TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Last ye nations of the earth. Let the universe be hushed while the great Republic speaks. England is doomed. The measure of her iniquities is full. The day of her destruction is at hand. Her star of Empire has set. Macaulay's New Zealander is on his way to London Bridge. The American eagle has said it. The great bird whose plumage

rakes the stars, whose scream is thunder, and the flap of whose wings is a hurricane, does not speak in vain. We are the apostles of this great work. We have sounded the bugle of liberty. From Main to California, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, its strains re-echo in thunder tones. Who shall gainsay it? Who shall say "boo!" to the Bird of Freedom? Who shall dare to tread on the skirts of the Goddess of Liberty? The rotten monarchies of the Old World? We guess not. Let them beware; let Europe stand from under; let her kings and emperors quake at the tread of freedom; let her slaves break their fetters, and take refuge under the Stars and Stripes, where liberty is universal, and taxes *only fifty cents* on the dollar. England must go under. The American Congress has said it; the New York *Herald* has said it; George Francis Train has said it. By the immortal memories of '76, by the Tower on Bunker Hill, by the glorious name and fame, of Commodore Wilkes, it shall be so. The interest of the world demand it. The united voices of half a million Irish voters demand it. Englishmen, put your house in order. Balance your books, and say your prayers. Roll up your meteor flag, and send your Royal Lion over to Barnum's Museum. The young giant of the west is upon you. The Great Republic, before whose splendor the glories of ancient Greece and Rome fade into nothingness, is at your gates. We come with the Alabama claims in one hand and a streak of greased lightning in the other. We unfurl the Stars and Stripes in the eastern hemisphere, and the sun ceases to shine. Yankee Doodle waves his hand and England is wiped out: that nest of tyrants disappears from the map. The Atlantic swallows it up; and the American Eagle, perched upon the north pole, whistles Hail Columbia o'er its grave.

We're the unmated terror of the earth—the grand climax of all climaxes. We're the biggest, strongest, longest, broadest, highest, deepest, heaviest, loudest, smartest people in creation. We're a whirlwind, a hurricane, an avalanche, an earthquake, and two or three hundred volcanoes. We're immense—you bet! The American Eagle is unmuzzled—can any one tie him up? The Goddess of Liberty has drawn the sword—can any one return it to the scabbard? We calculate not.

We take the following significant paragraph from the *Court Journal*:—"Already we hear muffled but constantly increasing sounds of Abyssinian occupation. Dr. Beke has openly lectured on the openings the country will afford for commerce; and when Englishmen begin talking of salubrity, productiveness, suitability for railways, and eligibility of the natives for civilization, we all know what follows. There is a dispute in reference to the Viceroy of Egypt, whose precise place in the existing situation is not yet ascertained. His connection with the business will prove a source of many complications, especially as Theodore has resented his interference in a manner, by which Ismail Pasha would be a good deal piqued. On the whole we are quite certain to be pledged to a great deal more than the rescue of the captives."

## THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—It is the great privilege of nations who enjoy the blessings of free government that the policy of their rulers, whether in domestic or foreign affairs, must ultimately be determined by the public opinion of the people themselves. The question of the relations between England and America does not belong finally to the disposal of any Secretary of State on either side of the Atlantic. It must be decided by the deliberate verdict of the national judgment, formed upon adequate knowledge and mature consideration. When such tremendous issues are at stake, no trouble is superfluous which tends to the formation of a ripe judgment. The substantial is—Has Mr. Seward demanded that which was obviously unfair, or has Lord Stanley declined what was reasonable? Upon the determination of these questions must depend the responsibility of the failure of the settlement of the matters in dispute. I shall, therefore, at risk of exhausting your patience, offer some further observations which bear upon the questions on which it so much concerns us to arrive at a just conclusion.

I have already pointed out my grounds for affirming that Mr. Seward, on behalf of himself and his Government, is debarred by his own conduct and statements from contending now that at the time of the publication of the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality a state of civil war did not exist in the United States, or from asserting that the assumption by the Government of the United States of the belligerent rights of blockade did not impose on England the situation of neutrals—a situation which was accepted but did not create. If that be so, then the demand on which the negotiation has gone off was demonstrably unfair and unjust. Before I leave Mr. Seward, I must call attention to another document that places the matter, if possible, in a clearer light than those I have already cited. On April 19, the President of the United States signed a Proclamation of Blockade. This was communicated officially by Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons on April 27. On that day a further proclamation was issued. On the 29th, Lord Lyons had an interview with Mr. Seward, in which he sought information as to the manner in which the blockade was to be enforced. He communicated the result of this interview in a despatch to Lord Russell dated May 2. On that occasion, Mr. Seward promised to give Lord Lyons a copy of the instructions issued to the blockading squadron. On May 4, 1861, Lord Lyons writes to Lord Russell:—

"I took measures this morning to remind Mr. Seward privately of this promise, and in return I received the following communication from the State Department:—

"The Secretary of the Navy has furnished us with a copy of his instructions about the blockade, but as we have not been able to find a precedent for communicating them to foreign Governments, you must not expect a copy at present. You may, however, be thus informally assured that the blockade will be conducted as strictly according to the recognized rules of public law, and with as much liberality towards neutrals, as any blockade ever was by a belligerent."—Parliamentary Papers, 1861; Correspondence Respecting Blockade, page 6.

Now, Sir, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this document. It is no loose

phrase incidentally dropped in some casual despatch. It is the official reply of the Department of State to a request on the part of the English Minister that the American Government would define precisely the respective situations of England and America. Lord Lyons, with the accustomed prudence of that experienced diplomatist, had not, in his previous conversation with Mr. Seward, employed the words "neutrals" or "belligerents." He had asked what would be the manner in which the blockade would be enforced on "foreign nations." And what is the written answer of Mr. Seward? He says:—"The blockade is to be enforced according to the recognized rules of public law." And this is the Minister who now says that it was a "closing of the ports by municipal law." It is Mr. Seward who, on May 4, 1861, in a paper drawn up directly *ad hoc*, with the distinct object of defining the situations of the two countries, designates the United States of America as belligerents and the English nation as neutrals. He claims for himself the one situation, and he assigns to us the other. It is this Minister who now denounces the Queen's Proclamation issued nine days after—which was nothing more nor less than substantially the same as his own declaration—as "an act of wrongful intervention, with out the sanction of the law of nations." And, this document having been handed to the representative of the English nation by Mr. Seward himself on the 4th of May, we are required by the same man to submit to arbitration the question whether we owe reparation to America for asserting on the 13th of May that the United States were belligerent and England neutral. In the face of this document, I invite any man, either in England or America, to disprove my assertion that the first man who "baptized" England a neutral and America a belligerent was Mr. Seward himself, the official organ of the United States.

If I continue the examination of Mr. Seward's correspondence, it is not for the purpose of achieving a too easy triumph over a politician who makes his statements of fact accommodate themselves to the exigencies of the occasion. Mr. Seward is the mouthpiece of the American Government, and we are entitled to say to that Government, "You have no right to come forward and make a demand upon us at one time upon one statement of facts, and then come and make another demand upon us founded on an exactly opposite statement of the same facts. You shall not demand and obtain from us in 1861 a recognition and submission to your blockade on the avowment that there existed an "open, flagrant, deadly war," and then turn round upon us in 1867 and demand reparation on the assertion that there was no blockade and no war. There is an old sound maxim of the law, '*allegans non est audiendus*.' I ask you to submit the following account of the state of affairs in America at the time of and immediately preceding the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality, as given by Mr. Seward in the year 1861 and the year 1866, to the judgment of the public opinion of England and America, in order that a just decision may be arrived at whether Mr. Seward is entitled to be heard on this subject. It is the more necessary that these citations should be multiplied because I see Lord Hobart suggests that I have "caught Mr. Seward tripping" on a single occasion. It is my object that not on one occasion, or in a casual expression, but in his whole conduct and correspondence with Europe in the end of April and the beginning of May, 1861, Mr. Seward took precisely the same view of the

facts of the political situation of America as that which led the English Government, on May 13, to issue the Proclamation of Neutrality. And that being so, I say he is not now to be heard when he says that the facts are exactly the opposite of what he then asserted. I have drawn up his statements of 1861 and 1867 in parallel columns in order that they may be the more readily compared. I invite Mr. Bemis' attention to those parallel passages of what I may call Mr. Seward's "Polyglott."

"MR. SEWARD TO MR. LORD STANLEY, THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT MADRID. "Before the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality, (i.e., before the Queen's Proclamation, 16 days before the date of the dispatch of Mr. Schurz, since the foundations of the Federal Republic of the United States were laid with such merely a local insidious care and concertation. It wanted the summate wisdom, an name of war to establish itself and usurp to live endowed as attitude of a separate and other belligerent political power. This rights. Without that organization consists authorized name it of several members of might die, and was this Union under the not expected to live and name of 'The Confed. be a flagrant civil war, debase States of Ame, but, to perish a meretricious. That irregular insurrection. It was, and usurping authority therefore, not without ty has instituted civil design that the President The Government dent declined to con of the United States, for upon the insurrection the pregnant indulges ho profound baptismal name of apprehension for its civil war, to the presafely, even although judice of the nation the Government to whose destiny was in which you are acerb his hands. What the dited and many others President thus wisely of the European Con- and humanely declin- tinent should inter ed to do, the Queen vena in THIS UNHAPPY of Great Britain too promptly performed. She baptised the slave insurrection within the United States a civil war, and this, so far as the British nation and its influence could go, give it a name to live and flourish and triumph over the American Union. By this proceeding the Queen of Great Britain intervened in the purely domestic and internal affairs of the United States, and derogated from the authority of their Government. Reference to the events of the time will show that she misunderstood the actual situation entirely."

"The President of the United States has being, at the time adopted defensive referred to (i.e., May and repressive since 13, 1861.) officially sures, including the and legally held by employment of Fed the Government of eral forces by land the United States to and by sea, with the ho a local insurrection, establishment of a MAR- this Government had rize blockade." (It the right to close this is to be observed that ports in the States the President's Pro within the scene of clamation of Blockade insurrection by MEXI of April 19, 1861, CIPAL LAW, and to for- states on the face of bid strangers from it that it is declared all intercourse." in pursuance of "laws of nations.")

"The revolutionists "While as yet the have opposed to these CIVIL WAR WAS UNDE- inevitable measures VELOPED, and THE IN AN ARMY OF INVASION SURGENTS WERE WITH-



directed against this our ANY ORGANIZED capital, and a FORCE MILITARY FORCES OR OF PRIVATEERS incited TREASURY—long before to prey on the national they PRETENDED to commerce, and ultimately, no doubt, on AN ARMED SHIP OR EVEN the commerce of the world."

"Mr. SEWARD to Mr. WOOD, THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT COPENHAGEN. "All these declarations, recitals, warnings, and commands are the especial features of governmental

"May 1, 1861. (i.e., 12 days before the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality.)"

"It seemed as if the nation would fall into ruins without even putting forth an effort to preserve its integrity. You could not, therefore, have been surprised at finding on your arrival in Europe that the same impression had in this manner; and, same obtained there, and not the right of these States was summed in European circles to be practically an end. For the wise and humane a time loyal citizens measures of the Pre-occupied themselves with trying how by compromise to avert a civil war rather than to accept as inevitable an event so unnatural and fearful. The crisis, however, came at last, a few days after your departure from the country. The insurgents, with the force gathered through immense preparations around a fortress in their own locality, opened a terrible fire upon it, &c. (This, of course, is the attack on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861.) This last and most violent pressure reached at once the very centre where the elastic force of the national spirit lay concealed. The Government accepted the issue of civil war, and sent forth its appeal to the patriotism of the people." (This alludes to the proclamation of the President of April 15, 1861, calling out 75,000 men.)

I call particular attention to the last despatch to the American Minister at Copenhagen, because it fixes in a very precise manner the exact time at which the "American Government accepted the issue of civil war." It is, no doubt, a difficult matter to decide the particular point at which insurrection becomes civil war. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory to know on Mr. Seward's authority what that moment actually was. He places it, as we have seen, at the moment when the President "sent forth his appeal to the patriotism of the people"—i.e., his proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, calling out 75,000 men, issued immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, and exactly four weeks before the date of the Queen's proclamation. And yet that proclamation was precipitate!

It may be asked, What is the meaning of this strange contradiction of language? It is a contradiction certainly impossible to excuse, but the motive of it is not difficult to divine. At the end of April and beginning of May, 1861, the great object of Mr. Seward was to induce the European Powers to recognize and respect his blockade. He

knew quite well that if he pretended then that there was no war he would be told by the voice of all Europe that there could be no blockade. He therefore took care to instruct the diplomatic representatives of the United States to justify the blockade by insisting on the urgency and flagrancy of the civil war. But now that he has a different end in view he denies the blockade, in order that he may dispute the war. He did, indeed, not before but after the Queen's Proclamation, attempt to establish "a closing of the ports by municipal law," but he was obliged to abandon the attempt in consequence of the joint remonstrance of England and France. Mr. Seward in his last despatch says, "Reference to the events of the time will show that she (the Queen of England) misunderstood entirely the actual situation." I have referred to the events of the time, and I have taken Mr. Seward's own account of them, and, having done so, I will ask, was it the Queen of England then, or Mr. Seward now, who has, shall I say, misunderstood entirely the actual situation in May, 1861?

And now, I hope, I may take my leave of Mr. Seward; but, before I do so, I will ask this one question: If the English people found that their Foreign Minister was basing a claim and refusing arbitration with America upon the ground of facts which he had himself disproved, would they feel it right or honourable to support him in such a course? I hope not: I believe not. But if this be so, ought America, on the other hand, to commit itself to such a policy as that exhibited in this correspondence of Mr. Seward? I appeal to the justice of America against the diplomacy of Mr. Seward. I ask, is this what they desire the world to accept as their national conception of fair dealing and of right? Is it possible that the intercourse of civilized nations can be conducted on such a footing?

I now pass to a very different authority from that of Mr. Seward—I mean the Supreme Court of the United States—a tribunal which has commanded the respect of every nation where law is honoured and justice is revered. The judgment in the blockade cases has been frequently referred to; but in reviewing this subject it will be well it should be carefully considered. It must be remembered that the point raised in the case was whether the captures of neutral vessels were good. This depended upon whether there was a legitimate blockade, and this, in turn, depended on whether there was actual war. The Court, therefore, had to determine when the war began, and, consequently, when the blockade took effect. The judgment states:—

"Neutrals have a right to challenge the existence of a blockade *de facto*, and also the authority of the party exercising the right to constitute it. They have the right to enter the ports of a friendly nation for the purposes of trade and commerce, but are bound to recognize the rights of a belligerent engaged in actual war to use this mode of coercion. That a blockade *de facto* actually existed and was formally declared and notified by the President on April 27 and April 30, 1861, is an admitted fact in these cases. The right of prize and capture has its origin in the *ius belli*; and is governed and adjudged under the law of nations. To legitimate the capture of a neutral vessel or property on the high seas a war must exist *de facto*."

Let us consider whether at the time this blockade was instituted [mark] not at the time of the captures] & state of war existed which would justify a resort to these means of subduing the hostile force. The parties

belligerent in a public war are independent nations, but it is not necessary to constitute war that both parties should be acknowledged as independent nations or sovereign States. A war may exist where one of the belligerents claims sovereign rights as against the other. Insurrection against a Government may or may not culminate in an organized rebellion, but a civil war always begins by an insurrection against the lawful authority of the Government. A civil war is never solemnly declared—it becomes such by its accidents—the number, power, and organization of the persons who originate and carry it on; when the party in rebellion occupies and holds in a hostile manner a certain portion of territory, have declared their independence, have cut off their allegiance, have organized armies, have commenced hostilities against the former sovereign, the world acknowledges them as belligerents. [Which of these circumstances was wanting to justify the English proclamation?] They claim to be in arms to establish their liberty and independence in order to become a sovereign State while the sovereign party treats them as insurgents and rebels, who owe allegiance and who should be punished with death for their treason. . . . As a civil war is never publicly proclaimed *eo nomine* against insurgents, its existence is a fact in our domestic history which the Court is bound to notice and to know. This greatest of civil wars was not gradually developed by popular commotion, tumultuous assemblies or local unorganized insurrection. However long may have been its previous conception, it nevertheless sprang forth from the parent brain a Minerva in the full panoply of war. The President was bound to meet it in the shape it presented itself, without waiting for Congress to baptize it with a name; and no name given to it by him or them could change the fact. It is not the less a civil war with belligerent parties in hostile array because it may be called an 'insurrection' by one side, and the insurgents may be considered as rebels and traitors. It is not necessary that the independence of the revolting province or state be acknowledged in order to constitute it a party belligerent in a war according to the law of nations. Foreign nations acknowledge it as war by a declaration of neutrality. The condition of neutrality cannot exist unless there be two belligerent parties. . . . As soon as the news of the attack on Fort Sumter and organization of a Government by the seceding States assuming to act as belligerents could become known in Europe—to wit, on May 13, 1861—the Queen of England issued her proclamation of neutrality, recognizing hostilities as existing between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America. This was immediately followed by a similar declaration or silent acquiescence by other nations. After such an official recognition by the sovereign, a citizen of a foreign state is estopped to deny the existence of a war with all its consequences as regards neutrals. They cannot ask a Court to affect a technical ignorance of the existence of a war which all the world acknowledges to be the greatest civil war known in the history of the human race, and thus cripple the arm of the Government and paralyze its power by subtle definitions and ingenious sophisms. The law of nations is also called the law of nature; it is founded on the common consent as well as on the common sense of the world. It contains no such anomalous doctrine as that which the Court is now, for the first time, desired to pronounce,—viz., that the insur-

gents who have risen in rebellion against their Sovereign, expelled her Courts, established a revolutionary Government, organized armies, and commenced hostilities, are not enemies because they are traitors, and a war levied on the Government by traitors in order to dismember and destroy it is not a war because it is an insurrection. Whether the President in fulfilling his duties as Commander-in-Chief in suppressing an insurrection has met with such an armed hostile resistance and a civil war of such alarming proportions as will compel him to accord to them the character of belligerents is a question to be decided by him, and the Court must be governed by the decision and acts of the political department of the Government to which this power was intrusted. He must determine what degree of force the crisis demands. The proclamation of blockade is itself official and conclusive evidence to the Court that a state of war existed [when? clearly antecedent to the proclamation] which demanded and authorized a recourse to such a measure under the circumstances peculiar to the case.

Now, Sir, I ask any one who reads this judgment, whether it does not appear to have been expressly drawn to shiver to pieces the "subtle definitions and ingenious sophisms" of Mr. Seward's recent doctrine of "local insurrection" and "closing of the ports." Clear, vigorous, and sound, it tears to tatters the whole fabric of Mr. Seward's charge against England. It establishes by impregnable reasoning the following points:

1. That at the date of the issuing of the proclamation of blockade by President Lincoln, on April 19, 1861, there existed in the United States a state of legitimate war, and a *fortiori* on May 13, 1861, at the date of the Queen's proclamation.

2. That the existence of that state of war justified the assumption of belligerent rights at that time on the part of the Northern Government.

3. That the Proclamation of Blockade was to all the world conclusive and official evidence of war at that time.

4. That that state of war placed the parties and the rest of the world in exactly the same predicament "as if those opposing the Northern Government were foreign enemies invading the land."

5. That foreign nations "are bound to recognize the rights of belligerents engaged in actual war"—i.e., to recognize the legality of the assumption of belligerent rights by the North, and, consequently, the reciprocal an indivisible title of the South to exercise the same belligerent rights.

6. That neither the Executive nor the Legislature of the United States could, by giving to the contest any particular name, alter the fact that it was war, and nothing else.

The manner in which this judgment is pealed with by Mr. Seward in his recent dispatch is eminently characteristic. He admits that the judgment shews that "it was the opinion of the Court that a civil war was existing in the United States when the causes of action arose in those cases on which the Court was adjudicating." This is not what the Court says; it says a civil war existed when the Proclamation of Blockade was issued—i.e., nearly a month before the Queen's Proclamation; a statement which, as we have seen, Mr. Seward himself makes elsewhere. But then he says,—"He must insist that the Court does not assert nor admit that the President's Proclamation of Blockade expressly or in form declared or recognized the existence of civil war."—Certainly not; but the Court says what was a great deal more to the purpose,—viz., that it did not signify what name the Presi-

dent, or Mr. Seward, or Congress, or any one else gave it; "no name given to it by him or them could change the fact" that it was war; "it is not less a civil war because it may be called an insurrection." And, lastly, Mr. Seward has the courage to say that "The decision of the Supreme Court was based upon the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality itself, and thus the proclamation defended and the defending opinion of the Court reciprocate each other." No doubt the Court argued—and justly argued—that a subject of a Government who had issued a Proclamation of Neutrality could not deny the existence of a war; just as all the rest of the world say that the subjects of a Government which had issued a Proclamation of Blockade could not deny the existence of a war; but the Court does not base its judgment on the Queen's Proclamation as a matter of estoppel. On the contrary, it distinctly implies that the Proclamation of Neutrality was issued on just and sufficient grounds and at a perfectly appropriate period. It says, "As soon as the news of the attack on Fort Sumter" (fixing, it will be seen, the commencement of the civil war at exactly the same period adopted by Mr. Seward in his letter to Copenhagen) "and the organization of a Government by the seceding States could become known in Europe—i.e., on the 13th of May, 1861—the Queen of England issued her Proclamation of Neutrality." Does the Court say the Queen of England was wrong? On the contrary, is not the whole argument directed to the point of proving that a state of things had arisen which made it the right thing for her to do.

Sir, I have gone through this matter at a length which I fear will appear tedious; but I will now venture to repeat the inquiry on which my fundamental proposition rests:—Is the question whether a state of civil war did exist in the United States before the issue of the Queen's Proclamation of May 13th, 1861, a matter upon which any one, either in England or America, is entitled to entertain a reasonable doubt? I have shewn what was the conduct of the American Government at the time. I have shewn what Mr. Seward, the recognized organ of that Government, said at the time when the events were in progress. I have shewn what was the considered judgment, after the event and in their own favour, of a Court which is not only the Supreme judicature of America, but the final judge of its Constitution. If, in the teeth of such admissions, a Government is entitled to resuscitate a state claim, where is the end of litigation? If, when you have not only got in writing the confession of your adversary that he has no claim against you, but have, further, a judicial decision in his own country, recorded at his instance, which authoritatively disproves his pretensions, you are again to submit the same question to arbitration, what subject is left on which you are safe from persecution? I can only say that a nation which, under such circumstances, should voluntarily submit itself to unreasonable vexation, would amply deserve the unjust and perpetual oppression which it would infallibly invite.

January 21.

HISTORICUS.

DESERTION.—We regret to learn that the garrison of Fort Wellington lost two men by desertion the other night. One of them walked away while on sentry at the gate, carrying his arms along with him. Both deserters, we understand, were men of indifferent characters. It is known that they crossed on the ice to Ogdensburg, where they have since been seen.—Prescott Telegraph.

## BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PRESCOTT.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the 13th inst., Lieut. Colonel Casault, D.A.A.G., of Quebec, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Atchley and Lieut. Col. Jackson, visited the Store-rooms, Drill-shed and Armories, and Fort at this place. We understand that a board composed of the two last named officers, and the District Quartermaster, with Lieut. Colonel Casault as an associate member, has been in session for some days at Brockville, and that similar boards are to assemble in each Division in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. We are not positive, but believe the object of these boards is, to make such suggestions for the consideration of the Minister of Militia, as may assist him in establishing such a system as will reduce the expenditure of the several Divisions to the minimum, with the view however of not impairing the efficiency of the force.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On Friday evening the 14th inst., the 15th Battalion mustered for their semi-annual inspection in the Town Hall, now used as an Armory and Drill Room. The Inspecting Officer Lieut. Colonel Shaw, Brigade Major, was detained in Kingston by special business; the duty therefore devolved upon Lt. Col. Campbell, Commandant, assisted by Lt. Col. Brown, Commanding the 49th. The Parade was formed at 7.30; the room being so densely packed that it was an impossibility to keep the pivot flanks clear. The parade, as given below, shews a very good attendance, taking into consideration the fact, that, if there had been a few more they must have fallen in outside. At 8 o'clock Lieut. Colonel Campbell entered the room accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Brown and Major Bowell. The 15th, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Sutherland, (Major) standing at attention with sloped arms, it being found impossible to open the ranks. To facilitate the inspection and give more room to the Inspecting Officer the Battalion was closed on the rear company, and then brought successively to the front. After a minute inspection of the clothing and appointments together with the arms, the Battalion was brought to attention and was addressed by the Commanding Officer, who expressed himself well pleased with the turn out, showing that the 15th was still alive and ready for active service. He was delighted to see the uniforms had been so well preserved, and concluded by urging upon every man the necessity of attending the Squad Drills and rendering himself thoroughly efficient in the use of the new rifle. Lt. Col. Brown also addressed the men, stating that he was proud to see so many old faces in the

ranks; showing, as it did, their devotion to their country, and trusted that old members who had served their five years would retain their positions, and in case of emergency, stand ready to take the field at a moment's notice. The parade was then dismissed; each company being marched to its particular head quarters.

The following is the Regimental State:—

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| No. 1 Company, Captain Holton, .. | Total 36 |
| 2 " Captain Ridley, ..            | " 34     |
| 3 " Captain Stephens, ..          | " 42     |
| 4 " Captain Lazier, ..            | " 24     |
| 5 " Captain Wills, ..             | " 26     |
| 6 " Captain McLeod, ..            | " 39     |
|                                   | 201      |

Total on parade, 14 officers, 21 sergeants, 166 rank and file.

Staff—Lt. Col. Campbell, Commanding, Lt. Col. Sutherland, (Major) Surgeon James Lister, M.D., Asst. Surgeon D. E. Burdett, M.D., Quarter-Master Crozier, Capt. & Adj. Hulme, Drill Instructor.

#### FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As letters posted here on Thursday are often too late, owing to irregularity in the mails, for insertion, I am obliged to write on Wednesday, and consequently cannot give you an account of the inspection of the Queen's Own to take place this evening by Lieut. Colonel Durie, A. A. G., who will be accompanied by the Premier and Lt. Col. Casault, A. A. G., of Quebec.

The Fenians are still a nuisance. Last night a detachment of the 17th Regiment, consisting of 94 men and 3 officers, left for Kingston to guard the Penitentiary, wherein are located the Fenians condemned for life, information having been received that an attempted rescue was possible. The marksmen of this city eagerly await further revelations respecting the proposed Dominion Rifle Association, which it is to be hoped will be organized in time to regulate this year's shooting.

THURSDAY, NOON.

Trusting that the following account of the inspection of the "Queen's Own" may reach you in time to accompany yesterday's letter, I will give you the facts as briefly as possible. Before proceeding, however, with the description, I must say that the inspection did not come off at the hour named—8 p.m.—for it was fully 9.10 when the salute was ordered; surely this cannot be termed military precision.

The Inspecting Officer, Lieut. Col. Durie, A. A. G., was accompanied by A. A. G. Casault, of Quebec, and Lieut. Colonels Gillmor and Denison. Major Croft, an old member of this crack corps was also present in uniform. There was quite a crowd of spectators including many ladies and M. P. P.'s. The regiment was in command of Major Dixon, who put it through a variety of movements

in a manner which reflected credit on both the regiment and himself, showing that he was quite *au fait* at the improvements of the new drill. The wheeling in column was particularly well done.

There were altogether nine companies represented, making an average of 14½ files to each company, and Pioneers, Band and all ranks showed the creditable muster of 314. Pondering the appearance of the New Militia Bill it will be difficult to secure a full attendance of either officers or men who are dissatisfied with the present uncertain state of affairs.

After marching past Major Brown put them through the Manual and Platoon Exercises which proved their complete mastery of this part of their drill. Only one improvement could be suggested, for when "Stand at Ease" was given, every one acted as if they had received "Stand Easy" also.

Before dismissing Col. Durie complimented the men on their attendance and steadiness and remarked that Her Majesty's Government had shown more than usual interest in the Volunteer force of this country by placing in their hands a full supply of that Queen of Rifles—the Snider—before giving a single one to the Volunteer force of Great Britain.

Colonel Casault, it is stated, expressed his surprise at the muster as being larger than any he had witnessed of any single Battalion at Quebec.

After drill the Band remained and performed in their usual efficient style a variety of selections.

#### FROM GRAHAMSVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

#### CONCERT IN AID OF THE BAND FUND 36TH BATTALION, "PEEL."

A grand concert in aid of the above fund was held at the Head Quarters of No. 7 Company (Grahamsville), on Friday evening last, 14th Feb., which proved an entire success. The evening being very pleasant, a large and most respectable audience presented themselves, and, from their smiling faces, and repeated rounds of applause during the performance, we may safely conclude that they were altogether satisfied with the evening entertainment. The Burwick Brass Band, as on former occasions did themselves credit, not only on account of their excellent playing but also in their ready willingness to assist in every patriotic object, and their appearance on the platform was greeted with applause. The singing was really good, and deserved, as it received, hearty encores. "Write me a letter from home," was given by Miss Herbert with much taste and expression. She also sang in good style, "Sing me an English song." Her voice is sweet and clear, and under good control. She was encored in both pieces. Miss Nesbitt also sang very sweetly and correctly, "The Dominion," and "Some one to Love." She

too received encores. Mr. James Carlton (Toronto) acquitted himself in his usual able manner. His pieces were "Happy be thy Dreams," "Evangoline," "Pat Maloy," (by request) and "Her bright smile." Mr. Brougham's performance on the flute was admirable, and called forth, as it deserved, an encore from all present. "Scenes that are brightest," as a violin solo, and "Coming through the rye," by Adj. Nesbitt were also well rendered. Mr. Charles Herbert feelingly sang the "Wandering Refugee," and was encored; Capt. Parker, by special request, came upon the platform and sang "Let us all be friends together," which was well received. The Band played at intervals during the Concert, and closed with "God save the Queen," after which the Hall was cleared and dancing kept up till an early hour. Everything passed off in the most agreeable and pleasant manner. Adj. Nesbitt was present throughout, and did all in his power to make the Concert, what it really was, a success. We were pleased to see so many in uniform, and also to see officers from other Battalions in the room—Capt. Dennison (Weston), Major Gracey and the officers of Nos. 7, 9 and 10 Companies, 86th Batt. with others. After paying expenses a nice little sum will be left for the Band fund. Why not the other Companies of the Batt. follow the example.

#### SIR EDMUND HEAD.

It not unfrequently happens that a man whom the Atlantic cable declares to be dead one day, proves to be alive and well on the next, but at present we have too much reason to believe that Sir Edmund Head, the late Governor of Canada, has indeed "shuffled off this mortal coil."

The deceased gentleman was a member of an ancient and honorable Kentish family, the name being derived originally from a place called Hythe, formerly known as *Le Hede*. Sir Edmund was born in 1805, went to school at Winchester, from thence to Oriel College, Oxford, where he took a first class in *literis humanioribus*. He afterwards became a fellow of Merton College, where he remained for upwards of five years. While there, he wrote an article for the "Foreign Quarterly Review," which attracted the attention of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who induced Mr. Head to resign his position at the University of Oxford and devote himself to the study of ecclesiastical law. Scarcely, however, had he done so, when the Government appointed him Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, in which position he acquitted himself so well that he soon obtained the Chief Commissionership.

Shortly afterwards he succeeded to the baronetcy, and the Government of New Brunswick was offered to him. In 1854 he was promoted to be Governor of Canada, from which time his public record is well known.

In 1838 Sir Edmund Head married Ann Maria, daughter of the Rev. Philip Yorke, one of the Hardwicke family. This lady will long be affectionately remembered in Canada.—*Hamilton Spectator*.



**CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!**

1868.] THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. [1868.

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS**

FOR THE

**FORMATION OF CLUBS.****LARGE CASH PRIZES OFFERED!**

The Proprietor, in order to increase the circulation and thereby add to the usefulness of

**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,**

offers the following liberal terms to persons who will exert themselves in getting up clubs for the paper during the months of January and February 1868:—

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1st prize—For the largest club, \$50 in cash. |                         |
| 2nd do  | 2nd do. . . . 25 do     |
| 3rd do  | 3rd do . . . . 15 do    |
| 4th do  | 4th do. . . . 10 do     |
| 5th do  | 5th do. . . . 5 do      |
| 6th do  | 6th do. 'REVIEW 1 year. |

It will be understood that from the number of prizes offered no one need despair of securing at least some return for his time and trouble in getting up a club; for besides the prizes enumerated above, we allow 12½ per cent on all subscriptions sent to us in this way, which the person raising the club will deduct from the total amount of monies received by him on account of subscriptions in forwarding the same to us.

Our terms for the paper are \$2 a year, payable strictly in advance. It is not necessary that the address of persons sent us in a club should be all at one Post Office.

An hour or two a day for a week spent in canvassing for subscribers by one person in each company throughout the Dominion will certainly secure a very profitable return for the time expended.

Persons desiring to act as agents will be furnished with show bills and further particulars, by applying as below.

Post Office orders, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance.

Address,

**DAWSON KERR,**"The Volunteer Review" Office;  
Ottawa, Ont.**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW**

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS:**

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial 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 may reach us in time for publication.

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

MR. DAWSON KERR, on the 1st day of February, instant, having purchased THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW from MR. GEORGE MOSS, will henceforth conduct the paper on the same principles as have been observed by its late proprietor, and hopes by strict attention to it, to secure in the future a continuance of that success which the paper has met with since its commencement.

**NOTICE.**

IN connection with the sale and transfer of the "VOLUNTEER REVIEW" to Mr. Dawson Kerr, the undersigned begs to give notice that all money due to the paper on account of subscriptions are payable to the said Dawson Kerr; but that all accounts for advertising, up to the 1st of January, 1868, must be settled with

GEORGE MOSS.

Ottawa, February 1st, 1868.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1868.

**NAVAL DEFENCE OF CANADA.****NUMBER 6.**

It is sufficiently established by the foregoing considerations that the Naval Defence of Canada must be offensive and defensive: the Military Defence solely defensive; that both should be combined, the latter subordinate to the former and the combination of aggressive and defensive measures so perfect as to leave to each the proportion of service it should render without interference. The whole combined system, simple in design and details, could be easily carried out and need not necessarily involve any complica-

tions—the two great strategical points on the extensive frontier (seaboard) of the United States—the Hudson and the Mississippi are easy of access,—can be held permanently by a proper Naval force, and would at once paralyze all means of aggression on the part of the people. On the great Lakes simultaneous movements would place the Canadian forces in communication with the exterior squadrons through Lake Champlain and its Canal and with the Mississippi thro' the Illinois Canal and the Railways centering at Chicago.

All the opposition to be feared on the Interior (Lako shores) frontier of the United States would be by whatever squadron could be placed there, and the fortifications of Mackinaw in the straits of Mackinaw connecting the Lakes Huron and Michigan; but neither would or could be of such a character as to prevent the seizure of Chicago and any other port on these waters necessary for the purpose of aiding the completion of the objects in view by the squadron operations in the Mississippi. The relative position of both parties in the event of war would be that the United States has all lines of communication accessible. The event of a contest would not be doubtful, and this is the solution of the reason why the people of the United States don't take Canada although they have often threatened to do so.

In 1812-15 they invaded this country for the purpose of taking it, but after three years of fruitless efforts during which they saw Washington burnt and £12,000,000 sterling worth of Public property destroyed in a few hours, for which they never claimed compensation, they went away without it. The game now would not be worth the candle, and that is well known to the astute ones amongst them; but a time may come in which it would seem safe to try it, and no man can say how soon. The duty of Canada then is sufficiently plain, in the first place the Militia should be organized, secondly preparations should be made for opening our main internal line of defence—the Ottawa and Lake Huron Canals, and thirdly a sufficient Naval force should be provided for the Lakes. At present we are not prepared in any way, true we have a large and enthusiastic population willing to fight with all the devotion and gallantry exhibited by their fathers in defence of their homes and country, but where are the arms and equipments for these men? How are they organized, or is there any system in operation by which this military power could be worked? The answer would be none. Canada could under proper organisation put 500,000 men under arms, she has no need to deteriorate the morals or energies of her people—by paltry attempts at imitating the perfection of routine which a standing army exhibits; she has no need to import the worn out officialism of Europe, that last relic of barbarism which even it is about to abolish as utterly and entirely useless for defence; nor need

she lean on any other power for support in this particular if those who guide her councils attend to her true interests. As yet no step has been taken to prepare for any contingency, and with material, as far as men are concerned, in abundance, Canada has no militia. A new Bill is to be brought before the Legislature in March, what its provisions may be no one can tell except those engaged in its preparation, and they are very properly silent; but if it does not provide for a general armament of the people it will be useless. Such a measure is the least expensive, the safest, most comprehensive and least liable to objection. The sham organisation under which the country is disgraced, answers no useful end, and the sooner it is abolished the better for all parties. No efforts have been made to open up the second line of communication between the seaboard and the Lakes by way of the Ottawa, Matawan and French Rivers, although, as a commercial speculation, it would change the trade of the Northwest and send it to the seaboard at Montreal instead of New York. It is well known that in Sept. 1865, Lieut. General Sir John Michel, then commanding the forces in Canada, and Vice Admiral Sir James Hope, commander-in-chief of the North American squadron, passed up French River from Lake Huron through Lake Nipissing down the Matawan and Ottawa, and were thoroughly satisfied that the safety and commercial greatness of Canada depended on the construction of the works necessary to render these waters navigable from Montreal to Lake Huron. The last words uttered by Sir John Michel on Canadian affairs, forcibly pointed out the necessity for constructing those works, and Sir James Hope declared to the writer of this article that "the world did not contain a naval basin equal to Lake Nipissing in a defensive or offensive point of view."

Our rulers have such a variety of projects, some mere ideas, others approaching maturity on hand, that they cannot attend to matters of vital importance and the country must wait.

There are three so called Gunboats on the Lakes; these were formerly tugboats engaged in the St. Lawrence trade, probably efficient enough against "Fenian scows," but in the event of actual hostilities they would have to give short batteries a wide berth. To be of the slightest use in the combined operations necessary for the defence of Canada there should be ironplated Gunboats the strongest and swiftest afloat. The conclusion is inevitable that Canada is totally unprepared for any crisis involving hostilities, and will be so long as her authorities are allowed to play at soldiers according to their own fancies. It is well for the people that the United States are so thoroughly pledged to keep the peace and that she has so many vulnerable points; but it is a matter of serious import that the *laissez faire* policy which has hitherto distinguished our attempts to deal with our own military organ-

ization is still persisted in. If any calamity should befall the country for this line of conduct, it will have been provoked by the carelessness of our people, like those of Laish of old—"they are quiet and secure" and "have no business with any man"—but the end was not pleasant.

The real pledges of security the people of Canada can give to the Empire, will be their thorough military organisation; the improvements and construction of old and new lines of communication and the raising and equipment of a sufficient Naval force to maintain their supremacy on the Lakes. The measures carried out with spirit would give us Commercial as well as Military and Naval superiority, would create what the country wants—a manufacturing interest—and encourage the investment of surplus British capital. Under present circumstances the trade of the country has not attained the development its advantages and internal communications ought to command—there are no manufactures worth the name, and British capital is slowly and reluctantly invested. Matters are tending to a commercial crisis brought about in a great measure by the unsettled state of Ireland and the precarious position of affairs in the New Dominion. It is well known that Canada suffered invasion in 1866, and the experiment can be repeated with impunity. The prospect would not be pleasant in any case, but it is simply disastrous under existing circumstances; the best system of defence is totally inefficient if the materials necessary to its success are wanting.

#### REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF WAR.

The progress of science has led to many revolutions in the mechanical arts, but to none so strange and startling as that produced in the art of war by the result of the campaign of which the battle of Sadowa was the closing event. It is singular that Prussia should at two periods of her history, with the interval of a century between, have foreseen and appreciated the change in military art, studied its conditions and applied them practically to her advantage. In the middle of the last century the Great Frederick perfected that system of discipline and armament which enabled him to achieve victories over the combined armies of Austria and France with forces numerically inferior, and which, indeed, did not much exceed the contingents his country furnished to the armies under Marlborough's command 40 years previously. The conditions under which Prussia raised herself from the position of a third to a second rate state were precisely similar to those under which she has placed herself in the van of continental Europe as a Military power, with this difference, that the first success was achieved at the expense of an exhaustive war of seven years duration, the last by a brilliant and profitable campaign of *sixty days*. Then, as now, the same cause produced like effects,

with this variation, that the improvements in mechanical science rendered the latter results more rapidly and solidly than formerly—but the primary cause in both cases were alike. Prussia was, and is, an armed nation—in contradistinction to all others who possess only a *national arm*. The attention of her Statesmen and Monarchs has always been directed to keep up the leading features of her Feudal institutions,—placed as she is on the borders of powerful states and monarchies, dependent alone on her own resources, the Electorate of Brandenburg emerged into the insignificant kingdom of Prussia, and finally attained to the dignity of sharing the Great German Empire by the application of the great principle "that the duty of every subject or citizen is only discharged when he is prepared to take the field in defence of his home and liberty." Her circumstances compelled constant vigilance as necessary to maintain national independence or existence, and her limited resources in men and material required that to be effective with the least possible cost. It would appear that necessity and not the ambitious desire of the House of Hohenzollern to rival that of Hapsburg has made of the Prussian a *Military nation*; territorial aggrandisement and all the other consequences were more the accidents of the position.

The close of the Seven Years' War necessitated the reconstruction of the military system of Europe, the result of the campaign of 1806 will totally revolutionize it. So manifest has been the superiority of the Prussian system and so great its powers of concentration, that it is a notorious fact, and rests on no doubtful authority, that in the event of the failure of negotiations respecting Luxenburgh during last summer—a Prussian army would have marched straight on Paris without successful opposition, and this through the territories of what has hitherto been regarded as the chief Military power in the civilized world. The question naturally arises to what is this wonderful superiority due, certainly not to superior discipline, better arms, or more highly educated and enterprising officers. French discipline and tactics have confessedly been superior to anything seen in European armies, while the "Zundnadelgewehr," or Prussian Needle Gun, is admitted to be a clumsy inefficient weapon, effective against the old muzzle-loading musket, but more than a subtle as against the accurate and deadly muzzle loading rifle with which the French troops were then armed, and the system of education practiced and theoretically pursued in the training of French officers, left them without rivals in military science. The only answer is to be found in the fact that France had a standing army large but necessarily limited in number and costly. In Prussia every man is a soldier, and after service in the field returns to the avocations of civil life costing the state nothing beyond the mere expense of the campaign, which would

be paid by her enemies as in the recent case of Austria. It is evident then that the revolution in the Art of War which Prussia has inaugurated points to the abolition of standing armies and the substitution therefor of a national militia. The European military systems are as follows: England has a small compact and well disciplined army, recruited from voluntary enlistment whose period of service is *ten years*, but the men comprising it may be said to be wholly withdrawn from industrial pursuits and unfitted for any other occupation. From the "Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the recruiting for the army in 1867," it would appear that it is deteriorating in physique and morality, and is recruited from the worst and most useless class in the community. So far have these evils of the system affected it that in the seven years, 1859—1865, the deserters therefrom numbered nearly 50,000; and in 1865 alone 68,000 men were admitted into hospital out of a total force of 73,000 men stationed in Great Britain and Ireland.

The French army usually numbers between 400,000 and 500,000 men, it is recruited by conscription, the period of service being seven years, and it draws yearly from 60,000 to 100,000 of the young men of the country into its ranks. Its effects on the class obliged to serve are similar to that produced by the English system; it unfits them for any other pursuit. Austria recruits her army wholly by conscription, the period of service being for twenty years. Prussia compels every one of her male subjects, with some unimportant exceptions, to service in her regular army—each from his twentieth to his twenty-third year, in practice two and one half years; he then passes into the reserve for four years liable to be recalled to join his regiment on an emergency, or for a short period of annual exercise. Then for five years he belongs to the *f. t. ban* of the *Landwehr* in which he is liable to foreign service in case of war and to periodical drill; from the age of thirty-two to thirty-eight he serves in the second *ban* of the *Landwehr*, only to be called out when the country is in extreme danger. From thirty-eight to fifty he serves in the *Landstrum* or *levy en masse* of the population in case of invasion.

Russia forms her army entirely by conscription, the period of service is twenty years, and so distasteful is military life to the peasants of that Empire that they frequently mutilate themselves to avoid it. It will be seen from the foregoing that of all the systems that of Prussia requires the shortest service in the standing army, and the great mass of the able bodied male population of all ranks, forms a true citizen army. In this particular alone the great secret of the efficiency and success of the Prussian military enterprises are to be found, and it has awakened so great an interest in Europe that the use or efficiency of standing armies in a defensive or economical point of view, is seriously questioned both in England

and France. In the former country although her soldiers are the best paid and appointed in the world, yet the *morale* of the force has deteriorated to an extent that demands immediate remedy. This evil is to be traced to the fact that in any other pursuit in life man's industry will be more amply repaid—and therefore the army is abandoned to the most worthless class of the community in an economical point of view. The total withdrawal from industrial pursuits and the immense comparative cost of the small force created leads to serious consideration as to its actual efficiency as a means of defence in the altered condition of the military art. As a question of cost Great Britain expends on its present force of 150,000 men of all arms, £16,000,000. France, on a force of 400,000, £14,000,000; Prussia, with a standing army of 212,000 men and an armed population, expends £6,545,944 sterling annually, and it is asserted can place 900,000 men in the field at a cost of £10,000,000 annually.

The position and interests of the British Empire demands the maintenance of a standing army, from the distance that force will be obliged to travel to protect her diversified interests, it is evident the period of service must be long and the men comprising it may be looked on as totally withdrawn from civil life. To obviate the possibility of its dissolution from causes before mentioned, it has been proposed and will most probably be found advisable to train the whole male population of Great Britain and Ireland as soldiers, and to thus end revive the old militia system, by which the Line Regiments should be raised in the different counties, the local militia being merely battalions of the same, and by increased pay and other privileges, inducements should be held out to secure the services of a superior class in the regular service. It is not intended to make the militia battalions feeders for the regular army, but to open a way for service therein to such individuals as would have a natural aptitude for a military life. This organisation and training is hereafter to be effected at the smallest possible amount of cost by introducing the system of drill into all public and private schools, making it an essential portion of the system of education, thus taking the cost of training off the productive and putting it on the unproductive period of life. The late Lord Hardinge has declared that sixty days drill would make a good and efficient soldier of the British peasant, so that the proposed organisation need present no particular difficulty although nearly two centuries have elapsed since service in the national militia was the general rule.

Switzerland is the only country in Europe that has organised its militia for defensive purposes; every male citizen is obliged to serve from the age of nineteen to forty four; the whole time of actual service within that period is, for the infantry soldier 110 days, twenty eight of which is rendered during the first year, and, for cavalry, 170 days.

This system has for its base a preliminary training at school. The application of the principles enunciated to the condition of Canada is very evident—the country wants a military system, and that so effectively organised by the Swiss countries is the one most applicable to our circumstances. Any measure short of the arming and training of our whole efficient male population will be ineffective and should not be entertained. From the example of Switzerland and the unaltered opinion of Lord Hardinge, it is evident that effective soldiers can be formed without destroying the distinctive character of the people or meddling with their industrial pursuits—at the same time it will involve no costly expenditure nor take any man from productive labour.

A well considered military system, as shown by that of Prussia, involves far less outlay than those confessedly unequal to the purposes for which they were created, and far more costly. This object should be chiefly aimed at in the organisation of the Canadian militia, efficiency without cost. The people of these Provinces are perfectly willing to take their full share in their own defence, and the universal application of the measure would leave them without any reasonable excuse.

The delay in providing a proper militia organisation for the country is amongst the most inexplicable of the many extraordinary aberrations of Canadian politics.

#### 100TH P. W. R. C. REGIMENT.

WAR OFFICE, PAUL MALL,  
February 1st, 1868.

Captain Henry George Brown, V.C., to be Major, by purchase, vice Bowen Van Straubenzee, who retires; Lieut. Walter Hudson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Charles Arkoll Boulton, who retires; Lieut. James Charlton Shirly to be Captain, by purchase, vice Browne; Ensign Albert Merritt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hudson; Ensign Manfred John Sawyer to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Shirly; William George Forbes Cockburn, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Merritt; Gentleman Cadet John Dillon Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sawyer.

The effect of the first of the above changes will be to make our esteemed fellow countryman, Captain T. W. Smythe, senior Captain in the 100th. Our readers may remember that some time ago the people of Ottawa presented the gallant Captain with a sword, as a testimony of their appreciation of his services both as a Volunteer and Regular officer. Captain Smythe served in the Canadian Militia during the years 1837, '38, and '39, and was gazetted Captain in the 100th in 1858.

We would direct the attention of Battalions about to organise bands to an Advertisement in the present issue, which offers for sale flutes, piccolos and drums suitable for Volunteer Bands. This is a rare opportunity to secure good instruments on reasonable terms.

In noticing the inspections of Volunteers in its district, the *Hamilton Spectator* says:—

"We believe that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves and the country at large upon the excellent condition of the Volunteer force in this District; and while according due praise to the officers and men of the various organizations, we may with propriety say a word in commendation of the industry and energy displayed by the Brigade Major."

BOOK NOTICE.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, the January reprint of this excellent Quarterly. As usual its contents are exceedingly interesting and instructive.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

MAJOR J. W., Campbellford.—We will be very happy to give your articles a place in the REVIEW. The first will be inserted next week.

W. M. R., Montreal.—Your communication has been received, and will be attended to.

R. C., New Hamburg.—Thanks: see next issue.

We are obliged to hold over a lot of Battalion and other Correspondence which arrived too late for insertion this week.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

The course of events has not brought to your correspondent's pen a more pleasing item of intelligence than that introduced by the above heading. It will be acknowledged that, as a rule, during these piping times of peace very little encouragement or sympathy is extended to those in whose trusty hands is placed the volunteer organization of our infant empire. To this, at least apparent indifference, a rare and gratifying exception, equally honorable to all concerned, was the occasion of the presentation of a handsome and valuable watch and accompaniments to Capt. H. Smith Adjt. and Drill Instructor of the 40th, last Thursday, by No. 2 Company. This is not the only time Capt. Smith has been thus honored, the Coldsprings company having in the latter part of last year presented him with a tangible mark of the value placed on his unwearied services in their behalf.

The presentation from No. 2 accompanied by an appropriate address was made by Capt. Elliott. As the address and reply are characterized by military brevity and best speak for themselves I enclose them for insertion.

Captain and Adjutant Smith:

Sir,—On behalf of the officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of No. 2 Company, I beg to present you with this watch, as a token of their appreciation of the uni-

form kindness and attention which you have always shown to them, not only in your capacity as Drill Instructor, but also in your private and personal intercourse, rendering what might otherwise be arduous and disagreeable duty, pleasant and satisfactory. Wishing you health and prosperity for the future, I therefore request your acceptance of this slight testimonial.  
Cobourg 13th Feb., 1868.

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of No. 2:

This very handsome token of your kind regard comes to me as unexpected as it is undeserved, for though in my capacity of Drill Instructor, I have labored zealously for your efficiency, yet it cannot be admitted that I have exceeded my duty or done anything to merit so flattering an expression of your approval. Since, however, your favour has been accorded to my humble efforts and general deportment, permit me to say that I am more than pleased with this intimation of it, for I shall derive therefrom a confidence and an assurance which must greatly aid me in the discharge of duty.

Should I say all that conviction prompts me to utter with regard to No. 2, I might be led into making offensive comparisons; on this point then I shall say no more than that your sense of my kindness and attention is heartily reciprocated and that it could be well wished that all to whom I stand in the relation of Instructor were actuated by the same good spirit which has uniformly marked my treatment at the hands of Capt. Elliott and his command.

Hoping, comrades: that you will long maintain your present creditable status in the Force, and that we shall all continue to stand shoulder to shoulder ready for any duty which may offer,

I remain, your obliged  
Companion in arms,  
H. SMITH.  
Capt., Adjt. & Drill Instructor,  
40th Battalion

—*Collorne Express.*

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The latest news by mail from the Abyssinian expedition is up to the 20th of January. At that time about three miles off the railway had been laid, and a locomotive was running upon it to the great delight of the natives. It was calculated that two miles of railway would be laid per week. The supply of water was sufficient, though some idea may be formed of the enormous exertions required when we find that the daily demand amounts to 40,000 gallons. General Merewether and the Quartermaster General, Colonel Phayn, had gone to the front, and the Commander-in-chief was about to proceed to Senafe leaving Sir C. Stavely in charge at Zulla. At Zulla there were the 4th King's Own, 3rd and 25th Native Infantry, a detachment of Scinde cavalry, two batteries of mountain guns, some companies of Punjab Pioneers, and Madras Sappers, an immense camel train, a number of elephants, a large transport establishment, and an unlimited number of Coolies. In the bay there were upwards of 70 vessels of one kind and another, beside a fleet of small boats. It was considered doubtful whether King Theodore was yet aware of the landing of the British, as it was reported that every one was afraid to tell him. Latest letters from General Napier state that it is thought that the war in Abyssinia would be ended this season.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 21st February, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER.

SERVICE MILITIA.

In accordance with Militia General Orders No. 2, 27th October, 1865, and No. 1, of the 5th April, 1867, Boards of Officers, will assemble at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto and London, on Tuesday, the 10th March next, for the examination of such Officers of the Volunteer Force, throughout the Province, as many desire to have their proficiency in drill and discipline tested by such Board.

The Certificates which the Board will be authorized to give, will be of two classes.

Class 1st. For such Officers as shall have proved to the Board, their ability to handle a Battalion at Battalion Drill.

Class 2nd. For such Officers as shall have proved to the Board, their ability to drill a Company at Company's drill, and to command a Company at Battalion drill.

No charge of travelling expenses will be admitted.

All Candidates who may be desirous of presenting themselves for examination before these Boards, will be required to give written notice of their intention, to the Brigade Majors of their District, at least one week before the meeting of the Boards, stating at the same time the class certificate they desire to be examined for.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND FLUTES, PICCOLOS AND DRUMS, SUITABLE FOR VOLUNTEER BANDS. There are 10 four-keyed cocoa flutes, 1 six-keyed piccolo, and 3 drums. They are in excellent order, and have only been used about six months. For particulars apply to

THOS. MILLAR,  
Dundas St., London, Ont.  
London, Feb. 14th, 1868. S-21a

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Battalion Band Concert in Elora was a magnificent success. The Drill Shed was almost uncomfortably filled. The playing of the Band was capital, and the singing of Miss Fraser and the Misses Holden was received with unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. Martin presided at the piano, and sang one or two songs to the great delight of the audience.—*Fergus News Record*.

PICTURE OF LOWER CANADA.—*Le Journal de Ste. Hyacinthe* thus paints the portrait of his country and race:—"French Canada sleeps a deep sleep; taxes increase; industry withers; commerce declines; misery squats on her hearth, her children driven away by hunger, leave her by thousands. The people open their eyes, and ask why? The priest replies, all right, and the people go to sleep again."

69TH CONCERT AND READINGS.—The Sergeants and Band of the 69th Regiment gave their third Concert and Readings, in Ker's Music Hall, on the evening of the 16th inst. to a full house, and the audience, judging from their frequent applause, were highly appreciative of the efforts of the performers. The entertainment was for the benefit of the soldiers' widows at the Royal Cambridge Asylum, England—a most worthy object, and one in the pursuing of which our gallant soldiers deserve to meet with every success. The entertainment was under the patronage of Col. Mackirdy and officers, most of whom were present. The evening was a very pleasant one; and we hope to see the performers give a similar entertainment at an early day.—*Brantford Expositor*.

## PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE 13TH BATT.—

The magnificent Hall of the Mechanics Institute presented one of the most marked features of the season. The Promenade Ball, the proceeds of which are to be devoted in aid of the Band of the 13th Battalion, V. M. I., was an outburst of handsome and attractive uniforms and feminine loveliness never excelled even at Almack's. Our citizen soldiers appeared to admirable advantage as they made the circuit of the *salon*. In manly bearing and stately *aplomb*, they might brave the criticism of even a Sergeant Major of the guards. The attendance of the fair sex, whose garments "rich and rare" were eclipsed by their wearer's beauty, very materially contributed their share of the *amor patriæ* on the above occasion. The amusements were sustained until a late hour without any flagging to mar the pleasures of the company, which for coloring and effect, neither poet nor painter could desire anything more beautiful. We hope to hear that the proceeds will prove sufficiently ample for the purpose—the patriotic one for which the Promenade Ball was held. The officers and noncommissioned officers, who by their courtesy and efficiency aided so much to render the amusement worthy of their corps, deserve the warmest commendation. We are sanguine that, should occasion ever require it, the 13th Battalion, V. M. I. will not suffer their telling motto—"Semper Paratus"—to be even momentarily mildeyed.—*Hamilton Times*.

MURDER OF A YOUNG CANADIAN IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Post gives the following particulars of the mysterious murder of the lad named Charles Gordon, a native of Toronto:

—"At about ten minutes past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young lady book-keeper, employed by the firm of Adams, Blackman & Lyon, book-binders; having occasion to stop into the packing-room, discovered a lad in the employ of the firm, named Charles Gordon, aged, about 15 years, lying upon the floor in a dying condition. She immediately called upon some of the other employees, and a physician was sent for. Dr. Blane, upon examining the boy, discovered a hole in his left breast, in the region of the heart, which looks as if made by a pistol ball. The vest he wore was burned where the ball passed through. The boy expired soon after the Doctor's arrival without being able to speak a word. A thorough search of the room was instituted to find the weapon with which it was done, if he shot himself; but none could be found in the room or the alley underneath the window; and the surmise is that he was shot by some person unknown, who made his escape." The parents of the unfortunate lad reside in Toronto. The body was brought home in charge of a brother of the deceased. The Chicago Journal in speaking of Gordon says: "He is spoken of by his employers as a youth of much industry, good manners, quiet disposition, and as one who was respected by all who came in contact with him." He was one of the company of Canadians who returned home from the city at the time of the Fenian raid in 1866.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—We feel much regret in announcing the death of Captain Hector Munro, a gentleman who was honorably associated with the past history of Canada, and who was well known in this city. Captain Munro died yesterday morning at Galt, aged 71 years.

The deceased entered the army when only 16 years of age as an Ensign in the 49th Regiment of Infantry; he afterwards served in the Royal Canadian Rifles and in the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment. Captain Munro took part in the war of 1812-14, and was present at the battles of Plattsburg and Lundy's Lane and Queenstown Heights. Being almost close to the gallant Brock at the moment when he fell. For his distinguished services in defence of British honor and Canadian liberty, Captain Munro received a medal from the Imperial Government.

The deceased gentleman afterwards resided in Hamilton, where he had numerous friends, who will sincerely deplore his loss. While here he was President of the Highland Society. Some time since he was appointed Surveyor of Customs in Galt, in which town he resided at the time of his death. As a fine specimen of that good old stock which is now fast passing away, as one of that band of heroic men to whose intrepidity and devotion we owe those national blessings which we now enjoy, Captain Munro will be universally regretted; and we can only hope that the example which he, and such as he, have left behind, will not be forgotten, but may be cherished by the people of Canada in years yet to come.—*Spectator*.

"THE LAWYER'S CUP."—This prize, which was competed for at the 13th Battalion matches last fall, is at length manufactured and is at present exposed in Eastwood's window. The legal profession deserve very great credit indeed for the liberality they have displayed in instituting so handsome a trophy. The cup was competed for by one officer, one sergeant, one corporal and five

men from each company of the Battalion, and was won by No. 1 Company by thirty-four points. The design is particularly appropriate for a military prize. The bowl of the cup representing a section of a Minnie rifle ball, is mounted on the muzzles of the three rifles, held together where they cross one another by a circular wreath, the plate to which the butts of the rifles are attached being supported on an ebony base. On one side of the cup is the inscription:

Thirteenth Battalion, V. M. I.  
Annual Rifle Matches,  
"LAWYER'S CUP."

On another side are the words:  
Won by No. 1 Co., Capt. Gibson.  
1867.

The prize has to be won three years by the same company before it can be held permanently. It was manufactured by J. G. Josephs & Co., of Toronto, who are also manufacturing the "Officers' Cup," another prize given by the officers of the Battalion, and won by the same company. Prizes like these have a very beneficial effect in stirring up an honourable rivalry between the different companies, and the competition next year for these two cups will doubtless be close and exciting.—*Hamilton Times*.

THE CADET CORPS.—It is with considerable pride and satisfaction that we announce to our readers, that the idea of forming a Cadet Corps in this town was, on Tuesday evening last, thoroughly and satisfactorily carried out, when the Rev. Henry Webbe and Capt. Barber personally superintended the enrollment of the large number of boys that presented themselves. Captain Barber, after having completed this part of the proceedings, formed the members into squads, which were at once placed in charge of Sergeants Love and Gane, and private Wheeler, who immediately commenced initiating them in the rudiments of drill, preparatory, we presume, to learning the young idea how to shoot. One particularly pleasing feature was the presence of a considerable number of the youths of the town, of an age exceeding the regulations for admittance, who became so enthusiastic, that they desired to be formed into a squad by themselves, and solicited the kind services of Sergeant Love, who took them in hand. This little fact is a pleasing proof of the popularity of the institution, and we feel sure we need not add a word of recommendation in behalf of a plan so calculated to develop the physical, intellectual and moral character of the youth of our town. We understand that Mr. Webbe is organizing a fife and drum band, which he hopes to have in readiness to discourse sweet music while marching at the head of our gallant little regiment. Mr. Webbe and Captain Barber, the originators, deserve the thanks of the community at large for the organization of this youthful band of would be soldiers, as it affords the boys of the village an opportunity of indulging in healthy and innocent exercise, and may at the same time keep them out of mischief which they might otherwise be tempted into.—*Halton Herald*.

A Gaspé correspondent of the Quebec Gazette gives the following distressing news:—"We have the same cold weather yet; great distress among the inhabitants of the Gulf Shore; some of them have come a distance of forty miles to beg provisions to support their families. We have heard of several families that have no article of food whatever—those having the means are doing all in their power to assist those who are in



need. The help sent down by the Government will be of great service on the Gulf Shore. It would have been better if the whole of the flour and cornmeal had been sent to that part, as the inhabitants in the townships of Douglas, Gaspe South, York and Gaspe North could have done without it, there being labour to be had for persons wishing to avail themselves of it."

#### VOLUNTEER SUPPER AT COLUMBUS.

A large number of the men of Company No. 8 celebrated the expiration of the five years which have elapsed since its formation by a supper at Mr. Hill's Hotel, Columbus, on Friday evening last. The chair was filled by Mr. J. E. Farewell, the acting captain, and the vice chair by acting Lieutenant Joseph Scurrah. The supper was exceedingly creditable to Mr. Hill, and ample justice was done to the good things provided by him. After the customary toasts from the chair, several volunteer toasts were given and the speakers acquitted themselves creditably both in their proposal and in responding to them. Mr. William Smith responded to "the Army and Navy," and Mr. John McKenzie for the "Agricultural Interests," proposed by the chairman.—Sergeant E. Welburn proposed "The Municipal Council of East Whitby," and referred to her liberality in allowing the Company a Rifle Range, and for assistance in preparing it, as well as for aid in completing the Drill Shed. Robert Smith, Esq., Deputy Reeve, responded. He remarked that the members of the Council felt that in affording needed facilities to the Volunteers they had but done what was plainly their duty; to have asked the men who were spending so much time in qualifying themselves to enable them better to defend their homes, to construct Rifle Ranges at their own expense, would have been unjust, and the Council had felt that in giving a judicious aid they had given expression to and carried out the views of the people of the township they represented. He expressed his pleasure at meeting so respectable a company, and expressed his hope and belief that while the unfortunate necessity existed for the Volunteers, the township of East Whitby would always be represented in the force by as fine looking and patriotic fellows as it had sent to the front whenever the occasion required. The Colonel, Majors, and Adjutant of the 34th battalion having been proposed, were received with the greatest enthusiasm. R. Smith, Esq., responded for them, and assured the meeting that when money was needed for Volunteer purposes the Colonel used his influence to the utmost to obtain it, as in the case of the £1,000 grant to the Volunteers, and also in the Drill Shed grants.

A fitting tribute was paid to the dead of Lime Ridge, the sentiment having been introduced by Mr. William Smith; and also to the memory of Captain Prentice, proposed by Mr. Alexander McKenzie.

The chairman gave "the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Company." Received warmly and responded to well by Sergeants G. Scurrah, E. Welburn, C. Cryderman, and Corporals H. Adams, A. Porteous and J. Collins. In proposing this toast, the commander of the Company paid a high tribute to their steadiness and intelligence, and the happy manner in which they discharged their many unpleasant duties without giving offence.

Mr. John Howden proposed "The Ladies." The old quotation, "The heart feels most

when the lips move not," was exemplified by the very poor responses to this toast. "The Bachelors" were, however, ably represented by Lieutenant Scurrah and Robert Smith, Esq. The health of Lieutenant Scurrah was proposed, and most warmly received; the proposer referred to the fact that he was the only one of the original officers now connected with the Company. In replying, that officer assured the company that his connection with the Company had been a most happy one; that the Company had always been able to make a creditable appearance, and was excelled only by those possessing superior advantages; he should regret very much if any of the members should take advantage of their five years' service to give place to others. The health of the commander of the Company was next proposed. In replying to it, Mr. Farewell spoke of the attention and steadiness of the men. It was well shown by the fact that, though there had been a lengthy round of toasts, there was not a man present who was not in a fit condition to be reviewed by Her Majesty. Objections were constantly made to volunteering on account of the tendency to cause immoderate drinking, and it was pleasing to notice that so much self-respect had been shown by the company, that nothing had been said which could offend the most fastidious. The example of temperance set by that Christian soldier, Havlock, was well worthy of imitation; especially should it be followed by Volunteers.

The Oshawa Volunteers were proposed by R. Smith, Esq., and responded to in a happy manner by Mr. E. S. Decker.

Several songs were sung during the evening by Messrs. Porteus, Angus, Scurrah, Greenwell, Decker and others. The whole company were well pleased with the entertainment provided by "mine host" Hill.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER revolution has broken out in Mexico, headed by one Valdez. He has organized a force which is marching upon the capital. Two American citizens have recently been murdered by guerillas in Mexico.

The population of China is known to be immense, but if they go on for a few years as at present, it will certainly be considerably diminished. In the last battle between the Imperialists and the rebels, (which compared with some of the fights which have preceded it was a mere skirmish), 80,000 men are reported to have been left dead on the field.

King Victor Emmanuel has betrothed his son, Prince Humbert, to Princess Margaret of Savoy, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Genoa, and the young man's blood cousin. Prince Humbert is twenty-five years of age, and has affianced "sweet seventeen." The Prince was before engaged to be married to Mathilda, daughter of the Archduke Albert of Austria, who was burned to death by her clothes taking fire from a lucifer match carelessly let fall while sealing a letter.

The American papers are complaining that the Military bands in New York and other garrison towns, are never permitted to perform for the benefit of the public, but are merely maintained for the gratification of the officers and their friends. The military au-

thorities of the United States regular army, unlike those of our own army, never permit the public to have any opportunity of listening to the music of the regimental bands, and although the commandant in New York has often been requested to allow the band to play in the Central Park, the request has always been somewhat churlishly refused.

When Mr. Thornton, the newly appointed British Ambassador to Washington, was first introduced to Mr. Seward, the latter immediately commenced trying to "pump" him respecting the Alabama claims. Mr. Thornton, however, was not disposed to be trapped into any sort of an admission on the subject, and the correspondent of a New York Journal says that Mr. Thornton, "stroking his whiskers, with true British hauteur, replied: 'I do not desire, sir, to have any trivial conversation with the Secretary of State in regard to the so called Alabama claims, or any kindred subject. Whatever remarks I might make on such matters, I prefer to reduce to writing and submit at the proper time.'" Mr. Seward was terribly disgusted.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world; Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore, Balbec is in ruins, Palmyra lies burned in the sands of the desert; Ninevah and Babylon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris, and Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel, an isle of verdure in a desert, "a predestined capital" with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light of Heaven, above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it is said "he prayeth," still runs through the city; the caravan comes and goes as it did one thousand years ago; there is still the sheik, the ass, and the waterwheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still occupy these "with the multitude of their wares." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighbouring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it is given to men to have but one paradise, and for his part he was resolved not to have it in this world," it is to this day what Julian called "the eyes of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah, "the Head Syria." From Damascus came our damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damasco; damask rose introduced into England, in the time of Henry VII; and the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and elasticity, the secret of the manufacture of which was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artist to Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with gold—a kind of mosaic engraving and sculpture united, called damasking, with which boxes and bureaus, and swords and guns are ornamented.

#### FOR SALE.

AN OFFICER'S VOLUNTEER LIGHT INFANTRY UNIFORM, in good order.

Address, **UNIFORM,**  
Volunteer Review Office,  
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Feb. 12th, 1868.

#### BEE HIVES.

J. H. THOMAS'S FIRST PRIZE MOVEABLE COMB BEE HIVES for sale. Apply to the undersigned agent for circular, JOHN HENDERSON, New Edinburgh, Jan. 21st, 1868. 6-mo.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Friday, 24th January, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the authority given and conferred by the 123 clause of the Act 30 and 3 Viet. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs."

HIS EXCELLENCY IN Council has been pleased to make and prescribe the following "Regulations" respecting the Warehousing and bonding of Wheat, Maize, or other grain that may be ground and packed in bond, that is to say:

1. That the Collector or other Officer of Customs at any Warehousing Port in the Dominion of Canada, may deliver without payment of duty, to the importer of any Maize or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured, on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such Maize or other grain for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing in such place and on such premises as shall be particularly described by such importer or owner.

2. That such buildings used for drying, grinding and packing of Maize or other grain and the premises thereto belonging, with the description to be given thereof as aforesaid, shall, for the purposes of drying, grinding and packing Maize and other grain under the above mentioned Act, be deemed and considered a Government Bonded Warehouse, and that none of the Maize or other grain so brought into the said drying, grinding and packing building or upon the said premises, shall be removed therefrom without a proper ex-warehouse entry and due payment of all duties on the same, if intended for home consumption within the said Dominion, or upon due entry thereof for removal or exportation under the usual bonds; nor shall any flour, meal or other products from the maize or other grain aforesaid, be removed from the said premises without due entry as aforesaid, either for consumption as aforesaid, for removal and exportation and payment of all Customs duties legally due on the flour, meal and other products into which the said maize and other grain shall have been manufactured as the case may be, allowance having first been made of five per cent. on the said flour or meal for shrinkage in those cases in which the corn or other grain has been kiln-dried before grinding.

3. That before the importer or owner of any maize and other grain aforesaid shall for the purpose of drying, grinding, and packing, be entitled to obtain the delivery thereof either ex-ship upon their importation into the said Dominion, to be carried immediately to the drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises aforesaid, or out of any Customs Warehouse, in which the same may be warehoused, he shall give bond with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs at the port where such Maize and other grain are imported or warehoused, in a penalty of double amount of duties payable on the same, with the conditions that the whole amount of the duties so payable upon the quantities of maize and other grain so delivered upon arrival or out of Warehouse as aforesaid, for the purpose of being dried, ground and packed in bond, shall within six months from the date of the bond to be so entered into, be well and truly paid to the Collector of Customs aforesaid for the use of Her Majesty, and the said importer or owner shall, before he can obtain the delivery aforesaid, further enter into and execute to the Collector for the use of Her Majesty as aforesaid, a general bond, the said importer or owner in the penal sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and two approved sureties in the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars each, conditioned that at no period shall the quantity of maize

or other grain, or the product thereof in the said building or premises be less than the quantity on which the bond or bonds for duties hereinbefore mentioned, shall be outstanding and unpaid.

4. And for the purpose of further securing the due observance of the foregoing Regulations, the Collector of Customs, the Surveyor of Customs or warehouse-keeper or other approved officer of Customs, at the port where the maize and other grain shall be so bonded, or at the port nearest to the said drying or grinding and packing premises, shall at all times when such operations are being carried on therein have free access to and upon the said drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises for the purpose of verifying the quantity of maize or other grain and their products therein, and any reasonable expenses attending such inspection shall be borne and defrayed by the importer or owner of the maize and other grain so undergoing drying, grinding and packing in bond.

The order of His Excellency in council of the 1st August, 1867 prescribing Regulations on the above subject, but restricted to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, is hereby revoked.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

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April 13th, 1867

-519

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MILES' OLD STAND, 57 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

THE undersigned, seeing the need for a News Depot in Lower Town, for the better convenience of a part of the reading people of our city during the stormy winter season—have this day, MONDAY, 18th Nov., opened the "DOMINION" News Depot, in Miles' old stand, opposite Workman & Co., Rideau street, where they will, in co-operation with their Depot in Centre Town, keep on hand all the general publications of the day, and endeavor to satisfy the reading public. They will furnish the following periodicals at the earliest convenience:

#### AMERICAN:

N. Y. Daily Herald, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Citizen, new, Irish People, Scottish American Journal, Musical Review, new, Harper's Bazar, new, Harper's Weekly, Chitney Corner, Literary Album, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, N. Y. Ledger, N. Y. Weekly, Fireside Companion, new Pen and Pencil, new, Police Gazette, Police News, N. Y. Clipper, Sporting Times, Waverley Magazine, Harper's Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Lady's Mag., Madame Demorest's Monthly Magazine, Budget of Fun, and other Comical Papers.

#### ENGLISH:

London Journal, Family Herald, Bow Bells, new, Englishwoman's Magazine, London Illustrated News, and other Periodicals. London Punch, and other Comical Papers.

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### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

### GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

Hunter, Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers, Ottawa.

THE above work is now in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all the cities, towns, villages, etc., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, etc., in each locality.

Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,

Printers and Publishers.

Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867.

43-17

### SNIDER RIFLES.

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Montreal, Jan. 21th, 1868.

4-1m.

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### NOTICE.

ON and after the FIRST day of JANUARY, 1868, all requisitions for Law and Registration Stamps, to be used in the Province of Quebec, and all Returns of Stamps cancelled by the various Officers entrusted with that duty, will have to be addressed to the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, Quebec, and not as heretofore to Ottawa.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Chairman, Board of Customs, Excise and Stamps.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

Ottawa, 23rd December, 1867.

1-31n.

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When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the every-day duties of the various grades of rank and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
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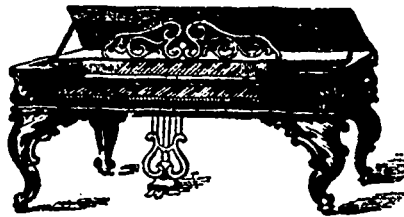
IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto.—Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the "Canada Gazette."

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
 Customs, Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1868.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 28 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,  
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