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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, JANUARY 6, 1868.

No. 1.

### BURIAL OF THE SCOUT.

Oh, not with arms reversed,  
And the shivering of the muffled drum,  
And funeral marches bring our hero home!  
These stormy warriors, whose his young heart was  
nursed,  
Ring with a trumpet burst,  
Of jubilant music, as if he whistles  
With shrouded face, and lips all white and  
dumb,  
Were a crowned conqueror entering paradise—  
This is his welcome home.

Along the reedy marge of the dim lake  
I hear the gathering horsemen of the North;  
The Cavalry of Night and Tempest wake,  
Blowing keen bugles as they issue forth  
To guard his homeward march in frost and cold—  
A thousand Spear-men bold!  
And the deep-bosomed woofs,  
With their dishvelled locks all wildly spread,  
Stretch ghostly arms to clasp the immortal  
dead,  
Beak to their solitudes;  
While through their rocking branches overhead,  
And all their shuddering pulses underground,  
A silver runs, as if a voice had said—  
And every furthest leaf had felt the wound—  
He com'st!—but he is dead!

The dainty-fingered May,  
With gentle hand shall fold and put away  
The snow-white curtains of the winter tent,  
And spread above him her green coverlet,  
Frothed with daisies sweet to sight and scent,  
And summer from her outposts to the hills,  
Under the boughs with heavy night-dews wet,  
Shall place her gold and purple sentinals,  
And the populous woods sounds revolve,  
Calling from field and fen her sweet deserters  
back.  
But he!—no long-rolls of the impatient drum,  
Nor battle trumpet, eager for the fray,  
From the far shores of stormy Erie blown,  
Shall rouse the soldier's last long bivouac.

KATE SEYMOUR McL.

For THE REVIEW.

### THE PATRIOTIC POETICAL LITERATURE OF CANADA.

It is astonishing to find how few worthy interpreters there have been of so prominent a characteristic of the Canadian people as patriotism. We have Heavysage, the powerful dramatist; Atcher, the sweet singer of home; McCarroll the humorists Reade, the quiet, earnest thinker; and he who wooed the historic muse not all in vain, Breakenridge, with a host of others; but who are our patriotic poets? Happily there are some names to which we can point proudly when this question is asked, but how few are they!

As the literature of Canada can claim no higher antiquity than that which has been given to it by France, it would be unjust in connection with this subject to make no mention of the French Canadian writers. It is, in fact, a duty which we owe to Canada, and ourselves, that we should become more

intimately acquainted with the works of the people who first settled our country. The French language is certainly a most intricate and difficult one to master, but the patient student will find his toil amply rewarded in the pleasure as well as profit which he may derive from the perusal of works which will not only delight the imagination, but will also aid in the formation of a correct taste. Many of our youths have read the productions of Fenelon and Chateaubriand, and this is as it should be, for these are specimens of pure and classic composition; but why should they not also be equally familiar with at least the French poetry of their own country? Other writers address themselves to separate and distinct audiences but the poet sings for all. Therefore it is that we ask the above question with indignation. The most imbecile production written in our language is sure of a perusal, while such vigorous writers as Benjamin Sulte, Louis Honore Frechette, and Isidore Bedard, are comparatively neglected. The former, editor of *Le Canada*, Ottawa, has achieved quite a reputation which will yet become more general as his abilities become more widely known. In a work recently issued from the Canadian press we find the following notice of this true minstrel: "His style is simple, natural and graceful, redolent of a thousand sources of thought and inspiration, and is clear and intelligible to all minds. He will occupy a high place among the gifted sons of song of his country."

Apart from the fine spirit of patriotism which characterises much of what this gentleman has written there is a peculiar melody in his poems, well exemplified in the "Chanson de L'Exile," the refrain of which is singularly musical:—

"Voyageur, que Dieu vous benisse,  
Et vous ramene a vos amis,  
Au Canada notre pays!"

The clinging affection for the land from which their forefathers came, and which forms such a noticeable trait in character of Canadians of French origin, is beautifully expressed in the poem entitled, "Le Fort de Chambly." We take the last verse:—

"Peuple! souvent l'horizon  
L'anasse le vent des tempestes,—  
L'il parvient a courber nos tetes

S'op! tombe avant la moisson!  
Contemple en ton ame attendrie  
Sa grandeur de tes anciens jours:  
Il fut un temps ou la patrie  
Sans partage avait tes amours!

And here follows one of those choruses in which M. Sulte is so felicitous:—

"Ceullon la fleur qui s'otolo  
Oublee au pied des debris:  
Mon cœur sait connaitre le prix  
De toute vertu qu'on isole!

In the *Revue Canadienne*, for September, 1867, may be found a piece from his pen entitled, "Le Canada Francais a L'Angleterre," which may be taken as a fair specimen of his manner. We are confident that if some of his poems were worthily translated the English reading public would be charmed to become thus acquainted with a poet who possesses so much native merit. Isidore Bedard, another talented young French Canadian, wrote the national song, "Sol Canadien, terre chérie," which has been so much and so deservedly admired.

Nor should the name of Le May be omitted when mention is made of those who have struck the patriotic lyre with tuneful success. His translation of *ETANGELINE* has won him such well-merited fame that it has greatly tended to elevate the opinions entertained abroad of Canadian literature.

The most prominent Anglo-Canadian patriotic poets constitute a tuneful trio, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Carroll Ryan, and Charles Sangster. Is not the city of Thebes fabled to have sprung up at the sound of Amphion's lyre, and are not these singers accomplishing a work as wondrous, comparatively unassisted by their brother minstrels? A chaste and classic temple they are erecting for the Canadian Muse. To their songful toil they have come, crowned with chaplets of maple leaves, and they shall rest from it wreathed with the laurels of immortality. Hear how the youngest of these poets addresses Canada, and judge if the chivalrous spirit of olden times has indeed departed:—

"Then will I make beneath thy maple bow's,  
A rustic lute, and tune it to thy name,  
And wreathe each glowing chord around with  
flowers  
Thy minstrel's emblem of thy happy fame;  
As warrior-bard of old, with fond acclaim,  
Sang to his ladye the sweet song of praise;  
With voice as fervent, I will do the same.  
To thee my mistress, I address my lays,  
For thou art beautiful in all thy wildest ways."

And on the occasion of the return of our

Canadian regiment to their native land, ho, whom the young champions of our country were so proud to call their 'brother in arms,' sang:—

"And should a foe again our shores profane,  
We, who of war have learned the horrid trade  
Will march unconquered to the field again  
The firm red line that never was afraid.  
And when our flag is to the breeze display'd  
E'en as our fathers fought we too will fight,  
And never will invading foe degrade  
That symbol of our glory and our right!"  
For we are men who know our duty and our  
might?"

And when lawless invasion dared pollute our land, the notes of one loyal lyre were heard rising deep and clear above the tumult:—

"What know we of their foreign wrongs,  
We've done to them no ill,  
And what by right to us belongs  
We'll hold defiant still!  
And if unto our happy shore  
Should come those sons of shame,  
We'll meet them as we did before  
With battle, death and flame!"

In the same enthusiastic spirit did Charles Sangster compose his "Song for Canada." It is with difficulty that we refrain from quoting the whole of this exquisitely beautiful little lyric, which is emphatically not only a song for Canada but also a song for the Canadian people. The refrain is particularly musical and felicitous in expression:

"But let the rash intruder dare  
To touch our darling strand,  
The martial fires  
That thrilled our sties  
Would light him from the land."

The meed of the traitor is also forcibly depicted in these lines:—

"And if in future years  
One wretch should turn and fly,  
Let weeping Fame  
Blot out his name  
From Freedom's hallowed sky."

In the Ode upon "Brock" we seem to hear the stately march of martial multitudes. Thus it commences:—

One voice, one people, one in heart  
And soul, and feeling and desire,  
Rejoice the smouldering martial fire,  
Sound the mute trumpet, strike the lyre,  
The hero-dead cannot expire,  
The dead still play their part.

Although the last line is not faultless in taste, yet it does not altogether detract from the merit of the composition as an effusion of genuine patriotism.

"The Plains of Abraham" is so utterly deficient in the energy and rhythm which characterise the two preceding poems, that we can scarcely conceive it to have come from one whose poetic power has been very generally acknowledged.

From among Mr. McGee's numerous patriotic effusions we shall single one as illustrative of all. "Along the Line" is so well known and appreciated that we need not repeat it here. The true, poetical feeling evinced in this poem, caused it to be printed in many of our newspapers, at a time not long distant when Canadian patriotism was put to a severe test, and passed through it unscathed. Then was it that those magnetic words, albeit uttered long before from the lips of Canada's most eloquent statesman, thrilled the hearts of thousands, and awakened by the influence of a powerful sympathy a corresponding emotion in the breasts of the young and gallant defenders of our country. And now that effu-

sion of fire and force shall be ever associated with the events which gave to it a new significance.

While treating of this subject we must not be unmindful of those poets who have striven, and in some instances not unsuccessfully, to show their devotion to our country. Foremost among these we find William Pitman Lett, whose poems are worthy of warm eulogiums. There is this peculiarity about Mr. Lett's writings, with which we are struck even when perusing his best productions, that the feeling is far beyond the expression. He writes but rarely; therefore it is that we perforce must wait, often for a very long time before we hear some stray strain of his come floating to us, to which we listen eagerly, conscious of the songless interval that will inevitably follow. From among his patriotic poems we select "Pro aris et focis certare" and "In Memory of the 'Queen's Own' Dead," as the two in which he has most happily treated his favourite theme. There is one verse in the former which is peculiarly applicable to the present time:—

"The hour of peace  
Which we seek not to mar  
Is the time to prepare  
For the chances of war."

In the latter poem it is thus he calls us to the graves of the fallen heroes:—

"Come stand around the honor'd graves  
Where slumber now our fallen braves,  
Who battled with the miscreant knaves  
Whose touched, doiled our land:  
Give first one hearty British cheer,  
And then draw closer, fondly near,  
And drop a brother's farewell tear  
O'er that devoted band."

There are a few others who have occasionally produced pieces of real patriotic merit, but these efforts have been of so very occasional a character, that they form but isolated, scattered, and in some instances, unpolished fragments which may or may not find a place in some part of the Temple of National Song. To these authors we would say: "Since you will not be builders, let the blocks which you bring to the builders be smooth and shapely, that they may fit in as perfect parts of a harmonious whole."

IDA.

#### HOW BRITISH INFANTRY MEET ATTACK.

The following account of the mode in which British Infantry receive an attack is taken from General Trochu's pamphlet, entitled "*L'Armee Francaise en 1867*":—

"I have served seven years in the Peninsula, said Marshal Bugeaud. There I have sometimes beaten the English in isolated encounters and surprises, of which as commanding officer of a detachment, I had the direction and arrangement. But, during this long period of war, I was grieved to see how very few were the general engagements in which the English army did not establish a superiority over ours. The reason was apparent. Our troops almost invariably attacked the enemy, without profiting by former experience, in a manner which, although it almost always succeeded against the Spaniards, as often failed against the English. They generally occupied well chosen defensive positions, possessing a certain command,

and where they showed only part of their force. The usual fire from the artillery took place. Immediately afterwards, hurriedly, without studying the position, and without taking time to ascertain ways by which flank attacks might be made, we marched direct upon the enemy, taking, as the saying is, the bull by the horns. As soon as they had reached about a thousand yards from the English line, our soldiers became excited, talked to one another, and hurried their march, which already showed a commencement of disorder. The English stood silent, their arms at the order, presenting, in their impassive immobility, the appearance of a long red wall an imposing sight which did not fail to produce an effect upon the novices in war. As the distance diminished, repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur! forward! charge!" broke out among us, shakos were hoisted on bayonets, the march became a race, ranks were mingled, excitement led to confusion, many fired in advancing. The English, still silent and motionless, and still with their arms at the order, even when we were within three hundred yards, seemed not to perceive the storm which was about to burst upon them. The contrast was overwhelming. More than one among us thought over the slowness of the enemy in firing, and calculated that a fire, so long kept back, would be directly uncomfortable when it did take place. Our ardour insensibly cooled the calm steadiness which seems immovable (even when it is not really so) upon the disorder and tumult, weighed upon our minds. In this moment of anxious waiting the English wall made a quarter face, and brought their arms to the ready. An indistinguishable feeling stopped many of our soldiers, who began an uncertain fire. The fire of the enemy, full of order and precision, mowed us down. Decimated; we turned upon ourselves, striving to regain our steadiness, when our enemy at last broke silence with three formidable cheers. With the third cheer, they were upon us, pressing on our disorderly retreat. But, to our great astonishment, they did not follow up their advantage beyond a hundred yards, but quickly reformed in line to await a second attack, which, with fresh supports, we seldom failed to attempt in the same manner, and too often with the same discomfiture.

#### RIFLE MATCHES.

The match between No. 1 Company 49th Batt, Capt. Hamby, and No. 7 Company, 3d Batt., G. T. R. B., Capt. Nunn came off on the 1st inst at the Rifle Range, on Coloman's Commons. The weather was most unfavorable, a severe snow storm continuing during nearly the whole of the time, in fact at 200 and 300 yards the target was all but invisible. The scoring is given below. It will be seen that No. 1 of the 49th, better known as the Belleville Rifles, was victorious by 85 points. The prize was a magnificent candelabra, value \$30, to be held by the winning Company. The following is a synopsis of the scoring:

Fifteen men of each Company. Three rounds each, at 100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.

No. 7, 3d Batt, G.T.R.B.		No. 1, 49th Batt.,	
Yards	Points.	Yards.	Points.
100	131	100	147
200	82	200	121
300	31	300	58
400	60	400	61
	307		387

Majority for No. 1 Co., 49th Batt,

85

In the evening the firing party were all invited by Capt. Hambly to an Oyster Supper at the Anglo American. There were also present Col. Brown, M. P., and Major Bowell, M. P., of the 49th Battalion. Colonel Sutherland, Lieutenant Crowther, No. 8 Company, 3rd Battalion G. T. R. B., and Wm. Sutherland, Esq. The tables were laid in first class style, and the catering was worthy of the reputation of Mr. Palmer, who, as usual, was particularly attentive to the guests. After justice had been done to the inner man, and the cloth was removed, the Chairman, Captain Nunn, gave "The Queen," which was received with all honor.

"The Prince of Wales and Royal Family," and "The Army, Navy, and Canadian Volunteers" came next, and in response to the latter, Col. SUTHERLAND rose and said as there was a gentleman in the room in volunteer uniform with three medals on his breast, he thought it would be more appropriate had he been called upon to reply. Private BARBER, of the Grand Trunk Company, the man alluded to, then responded briefly.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The Governor General and the New Dominion of Canada." Song, "Fine old Irish gentleman." Responded to by Major Bowell, M. P.

The next toast was "The Senate and House of Commons of Canada," replied to by Col. Brown, M. P., and Major Bowell, M. P.

The toast of the evening came next.—CAPT. NUNN, in presenting the prize to No. 1 of the 49th, said he felt proud to do it to such an honorable and gallant Comp'y. A few weeks ago he had been asked by his men if he could not get up a rifle match with some of the Companies in their own Brigade.—Finding it difficult to do so, he was asked to challenge the Belleville Rifles. He did so, and met with a prompt reply. His men said, "Well, if they beat us we will give them a hard struggle for it," and considering that in their practices they had averaged centres, he thought there would be a pretty tough fight. He was proud, however, to hand the prize over to such a Company as the one that had won it, and he had no doubt that when that ornament should grace the festive board of No. 1 Company, 49th Batt., they would point to it with pleasure. He was sure no match had taken place under such difficulties and with such little difficulties. The weather had been exceptionally severe, but everything had gone off smoothly, showing that the same spirit animated all those in the match. The duty of Volunteers was to become familiar with the weapon in their hands, and to be able to pick off their men at 400 and 500, yds, even 1,000 yards. (Cheers) It had always been a pleasure, when circumstances permitted to get his men to target practice. He hoped, and had no doubt it would happen, that this was only the commencement of a series of rifle matches. Target practice was the great thing needed, and it was not the man that could form fours, &c., who was on that account the best, it was the man that knew his weapon and could use it well. (Loud cheers.)

CAPT. HAMBLY on behalf of his Company and himself, said it was utterly impossible for him to express his feelings. He had prepared a speech, but it was in expectation of a very different result. He said Capt. Nunn had asked him some time ago if it would be convenient for him to accept a challenge for his Company, and he had said of course.—He did it with some diffidence however, as he knew it was very inconven-

ient for his men to get together for practice some of them living considerable distance off. At all events they all came and attended, and they had worked hard for the prize. He could not find words to express the feelings he entertained towards Capt. Nunn and his men, who had come forward in the way they did and challenged a Company formed almost as many years as they were months. A few days ago he had been speaking with one of the sergeants of Capt Nunn's Company, and mentioned that perhaps it would be well to have the prize left for the winner of two out of three matches, but he was met with the reply, "No, if you win that we'll give you another to fire for in six months." (Applause) Again referring to the courtesy he and his men had met with from the Grand Trunk Company, Capt. Hambly proposed the health of "Capt. Nunn, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of No. 7 Company, 3d Batt. G. T. R. B."

CAPT. NUNN responded, and gave "Capt. Hambly and the officers and men of No. 1 Company, 49th Battalion." Ensign Caruthers replied.

Col. BROWN proposed "The 15th Battalion, coupled with the name of Col. Sutherland" Responded to by Col. Sutherland.

Wm. SUTHERLAND, Esq., then proposed a toast to the memory of the late Major Le Vesconte which was drunk in solemn silence.

Major BOWELL begged to propose "Captain Murphy, the officers and men of No. 8 Company, 3rd Battalion G. T. R. B." Replied to by Lieut. Crowther.

"The Ladies" were toasted by Col. Sutherland.

Capt. Hambly then gave "Our Host," which was well received. The proceedings then concluded by Sergeant Bland singing "God Save the Queen" and the company separated, all pleased with the evening's entertainment.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

#### CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

**SUICIDE OF A VOLUNTEER.**—The *Colborne Express* says a man named Andrew Gallagher committed suicide in the village of Warkworth on Thursday, 12th Dec., by discharging the contents of a loaded Enfield rifle in his bowels. He was a member of Capt. 1 Hurlbut's company; was about 50 years of age and unmarried, a shoemaker by trade. He lived some two or three hours after committing the act of self-destruction, conversing with those in attendance upon him, but refusing to give any reason whatever for shooting himself.

**BATTALION DINNER.**—On the 21st ult. the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 55th Battalion, Megantic Infantry, met at the Village of Halifax, for the purpose of dining together and inaugurating a regular mess. The chair was ably filled by Lieut. Col. Barwis, who, after full justice had been done to the good things provided, proposed the toast, "The Queen," which was drunk with the usual honors. Numerous other toasts were proposed and responded to, conspicuous among which were, "The Army, Navy and Volunteers"; "Our Guests"; "Col. Barwis"; "Major Irvine," and "Old No. 1 Company," associated with it the name of its present Captain (Parkin), &c. After dinner the tables were removed and dancing became the order of the day, and the late hour at which the assembly broke up was a substantial proof that the "Brave and Fair" had thoroughly enjoyed themselves. *Quebec Chronicle.*

**VOLUNTEER FIELD BATTERY.**—The usual weekly muster of the Hamilton Battery at the gun sheds, on Thursday night, was well attended. The overcoats for the men has arrived and will be issued to them on the next meeting night. They are of a better pattern than those at present worn. Capt. Smith, at the request of some of the members, will not require the members of the battery to parade on next Thursday, being the day after New Years, consequently the next meeting will be the 9th of January, when a full muster it anticipated for various reasons.—*Spectator.*

Even the New York *Tribune* is reluctantly compelled, by the force of public opinion, to give up its countenance to Fenignism. It says, "when the Fenians made their foolish attempts at insurrection in Canada and Ireland, it was impossible not to feel some respect for their patriotism and their bravery, however much we might condemn their rashness. But when they lower themselves to the blowing up of houses and sending explosive letters through the mail, they extinguish every spark of respect and sympathy which the rest of the world might feel for them. It is a poor cause which has no better weapon than the dirk of the assassin or the lantern of the incendiary. Blowing up a post-office and hurling innocent men to destruction, or introducing torpedoes into the domestic circle, is not much more honorable, to our humble thinking, than setting fire to hotels, or importing yellow fever rags."

**ONE HUNDRED SHOTS PER MINUTE.**—The *St. Catharines Journal* says:—"Lieut. Colonel Sydney Barnett, of the 44th Welland Batt., has recently invented a gun which will give the Fenians, should they ever attempt to molest us again, a most warm reception. During the last Fenian raid Colonel Barnett, then Captain, was detailed with his company to watch and protect the Suspension Bridge. This he thought both a difficult and dangerous task, his men being scattered at considerable distances, involving a delay of two or three hours. The thought occurred to him that a machine could be invented which would make it possible to protect the Bridge with three or four men against the assaults of hundreds. As soon as the excitement was over Col. Barnett commenced thinking and experimenting, and the result is, that in connection with Mr. Master, of Chippawa, he has succeeded in producing a machine which will fire one hundred shots per minute. The machine consists of ten barrels, all of which are loaded and discharged with one motion for each. The machine weighs about 300 lbs., and is mounted on a light gun carriage, which can be moved easily by hand. We do not feel at liberty to describe the machine more minutely at present. The gun has been tried, and has been found to be all that its inventor anticipated. We hope that it is, and more too."

England has another barbarian war in prospect. Bishop Crother, of Sierra Leone, went on a visitation up the Nile, was taken prisoner, and, in the course of effecting his release by force of arms, the Vice Consul, Mr. Felt, was killed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WINTER CAMPAIGNING IN CANADA.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

Sir,—The Review of the 23rd December contains a well written article on "Winter Campaigning," which deserves serious consideration. It is quite possible that the Fenians would be mad enough to make a dash at Canada during the winter, for the purpose of securing "half an acre" of soil on which to found an Irish Republic, and equally probable that such occupation, if allowed to exist for forty-eight hours, would furnish a class of American statesmen with a pretext to recognize the filibusters as belligerents. Therefore the advice contained in the article alluded to is worthy of attention, and is evidently the result of a mind having a correct knowledge of the country and climate obtained by close observation. The mode of defence recommended is one exactly suitable to the condition of the country and people—the only drawback being that our organization has not been prepared to meet the contingency anticipated.

As the Volunteer Force now exists it is concentrated about the cities and large towns and villages; few corps belonging to the rural districts; and it is precisely at points on the Frontier, removed from the cities or large villages, that such an attempt as that named will be made. The writer of the article thinks that "some point on the Frontier near Montreal," will be the objective point of the Fenian leaders; and there is more than probability in the idea. A landing anywhere West of Prescott would remove the assailants too far from their base of operations; no end whatever except utter annihilation could be subserved thereby. But a movement *below Prescott* at many points on Canadian Territory would secure every advantage necessary for their object, and be sufficiently removed from molestation to secure all the moral effect requisite. The admirable plan of "*Trente-Septieme*" would be useless to prevent or avert such a consummation—because no organization exists to carry it out; and that supplied by the present system is utterly inefficient. In 1866 the invasion at Fort Erie succeeded because no attention was paid to the organization of the local militia, and the Fenians held a territory (on which 20,000 volunteers could have been concentrated in twenty-four hours if a proper militia law had been in force) till students from Toronto and clerks from retail stores in Hamilton were brought up to deliver the stalwart farmers of Welland and Lincoln and their sons from the Filibusters. How well that duty was performed is a matter of history, and it is needless to advert to the gallantry which led a lot of lads to confront with the steadiness of veterans, an enemy, whose strength and position were unknown. The fact is indisputable that Canada escaped a real danger on that occasion, and it behoves her rulers to be warned

in time. Above all things it is necessary to provide for the defence of the country in such a manner that no portion of its shores should be polluted by invaders without finding an armed and organized population ready to receive them—and this cannot be effected by the present Volunteer organization or any modification thereof. With a stringent militia law, equipping and arming every man capable of service, armed raids on any part of Canada would be impossible; and even if a landing in force was effected the invaders would have to fight for every foot of territory they occupied—losing strength as they advanced—while the defenders, like a snow ball, would be gaining force and proportion as they fell back. In this case "*Trente-Septieme's*" suggestions would be invaluable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedt. servt.,  
SCHAULTER.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to thank you for your candid review of my pamphlet on "Ireland as it is &c.," and at the same time to offer a few remarks on one or two points in your article, which I deem deserving of such. You agree with me in some conclusions which I have arrived at, in the pamphlet in question; and, you disagree with me in others. This is natural enough, for no two minds of men on earth are constituted alike. Where you agree with me, your judgment strengthens me in my opinions; but, where you disagree with me, since you do not prove to me that I am wrong, you leave me confirmed in my convictions.

In your review you assert that "the very evils I denounce were created and perpetuated by the Irish themselves." This is only an assumption on your part Sir, for you do not undertake to verify the assertion by fact, and, therefore, it is no argument and contains no force. You also say that a large and influential portion of the Irish people themselves are indignant at the idea of the abolition of the Church and State connection. You are aware, Sir, that the "Irish people" are divided into two classes—division has been their bane—Protestant and Catholic; the one the minority and in the ascendancy; the other the majority, but singularly enough in the position of a minority. You do not say which class it is that is indignant. You evidently refer to the prejudiced portion of the Protestant class, as is only natural to be supposed; for it is not a fact that any of the Catholic class are indignant at the idea of the abolition of the Church and State connection; and it is their feelings we have to look to, as only on their corns does the shoe pinch.

Now to another point. You certainly did not understand me on page 18 of my pamphlet, to say, that I justified Fenianism in Ireland or anywhere else, in its physical force proceedings. I only justify the exist-

ence in Ireland of a moral force Fenianism for the legal redress of Irish wrongs. You yourself, Sir, approve of this moral force Fenianism in Ireland—all healthy and unbiased minds approve of it—and, therefore, between you and I, on this subject of Fenianism in Ireland there is no difference of opinion.

Allow me to say that your expressions of confidence in the loyalty of Irishmen in Canada, do credit to your judgment and liberality; and they contrast strongly with the rabid mouthings of designing demagogues, who for the gratification of some petty personal grievance, or the pacification of the cravings of a depraved nature, endeavor to blacken Irish loyalty in Canada, in the public mind, and to sow the seeds of discord and disunion in our midst.

With you, Sir, I agree that the united efforts of the people of Canada, must be put forth to repel any immediate invasion of this country, from whatever source; but, if invasion comes on as from no fault of our own: if it costs us millions of money and a large expenditure of precious life, will you, Sir, not candidly agree with me, that it is our duty as a people, alive to our peace and prosperity, to endeavor to strike at the cause from which springs our trouble? You are too much of a philosopher to believe that our tinkering with a consequence can avail, while its cause remains and is unassailed.

In conclusion let me refer to your closing remarks, in which you playfully endeavor at my expense, to have a little fun, on what you conceive to be an "obfuscation of ideas" on my part, while in "the region of metaphor." Let us be funny together, and not quarrel over a joke like the fox and the stork did. Concerning this "obfuscation of ideas" you say: "On page 17 he is decidedly absurd in his mistiness when he says: 'If the British Government would but awake to a sense of common justice—*and to the summit of moral excellence and at once apply the axe to the root of Irish disaffection, . . . agitation would become extinct &c.*'" The italics are yours, Sir, and are intended I presume to denote the "obfuscated ideas." You have read of the astronomer who having a little fly in his telescope unawares, on making an observation of the Sun, swore by the eternal gods, that there was an extraordinary monster in the great luminary. He was mistaken of course; and, is it not quite possible, Sir, that a similar accident has befallen you concerning those "obfuscated ideas" of mine? Have you not construed a mental operation, Sir, into a physical action, and thereby like the fly-baffled astronomer fallen into a mistake? I think that is what you have done, and if there be any "obfuscation" in the matter, I fancy, Sir, it owes its paternity to yourself. To rise to "the summit of moral excellence" does not imply an ascent of the body and soul of the British Government, to the Olympian or any other height—which would necessitate a very long axe-handle indeed, if it were really to chop



at the root of Irish disaffection—it simply has reference to an operation of the mind, which, within the confines of its osseous palace, is capable of becoming magnanimous betimes, and under peculiar impulses, directing its willing servant, the hand, to perform deeds of common justice, by severing bonds of oppression which lie bound at its feet. You will thus perceive, Sir, that ascending to the summit of moral excellence is not a physical action; that Irish grievances are not in the moon nor of a "heavenly" character, and that asking for a mandate for their extinction—for a stroke of *Lewis Justitia*—from the summit of moral excellence, the seat of which is slightly in rear of the nose, implies no "obfuscation of ideas," but is rational and natural.

You will readily perceive, Sir, that an untutored savage is less capable of performing acts of kindness and justice, than is an enlightened christian legislator. And why? Because the mind of the former is more gross and uncultivated—farther in its operation from the summit of moral excellence—than is the mind of the latter. And, if we would have the savage forego his sanguinary conduct, and approach the Christian standard, will you, in your wisdom, Sir, tell me by what process we shall accomplish the change if not by elevating his mind to the summit, or as near as possible thereto, of moral excellence?

Yours very truly,  
W. H. WALLER.

Dec. 30th, 1867.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

DEAR SIR—Several accidents having already happened to Volunteers and others in the Dominion from carelessness or inexperience in the use of that really efficient weapon, the Snider-Enfield, I would humbly suggest an *improvement*, which, although trifling in extent, and inexpensive in its adaptation, may be the means of averting injury to the gallant defenders of our country. By some oversight in the manufacture or patent, it happens that the needle or plunger, although out of place when the breech-piece lies unlocked on the spring, may still explode the cap, and the hammer still strike it. This is highly dangerous,—in the hurry incident to rapid firing in action or otherwise, neglect in this particular may cost the soldier his eyesight, or a serious wound, the breech-piece being liable to blow open. (A soldier of our battalion lately lost two fingers of his left hand through that cause.) Now, sir, by cutting or filing away a semi-circular notch, about a sixteenth of an inch in width from the right edge of the hammer, just sufficient to clear the plunger all danger of exploding the cap ceases, and that without interfering with the mechanism of the lock. If you Mr. Editor, will kindly give this hint an insertion in your paper, it may possibly penetrate through red-tapeism to the proper quarter.

A SERGEANT,  
43rd Carleton, L. I.

Ottawa, Dec, 1867.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Dec. 26, 1867.

The Board of Examiners of breech-loading arms which has been busily employed for some time past in examining and testing the merits of breech-loading rifles and muskets, not to mention its having to listen to the descriptions of the various improvements by the patentees, which you may readily imagine was not the least arduous and certainly not the most agreeable part of its duties—has at length got to the last of the weapons submitted for approval. Hitherto the examination has been public, but the examining officers have now gone into secret session to compare notes and discuss the relative merits of the various guns they had tested. Which weapon will be recommended by them is not yet decided upon, but of the many submitted only a few appear to have attracted the attention of the Board, and those few were of the simplest construction. It is the opinion of many who witnessed the tests that no plan yet submitted excels the simple plan of conversion of muzzle loaders to breech loaders now in operation at Springfield. The complicated breech loading rifles to be seen everywhere may do very well for fancy sportsmen who expect to fire a dozen or two shots per year at most, but men of experience appear to be unanimous in the opinion that they would be useless as weapons of war. The Cochran breech loader attracted much attention and was evidently well thought of. It is of very simple construction, the whole machinery being contained within the barrel. The breechblock is a simple recoil bolt working horizontally. The old cartridge is ejected when the breech vacuum is opened, the block is adjusted and fastened by a cog, which acts as a sight piece, the same movement turning the block which runs in a groove. The examination included cartridges of which only two appeared to give satisfaction, the Conroy and Berdan. The result of the examination will not be known until the middle of January, when the Board will make a report to Governor Fenton. A few further Statistics from the Army Register, which want of space compelled me to omit last week may not be uninteresting. The following is the organization of the army under the Act July 28th, 1866.

General.....	1
Lieutenant General.....	1
Major Generals.....	5
Brigadier Generals.....	19
Colonels.....	88
Lieutenant Colonels.....	103
Majors.....	291
Aides-de-Camp.....	43
Captains.....	740
Adjutants.....	60
Reg'tl. Quartermasters.....	55
Reg'tl. Quartermasters } and Commissaries }	5
Sergeant Majors.....	60
Quartermaster Sergeants.....	60
Commissary Sergeants.....	60
Principal Musicians.....	100
Saddlery Sergeants.....	10

Chief Trumpeters.....	10
Ordnance Serjeants.....	115
Hospital Stewards.....	459
Regimental Hospital Stewards.....	60
Battalion Sergeant Majors.....	1
Battalion Quartermaster Sergeants.....	1
First Sergeants.....	630
Co'y Quartermaster Sergeants.....	633
Regimental Commissaries.....	10
Battalion Adjutant.....	1
Battalion Quartermaster.....	1
First Lieutenants.....	882
Second Lieutenants.....	710
Chaplains.....	36
Military Storekeepers.....	29
Medical Storekeepers.....	5
Veterinary Surgeons.....	10
Sergeants.....	2763
Corporals.....	5257
Trumpeters.....	240
Musicians.....	1390
Farriers and Blacksmiths.....	240
Artificiers.....	1020
Saddlers.....	120
Waggoners.....	630
Engineers, Privates, 1st Class.....	6633
Engineers, Privates, 2nd Class.....	796
Privates.....	36280
Total.....	54641

Of the Officers, 712 are graduates of West Point; 1114 were appointed from the Volunteer force; 366 were appointed from the ranks and 756 were appointed from civil life. There nationality was as varied as possible; Ireland furnished 164; England; 49; Germany; 42; Canada, 27; Scotland 24; Prussia 22; France, 8; Sweden 6; Italy 4; Poland 4; South America 4; Prince Edwards Island 3; Switzerland 3; Nova Scotia 2; Asia 2; Russia 2; West Indies 2; East Indies 2; Austria 2; Spain, Wales, Belgium, Hungary, Corfu, Malta, Denmark, Netherlands, Saxony, and New Brunswick one each while three were born at Sea. The probability is that a much larger proportion of the privates than of the officers, were of foreign birth. How then can such an Army reflect any great credit upon the United States as a National army? Again there is a united Fenian Brotherhood. For some time past the question has been attracting a good deal of attention on the part of the Fenians but little progress was apparently made, until the subject received an impetus in the hanging of Gould, Allen and Larkin at Manchester. Then no time was lost. The chiefs put their heads together and the result is that several hundred thousand Fenians are united for one purpose—the establishment of an Irish Republic. A meeting was held at which Savage and Roberts, the respective heads, accompanied by their chief officers were present and resolutions were passed of which the following is the substance; The constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood adopted at Philadelphia in October 1865 be proclaimed the Supreme law of the whole national body in America. The Senate is to be composed of 7 members, appointed from the organization of which W.R. Roberts is the head and 7 from that of John Savage, the 14 members thus appointed to elect the fifteen, the. The name "Council" to be substituted for "Senate." The Presidency of the United organization to be offered by the present

roads to John Mitchell in the event of his refusal, the Senate to elect a President.

A full and complete return of all monies, property and material of war in possession of each organization to be given up to officers of the United Brotherhood, which shall be henceforth one Body united and indivisible until it shall have accomplished its mission in the restoration of the independent existence of the Irish Nation and the establishment of a Democratic Republic on Irish Soil. This Resolution has been carried out so far, as offering the presidency to John Mitchell is concerned, but he has declined and it is thought highly probable that the President's mantle will fall upon the shoulders of John Savage. All who know Savage agree in saying that he is well fitted for the office, being an ardent lover of Ireland; an inveterate enemy to England; heart and soul a Fenian and devoted to the cause. That he is an honorable and a clever man he has proved during the time he has filled the office of Head Centre, and his appointment to the Presidency would no doubt give general satisfaction and be a means of perpetuating and more firmly cementing the union which has just taken place. The late outrages committed by the Fenians in England are spoken of by the members of the Brotherhood here in terms of approbation and admiration, and it is very plainly said that they are but the commencement of a series of such. The union of the Brotherhood will very materially modify the plans of the Fenians, and it is thought by many that the contemplated raid upon Canada will be abandoned, the Savage faction being strongly opposed to it. I shall be able to learn something more definite by my next.

L. E.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The Local Legislatures of Quebec and Ontario were formally opened at Quebec and Toronto respectively on the 27th ult. J. Stevenson Esq., Member for Lennox, was chosen Speaker for the Ontario House, and Lt. Col. Blanchet (17th Levis Vol. L. I.) Speaker for that of Quebec. No very extensive programmes were submitted at the opening of either of these Legislatures. The class of measures which belong to the Local Governments preclude the possibility of any very large array of Government measures being submitted at the first Session, or until the machinery of the respective Governments has been fairly set in motion, and the wants of the Provinces shall suggest the legislation which may be necessary to promote their interests, in this connection we hope something will be promptly done in the way of appropriating grants of land to Volunteers as proposed by Colonel Blanchet in his place in the House of Commons during the late Session, and before referred to by us. We are not alone in the opinion that our citizen soldiery having well and regularly performed its duties, is entitled to a substantial recog-

nition thereof from the Government and the people.

We are extremely well pleased to see that Lt. Colonel Gillmor of the "Queen's Own" has been appointed Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario; his appointment will be received with great satisfaction by the Volunteers generally, as Colonel Gillmor had to resign his appointment in the Sheriff's office at Toronto in order to attend his duties as Colonel of this Regiment during the Fenian raid in June '66. We are also glad to find that the resignation of his commission has not been accepted, and that he has concluded to remain in the force which can but ill spare such officers as Colonel Gillmor.

On the 27th ult., at Montreal, a soldier of the 100th Regiment named Wilson, shot a comrade called Campbell, killing him instantly. The man who committed the murder had been suffering from the effects of liquor. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Wilson, and he is consequently remanded to stand his trial at the next assizes.

By late cable dispatches it appears that King Theodore on learning the extent of the expedition sent against him, released the prisoners of his own accord, so that in all probability the Abyssinian campaign will be brought to an early close. The British Government should however teach this little African despot how to behave himself in future.

The Fenians in the United States, so long divided into two factions have at last coalesced and offered the presidency of the Brotherhood to the notorious John Mitchell who declined the honor. (?) It is rumoured that General Shields of the U. S. Army will be the next who will be offered the distinction, but we learn that he too, will decline having anything to do with them.

FINAL CLASSIFICATION OF REGIMENTS SERVING IN B. N. AMERICA.

IN THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW of November 4th last, we published a return showing the figure of merit of each corps stationed in Canada, for the late annual course of Musketry Instruction. Since, however, from the practice of casuals and other causes the figure of merit of the various corps has undergone some change, some having increased their average while others have fallen lower. Below is the final and exact average of each: *Return showing Figure of Merit of each Regt. in the North American command entered in Order of Merit.*

100th Regiment.....	122.33
4th Batt. 60th Regiment.....	109.39
2nd Batt. 17th Regiment.....	105.42
53rd Regiment.....	104.33
Royal Canadian Rifles.....	103.10
29th Regiment.....	102.25
69th ".....	99.50
47th ".....	95.71
78th ".....	90.84

2nd Batt. 4th Regiment.....	87.69
1st Batt. 16th ".....	87.29
1st Batt. 15th ".....	84.59
1st Batt. 22nd ".....	77.20
3rd Company Royal Engineers.....	67.33
5th Company Royal Engineers.....	63.92

[Three of these corps, viz: the 47th, 2nd Batt. 4th, and 1st Batt. 15th, were practised with the muzzle loader.]

By this it will be seen that the 100th still maintains its position at the head of the list. Indeed there are very few Regiments in the service which will be found able to compete with them in handling the Rifle. Canada may well be proud of her sons in the 100th.

The best shooting Regiment in the service last year was the 1st Batt. 13th Light Infantry, whose figure of merit stood at 126.22, only about four points greater than the score which the 100th Royal Canadians have achieved at the recent practice. The position of Regiments, serving in Canada, on the roll of merit will be somewhat changed in the next Official Returns. For instance—the 47th Foot has fallen back from an average of 103.15 to 95.71. The 69th Regt. has improved slightly as also has the 2nd Batt., 4th, 78th Highlanders, and the 15th Foot; while the 4th Batt., 60th Rifles, has gone up from 81.27 to 109.39, thus becoming second best. The 17th and 29th Regiments also show a marked improvement upon their respective averages, the former rising from 61.68 to 105.42, and the latter from among the worst last year, only 52.32, now scores the respectable figure of 102.25. The 53rd has also made vast improvement. Of the Regiments stationed in Canada, the 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade has not been practised during the late season. By the above return will be seen that three Regiments were exercised with the muzzle loader, and it speaks favorably for the Snider that there should be such great improvement in the average shooting of corps armed with the new weapon.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

Nothing of startling importance has reached us during the past week from Abyssinia. It appears that King Theodorus having heard of the advance of the British expeditionary forces, has taken active measures to oppose them. He has gathered round him a large army, the size of which is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 60,000 men, and is preparing to take the field in person. He has recently taken the decisive step of setting fire to and destroying the city of Debra Tabor, the seat of a royal residence and camp, and next to Gondar the largest city in the Empire. The object of this proceeding, on his part, is to draw the British farther into the interior of the country. From Dobra Tabor he has retreated together with all the prisoners in the direction of Magdala. The country which has to be traversed by the invading army, from the site of Debra Tabor to Magdala, is of a very broken and difficult character, and will probably be the scene of

some severe fighting. It is supposed that as soon as King Theodorus finds that he is unable to check the advance of the British upon Magdala, he will fall back to Knara, a point still farther to the south, thus materially weakening the invading force opposed to him, by lengthening the line of communication which the British are compelled to maintain with the sea coast, and which of course has to be protected.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

For the week ending Saturday, 4th Jan., 1868, we have received as follows:—

London, (Ont.)—Major R. L., \$2; Lt. Col. T., \$2; Lieut. Col. McB., \$2; Major M., \$2; Lieutenant E. McK., \$2; Captain M. D. D., \$2; Lieut. Col. M., \$2; Capt. A. G. S., \$2; Capt. D., \$2; Ensign W. F. H., \$2; Lieut. D. C. H., \$2; J. P., \$1; Ensign C. B., \$1; T. V., \$1. Quebec.—E. B. P., \$20; Lieut. Col. E. L., \$1. Brockville.—Lieut. W. W., \$2. Ottawa.—Mr. M., \$2; Mr. W., \$6; Hon. Mr. M., \$2; Mr. F. W. W., \$4; Major T. R., \$2; Major S., \$2; H. J. M., \$2; Hon. Mr. L., \$2; Mr. M., \$2; Mr. E. P., \$2; R. T., \$2.

The movement of the various divisions of the Russian army westward has been completed; and the Government is now in a position to send 203,000 men to the Turkish or Austrian frontier at a few days' notice; 45,000 are stationed between Dunaburg, Polotsk, and Witebsk, 20,000 at Borizoy and Orza, 18,000 at Miusk, 50,000 in other parts of Lithuania, and 70,000 at Teheringov. Speaking of these warlike preparations, the *Gloss* says:—"Our Government may continue to circulate peaceful phrases among the public in Paris, London and Vienna, but we know here that war is imminent."

A STORY is told by an American officer of how he was ordered to build a battery on a mud bank during the campaign, in a place where there was no foundation. Remonstrating, and explaining the impossibility of performing the task, he was told to obey orders, and promised that every assistance he could ask for in materials and men should be given. But he "choked 'em off," as he expressed it, at last, for he sent in a requisition for the service of fifty men eighteen feet high, as he "guessed at least twelve feet of them would have to be in the mud."

The *N. Y. Tribune* says:—"After all the bother about St. Thomas, it seems doubtful whether the islanders will consent to be bought. They do not want to pay taxes or customs duty, and so we are called upon not only to pay \$7,500,000 for their ridiculous little quaking Paradise, but to exempt them from the burdens of citizenship while insuring them all its rights. We had better let them alone, to be rocked in the cradle of the deep, toasted by volcanoes, and tumbled by hurricanes, at their own sweet will. At the bare purchase price they are much too dear."

CANADA



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 3rd January, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Captain G. D'Orsonnons, of the 4th Batt. "Chasseurs Canadiens," to be Brigade Major of the 4th Brigade Division, Quebec, vice Lt. Col. Masson, resigned.

Hamilton Field Battery.

To be Surgeon:  
Thomas White, Esquire, vice H. T. Ridley, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

6th Battalion "The Hochelaga Light Infantry."

To be Captain:  
Lieut. James C. Sinton, vice A. Crawford, whose resignation is hereby accepted.  
Lieut. Wm. J. Ross, vice J. Porter, who retires, retaining his rank.  
For Ensign "Angus McIntosh," as stated in the Gazette of the 13th December, 1867, read "Angus J. McIntosh."

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles" Quebec.

To be Major:  
Captain Richard J. Alley, vice Burstall, Resigned.

No. 1 Company.

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Frederick W. Fraser, vice Alley, promoted.  
To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign Charles Prendergast, vice Fraser, promoted.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec." No. 2 Company.

The resignation of Lieutenant Albert Page, is hereby accepted.

14th Battalion of Rifles, Kingston. No. 5 Company.

The resignation of Captain George E. Small, is hereby accepted.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.  
For Adjutant "F. Stewart McGachan," as stated in the Gazette of the 6th December, 1867, read "F. Stewart McGachan."

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters." No. 10 Company, Rosemount.

The resignation of Ensign Robert Henderson is hereby accepted.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry, No. 9 Company, Warkworth.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
Hugh O'Neil, Gentleman, M. S. vice R. Ewing, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The resignation of Ensign Jno. Speirs is hereby accepted.

58th Lennox and Addington Battalion of Infantry. No. 1 Company, Tamworth.

To be Lieutenant:  
William Munro, Gentleman.  
To be Ensign:  
James A. Close, Gentleman.

50th Battalion "Huntingdon Borderers."

To be Battalion Drill Instructor with the rank of Lieutenant, Ensign and Adjutant, Wm. S. Maclaren.  
Paymaster Joshua Breadner, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry. No. 2 Company, Melbourne.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
George M. Crombie, M. S. Gentleman, vice J. W. Philbrick, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ottawa Provisional Battalion. No. 2 Company.

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Ebenezer K. McGillivray, vice G. Mann, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign William Cherry, vice McGillivray, promoted.

Nicolet College Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
Octave Hardy De Chatillon, Gentleman, M. S., vice V. Laurin, left the limits.

To be Ensign (temporary):  
Benjamin Bourgeois, Gentleman, M. S. vice Desilets, promoted.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.  
P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.



**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 be certain to 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,

GEO. MOSS,

"The Volunteer Review" Office,

Ottawa, Ont.

**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW**

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE MOSS, 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 it may reach us in time for publication.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1868.

**A WORD ABOUT OURSELVES.**

With the present number we commence the Second Volume of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and feel we cannot enter upon a fresh year of publication without performing the pleasing duty of returning to our many friends and correspondents our sincere thanks for the support and assistance rendered us by them in the past, as well as of assuring them that no effort on our part will be spared to make the paper worthy of their continued confidence in the future. The success which has so far attended THE REVIEW cannot fail to be doubly gratifying to its friends when they consider the vast disadvantages under which its projectors labored and the many obstacles they had to overcome at its inception. In a country like ours, with a population numerically small, and spread over an immense extent of territory, it is under any circumstances a difficult matter to establish, on a substantial basis, a journal devoted to one special object, and to keep it free the while alike from partzanship and subserviency. In the case of THE REVIEW these drawbacks, great at all times, told at first with unusual hardship. Those to whom the paper had to look for its chief support, were scattered widely apart, the men and officers of one company or battalion knowing and apparently caring little or nothing of the doings of their fellow soldiers in other corps. With this isolation prevailing it was found to be impossible to keep alive that spirit of healthful rivalry

between the volunteers of different localities, which is essential to the permanency and well-being of every species of work performed by voluntary labor. Among all ranks of the service a feeling had been rapidly gaining ground that the expense and labor of defending the country were being borne by the willing and patriotic few for the benefit of a less active and parsimonious many. On several occasions, too, parties had embarked in enterprises similar to our own, and in every case the attempt had been abandoned before a twelvemonth had expired. In view of all these facts we do not wonder that at the outset we met with but little encouragement to prosecute our task to its fulfillment. We were told it would be impossible to get at the Force; that they were disgusted with their duty and the expense it entailed upon them, and no longer took any interest in it; that even the few who did would not subscribe to a journal whose lease of life must of necessity be but short. The prospect before us at first was, as will be readily understood, to say the least, anything but bright. But we had determined that no ordinary discouragement would be permitted to overcome our purpose of carrying to a successful issue the scheme of a Canadian military newspaper. We are well pleased to have it to say that as each succeeding month rolled by we saw less and less reason to repent of our original determination; and that the dismal, though doubtless well-meant, prophecies of our friends, have melted into thin air; and now the organ of the Volunteer Force of Canada may be fairly regarded as permanently established. If the pecuniary prosperity of THE REVIEW has been gratifying to its publisher, its success in other ways is equally a source of pleasure to him. We feel that our desire, to be useful as well as entertaining to our supporters has not been without avail, and that many of the objects for which THE REVIEW was started have, to some extent at least, been accomplished. The isolation and want of knowledge of each others' doings, which were telling fatally on the Force at one time, we now rapidly being displaced by a keen spirit of emulation which cannot fail of a beneficial effect, as well in keeping members of a corps together as in making them perfect in minor points of discipline and duty. For the part THE REVIEW has taken in bringing this about we must in no small degree thank our numerous correspondents who have kept us informed of the doings of their respective corps, and it may be a source of satisfaction to those who feel that the service they rendered us was one to the whole defensive Force of the country. That an enlarged and growing interest in each others' proceedings now exists among Volunteers is plainly visible from the weekly increase in the number of our correspondents. To those gentlemen who have contributed to our columns the more weighty and scientific articles on Defence and Material of War we must also express our gratitude. In almost

every case they have been and are active members of the present Military Organization, and mainly indebted for their knowledge to a laudable determination to perfect themselves in the duties they had undertaken in behalf of their country. Of such men the Force—the country—may well feel proud, and we rejoice that it has been within our province to give expression to the results of self-imposed toil and hard study, which must have been incurred without hope of reward, further than the mental satisfaction of having well performed a duty they had undertaken from purely patriotic motives. To their exertions, in conjunction with those of our other correspondents, we must largely attribute the accomplishment of our aim to make *THE REVIEW* the accredited spokesman of the Volunteer Force of Canada. Though our own labors in the future may be no lighter than before, yet with the guaranteed assistance of our kind friends we are enabled to promise our subscribers that the present volume will be still further deserving of the hearty support of the gallant body in whose behalf it has been established, and that far successfully carried on.

We repeat that we have every reason to feel gratified at the support we have received from the Volunteers generally, and hopefully trust they are satisfied with our exertions in their behalf in the past, and our position towards them in the present. The future we can only deduce from the experience which the past and present gives; and we confidently look forward to an increased measure of usefulness and success for *THE REVIEW* during the year upon which we have just entered. Our prospects are now as bright as a year ago they were dark and uncertain. The policy which we inaugurated at the outset, we shall still unflinchingly adhere to, and while we shall endeavor to give due credit to the humblest for their services in behalf of our country, we shall unhesitatingly condemn all, who, from selfish or interested motives, may strive to place obstacles in the way of such as are willing to take their share in maintaining the efficiency of the Force. We shall also be found the hearty advocate of an effective system of defence, and of a more equitable distribution of its labors and expense, and shall fearlessly expose that false economy which would waste a large sum in half organizing and equipping the Militia, and withhold the amount necessary to bring it up to the standard of thorough discipline and utility.

Now that the Dominion embraces a large territory on the seaboard, containing a considerable population engaged in maritime commerce, we may reasonably anticipate that our Naval Force will be made an important branch of our defensive organization. We shall therefore be happy to hold open the columns of *THE REVIEW* to, in any way, aid in the solution of the problem as to how this may be best effected with a due regard to the time and resources of our people.

To the gentlemen in authority at the head

of the Militia Department we have hitherto gladly accorded our support, not because we considered the present system as at all approaching perfection, or that the members of the Force had no good reasons to complain of it, but we were aware of the many difficulties against which the authorities had to contend, and saw that their earnest desire was to alter the present condition of affairs to one more satisfactory to the existing organization. In the Adjutant General we fortunately possess an officer in whose tact and professional ability we may safely repose the utmost confidence, while in the political head of the Department we have a veteran statesman, experienced in the peculiarities of our people and whose perseverance and capabilities are acknowledged by his most strenuous opponents. Until within a very short period the expense of maintaining an armed force was unknown in this country, and the people have had to be educated to the duty of paying for an organization which in the opinion of many yields no return for the outlay it necessitates; and even many of those who admit the wisdom of keeping up such a body would gladly avoid paying for it in their own persons or means. In view of all this we should be wanting in every soldierly attribute of generosity or fair play did we not endeavor to smooth down any asperities which at times naturally spring up between the volunteers and the authorities; and we have every reason to believe that the freedom of expression, which our columns have afforded to all, has in more than one case helped to eradicate a feeling of discontent which arose solely from a misconception of the character of the gentlemen at the head of affairs.

Again thanking our many friends and patrons for their support, and confidently looking forward to its continuance, we resume our regular routine of duty.

**MR. MCGEE AND THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.**

It is certainly very unpleasant at any time to witness family quarrels, but when people will force themselves upon the notice of the public and give personal grievances national significance they must expect to be treated according to their merits and the gravity of the interest they represent. That some members of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal have been foolishly involved in very doubtful transactions there can, we think, be hardly any doubt. Perhaps they allowed their patriotism to carry them a little too far, or perhaps there was, or is, among them some few who are really guilty of Fenian proclivities, whose influence, doubtless concealed, has been sufficient to warp the better judgment of their confederates. Should the latter be the case it is the urgent duty of the body to purge itself of all such unruly members, if for nothing else than their own good name and the good name of all Irishmen of the Dominion. If, in stead

of reviling each other and the Hon. Mr. McGee, they would honestly set to work and endeavor to undo the mischief they have already caused, and thereby in some measure regain the confidence of their fellow subjects, it would be indicative of a return to reason and common sense, and do the Irish people some little justice in the eyes of the country at large.

The vindictive fury displayed on every possible occasion against the Hon. Mr. McGee by persons who put themselves forward as exponents of the opinions of the Irish people of Montreal, leads us very naturally to think that there is something rotten in this St. Patrick's Society, and we would recommend the more respectable members of it, if they find they cannot reform the institution, to leave it, and by so doing render the endeavors of a few disreputable rowdies who seek to disgrace their country and religion, futile and ridiculous. Were there not a large amount of truth in what Mr. McGee has written concerning these persons and their doings, we would not be treated occasionally to such effusions as that of McNamee in a late issue of the *Montreal Daily News*. And we can only account for their virulent opposition to Mr. McGee by admitting that what he has said of them is correct, which we honestly believe. The Catholic Irish of Canada owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Member for Montreal West, he has, more than any other man living in the Dominion, labored, and that successfully, to soften down the religious asperities which so long unhappily divided our country, and they, as a body, should repudiate any connection with the disreputable scamps who would dishonor him and the people of whom they claim to be a part.

**THE POETICAL LITERATURE OF CANADA.**

On the first page of the present number we publish an able critique on the Patriotic Poetical Literature of Canada, from the pen of a well known and talented Canadian writer. The subject is one of considerable interest, and we are happy to see the writer so truthfully and at the same time delicately touch upon the subject of divided nationality. The French Canadian poets to whom attention is directed are every way worthy of being ranked as Canadian patriotic minstrels; and the desire evinced to make the English and French speaking portions of our people more intimately acquainted with each other is highly commendable, for as lovers of our country we are indissolubly united.

**VOLUNTEER BALL.**

No. 1 Company, Ottawa Rifles, announce their first Annual Ball for Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., at St. Patrick's Hall, Sussex Street, Ottawa. An energetic committee has been appointed, and there can be no doubt but it will be made the most attractive and successful affair of the kind held in the capital this winter.

## IRISH AFFAIRS.

The latest news from Ireland concerning the doings of the Fenians, would seem to indicate that, conscious of their inability to carry any open enterprise of force to a successful conclusion, the brotherhood have decided in the future to harass the enemy by secret annoyance. The blowing up of prisons in England, and the latest infamy—the sending of explosive letters to government officials and others in Ireland would tend to the confirmation of the correctness of such an opinion. At best the efforts of violence of the Fenians in England and Ireland, can but redound to their own disgrace and to weaken the cause in which their sympathies are enlisted. One can admire an open dash, or attempt to overcome an oppression on the part of a people, if he feels that a cause for the act exists; but no one can for a moment sanction or approve of the dastardly conduct of Fenians in Ireland, in sealing up in letters explosive matter, with the view of destroying the unsuspecting persons to whom such destructive packages are addressed. The act is cowardly and contemptible and cannot fail to meet just condemnation from all well regulated minds. That the perpetrators of these fendish acts are unsophisticated peasants of Ireland, we do not for a moment believe. The Italian may, but the Irishman cannot perform the acts of the assassin, until at least he has served an apprenticeship of years in some sink of iniquity and corruption, in which his nature becomes altered and depraved. These disgraceful proceedings, which we are informed, have of late taken place both in England and Ireland, owe not their execution to the uncontaminated Irish, but are the work of vitiated vagabonds, who, hardened into crime and wickedness in the late American war, have been sent to England and Ireland, to enact deeds of infamy and crime, and it is to be feared for some other object than that of doing any good to the Irish people. It is morally certain that no good can come of such outrages; and the Irish people themselves, or those who pretend to be their leaders, if they really would enlist the sympathy of the enlightened world in their behalf in obtaining what they conceive to be justice, must raise their voice against the perpetration of these dastardly acts in question, and denounce their villainous authors. The black-hearted miscreant, who can calmly sit down in his secret chamber and prepare those infamous letters, which he knows or hopes to be the death of the poor wretch who attempts to open them, is worse than the enraged outlaw, who lurks behind some fence until his enemy comes along, and then deliberately aims and blows out his brains; and in all instances, where the cowardly villains can be detected, the severest penalty of the law, commensurate with the act, should be meted out to them.

## BOOK NOTICES.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS FOR 1868.—We insert elsewhere an advertisement from "The Leonard Scott Publishing Company," New York, of these valuable publications for 1868. They comprise "The London Quarterly Review," (Conservative); "The Edinburgh Review" (Whig); "The Westminster Review" (Radical); "The North British Review" (Free Church), and "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine" (Tory.) The periodicals above enumerated are regularly republished by Messrs. Scott & Co in the same style and with the same promptness as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them need no reminder; but those who residing far inland, remote from the centres of commerce and literature, may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to have the means pointed out of bringing accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature to their homesteads. The prices are low and who would be without such invaluable reading?

We have received the Christmas and December numbers of *London Society*, and *Harper* for January from Mr. David Fulton, News Agent, 37 Rideau Street, Ottawa. They are replete as usual with highly interesting and instructive matter, and the inexhaustible legendary fun for Christmas. Mr. Fulton's establishment is the best in town for procuring the latest dates of English and American Magazines, Periodicals and Newspapers.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—Montreal: printed and published by John Dougall & Son. The January number of this creditable Canadian Magazine is before us. It is accompanied by an almanac supplement and has a very well executed wood engraving entitled "New Year's morning in England," as also a portrait of the great apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, whose history appears in the magazine by the Hon. Mr. McGee, M. P., in that gentleman's felicitous and succinct style. The contents are:—Father Mathew and his Work; Poetry The Faithful Lamp; The Study of Languages; Under the Boughs; Connor; The Difference; Poetry—The Capture of Louisburg; Garibaldi; Christmas-eve in Brazil; Jezebel. A Poem; How I Dreamed the Old Year Out and the New Year In; The Holidays Forty Years Ago. YOUNG FOLKS.—Alice's New-Year's Present; Old Cerb; Little Ravagoot; The Wreath of Mallow; A New Dog Story; Music—Hurrah for Canada! New Year Song; New-Year's-Day Morning. Poetry. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Home Comforts; Selected Recipes. EDITORIAL AND CORRESPONDENCE.—Editorial; Magnificent Scenes.

A FEMALE MARKSMAN.—A Swiss journal states that a young woman named Anna Arnold, sister of an innkeeper at Willisau (Lucerne), has just carried off the first prize at a rifle-shooting competition of that town, having made a white with every shot.

## 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.

Lieut. Col. F., St. Johns, (Q.)—Thanks for your kind attention.

Adj. F. S. M., Waterloo, (Ont.)—We are pleased at your good opinion. Have sent you the paper as desired. Will be happy to hear from you frequently on military matters in your section.

J. D. E., Montreal.—No.

R. S., London, (Ont.)—We have not seen the work, but presume it is as you state.

"PRECISION." Toronto, has submitted the following queries, and we subjoin the answers in the order in which the questions are asked:—

"1st.—Are independent companies, of which there is one at Hamilton and another at Ottawa, really *bona fide* volunteers, in the strictest sense of the word?"

2nd.—Are those volunteers who retire, retaining their rank, entitled to fire at Volunteer Matches as *bona fide* volunteers?"

"3rd.—Has any Dominion Rifle Association been formed? If not, what are the prospects?"

In answer to the 1st query—No; they are organized under the 51st clause of the Militia Act, (not the *Volunteer Militia Act*). The intention of the said clause was to enrol Grammar School teachers and other professional men,—who could not readily, in time of war, be spared from their vocations,—to act as a sort of "Home Guard." This meaning has, however, not been strictly adhered to in the formation of either of the above mentioned Independent Companies, but members of all trades and professions have, very improperly, gained admission into their ranks.

2nd.—Yes; if permitted by the committee or directors of the match, but they have no special right,

3rd.—No; the Adjutant General has it in contemplation to form one, and circulars to that effect have already been issued to Volunteer Officers and others throughout the Dominion; and it, in a great measure, depends upon such to carry out the idea to completion. We need hardly add, that it is the earnest desire of the Militia Authorities to have a Dominion Rifle Association formed, and, we have no doubt, that every encouragement will be given by them to that end.

## PRESENTATION.

On Thursday evening, the 2nd inst, our old friend Capt. T. S. Dettlor, of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway Volunteers, and Superintendent of that road, was presented with a magnificent Gold Watch and Chain, valued at two hundred dollars, by the employees of the road under his supervision, as a mark of their esteem for his character and confidence in his direction. Captain Dettlor being so

well known we need hardly say, that no more deserving recipient of an acknowledgment of this kind could well be found, and while we congratulate Captain Dolor on the handsome presentation, we must commend the spirit and good feeling of those under his management who have given such a handsome proof of their appreciation of his services. Want of room prevents our giving the address and reply.

The Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says the Scotch Battalion of the Papal Brigade is to wear the Highland costume.

The last report states that the 74th Highlanders will not leave Dublin for New Brunswick before April next.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

(Corrected from the *London Prototype*, of the 26th ultimo.)

We sincerely regret to announce, in this day's issue, the death of PHILIP TURNER WORTHINGTON, the only surviving son of Thomas Worthington, Esq. of Ottawa, Commissioner of Inland Revenue, which occurred on Christmas day, at his residence in London, Ontario. Mr. Worthington first came to Canada in 1832, and removed to London in 1839, where he received most of his early education in the Grammar School, under the Rev. Mr. Bailey. When his father accepted a situation in the Customs at Fort Erie, he removed there, and afterwards to Wellington, in the County of Prince Edward, where he was articled as Student-at-Law to Richard Fitzgerald, Esq., of Picton, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, and from thence transferred to the office of the Hon. Mr. Cockburn, at Cobourg. Having been called to the Bar, he again returned to this city (London) to follow his profession, which he did for a number of years, and married Mary, the youngest daughter of the late Henry Dalton, Esq. In the summer of 1863, he removed to Windsor, and there continued in the practice of the law. Always having a fondness for military affairs, he took a deep interest in the Volunteer movement, and was appointed Captain of the first company of Artillery at Windsor. During the Fenian raid in June, 1866, his company was called into active service on the frontier, where he suffered much exposure and hardship, and where he contracted the severe illness which terminated his life at the early age of thirty-six years. As an honorable and conscientious man, he was much beloved and had many warm friends. He leaves behind him a young widow and two dear children to mourn his loss. It is somewhat remarkable that the law-firm of ELLIOTT and WORTHINGTON, at Windsor, should have been closed so prematurely by the death of both of the members, through the influence of Fenianism—Mr. Elliott having died in 1865 from a bayonet wound, carelessly but fatally inflicted, by a volunteer from Lower Canada, while on guard at Sandwich.

At his residence, Ottawa, at half past ten o'clock on Sunday night, the Hon. Adam Fergusson Blair, Q. C., Senator, and President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. Mr. Blair has been well known in the political arena of Canada since his first entering Parliament in 1849. The *Ottawa Times* thus speaks in reference to him:

"We do not remember that in the whole course of his political career he ever excited a feeling of hostility towards him either among friends or opponents; since the recent union of parties he has been held both in personal and political esteem by all; and he now leaves behind him an universal regret that his life had not been longer spared in the service of his country.

"Mr. Blair was a Scotchman by birth. From Mr. Morgan's *Parliamentary Companion*, we learn that he was son of the late Hon. Adam Fergusson, for many years a prominent member of the Whig party in Scotland, and of the Reform party of Upper Canada, who sat as a life member of the Legislative Council of Canada for a considerable period, and died in 1862. He was lineally descended from Alexander de Blair, who, according to Burke, lived in the reigns of William, the Lion, and his son Alexander II., of Scotland; branches of this distinguished family are settled in France, and in different parts of Scotland. The subject of this brief sketch was born at Balthayock House, on the 4th of November, 1815. The deceased gentleman had therefore only just entered the fifty-third year of his age at the time of his death."

Mr. Blair held the appointment of Lieut. Colonel in the Wellington militia, and was always a consistent advocate of an efficient defensive organization.

The death of the Hon. Edward Whelan, Prince Edward Island, is announced. He has for many years taken a prominent part in the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, and was respected and admired for his amiability of character, his commanding abilities and his steady and eloquent advocacy of progressive measures. He was a practical printer and served his apprenticeship to the Hon. Joseph Howe.

Sergeant William O'Brian, of the Galt Infantry Company, died on Saturday the 21st ult. of consumption, contracted by exposure in the volunteer camp at Thorold in the Fall of 1866. The funeral was held on Monday and conducted with military honors.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE SHOOTING PRACTICE.—I subjoin a return of the target practice of the 3rd Battery, 1st Battalion, G. T. R. Brigade, at Point St. Charles, on the 28th ult., as a sample of the shooting of the Grand Trunk Brigade, at Montreal, on a cold day—men standing in five inches of snow. This is not a picked return. I might take any one of half a dozen in my possession and find it equally as good.

	Yards—200	400	T'1
Iverson, J. ....	18	13	31

Serg., Syms, H. ....	15	14	29
Guerne, E. ....	17	10	27
Duffin, J. ....	10	11	21
McKillop, J. ....	6	15	21
Gleisin, P. ....	15	12	27
Guerin, J. ....	16	11	27
Timmins, C. ....	15	11	26
Wilson, J. C. ....	17	15	32
Clarke, C. ....	14	9	23
Harper, W. ....	11	5	18
Annett, J. R. ....	14	12	26
Callaghan, J. ....	10	7	17
Atkinson, T. ....	16	15	31
Turnbull, D. ....	12	17	29

Total points at 200 yards, 206; at 400, 177. Average per man at 200 yards, 13.73; at 400, 11.8. Total average, 12.8, or nearly a centre at each shot.

FROM TORONTO:

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

At 3 o'clock, on the 27th ult., His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state to open the first Parliament for the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the provisions of the "British North American Act." He was accompanied by a brilliant staff. The "Guard of Honor" &c. were entirely Volunteers, composed of the Field Battery, Garrison Artillery with band, a detachment of the 10th Royals with band, and a detachment of the "Queen's Own" with band also. The weather was rather unpropitious so that comparatively few witnessed the ceremony. On the 28th, however, a genial sun drew out hundreds to witness the display attendant on the Speech from the Throne; and the ladies, to make up for the slim attendance the day before, turned out, both as regards numbers and attractions, all that could be desired. Many of the members' seats were usurped by fair representatives, who, could they retain them, would, no doubt, soon settle the question of "Woman's Rights."

The streets were lined with the 13th Hussars, of whom one troop acted as body guard, and the post of honor was held by 130 men from H. M. 17 Regt., and the salute was fired by the Royal Artillery from Armstrong field pieces. The band of the Hussars attracted special attention from the fact of the men playing while marching on horseback. Lt. Col. Gillmor, of the "Queen's Own," as clerk of the House, acted a prominent part in the opening ceremonies.

FROM LEAMINGTON, ONT.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Leamington Light Infantry Company, No 4, of the 23rd "Essex" Battalion, a short time ago completed their annual course of target practice by a Match for which a small purse was raised by the members of the Company and their friends, and divided into three prizes of \$5, \$4 and \$3 respectively. The match was among the non-commission-

ed officers and men; ranges 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards; five shots at each. The Company on the occasion paraded 48 strong, under command of Ensign J. R. Wilkinson. The company had three days practice concluding on the 21st ult. The weather for the most part was quite unfavorable for practice, high winds prevailing throughout, and blowing directly across the range. However the men "faced the music" like true Britons, their cheerfulness and good nature never for a moment giving way. Much keen interest was manifested among the men in the match, and as a consequence the prizes were only secured after a close and spirited contest. The men were delighted with the Snider-Enfield Pzte. Thomas Quick won the first prize, missing the target but once; Sergt. M. H. Wilkinson the second, and Corpl. Silas Delair the third. After the firing was over Ensign J. R. Wilkinson presented the successful competitors with their well earned prizes, accompanying each with a few appropriate remarks, and complimenting the company on its excellent average and good attendance at the match.

The Leamington Company will have served five years on the 2nd January 1868, having in all that time but very few changes in its ranks. It is composed of a fine lot of young men, and has been by each inspecting officer highly eulogized for its efficiency and attention to duty. When serving on the Frontier, during the Fenian raid, Colonel Jarvis paid the company a very flattering compliment as to its *physique* and acquaintance with drill. The remarks in a late issue of *The Review*, of your Windsor Correspondent are I am sorry to say too true, as respects the whole Battalion; but No. 4 Company is a noble exception, although it has never received a visit from a staff officer of the Battalion; I wonder how this is.

Subjoined is the score of those making over fifty points in the match. The total average was 44 points.

	Yards—100	200	300	400	500	600	Total
Private Thomas Quick,	19	17	17	12	15	19	89
Sergt. M. H. Wilkinson,	17	15	18	12	8	6	74
Corp. Silas Delair,	11	19	15	11	7	5	68
Sergt. D. Kenyon,	17	15	11	11	8	4	66
Private J. Pickle,	11	10	11	11	7	6	63
" Geo. Foster,	17	11	7	13	9	1	61
" J. Davidson,	17	11	8	12	11	0	61
" S. Malott,	17	11	11	12	3	6	58
" James Fox,	17	8	6	14	8	5	53
" Thos. Wilkinson,	14	5	0	14	2	12	53
" Menis Wilkinson,	17	13	2	13	0	6	53
" Wm. Wigfield,	18	10	6	5	10	2	51

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.—On Thursday afternoon, the 19th ult., H. E. General Stisted, C.B., made a semi-official inspection of the School of Gunnery at the Drill Shed, which, as I previously informed you, has been fitted up with the requisite *matériel*. Among those present were Colonel Anderson, C.B., R.A., commandant of the School, Lieut. Col. Durie, D.A.A.G.M., Lieut. Col. Denison, Lieut. Col. Gilmour, Capt. Friar, A.D.C., Lieut. Russell, and others whose names are unknown to your correspondent.

The detachment, some 13 or 14, were exercised at the Garrison gun, Seige gun, and Mortar and questioned closely on the Gyn and Sling cart. "Change rounds" was occasionally given in order that the proficiency of all in the various duties of the respective numbers might be thoroughly tested. The General himself asked several questions and was evidently pleased at the prompt replies from each individual cadet.

Before breaking off His Excellency complimented them highly on the high state of efficiency they had obtained, which was beyond anything he had expected considering the drill was of a higher character than in the Infantry schools, and that none of them had been instructed for more than nine weeks. He trusted the gentlemen who had received the benefit of Colonel Anderson's instruction would endeavor to remember and make the best use of the knowledge they had acquired. Col. Anderson's constant personal attention both morning and evening has resulted in securing a degree of efficiency which would not otherwise have been obtained. The hours at present are from 7.30 to 9.30 a.m., and 4.30 to 6.30 p.m., every day, Saturday afternoons excepted.

After the inspection, the Cadets, desirous of showing their appreciation of the Sergt-Instructor, assembled in the Armory, and presented him with a beautiful and costly solid silver headed Malacca cane, accompanying the gift with their best wishes for his future welfare.

The Sergeant gracefully acknowledged the compliment and thanked the donors, expressing regret at the separation about to take place and hoped that the next detachment would *stick* to him like the first. Three hearty cheers were then given for the Sergt. and Mrs. Flood, when they dispersed to meet for the last time in the morning. The School reopened on the 27th Dec. The inscription on the cane was as follows:

On the top—

"Sergt. J. Flood, Instructor of Gunnery, 4th Bgde., R. A."

And on the sand—

"Presented by the Cadets comprising the first detachment of the School of Gunnery at Toronto, Canada, as a recognition of the uniform attention shown them by him during the course gone through under his instruction."

Since writing the above 12 Cadets have obtained 1st Class certificates.

FROM CHATHAM, O.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Having seen in late issues of your valuable paper reports of several Shooting Tournaments of our "Brave Defenders," the volunteers, permit me to send you a score made by the 24th Kent Battalion, at their Head Quarters, Chatham, Ont., a few days since; and although the weather was anything but favorable for Rifle Shooting, I think they

have done, all things considered, nobly. The tournament was for prizes, contributed by the principal trades-people of the town, and was contended for by 30 men (five men from each of the six companies, two companies not appearing in consequence of the long distance they had to come). The shooting was at 300 and 400 yards, five shots at each range, and was under the command of Lieut. Colonel D. Smith, and Major A. B. Baxter. After the shooting was over, the winners received from the hands of Major A. B. Baxter their well earned prizes, accompanied by an appropriate speech, complimenting them on their good shooting, as well as their soldierlike appearance. Great credit is due to Lieut. Colonel Smith, Major Baxter, and Paymaster Thompson and Qr. Master Sherriff, for the zeal they have at all times displayed in getting up all kinds of Rifle Matches between the different companies of the Battalion, as well as other amusements for the non commissioned officers and men.

The following is the score:

	Yards—300	400	Total
Qr. Mr. Sergt. D. Smith,	11	14	25
Sergt. R. Atkinson,	2	11	13
Sergt. A. Barr,	10	16	26
Captain T. Nelson,	7	9	16
Captain T. Brundage,	9	8	17
Total points, No. 1 Co.,			97
Captain R. Stephenson, M.P.,	10	18	28
Sergeant F. Reid,	9	14	23
Corporal J. Fields,	4	14	18
Corporal T. Crow,	10	9	19
Private D. Fields,	12	10	22
Total points, No. 2 Co.,			110
Sergeant A. Jackman,	9	11	20
Sergeant R. Lane,	5	14	19
Private J. Earle,	8	12	20
Private J. Lane,	9	5	14
Private J. McMichael,	4	13	17
Total points, No. 3 Co.,			90
Corporal A. Greenwood,	9	11	20
Private A. Bentley,	10	13	23
Private G. Belton,	6	16	22
Private J. Dockerill,	8	16	24
Private J. Naylor,	9	14	23
Total points, No. 5 Co.,			112
Lieut. W. S. Smith,	17	17	34
Sergeant A. Livingston,	5	10	15
Sergeant A. Wallace,	8	2	10
Private C. Keech,	4	5	9
Private M. Keech,	0	4	4
Total points, No. 6 Co.,			92
Captain M. Martin,	10	4	14
Sergeant C. Best,	4	7	11
Corporal L. Marshall,	7	7	14
Corporal J. Millin,	14	12	26
Corporal S. Warnick,	4	6	10
Total points, No. 7 Co.,			75



MISCELLANEOUS.

The police force of Quebec have been supplied, by order of the Police Board, with light serviceable revolvers and ammunition.

There are only three Irishmen in the Pontifical service. The New Bedford Mercury says: "Never mind, the Pope can make his own Bulls."

Commodore Bissell has officially notified the Navy Department of the loss of the "Monongahela." She was lifted by the waves over the ware houses in the town of Frederickstadt, St. Croix, during the late terrible earthquake, and landed in the streets.

**VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.**—There are in Ontario and Quebec 31,194 Volunteers (officers and men); in Nova Scotia, 1002 and in Brunswick 1,791 Volunteers. The service Militia of Ontario consists of 48,496; that of Quebec numbers 49,545, and in New Brunswick there are 35,412 militiamen, and in Nova Scotia 58,031. The Militia of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are partially drilled and organized; in the last named Province 45,767 men turned out for five days' training during the past year.

**FOR GENERAL GRANT.**—A soldier at Fort Leavenworth, who had been considerably disappointed in his efforts to get a letter to Gen. Grant, made a final and desperate attempt, and wrote the following superscription on the envelope: "This letter is distinctly and most positively for General Ulysses S. Grant, and not for his Adjutant General, nor his Assistant Adjutant General, nor his acting Assistant Adjutant General, nor his Military Secretary, nor his Chief Clerk, nor his Assistant Chief Clerk's Orderly, nor his valet, nor his brother-in-law, nor his aunt." Nevertheless, the letter has not yet reached the General.

Fighting still continues in Santa Domingo. According to the latest accounts the insurgents, under Baez, had possession of Port-au-Plate, where an incessant cannonading was kept up, and it appears that, on the 4th instant, several skirmishes ensued between the parties, which resulted in a loss to the Dominicans of four killed and a number wounded. Port-au-Plate is a small town on the northern coast of the Dominican territory and the inhabitants are alarmed, and some of the people will be compelled to flee unless hostilities soon cease. Success thus far seems to incline to the party of Baez, and it is not impossible that he may be eventually successful, but it is important that tranquillity should be restored at an early day.

**RICHARD III., OR THURD.**—The "Fat Contributor," in writing the history of Richard III. for the Cincinnati Times, says:—"His tyranny becoming at length unendurable, the people rose against him (which Shakespeare calls "the rose of the fair State"), led by one Richmond, a Virginian. Richard went energetically to work to put down the rebellion. He made war speeches, instituted a draft, and was the author of the famous "On to Richmond", that appeared in the New York Tribune during the period. He marched against Richmond, and the result is well known. The field of Bosworth proved a poor field for him, but it is different now. Isn't Bosworth worth \$2,000 a night. Dickens take it!"

In the United States Court at Knoxville, on Friday, a verdict was rendered against Gen James B. Steedman for \$25,000. The suit was brought by Isaac T. Tingham for false imprisonment and forcible seizure of property during the war, while Gen. Steedman was in command at Chattanooga.

**INTERESTING STATEMENT.**—An interesting statement has been prepared at the United States Treasury, showing the relative cash and credit transactions during the years 1866-67. During the former years the credit business of the country was 35 per cent., and the cash 65. During the present year it will be 20 per cent. credit, and 80 cash.

**LAKE DISASTERS.**—The Detroit papers furnish a statement of casualties which have occurred on the Lakes during the past season of navigation. The total number of disasters is 931, which far exceeds that of any year. Seven propellers have been lost, and 23 grain vessels, to which may be added 30 more that were engaged in the grain traffic of the past year, but have been condemned.

**GENERAL GRANT'S RETICENCE.**—Says the N. Y. World "It is derogatory to a man's estimation to let his opinions even seem to depend on his chances of political promotion, or to be dictated by his personal interest. General Grant's silence is as painful as it is puzzling. Certain it is, that he cannot be a Presidential candidate without declaring himself explicitly for one party or the other. The declaration is likely to come so late as to subject him to unpleasant imputations. If he cherishes a high and jealous sense of honor, he would prefer to withdraw from the canvass altogether rather than wear the appearance of concealing his opinions until he can adjust them to his interests, or make them subservient to his ambition."

**A NAVAL SCHOOL.**—We have in Toronto at this time, Lieut. SOLLY, R. N., Commander of the Naval force on the lake, and specially attached to the *Heron* gunboat, laid up in our harbour for the winter. Lieut. SOLLY is a very able, and surprising officer, and it has been suggested that his services could be secured to establish a naval school for seamen on a somewhat similar plan to that of the military schools which have proved so successful. There are in Toronto, and elsewhere throughout Ontario, a very numerous body of soldiers—masters and crews of steamers and sailing crafts—who are quite as ready to defend their country in case of need as landsmen; and who, having ample leisure in winter, would view as a privilege an opportunity offered of learning the use of the great guns, and other exercises peculiar to naval warfare. There can be no doubt of the great advantage of having the Canadian sailors of the Lakes trained to arms. We are not alarmists; we do not fear a war with the United States; but we shall ever support the development of the military and naval strength of the Dominion by means of the voluntary efforts of the people, and no department of the volunteer force seems to us more important than the naval. Will not Mr. Cartier exhibit his zeal in his new department of labour by inaugurating a school of naval tactics? He could not have a better opportunity of commencing than is afforded by the presence here of Lieut. Solly.—*Globe, Dec. 25th.*



1868.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL.

THE MEMBERS OF

No. 1, Ottawa Rifle Company,

INTEND holding their first Annual Ball; under the patronage of the Officers of the Battalion, on

TUESDAY EVEN'G., 14th JAN., 1868.

At the St. Patrick's Hall, Sussex-st. where they will be happy to meet their comrades from the other Volunteer companies of the city, as well as their civilian friends.

The Dancing will commence at 8 o'clock. Gowen's splendid Quadrille Band will be in attendance and Mrs. Frederick will supply Supper at twelve o'clock.

DOUBLE TICKETS 2 dol. SINGLE Tickets 1 dol. 50 cts.

To be had from Messrs. E. K. MacGillivray & Co. Sheffield House, Messrs. Young & Radford, Sparks-street, the Officers of the Company, and the Members of the Committee, Messrs. D. McLeod, S. K. Lough, H. W. Bennett, James Dobler, D. Amlot, T. H. Hodgson, J. Hillie, J. C. Blythe, and W. Brown,

HENRY BENNETT,

Dec. 31, 1867.

1-2 in.

Secretary.



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. 1-3 in.

POSTERS,

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS

PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,

BLANK FORMS,

AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF

PRINTING

AT

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STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.

AN additional new STEAM PRESS and also an additional new POWER JOB PRESS have just been added to THE CITIZEN establishment, together with a large quantity of new Type and material, thus affording greatly increased facilities for the execution of every variety of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

All work is turned out as quickly, in as good style, and at as low prices, as any establishment in Canada.

I. B. TAYLOR,

Proprietor.

Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867.

48-49

GEORGE HORNE.

WHOLESALE and Retail Stationer Account Book Manufacturer, Print Saller and Picture Frame Maker, 71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Always on hand:—Company Roll and Squad Books; Rifleman's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.

April 12th, 1867

1148





GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday the 24th day of December, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present session of the Legislature, intituled: 'An Act respecting the Customs,' His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

REGULATION.

"In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present session of the Parliament of Canada, and intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," the Ports mentioned in the annexed list and being in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunawick, and which are now Warehousing Ports in those Provinces respectively, shall be and they are hereby continued as such Warehousing Ports, and are hereby declared to be so according.y."

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

ONTARIO.

- Amherstburgh,
- Bytown,
- Brantford,
- Chatham,
- Chippawa,
- Cornwall,
- Cramahe,
- Gilston,
- Darlington,
- Dover,
- Dunnville,
- Dundas,
- Guelph,
- Oakville,
- Oshawa,
- Paris,
- Picton,
- Queenstown,
- Sarnia,
- Sault Ste. Marie,
- Stratford,
- Trenton,
- Whitby,
- Windsor,
- Woodstock.

QUEBEC.

- Amherst, Magdalen Islands,
- Coaticook,
- Gaspé,
- New Carlisle.

NOVA SCOTIA

- Hallifax,
- Amherst,
- Annapolis,
- Antigonishe,
- Arichal,
- Baddeck,
- Barlington Passage,
- Bear River,
- Bridgetown,
- Canning (In Cornwallis),
- Digby,
- Kelly Cove, (Great Bras d'Or),
- Guyaboro Harbour,
- Bridgewater in La Hare,
- Liverpool,
- Lunenburg,

- Mahone Bay,
- Margaretsville,
- North Sydney,
- Pictou,
- Port Gilbert,
- " Hawksbury,
- " Hood,
- " Medway,
- Pugwash,
- Ragged Island,
- Saint Anne's,
- Saint Peter's,
- Sydney,
- Tatamagouche,
- Wallace,
- Weymouth,
- Windsor,
- Yarmouth.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

- Bathurst,
- Buctouche,
- Campbellton,
- Welchpool,
- Caraquette,
- Chatham,
- Dalhousie,
- Edmundston,
- Fredericton,
- Grand Falls,
- Moncton,
- New Castle,
- Richbucto,
- Sackville,
- Shediac,
- St. Andrew's,
- St. George's,
- St. John's,
- St. Stephens,
- Andover,
- West Isles,
- Woodstock,

"DOMINION" NEWS DEPOT!

MILES' OLD STAND, 37 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,
- Chimney Corner, Literary Album,
- Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, N. Y. Ledger,
- N. Y. Weekly, Fireside Companion, new
- Pon 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,
- How Bells, new, Englishwoman's Magazine,
- London Illustrated News, and other Periodicals,
- London Punch, and other Comical Papers.

CANADIAN:

- Toronto Globe, Toronto Leader,
- Montreal Gazette, And our City Papers.

STATIONERY ALWAYS ON HAND.  
HOUSER & FULTON.

Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1867.

G. H. PRESTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Pro-  
fits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and  
also No. 23 Rideau street, Ottawa City.

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IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Shawls,  
Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Car-  
pets, Oil Cloths and Mattings, Manufacturers of  
Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks street, Ottawa. 1-ly

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Tailor from Buckmaster's, London, and are  
now in a position to warrant a perfect fit in all  
styles of Military clothing. 4-ly

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 prepara-  
tion, 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 al-  
phabetical list of the various trades and profes-  
sions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, etc., in  
each locality.

Terms of advertising made known on applica-  
tion to agents. Subscription price of book five  
dollars.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,  
Printers and Publishers.  
Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867. 4-ly

J. GARVEY, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer  
in Drugs, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Dye  
Stuffs, Brushes, Combs, &c. Office and place of  
business, corner of Rideau and Sussex streets;  
Residence, Rideau street, nearly opposite to  
Mathews' Hotel, Ottawa.  
N.B.—Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Advice  
to the poor free of charge. 1-ly



DEPARTMENT OF MARINE  
AND FISHERIES.

Ottawa, 29th Nov., 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE  
IS  
HEREBY GIVEN  
THAT ALL  
COMMUNICATIONS

RELATING TO

LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHT-SHIPS, SIGNALS,  
Beacons, Buoys, Regulation of Harbours, En-  
quiry into causes of Wrecks, Provision Depots and  
Relief of Shipwrecked Seamen, Marine Hospi-  
tals, Shipping Offices, Pilot Service, River Police,  
Inspection of Steamboats, Classification of Ves-  
sels, Examination and granting Certificates of  
Competency to Masters, Mates, &c.; Provincial  
Steamers, Gunboats, Craft connected with Im-  
provement of Navigation, and Maritime Subje-  
s generally, for Canada, should be directed.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES,  
MARINE BRANCH,  
OTTAWA."

AND THOSE RELATING TO

Protection, Regulation and Development of  
Deep Sea, Coast, and Inland Fisheries, Inspec-  
tion of Fish and Fish Oils, and general promo-  
tion of Fishery Interests for Canada, should be  
addressed,

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES,  
FISHERIES BRANCH,  
OTTAWA,  
P. MITCHELL,  
48-6-Ins. Minister of Marine and Fisher.

**REVERE HOUSE,**

RIDEAU street, Ottawa. Omnibuses to and from the cars and boats free of charge. This House has been refurnished throughout, and is second to none in the Capital.

**ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,**

RIDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied larder.

**METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,**

AUMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa. F. O'MEARA, Proprietor.

**THE RUSSELL HOUSE,**

OTTAWA.—This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Offices and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and, with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada. 1-ly

JAMES A. GOVIN, Proprietor.

**"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,**

WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The Queen" is now fitted up, and comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The house has been refitted and refurnished throughout. 1-ly

**CITY HOTEL,**

CLARENCE street, Ottawa, William Graham, Proprietor. This House is well known to the travelling public of Canada, and still maintains its character as a first-class hotel.

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[LATE CAMPBELL'S.]

PRESCOTT, C. W.

L. H. DANIELS, Proprietor.

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"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer Militia.

When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the everyday 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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E. K. MACGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made to any design. 1-

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CORNER OF

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CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and Yorkstreets, Ottawa. 1-ly

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THE EAGLE ARMS COMPANY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS, BREECH-LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOLS, AND FOR THE NEW YORK METALIC AMMUNITION COMPANY'S PATENT METALIC WATERPROOF CARTRIDGES.

WE beg to inform the public that we have been appointed AGENTS in Canada for the sale of the above celebrated Arms and Ammunition, and that we have a full supply on hand, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices. In addition, we have also on hand Smith & Wesson's, Colt's and other Revolvers and Pistols, together with a complete assortment of English Single and Double Barrelled Guns, &c., &c. Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

Agents, Montreal.

And for sale in Ottawa by A. WORKMAN & Co., Rideau Street, Lower Town, and Wellington street Upper Town. 19

**THOMAS ISAAC,**

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

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IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c.,

Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges,

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

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MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA. Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern, with despatch. 14-ly

**THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.**

THE RIFLE STADIUM is an instrument for judging distances from 50 yards to 500 yards, and is in universal use in England.

Price by mail Two Dollars Fifty Cents. All kinds of Telescopes, Field Glasses, Microscopes, and Optical Instruments made and sold at CHARLES POTTER, Optician, King-street, Toronto, Ontario.

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BARRISTER, &c. Chambers, over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Hotel and Front street, Belleville, C.W. 16-ly

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DRAWINGS for LETTERS PATENT of INVENTION neatly executed. Descriptions and Specifications drawn up, and Working Models of appropriate Materials prepared. Designs for Monuments furnished, and Monuments erected. Ornamental Work in Stone, Plaster, of Paris, Composition, &c., designed and executed upon the shortest notice.

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GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Alan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M. L. C., A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, M.P.P. All Business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to.

**J. M. CURRIER & CO.,**

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**ROBERTSON & CO.,**

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Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy, and almost painless process. References given to parties successfully treated, if required. The cure guaranteed. 1-ly

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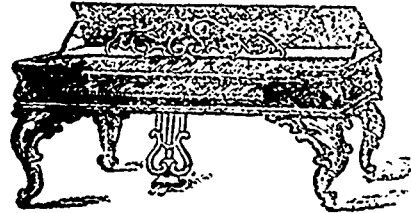
IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto.—Such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

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IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 31 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.

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