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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 British North America.

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867.

No. 48.

For the REVIEW.

## THE MINSTREL'S REPLY.

What! shalt I take my lyre and toll  
Of those who fought and those who fell,  
And as is wont, when battles reigu,  
Sing of the warrior who's slain?—

I cannot bid the cadence rise  
In song of praise to him who lies;  
Nor touch a note, nor raise a strain,  
For harmony would grate with pain,  
And the revolted lyre, own  
No kindred sympathy of tone.

To sing of war—of warriors bold;  
The guarded fort; the trench'd stronghold;  
The living mass in dread array;  
The gallant charge; the wild dismay;  
The clash of steel; the victor's shout;  
The hot pursuit; the vanquished's rout;  
The peal of drums, the martial notes,  
The hoarse shout from ten thousand throats,  
The dying, dead; the bloody plain,  
The fallen steed; the tightened rein  
Held in the firm, cold gripe of death  
Long after life's departed breath,  
The bold array of warriors brave,  
Who fought for glory, or a grave,  
For victor's wreath, a soldier's care,  
Or requiem, his Nation's prayer;  
Were worthy,—glorious theme 'tis true  
Were this a Sadowa, a Waterloo.

But not here warrior met for fight,  
Weighed in whose patriotic sight,  
Or life, or death is counted light.  
See the gaunt frame! the nervous hand  
Seeks no protection from its brand;  
But mis-array and craven fear  
Cover the field with lance and spear  
See the proud man forgets his pride,  
And in the molec side by side  
The raw recruit and veteran stride;  
And emulation, sacred word!  
Shame, manhood, shame! whoever heard!  
Oh! 'tis an agonizing sight!  
Seeks but the foremost place in—flight!

Nay, ye have sued the muse in vain—  
She will not wake to such a strain;  
Nor shall I touch my lyre till when  
My theme is warriors,—heroes,—men!  
Till then, ye do but sue in vain,  
For I would break my lyre in twain  
Rather than sing to such a strain;—  
Rather than wake it with a fire  
Such as such scenes as this inspire.

Quebec, 19th Nov., 1867.

To show how completely iron steamboats are superseding wooden ones, it may be mentioned that only forty of the latter were built in England last year, while two hundred and eighty three steam vessels were built.

## THERESA.—A TALE OF QUEBEC.

BY C. H. WEBSTER.

### CHAPTER I.—THE PARTING.

"What makes you so stupid, Monsieur Chapouille?" playfully said a young and beautiful girl to a handsome youth, as the two sat together in a tasteful apartment of their home one summer evening. "Here I have been talking to you for the last half hour, and not a single sentence in reply! You are growing dull as a very dolt, Adolphe. Where were your ears just now, that you did not answer my last question?"

"I do not feel gay to-night, Theresa. How can I be so, when to-morrow I leave you, whom I love so well, and go away to scenes of danger from which I may never return?" said the youth, with a sigh.

"Ah, yes, you will return, Adolphe!" said the young girl. "My heart tells me you will, and that you will bring back honors, won in battle with our foes the—English. Then be not gloomy to-night. Look at me. Is not my face bright and sunny, and how can you be sad? Let us, *ma chere cousine*, bury our grief out of sight. It is not well to wear it upon our faces, thereby making each other sad."

"Your words are true, Theresa. It is not well to forebode evil, and I will banish all fears, and be happy in the present, and in hope for the future," replied the young man, as, looking upon his cousin, his heart, over-leaping the weary days of separation, grew joyous in thinking of the bliss in store for him when they should be united.

"Bring me my lute, then, Adolphe, and let us sing together once more some of the happy songs of our childhood days, when, in *la belle France*, we enjoyed peace and security," said Theresa.

The young man rose, and crossing the apartment, took the instrument from a marble table, and placed it before his cousin; then, standing beside her, joined in the songs that followed. The rich melody of their voices filled the room, and floated out on the soft summer air in a harmony of volume and sweetness, as song after song of sunny grape-land and Provençal minnesinger followed.

The events of our story lie back in that period of history called the French and Indian war, when the French and English were battling for supremacy upon the lakes, and the conquest of Canada was looked upon as of great importance by the latter nation.

There was then living in the outskirts of the city of Quebec, one Monsieur Villiers with his charming daughter, Theresa, and his nephew, Adolphe Chapouille.

Monsieur Villiers had but recently emigra-

ted from *la belle France*. His wife had died in Paris three years previous, and he had left his native land—the scene of his early happiness and his late bereavement—which was now rendered insupportable to him, and with Theresa and Adolphe, who, orphaned in early youth, had found in his uncle's parent crossed the ocean, and settled in the city of his countrymen, Quebec.

Monsieur Villiers was past the meridian of life, and therefore did not take active part in the war which was surrounding him, but to Adolphe, his nephew, who was eager to engage in the cause of his people, his words were, "Go, and, by the bravery of your good right arm, bring success to our cause!"

Adolphe and Theresa had been destined for each other from their infancy, and their marriage was to take place when the young man should return from the army.

The two now in the luxurious drawing room of the handsome mansion Monsieur Villiers had built just outside the verge of the populous city, were spending their last evening together—Theresa, with her lute in her hand, sitting at the open window which gave a view of the garden wherein bloomed her favorite flowers, and whose broad walks led to pleasant, vine wreathed arbors, and her cousin standing beside her; both bright living pictures of the youth of that sunny land their songs had conjured up.

They were so engaged that neither noticed the opening door, and the entrance of Monsieur Villiers, who came and stood near them.

At the close of the last song, when Adolphe was about to pay some sweet meed of praise to Theresa, Monsieur approached them.

"My dear children," he said, "the words of your song carry me back to France again and I grow sad. If we were there now, Adolphe would not, to-morrow, leave us for the army. But it is best. I feel hopeful that his strong frame and lion heart will carry him through battle scenes, and that he will return to us to make us both happy again. I, almost wish that I too, had the vigor of youth I might assist my countryman. But, Adolphe, you will be brave!" he said, placing his hand upon the young man's head, "and do service for us both!"

"Yes, and Adolphe will return to us a titled officer," said Theresa, gaily. "In place of Monsieur Chapouille, it will be 'Le Capitaine,' or 'Le Colonel.' *Mon cher pere* our house will be well represented in Adolphe, I know, for he is both brave and bold," she said proudly.

"Do not be too sanguine of my success, Theresa," said her cousin. "My ears are yet unused to the sound of battle; and though

I have no fears of that, yet some must fall, and it may be my fate. But I shall die without regret, if my life can aid in the success of the cause wherein I engage, and in giving to you peace."

"Adolphe, you will not fall! You will live to return!" said Monsieur Villiers, "and then, I will bestow Theresa upon you, as my recompense," he said. "But this is your last evening together for a long period, my dear children, and I will not stay longer now. Come to my room, Adolphe, in an hour, for I have much to say to you ere you go," and Monsieur Villiers left the apartment.

An hour went by, its swift winged moments fraught with happiness to the lovers at its close, when Theresa sought her own room to weep the tears she had restrained during the evening, at the coming separation, and then to sink into uneasy slumber. Adolphe, who had on leaving her hastened to his uncle's room, sat with him late into the night, receiving good advice and his farewell wishes concerning his daughter, should he himself not live to witness his nephew's return.

On the morrow, when, in the early hours of the forenoon, the young soldier stood in the door-way, bidding them adieu, he whispered to Theresa, as he took her hand in parting:

"I feel as though something would come between us, my beloved, and that, if I should be spared to return, we should not meet as now. Why is it my heart forebodes this, dearest one?" "You are growing fearful and gloomy, *mon cher Adolphe*," she replied. "Bring back the bravery to your heart, or it will never do for you to leave us so."

"I am strong only where you are concerned, Theresa," he replied. "Have no fears that I shall prove a coward in battle. But, henceforth, I will banish all foolish fears in looking forward to a speedy and happy meeting?" and kissing her adieu, Adolphe ran down the steps, and in a few moments was upon the street leading to the open highway from the city.

#### CHAPTER II.—THE FALL OF QUEBEC.

THE war had lasted for several years, and point after point had been won from the French by the English, till the waters of most of the lakes were free to them.

In the year 1759, the grand campaign for the entire conquest of Canada, was undertaken, and all the strongholds of the French were to be attacked at about the same time by three powerful British armies.

Under the brave Montcalm, Adolphe Chapouille had won distinction as a soldier, and a captain's commission had been bestowed upon him.

So earnest and vigorous had been the efforts of the French to repel their foes, and so hard pushed had their forces been, that Adolphe had found no opportunity to visit Quebec since joining the army. During the brief intervals when a cessation of hostilities occurred, it had so happened that he was stationed at some important post as his duty to guard, and so three years had gone by, and during that period, which seemed an age to his impatient, waiting heart, he had not looked upon Theresa or her father.

The campaign commenced. It was well known to the French that their enemies had set their hearts on the subjugation of Canada. Their own forces still held control of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara and Quebec, and hard battles must ensue ere the English wrested these away. But, like all the others, these were destined to pass from them, and the voice of the French people was to take a minor key in the great pean

of victory which went swelling over the Canadas.

Early in July, led by the brave British commander-in-chief, General Amherst, a division of men marched against Ticonderoga and this fortress was compelled to surrender; then, moving their forces against Crown Point, this also fell into their hands.

While General Amherst led this portion of the forces in the east, across the state of New York, at its western boundary, another army under General Prideaux, attacked Niagara. A battle succeeded, and again the English were victorious, and during the period in which these places were being conquered, the conquest of Quebec was mediated.

This most important enterprise of the war was under the control of the brave and gallant Gen. Wolfe, and the city of Quebec was ably guarded by Montcalm, equal in bravery, and as distinguished an officer as the young English commander.

But the bold plan of Wolfe—to reach the heights of Abraham with his army, in the night—and the successful carrying out of this project, decided the fate of that city.

When the thick darkness hung heavy over the earth, Wolfe's army in their boats, silently dropping down the stream, landed near the city, and under the pall of midnight, gained the desired station.

At early dawn, great was the surprise and consternation of the French to behold their enemy drawn up in long battle array in their very midst. Had an army dropped down from heaven, Gen. Montcalm, who, deeming this point impregnable from its height, had not fortified it, could not have been more astonished. But his eye did not deceive him; the English were there in strong force and a battle must speedily follow, and when the dawn broadened into midday, then came the shock of battle. The two armies met, and in the sanguinary contest that followed, fell both commanders—the British General consecrating the field with his life blood, while the gallant Montcalm, who had fought nobly, desperately, but vainly, lived to be taken to the city, where he employed the last moments of his waning life in writing a letter to the English General, imploring his mercy on the French prisoners of war.

Five days passed, and one morning, Monsieur Villiers rushed into the room where his daughter sat, pale and anxious.

"Theresa, the city has surrendered! The English are victorious!" was his exclamation.

"What shall we do?" exclaimed Theresa, in great alarm. "Will our captors drive us from our homes? Will they prove a cruel foe, do you think, my father?"

"*Halas!* I know not," he replied, walking the floor in great agitation. "I only know that our good city is in the hands of the enemy, but what measures will be taken by them will shortly be determined. I will leave you now to ascertain, if possible."

Theresa remained in a state of great excitement during her father's absence. For five days and nights she had hardly taken rest or sleep, kept on the rack of suspense by the siege of the city. But now, the end had come. They were at the mercy of their English captors, and the proud heart of the French girl rebelled at this; yet she was obliged to strive for calmness, in order to allay the fears of the terrified servants who came rushing in, each with some wonderful tale of the dreadful cruelty they must shortly experience at the hands of their British enemy.

In the midst of this alarm Monsieur Villiers returned again.

"Hush, my foolish friends!" he exclaimed

authoritatively. "Tis true Quebec has fallen, but individually, we are in no danger. The English have their headquarters in the city, but their commander assures us that the rights and property of the French citizens shall be respected. Now, go about your usual duty, without fear of molestation!" was his command.

After the servants had departed, he added to his daughter:

"Our captors are more gentlemanly than I supposed. Many of the officers express a desire to be on friendly terms with us. We must make a virtue of necessity, my daughter, and yield as gracefully as possible. But I have good news for you—a letter from our absent one, which was given me by a trusty courier just as I was entering the house" and he gave her the letter, adding:

"This messenger passed the British lines with great difficulty, and I shall reward him well for the peril he incurred. To-morrow, he will set out on his return to our camp; therefore have your reply in readiness. Now, what says our brave Adolphe?"

Theresa opened the letter with eager fingers, and read with heartfelt joy of the safety and continued health of her soldier lover.

He detailed in lively strains the pleasures as well as dangers of a soldier's life, and closed with many messages of affection to her father and herself, adding that he had determined to pay a visit to Quebec at the first favorable opportunity.

She refolded the letter with a light hand, and went to her room to pen a reply, to send by the return messenger.

(To be continued.)

#### FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

The United States squadron will prolong its stay at Lisbon in accordance with Admiral Farragut's determination to that effect.

In France an army of ten thousand men was got ready for embarkation in forty eight hours, and a second army of fifty thousand had gathered outside Lyons in another forty eight hours.

THE "LONDON IRISH" VOLUNTEERS.—The *Observer* of Sunday mentions that several indignities have been inflicted on the "London Irish" Volunteer Regiment, consequent, it is supposed, on the connection of Grover, the suspected Fenian, with that body. On Saturday, when marching out, the regiment was accompanied by a numerous body of police, and who at one time almost surrounded the ranks, and gave the men the appearance of being "in charge," and the weekly marches out have now been stopped for the season, that of Saturday being the last which is to be allowed.

PRESENTATION OF ODD PRIZES TO A VOLUNTEER COMPANY OF ODD FELLOWS.—The *Cheltenham Mercury* gives an account of the distribution of the prizes won by the "Odd Fellows" company of the Volunteers of that town, which was somewhat of an unusual character. Some of the prizes were of a very extraordinary kind. For instance, to Private Hobson were administered a watch, £3 in money, four bottles of pickles, and a and a black draught. Corporal Lockstone's share of the spoil consisted of a goblet, £2. 10s., 4½ gallons of beer and a mousetrap, while to Sergeant Swinford fell the slighter refreshment of a cruet, £2, a couple of chickens and a scidnitz powder.

"To day" (October 26th), writes a correspondent at Alexandria, "I can give you not much news except that the Viceroxy of Egypt has this week despatched 10,000 soldiers to Massowah and Souvakin, 6,000 of whom have lately returned from Candia. The last batch of these 10,000 men passed through Cairo last night on their way to Suoz. It is said here that the Viceroy has used every means to become an ally of England in this expedition to Abyssinia, and that these soldiers are now sent to the Red Sea with the hope that he may still succeed in getting his services accepted in case of necessity on the part of our Government."

**VOLUNTEERS FOR ABYSSINIA.**—The senior major of the Tower Hamlets Rifles writes to a contemporary to state that the whole of his corps, officers and men, have volunteered to take part in the Abyssinian expedition and that he has guaranteed to the Secretary for War a force of 800 rank and file for this purpose. It is much to be regretted that the senior major, who states that he is in command of the corps, did not use his influence to prevent so ludicrous a step from being taken at all. It was at any rate, hardly necessary either to take up the time of the Secretary for War or the space of the *Standard* with the announcement of this piece of cheap patriotism.—*Volunteer Gazette*.

**SUBSCRIPTION OF MONEY AND RIFLES IN LONDON FOR THE POPE'S ARMY.**—On Saturday, a movement was commenced among the leading Roman Catholics of London, the Earl of Denbigh taking the lead, for the purpose of raising a fund to supply the Pope's army with Minnie rifles, breech-loaders, and revolvers. In the brief space of two hours one thousand guineas were raised, and it is expected before Wednesday or Thursday ten times that amount will be forthcoming. An order has been given to an eminent firm of rifle manufacturers for a large number of the best they can supply, and before the end of the week the first consignment will be en route to his Holiness.

**VERY IMPORTANT IF TRUE.**—The *Cracow Gas* says that on the 8th inst. Herr Von Schlozer, the Prussian Charge d' Affairs at Rome, communicated to Cardinal Antonelli a copy of a secret treaty between Italy and France. The treaty provides that Italy shall co-operate with France in her next war against Prussia, either direct or by helping Austria or Turkey, to keep Russia in check. In return for this promise France permits Italy to occupy the Papal territory, Rome alone excepted; the latter to be declared a free town under the Sovereignty of the Pope, and to remain so till the death of Pio IX. The treaty—on this point the paper does not speak with certainty—seems to have been concluded before the Salzburg conference, and to be valid only for a limited period. If this intolligence is correct, all the world has been imposed upon by the play of diplomacy.

**A BANKRUPT BARONET.**—The case of Sir Henry Chudleigh Oxenden, Bart., was before the London Bankruptcy Court on Thursday. The Bankrupt, who petitioned the court on the 7th instant, in consequence, as he alleges, of insufficiency of income, is described as of Sheperdswell, near Dover, pro-

viously of 2 Marino Place, and other addresses at Dover, in no occupation. The creditors are very numerous, and comprizo tailors, bootmakers, hosiers, shirt makers, wine merchants, gun makers, a whiskey merchant, and tradesmen of various descriptions. The debts unsecured are returned at £22, and the bankrupt has executed a bill of sale over his furniture at Sheperds well, of the estimated value of £200, in favour of Mr. Ling, surgeon, of Barham, near Canterbury, as security for his debt of £270. This was the first sitting, but no assignee was appointed, and the 18th of December was fixed for the final hearing.

**KING THEODORE AND AMERICAN LETTERS OF MARQUE.**—The *Cosmopolitan* learns from good authority that a minister of King Theodore, charged with plenury power to represent the Government of his English-hating Majesty, has gone to New York for the purpose of issuing letters of marque to prey on British commerce, and that a whole fleet of American Alabamas will soon be let loose upon the ocean. The feeling in the United States, it says, is ripe for this sort of retaliatory enterprise, and it is a very significant fact that Mr. Seward has recently stopped the sale of Government war vessels. If, it adds, Abyssinia is a recognised Government under a belligerent power, the Abyssinian king is competent by the laws of nations, to grant letters of marque. The United States, smarting under their losses from confederate privateers, made and fitted out, as they assert, in England, are only too eager to play the tit for tat game, and insurance at Lloyd's upon English bottoms, it is inclined to think, will advance considerably within the next six days.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

**MILITARY SOIREE.**—The Virgil Infantry Company will give a grand military Soiree at Virgil, on the evening of the 28th instant. This spirited company deserves, and we hope will receive, a generous support from the public; the soiree being for the benefit of the company.—*Niagara Mail*.

A complimentary dinner was given by the members of No. 5 battery, G. T. R., Brigade, to their officers, Capt. Hardman and Lieutenants Parkinson and Hardman. The dinner was served at the Rossin House Saloon, and was all that could be desired. The chair was occupied by Corporal Green, and the vice chair by Gunner Adams. A number of volunteer officers were present and the fine band of the brigade added much to the pleasures of the company. The proceedings were of the usual character, and we regret that we have not space for a full report.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

**OPENING OF THE PALERMO DRILL SHED.**—On Friday evening the 22nd ult., a musical and literary entertainment under the direction of Mr. C. Beckett of this city, was given in the Drill Shed at Palermo, recently erected for the use of the Volunteers of the township of Trafalgar. The attendance was large, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Bredin of Oakville. Mr. Beckett was assisted by several amateurs from Hamilton, including Mr. J. B. Smith, who gave several readings, and his young pupils of Palermo. The entertainment was succeeded by a ball, music being furnished by Jennings Band of this city.—*Hamilton Times*.

**FUNERAL OF COLONEL ROBERT LAND.**—The funeral obsequies of this most esteemed veteran took place on the 24th ult., A large number of the friends of the deceased followed the body from the house to Christ Church, where the Volunteers of the city, together with the Mayor and civic authorities, and a large representation of the Masonic fraternity had assembled. The body was taken into the church, and part of the funeral service was read, after which a procession was formed and proceeded to the Cemetery, preceded by the band of the 13th Battalion, where the body was deposited in the family vault. The Church of England services were read by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, the Masonic service being read by R. W. Brother Richard Bull P. D. D. G. M. In addition to the public bodies mentioned above, a very large number of private citizens joined in the procession, and thus bore testimony to the great respect in which the deceased gentleman was held by all classes of the community with which he has been so long identified.—*Ibid*.

RIFLE MATCH.

On Thursday the 1st ult. the members of No. 6 Company—Capt. Swinton's—of the 39th Battalion, Norfolk Rifles, held a Rifle match, on the grounds of John B. Carpenter, Esq., which that gentleman has kindly granted the volunteers for a rifle range. Five prizes were offered for competition; but only three were shot for on the occasion, as it was found that time would not admit of two more ranges being fired. The first prize was a silver medal, worth \$18; the second was a silver cup, presented by the ladies, and the third was also a silver cup, presented by Lieut.-Col. Tisdale. The day was not favorable, owing to a strong wind prevailing. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present; many of whom took a lively interest in the competition. The officers of the company, with their accustomed liberality, had prepared substantial lunches for volunteers and victors. They fired with the new breech-loaders, of the good qualities of which we have heard many of the volunteers speak in the highest terms. Below we give the scores of the contestants; as will be seen by it, Mr. Hanford Macdonald was the "crack shot," and consequently carried off the medal. Mr. Spencer Sobring, being second best, won the ladies' cup. Messrs. A. Roberts and H. Shepherd, having scored thirty-two points each, and they being the third highest, it became necessary that they should "shoot the tie off," which they did in the forenoon of Friday, three rounds each being allowed—when Mr. Roberts won the Colonel's cup by one point. We understand another match will come off shortly, when several sums of money will be awarded in prizes. We cannot close this, perhaps, too brief notice, without expressing our admiration of the appearances and efficiency of No. 6 Company:—

	Yards—200	250	300	T'l.
A. Roberts	33032	24022	32204	—32
H. Macdonald	03433	22303	33342	—39
J. S. Sobring	23330	33003	23224	—33
H. Shepherd	34332	33033	20030	—32

The scores of H. Shepherd and A. Roberts being equal, it became necessary that they should "break the tie." Three rounds were fired by them with the following result:—

H. Shepherd	400—4
A. Roberts	023—5

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM LONDON, ONT.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CLOSELY CONTESTED RIFLE MATCH.—A friendly Rifle Match took place at the London Corps Rifle Ranges, between 25 picked men of L. M. 4th (60th Rifles) and 25 Volunteers from this District, on Wednesday, the 20th ult.—\$40 on each side being staked. The challenge came from the Rifles, and it was expected that the 53rd would also enter the contest; but owing to some unexplained cause they did not come up to the scratch—perhaps they were afraid of their laurels. The match was looked forward to by the public generally with a great deal of interest, and many of our citizens watched the firing from its commencement. Both parties went in with a great deal of confidence, and could not have displayed more zeal if the fate of their beloved country depended upon their unerring aim. The result was a defeat for the Volunteers, but the highly creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves, show them to be no mean competitors, for the skill of the most experienced marksman, and those pitted against them were fully alive to the fact. The day was beautiful, very little wind prevailing and the firing on both sides, on the whole, was remarkably good, the winners fully beating their adversaries by 25 points, one point per man, and that out of a total of nearly 1000 points. The average for the Regulars was 36-4 per man, and 35-4 per man for the Volunteers in 15 rounds. The Regulars struck the target 319 times out of 375 shots fired, and the Volunteers 303 times, showing the large per centages of 85 and 81. Col. Hawley, Lt. Col. J. B. Taylor, D.A.A.G., and a large number of the officers of the Garrison were on the ground, and appeared greatly interested. The match was conducted with great fairness, Col. Hawley, Commandant, acting as umpire. Major Miller, London Light Infantry, and Lieut. Warren, of the 60th, kept the scores. The following are the names of the competitors on both sides and their scores. It will be observed that the best individual firing was done by the Volunteers.

60TH RIFLES.

	Yards—300	400	500	T'l.
Sergt. Sissons.....	15	18	15	48
Col-Sergt. King....	15	14	17	46
Corporal Chff.....	16	17	11	44
Col-Sergt. Jacobs...14	18	9		41
Sergt. Meadows....15	15	11		41
Sergt. Fearon.....12	14	15		41
Private Hill.....13	16	11		40
Sergt. Sibley.....9	16	14		39
Private Erico.....12	15	12		39
Private Saunders..10	14	15		39
Sergt. James Ball..13	16	9		38
Private Johnson...12	15	11		38
Sergt. Daymond...13	15	8		36
Private Quirk.....14	10	12		36

Private Taylor.....	8	15	12	35
Private Bates.....	9	15	11	35
Sergt. Locko.....	6	13	15	34
Sergt. Bramble...11	11	12		34
Private Hutchings.10	16	7		33
Sergt. Nadin.....12	12	7		31
Col-Sergt. Robinson.10	12	8		30
Sergt. Potter.....12	16	2		30
Sergt. McManus...10	12	7		29
Sergt. Hoult.....7	14	7		28
Private Perkins...12	11	2		25

Points in favor of the 60th..... 25  
Average points per man—36-4.

DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

	Yards—300	400	500	T'l.
Private Wastie...17	16	16		49
Private Buckner...15	17	13		45
Adjutant Chimmer..14	15	14		43
Sergt. Elliott.....12	17	14		42
Sergt. Tidey.....14	14	14		42
Private Holmes...11	16	15		42
Private Hays.....13	16	12		41
Lieut. Col. Moffat..11	14	16		41
Major Attwood...12	13	15		40
Sergt. Bryce.....10	15	14		39
Lieut. Gorman....7	18	13		38
Lieut. Stevenson...10	14	13		37
Corpl. McDonald...15	14	6		35
Adjutant Green...14	11	10		35
Sergt. Coombs....7	16	11		34
Capt. M. D. Dawson.9	15	8		32
Private Smith....14	13	5		32
Major Lewis.....13	13	5		31
Lieut. Teale.....13	12	6		31
Sergt. Maj. Francis.9	11	9		29
Corpl. Hennessey..8	12	8		28
Private Bevins....6	17	5		28
Adjutant Scott....12	9	7		23
Private Dundas...11	13	2		26
Capt. McDonald...6	5	5		16

Grand total..... 885  
Average points per man—35-4.

It is altogether probable that a return match will take place early in the spring, as the season is now too far advanced.

Yours,  
PHILA.

FROM SIMCOE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OPENING OF THE NEW DRILL-SHED.—On Wednesday, the 6th Nov., the new drill-shed, lately erected in Simcoe, was opened in an appropriate manner, by a general muster of the 39th Battalion Norfolk Rifles. At ten o'clock in the forenoon, the whole Battalion paraded, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Tisdale, and was put through a variety of evolutions preparatory to the afternoon's parade. At two o'clock p. m., the battalion after being formed up in front of the Norfolk House, was marched to the drill-shed to take part in the opening ceremonies. The drill-shed was handsomely decorated, the

large structure being tastefully festooned with drapings of red, white, and blue, which hung in graceful folds from the middle of the centre arch, reaching to the sides and ends of the building, and produced a most pleasing effect, which was heightened by contrast with the tasteful decorations of evergreens which graced the walks; in the midst of which handsome pictures, flags, and artistic devices were tastefully arranged in great profusion. The building is a credit to the County, and to the builders, Messrs. J. & G. Jackson. We are happy to learn that Major Scoble, the government Inspector, by whom it was inspected a few days before its opening, expressed himself, after a careful and thorough examination of it, as being thoroughly satisfied with it in every particular. The battalion, after being formed in the drill shed, was inspected by Col. Villiers, the Brigade Major, of the District, who, in a short address to the battalion, expressed his pleasure at seeing such a large muster, and complimented both the officers and men—and we must say we think deservedly—on their soldierly appearance, and the exceedingly satisfactory way in which they went through their various exercises. Lieut.-Col. Tisdale then read a letter of apology from Rev. Wm. Stephenson, of Toronto, who had been announced to deliver an oration on the occasion, expressing his regret that unforeseen professional duties would prevent him from fulfilling his engagement to be present on the occasion. This was a great disappointment to the many who had been attracted by the renowned gentleman's widespread reputation as a public speaker. After a few remarks from Lieut.-Col. Tisdale, the battalion was then marched out into the large open space in rear of the drill-shed, and were put through a variety of military manoeuvres in the presence of a large and interested concourse of observers, embracing marching past, marching in line and column, advancing in direct echelon of companies, formation of company squares, and skirmishing—the latter of which manoeuvres would have been much more interesting had the battalion been supplied with blank cartridge ridges for the Snider-Enfields which, unfortunately, the government was unable to furnish for the occasion. The different companies were then dismissed to their private parades; and so ended the afternoon's exercises.

The promenade Concert in the evening, in the drill shed, was, in spite of the coolness of the evening, a great success—about six hundred having been present on the occasion. The excellent music given by the battalion band, under the leadership of Mr. Williamson, their most efficient bandmaster, sounded admirably—the extent of the building being well adapted to give full effect to the pieces performed by them. The performances by the band were agreeably varied by several songs sung by our amateurs, which sounded very well considering the difficulty of filling so large a building with the voice



An additional treat was also afforded to the audience in shape of two very choice readings from Mr. Thomas Batty Conolly, appropriate to the occasion, entitled "The Death-Ride," or a tale of "The Light Brigade," from the pen of Dr. Westland Marston; and "The Irish Volunteers," by Samuel Lover. It is but just to add that Mr. Conolly acquitted himself admirably in the rendition of the difficult pieces he had selected; his rich and sonorous voice, coupled with his fine oratorical powers, rendering every word intelligible to the large assemblage present, who testified their approval by a hearty encore, to which he responded by giving "Bingen on the Rhine" in a masterly and affecting style. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by the band playing the National Anthem.

After the Concert the officers of the 39th Batt. together with a few invited guests, among whom we observe Lieut. Col. Villiers, and Capt. Armstrong of the 13th Battalion, sat down to a sumptuous supper at the Norfolk House, at which the usual loyal and complimentary toasts were heartily done justice to. Toast and song were the order of the evening and shortly after midnight the company broke up, having enjoyed themselves as much as usually falls to the lot of mortals here below;—the whole of the day's proceedings having passed off in such a manner as to leave the most pleasant impression on all who had been in any way connected with them.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1867.

The people of the United States are very apt to boast of the celerity with which they raised, equipped and drilled an army larger than the world, perhaps, ever saw, certainly unequalled by any in modern times and only inferior to that of Alexander, with which he traversed the western portion of Asia, as far as the Indus, in search of another world to conquer; or the yet earlier, though perhaps more fabulous, one of Xerxes which met its first check at Thermopylae, and finally came to grief at Mycalé. Certainly the United States have proved that a peaceful country without any standing army, or nearly so, and without any of the expensive war machinery of the countries of the Old World, in the shape of war departments, armies, navies, arsenals, fortifications, officers, and the innumerable contingencies that cost every one of the nations of Europe millions of dollars yearly, can, on a pressing emergency, place a vast army in the field in an incredibly short space of time. That army also proved that men accustomed to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, trade and commerce could fight well and bravely; suffer fatigue, want and deprivation of many kinds almost without a murmur; but the less said about their excellence in drill the

better. Many of the Canadian Volunteers are better drilled than the United States army; though, maybe, that very fact goes far towards exploding the time honored belief that precision in movement and machine-like regularity, is a *sine qua non* to an efficient army. However that may be, the Americans with less machinery or red-tapeism, raised, equipped and maintained their army while they avoided many of the blunders which disgrace the administration of similar officers in England and some other countries in Europe. But they are now beginning to count the cost, or rather to realize the immense expense at which all this work of which they so fondly boast, has been performed, and to experience some of the inconveniences (to use a mild term) of so hastily, and as a natural consequence, a so slovenly devised scheme. During the continuance of the war the immense taxation was borne, if not cheerfully at least uncomplainingly as a necessity, but the emergency past, the same taxation calls forth murmurs not only loud but deep. Yet there appears to be but slight chances for the lessening of the taxes for some time to come. What the Americans lacked at the breaking out of the war in well established war departments and experienced officers, they made up by a lavish use of money, and operations that if carried on by a European nation would have caused but a slight accumulation of debt in addition to war taxation, have in four years plunged the United States in a debt nearly equal to that of England, which has been a century and a half in accumulating. The taxes at present are weighing very heavily upon the people and seriously affecting trade and commerce. Doubtless much of this is owing to the reckless manner in which the financial affairs of the country are now carried on, but the chief cause is undoubtedly payment of interest upon their immense debt, and however economical the Government may be administered that must hang a heavy incubus around the neck of the United States. There are but two ways to get out of it. Payment or repudiation of the debt. The first must be a work of many years, during which a heavy taxation will be necessary. The latter is in the highest degree dishonorable. So much for one of the inconveniences arising from the vaunted celerity with which the United States managed their war operations. Another inconvenience, more individual than national yet giving rise to much ill will and party intrigue, is the final disbandment of the army, the contraction of operations, and the sweeping away of the vast machinery which set those operations in motion. The mustering out of volunteer officers is causing no slight trouble to the President and great dissatisfaction to the officers themselves. I need hardly remind you that at the outbreak of the war, people of all classes flocked to the support of the Stars and Stripes, and joyfully volunteered to defend them without thinking of what they should do when that de-

fence was complete, and apparently the Government gave as little thought to the matter. It is almost incredible how many briefless barristers put away the gown to take up the sword, and now finding themselves as briefless as ever they vent their spleen upon the Government. In 1861, an act was passed obliging the President to muster out of service all volunteer officers. This was done with the captains and all beneath that rank, but many of higher rank were retained and offices of various kinds were found or made for them. The same mustering out is still going on, but mools with less favor than it did at first. A short time ago General Sickles, who had been retained contrary to the Act of 1861, was mustered out and the consequence was a great outcry about the injustice done a gallant officer. His friends commenced it and the Press took it up. Many of the papers wishing to make political capital, reviled the President in unmeasured terms, rang all the changes upon "fighting for the national honor," "shedding blood for the country," "gallantly leading men to victory in the face of death," and all that sort of baldorash that writers of mediocre ability are so ready at. Notably the *Herald* at first took up the cudgels in Sickles' behalf, but a day or two ago their Washington correspondent referred to the Act of 1861, and to-day's *Herald* contains an editorial in defence of Johnson's course of action. So much for the *Herald's* consistency. A great meeting of Fenians is to be held at Cooper's Institute in the City next week; Savage and Roberts, the respective heads of the two factions, are expected to be present, and some kind of endeavors are to be made to effect unity of action. I shall let you have the particulars of the meeting. The sentence of death passed upon the Manchester rioters and the imprisonment of several American citizens, Fenian agents, in England, is creating quite a stir among the Irish here, and the question is being asked, what is the use of becoming citizens if the United States won't interfere for their protection? It is to be prominently brought forward at the meeting referred to. They are vowing all kinds of vengeance if the condemned are hanged. Lift for life is the mildest conception they have. Fernando Wood is likely to be elected Mayor, notwithstanding the Fenians are vigorously working against him for the reason I have before mentioned.

L. E.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

It is difficult to the uninitiated to follow and understand the drift and operations of the Fenians. Experience makes fools wise, and in a certain way it has had an effect even upon the deluded Irishmen who, by joining the Fenian Organization, have ranged themselves against England and bid defiance to her. The first movements of the Brotherhood were patent to the world, and the result was that their every object was defeated. Now the greatest reticence is observed with

regard to all their actions, and it is rare indeed that any one not within the inner circle can learn any of their operations. Every member of a circle is sworn to secrecy as to the affairs of the order, but the more important ones are known only to a few who have been admitted to what they call the inner circle and none but well-known, tried members are admitted therein, besides which their obligation is of a very serious nature sufficient in itself to deter any one from violating it. Hence the difficulty of obtaining any thing like reliable information as to their projected movements. The numerous contradictory and improbable statements which are flying about may be referred to the same cause, and I need not remind you not to place too much reliance on any of them. I noticed a day or two ago that the Canadians were greatly moved in anticipation of a raid on the day the Fenian convicts were executed in England. I have reason to know that nothing of the kind was contemplated. I have said that it is difficult to understand their drift. Many of their actions, and yet more of their threats, appear purposeless, wild, and improbable. Yet I think if they are mad there is a strange method in their madness. There is but little doubt that an attempt will be made during the coming winter to effect a lodgement in Canada; still, from all I can learn, the projectors of the movement themselves anticipate but slight success of their own achieving therefrom so far as being able to take Canada, or even to maintain themselves unassisted there for any length of time, is concerned. That they will cause a great deal of trouble, that the scenes of June, 1866, at Ridgeway, will be re-enacted on a larger scale, are about the only immediate results they contemplate from such an expedition. It is well known that the faction of which Savage is now the head, is strongly opposed to any thing of the kind, but it may be that some movement of that nature is necessary to appease the unquiet spirits of the Fenians who have not sufficient stoicism to pay their money and bide their time. The opinion appears to be gaining ground, or rather, is being more irresistibly forced upon them, that in the present state of affairs they would stand but a sorry chance if they attempted to cross swords with England. Their hope is that England will ere long become entangled with the other European powers, that her whole energies and resources will be called into requisition to defend herself that then, the war being hot, the Fenians may strike the blow, gain their cause, establish the Irish Republic, and have the Sunburst proudly floating from every spire and flagstaff in Ireland. The idea thus put may call forth a smile of incredulity, but there is cause for, if not apprehension, at least serious thought upon the matter. Failing a European war, for which they can only hope and pray, they long for a quarrel between England and the United States for which they can and are working. Deducing my

opinion from what I hear generally, rather than accepting the fact from any decided statement to that effect on their part, I should say that their present line of action and their future intentions have this end in view. To incense England into doing something that will be a *casus belli*, or something that may be distorted *thoreto*, and then bring their whole influence to bear upon the Government to act thereon. Their raid into Canada, their sending agents to Ireland was with that aim. The projected invasion during the coming winter is but a greater stride in the same direction. They hope to effect a lodgement and maintain themselves by seizing a town and hastily throwing up fortifications for a few weeks at least. Their friends here, will thereupon urge their recognition as belligerents, which it is not at all improbable the United States Government would do in retaliation for England's recognition of the South. Supplies could then be drawn, expeditions could quietly and secretly be fitted out from this side of the boundary line, and a quarrel between England and America would be the all but inevitable consequence. It must be borne in mind that the influence of the Irish here is not slight. The lower classes of them, 'tis true, are looked upon with but little more favor than negroes, they do the heaviest and hardest work at the cheapest rates, every one of them has a vote, and very many of the more intelligent aspire to and gain the most important offices, indeed the Irish almost entirely rule New York. It is therefore a matter of great moment to certain politicians to propitiate the Irish citizens of the United States; and they might be induced without the exercise of much persuasion, to urge a war with England if they had a reasonable ground upon which to base their claims. Nor would such influence be confined to the Irish, as the meeting which was held at Cooper's Institute in this city on the 23rd clearly shows. In consequence of the imprisonment of certain Fenian agents (American naturalized citizens) in England, the question has been asked by their friends: "What is the use of swearing allegiance to the United States, if the Government will not protect us and enforce our rights as citizens when in a foreign country?" It would be idle for me to say anything about the duty of such citizens to respect the friendly relations of the country, to which they swear allegiance, with foreign powers, but if the Government should be induced to take any action in the matter they certainly might be gently reminded of their duty to deal with, and furnish any one guilty of acts towards a foreign power which were calculated to disturb the peaceful relations of that power with the United States. However the meeting at Cooper's Institute was for the purpose of taking action in the matter, and calling upon the Government to protect Warren and others, now in English prisons, as American citizens, and I need scarcely say it was very largely attended, the Liber-

nian element greatly predominating. Several prominent and talented Irishmen were present, including General C. Halpine, well known by his *nom de plume* "Milos O'Reilly," John Cochrane, U. S. District Attorney, and others. Speeches were made denouncing in strong language the action of England in imprisoning American citizens after trial by an English jury, and denying them the right of trial by mixed jury. The necessity for united action on the part of all naturalized citizens to compel the Government to maintain their just rights in foreign countries was strongly dwelt upon, and resolutions to that effect were unanimously carried amid cheers from several thousand men.

A deputation of Gorman citizens was present, to co-operate with the Irish in urging upon the Government the recognition of their rights as citizens when abroad, and the movement is likely to embrace all classes of naturalized citizens. The formation of a League all through the States for that purpose was advocated, and will doubtless be initiated ere long. If successfully carried out, and honestly acted upon at the ballot box, the organization will be irresistible and able to carry any thing they please.

The despatches from Washington to-day state, that the President will deal at some length in his message to Congress upon the protection of American citizens abroad; and will urge on Congress to take a decided stand in asserting the rights of citizens of this country, who have been either unjustly imprisoned, or denied what they are legally entitled to when on trial in foreign countries.

A private meeting of Fenians was held last night to endeavor to bring about a union between the two parties. The two leaders, Roberts and Savage, appear strongly inclined to amalgamate.

To-day is the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the English, and quite a display of bunting is made throughout the city. The national Guard is parading, and quite a lively time exists, although the state of the weather and streets is far from favorable for any such display.

L. E.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

Sir,—A few remarks upon Mr. Bethune's scheme of defence may be permitted through your columns. The gentleman referred to may recollect the answer given to the enquiry: "For what purpose were the Martello Towers along the coast of England erected? "To puzzle posterity," was the curt reply. Does Mr. B., propose to repeat these absurdities with iron in place of stone and lime? If not he has certainly furnished an enigma very difficult of solution by modern science. But probably he is content to provide a rich morceau for archeological disputation in the future.

We are quite willing to afford Mr. B. every latitude for his evidently very recent aspirations to Vaubanian notoriety, and quite believe that he is not much more reprehensible

than the thousand and one individuals who talk as glibly as he writes upon military matters. We are far from proposing a substitute for Mr. B.'s plan of defence, as our knowledge of engineering is very superficial. But we do profess to know something of what would or would not impede the advance of an invading force. And we feel perfectly assured that a line of isolated forts or redoubts would be of little or no avail in retarding the march of a hostile army. They could be shirked, passed or masked, and if their garrisons were not of sufficient strength to menace the enemy's rear, he would scarce deign to afford them a passing notice. An attacking force may rightly make its borders its base of operations but the assailed must have what may be termed their converging point *de appui* which of course will more or less command strategical positions such as passes of communications, harbours or ground with natural advantages for defence or easily rendered so by earth works, &c. This of course constitutes what may be called the second line of defence, and is an imperative necessity. The merest tyro must know this much. But as we profess to find no substitute for Mr. B.'s plan of defence, that gentleman as an amateur, it is presumed, can only exact a deference to his opinions from the initiated by proving himself intuitively endowed with the rare acquirements so indispensable in the good military engineer. But we are of opinion that the system he would elaborate, viewed through the corrective medium of recognized principles, is as impracticable as it would be found inefficient.

Yours,  
SAPPER.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

SIR,—In the last week's number of THE REVIEW, you give credit to Major Scoble for getting up the book of Standing Orders for Volunteers. The work was compiled by Major McKenzie, of the 35th Battalion, for the use of that Regiment. Major Scoble, while acting as Brigade Major, made some alterations in them and got them printed; but to the astonishment of the officers of the 35th Battalion, they came out as the Standing Orders of the 37th Battalion.

AN OFFICER OF 35TH BATTALION.  
Collingwood, Nov. 22, 1867.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

SIR,—The Government supply 30 rounds of ammunition per man to the Volunteers in each year for target practice, and ignore the necessity of officers being able to handle the rifle practically, in not supplying them with ammunition also. An officer should be a good musketry instructor, and when attending target practice with his men, should be able to direct them how to use the rifle in every particular, and even to fire occasionally in such course of instruction; and as it now is, every cartridge used for such purpose, is depriving the man of so much prac-

tice of the scanty supply now allowed to him, unless paid for by the officer. I would beg to suggest that in providing ammunition, the officers should be included in the allowance for practice, and after that the Government to supply ammunition to both officers and men at one cent per round. I consider that if the officers and men are willing to purchase ammunition at that rate, and to give their time and attention to target practice, that the Government would not be the loser, and ought to encourage the making of good marksmen—which is the main thing in the service—and that all ammunition furnished by the Government should be transmitted through the officers commanding, and for practice only, and to be strictly accounted for in the usual way.

Yours,  
VOLUNTEER.

St. Mary's, Ont., 22nd Nov., 1867.

[The remarks of our correspondent are certainly just with regard to the propriety of officers being allowed ammunition for target practice. In the regular service we know, unless the order has been recently revoked, that all officers under the rank of Major, must go through the annual course of musketry instruction. We presume our correspondent is correct in what he says, and we think with him that there can be no reason why Volunteers should not enjoy the same advantages in this particular as the Regulars.—Ed.V.R.]

CANADA



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Ottawa, 29th November, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The Head Quarters of the 5th Brigade Division Ontario are now removed from Stratford to London.

During the absence on leave of Captain Rawson, District Paymaster, the duties of his office will be performed by Paymaster Rich. W. Henneker, 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion.

2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

Ensign Richard Yates Ellis' appointment to No. 5 Company, by the General Order No. 3, July 20, 1866, vice McEachern, killed in action, is now antedated to the 2nd June, 1866.

19th Battalion of Infantry, St. Catherines.  
No. 2 Company, St. Catherines.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):

Ensign Theodore Thompson, M. S., vice R. C. Hawley, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
George Murray, Gentleman, vice Thompson promoted.

42nd "Brookville" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Captain (temporary):  
Lieutenant George Redmond, M. S., vice A. H. Starr, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Quarter Master Sergeant Thomas Wilkin-son, vice Redmond, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Sergeant Richard Thomas Steele, vice Redmond, promoted.

The Varennes Infantry Company having become disorganised, and the St. Athanaso Infantry Company having failed in its organisation, are now both removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

No. 2.  
SERVICE MILITIA.  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

St. Catherines Independent Companies of Infantry. No. 4 Company.

To be Lieutenant:  
Charles Eustaco Wriggans, Gentleman, vice E. R. Coleman, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:  
William Henry Howson, Gentleman, vice S. S. Phillips, left the Dominion.

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

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia.

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I. B. TAYLOR,

Proprietor.

Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867.



### THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

For the purpose of extending an advantage to the NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN of the FORCE, we have decided to send "THE REVIEW" to BATTALION and COMPANY CLUBS of TEN and UPWARDS at the rate of \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

Any NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER or PRIVATE sending us 15 names at the above rate, will receive a copy of "THE REVIEW" for one year, free of charge.

"THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW OFFICE,"  
Ottawa, August 1st, 1867.

#### OTTAWA SUBSCRIBERS TO

#### "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW"

Are respectfully informed that arrangements have been made with Mr. DAVID FULTON, News Agent, 37 Rideau Street—who is our sole Agent for the city—for the delivery hereafter of their copies of the REVIEW, at their residences or offices, instead of through the Post-office, as formerly. It is hoped this arrangement will insure the regular delivery of the paper, and consequently do away with all complaints in that respect.

Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1867.

GEO. MOSS.

#### "DOMINION" NEWS DEPOT!

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

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

#### AMERICAN:

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

#### ENGLISH:

London Journal, Family Herald,  
Bow Bells, now, 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.



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867.

### THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

In the 12th number of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and date of 25th March last, will be found the first of a series of articles entitled "Notes on the Defence of Canada," in which that subject is dealt with in minute detail. It is neither desirable nor reasonable to expect that a repetition of the various items so thoroughly considered at that time should be necessary under existing circumstances; but a definition of the general principles on which the system of defence best adapted to the geographical configuration, physical condition and social policy of British North America is founded, may be requisite.

Much has been written on this subject and many theories propounded, each of course having its own peculiar features of advantage or assumed recommendations; but if there is safety in the multitude of counsellors, the difficulty is to select the advice least dangerous. Military science, like all other forms of exact knowledge, is unerring in the principles laid down for our guidance; it is the application of those principles to impossibilities of detail that produces failure.

The most difficult problem of Military Science is "defensive warfare," and the greater the area embraced—the greater the difficulties become. Modern History furnishes very few instances of strictly defensive warfare. The first in order of time is the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland, in which forces many times numerically superior to the invaders were shut up within the walls of fortresses, to be butchered in detail like sheep, the operations being simply "attack," "assault" and "massacre." This was due to want of combination in the leaders—want of knowledge and military science and that trust in stone walls which is the combined effort of ignorance and distrust.

A century later, in 1756, Frederick the Great of Prussia, began what is termed a defensive war in Silesia, but it was rather a "waiting" game he was playing with a full knowledge of his antagonists, against whom he suddenly assumed the offensive to their cost. At the same period a defensive warfare cost the French monarchy the loss of Canada, because the command of the sea had been lost.

In 1812-15 the same country was defended by the French Canadians and British Colonists against the whole force of the United States, an event furnishing one of the most

brilliant pages in the military annals of Great Britain. The cause of failure in the first and success in the second instance is to be found in the fact that ready access to the seaboard furnished an auxiliary line of attack and defence to a frontier then promising us no interior line of support or supply.

The geographical position of British North America renders it capable of being defended at a comparatively trifling cost. Open on the eastward to the seaboard—its frontier covered, in a great measure, by navigable rivers and lakes—in close proximity on its southern and western borders to the only power in the world capable of waging war with its people, while the western prolongation of its coast line affords opportunities and vantage ground to its defenders, which, taken into account with naval demonstrations and superiority on the seaboard, would paralyze aggression—it would be difficult to find a country more favorably circumstanced or less easily assailed.

The physical configuration of the country is singularly adapted to render its defence an easily accomplished matter; wherever its frontier is not covered by the large lakes or rivers it is generally inadmissible to the movements of troops *en masse*, and its large rivers in the interior run parallel with its coast line, so as to form a second line of defence or line of supply.

With the command of the seaboard the whole coast frontier line continuous with the United States, affords but three points on which an invading force could by any possibility be thrown. First, by the valley of Lake Champlain, which has been appropriately called the Gate of Canada. Secondly, across the Niagara frontier between the falls and the mouth of that river. Thirdly, by way of Lake Huron at or about Penetanguishine.

The success of an invasion by the whole or any of these lines presupposes the loss of naval supremacy, in which case the first and second lines of attack would have the best chance of succeeding and be the most difficult to meet.

The social condition of these Provinces demand attention; owing to the high price of human labor the maintenance of a standing army is altogether impossible, therefore the system of defence must be upheld by the Militia. A levy *en masse* would give between five and six hundred thousand men capable of bearing arms, and it would not be impossible to maintain at least 200,000 in the field for the summer months, the only period in which the weather will permit operations to be carried on.

As the defence of the Maritime Provinces must be wholly by sea, being in a great measure inaccessible by land, it will hardly be necessary to take them into account; but Canada from its more exposed frontier will require closer attention.

The system then which the physical and artificial advantages of the country point out and its defence should consist of a series of parallel lines commencing on the Niagara

frontier in the West and extending to Toronto and Penatanguishine in the East, supported on the left flank by the St. Lawrence, and on the right by the line of navigation running from Lake Huron through the French and Ottawa rivers.

Defended by the local militia such lines would require little beyond ordinary field works to render them impracticable to any force which could be brought against them, and their maintenance would not bear too heavily on the resources of the people.

As the supporting lines rest on the seaboard at Montreal—(more properly speaking the head of Ocean navigation)—little permanent fortifications will be needed. By this method the whole requirements of stationary defence would be satisfied—there would be a triple line of defence. The seaboard, including Lakes and Rivers, the frontier, and the line of the Ottawa navigation.

These lines having supporters and being perpendicular to the similar parallel lines drawn across the western peninsula, all and every one being a supporting line, it would be manifestly impossible to force them all at once, or even paralyze them by a great disaster.

In the 12th and 13th numbers of the Review, this subject is dealt with in detail, the positions enumerated and the local force available pointed out, as well as an estimate of the probable amount of artillery requisite; but as these are matters which must undergo considerable modification, it is only alluded to now for the purpose of directing attention to the whole subject and eliciting the views of those capable of dealing with it.

Altogether it is a matter of great importance to the country, and its discussion cannot fail to bring out some interesting details connected with the commercial and other interests thereof, for it is well known that the "highways" of armies have been also the "highways" of commerce.

#### REWARDS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Every country that has any pretensions to be considered as possessing national spirit and honor has made some provision for those who, in the days of danger, march to the front to defend with heart and hand its rights and liberties. And there is nothing which declares more emphatically the patriotic status of a people than the manner in which they treat those who sacrifice their personal interest for the general good. The gratitude which a people show to their preservers is the best criterion of the spirit that animates them. National ingratitude is therefore a crime which is sure to entail a dire retribution, and it is a noticeable fact in history that the more apparently safe and prosperous a nation was, so was it proportionally unmindful of those who spent their best efforts in its service. It is not necessary to go back to ancient history to adduce examples of popular ingratitude; the republics of old times are full of them, and the attentive

student of their annals will find the first indications of their dissolution in the forgetfulness and ingratitude shown to those who served and suffered for the general good. Those remarks have been elicited in sorrow by the very many examples which have lately been made public of the manner in which some prominent members of the Volunteer force have been allowed to suffer great personal and pecuniary loss by serving the country in its day of danger when our homes and liberties were threatened with invasion and destruction. It is an indelible disgrace on the country that such men as Lieut. Col. Gillmor should be compelled to quit the service and seek a livelihood in a foreign land simply because, by answering to the call of duty in the time of danger, they lost their accustomed means of support: and when that danger had, by their efforts, been successfully averted they were thrown unregarded upon the world. This should not be. What is patriotism and loyalty if those who give the most brilliant examples of those virtues be permitted to endure misfortune because they possessed them in a higher degree than the mass? The defence of a country does not exist so much in lofty fortifications and huge engines of destruction as it does in the hearts and will of the people; and it is establishing a miserable precedent for those who may hereafter be called upon to defend our borders, to treat with paltry ingratitude those who have already fought and suffered for us. That something should be done to reward the volunteers who faithfully fulfilled the duties they have undertaken is generally acknowledged, and particularly shown by the motion of Colonel BLANCHET in the House of Commons recently, to which we adverted last week, and we hope and trust that such action may be taken in this matter as will insure our volunteers against the possibility of personal loss when they are called upon to defend and protect us. Too much encouragement cannot be given to volunteering, nor too much fostering care expended in keeping alive its spirit and elevating its tendencies. We are a nation without a soldier, and our only dependence in time of trouble will be upon our volunteers; therefore it is a duty which cannot be shirked to provide some system of reward or at least compensation for those on whom we will have to place our principal reliance for the preservation of our liberties. We trust this matter will not be lost sight of by our Legislatures, but that at an early day steps will be taken to provide an adequate system of reward for our deserving, but as yet hardly acknowledged, defenders.

#### PARLIAMENTARY.

A further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is to be authorized by a Bill introduced by the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and read a second time on Friday the 22nd November. While Fenianism is still alive and active this measure is required that the Gov-

ernment may have every facility for the disposal of the forces—civil and military—of the country in case trouble should arise on our borders. As usual the violent threats indulged in by the representatives of the Irish Republic in the United States, of what they would do if the full sentence of the law was carried into effect on the murderers of Brett, have resulted in a very useless and innocuous abolition of wind and bombast. We confess we would not have been astonished had a few murders been committed on Saturday week; for these people seem to have gone back a few centuries in civilization, and appear to hold with the Vikings of Norland, that it is the proper thing to murder a few people on the occasion of the death of one of their heroes, that their souls might bear him company to the presence of bibulous bone-breaking Thor.

#### THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

It must be a source of great satisfaction to any man who devotes his time and energies to the service of his country to find that, despite the bitterness of party politics, his services are regarded in a spirit of manifest approbation, and that those who oppose him most strongly on purely political grounds, feel themselves bound to acknowledge his merits and express their conviction that he has done his duty in his sphere well and conscientiously. A debate which took place in the Commons recently, the particulars of which is doubtless well known to our readers, shows that, so far as personal claims for consideration are concerned the Hon. Minister of Militia possesses the good will and approbation of the greater number of the representatives of the people in Parliament. Even those who have opposed him for years, acknowledge his claims upon the Sovereign and the country. With the people of Ontario Mr. CARTER has always had the misfortune of being misrepresented, and the blind prejudices which for long unhappily divided the two sections of Canada, prevented each from forming a just estimate of the other. But, we believe, there is not a single man in the whole Dominion—at all acquainted with Canadian history for the last quarter of a century—but will willingly acknowledge the great services rendered to the country by the Hon. Mr. CARTER.

Enough has been said and written about the distribution of honors to Canadian statesmen by Her Majesty, to mark the consummation of the great measure of Confederation and it is not our province as it is not our intention to remark upon this matter; but this we will say, that there is no public man in the Dominion whose services are more deserving of recognition and reward than the Hon. Mr. CARTER. It has been the misfortune of Canada in times past to be divided by sectional prejudices which have had their origin in the first settlement of the country, and which are the natural offspring of circumstance, and the peculiar idiosyncrasies

of two races totally distinct in habits of thought, tradition, law, language, and religion; but notably amongst those who have ever striven for the general good of the country, regardless of prejudice and malconception stands the gentleman who at present guides the defensive power of the country. The Imperial government has ever been chary in bestowing honors upon mere colonists; they seem to regard the "young giants" nurtured in new worlds as rather troublesome and froward sucklings who require a certain amount of humoring in the shape of an occasional *bon-bon* to preserve them in good temper. But we hold that when any man has fairly won honor and distinction in his day and generation, the reward of his efforts should bear some proportion to their value; at this rate a "K. C. B." would be but a poor reward for such men as the subject of these remarks. We do not consider the House of Commons the proper place wherein to discuss this matter, and we feel that there can be but one opinion in the country regarding it. Although Mr. CARTIER may have acted somewhat hastily in refusing the honor bestowed upon him by the Queen, yet we cannot help admiring his spirit, displayed in this as in other matters, and hold it to be a healthy sign of independence among our public men.

As a representative man of a great and influential section of the people of Canada he deserved in a peculiar manner the approbation of the Imperial authorities; for by honoring him they honored that portion of his and our fellow subjects of whom he, more than any other of his conferees may be taken as a worthy representative. If his ambition had lain in this way, he had the opportunity before of bearing a greater honor than that offered to him on the late occasion; but we feel satisfied that a greater reward awaits him in the gratitude and esteem of his fellow subjects, and there is no distinction however honorable and well deserved which could add anything to the prestige of one who so well supports the historic name of CARTIER in the legislative halls of the New Dominion.

We have been led into making these remarks by the evident misconception on the part of many persons in Canada of the motives which influenced Mr. CARTIER in declining the title of "C.B.," we do not look at this matter from a political stand point, but consider that his usefulness as head of the Militia Department to some extent affected by the unjust, and in some cases let us hope, thoughtless, accusations preferred against him in connection with this subject. We know that no better friend of the Volunteer Force occupies a portfolio in the Government of Canada, and this combined with his well-known energy and industry should at least secure to him not only our best wishes, but as well the confidence, and, in his executive capacity, the cooperation of the Force generally.

#### ANDY'S LAST.

"A leading point, and one upon which the President intends to express himself very strongly in his message to Congress, is the treatment to which American citizens have been subjected by foreign Powers. The consideration of the subject was primarily suggested by the alleged arbitrary manner in which England has ignored the claims of American citizens to the protection of this government. The President will deal at some length with the matter, and urge on Congress to take a decided stand in asserting the rights of citizens of this country, who have been either unjustly imprisoned or denied what they are legally entitled to when on trial in foreign countries."

Were we not prepared by observation of the course pursued by President Johnson, the above paragraph which appears in the *N. Y. Herald*, would certainly astonish us; but coming as it does it can only cause amusement. How a man generally considered wise in his generation, who occupies the chief place at the head of a nation remarkable for its "cuteness," could dream of assuming a position so false and fraught with danger, we are a loss to conceive. Does Andy Johnson set himself up as the patron and protector of the *hoc genus omne* of filibustering ragamuffins, thieves, murderers and reprobates generally who claim the protection of the stars and stripes whenever their evil deeds have brought them under the shadow of the gallows in foreign lands, where their peculiar talents have entitled them to a position more elevated than comfortable? But it is very easy to understand the drift of such "bunkum," and we grant the moribund President all the capital he can make out of his last brilliant idea, and hope his Fenian friends will know how to appreciate his efforts in their behalf.

#### CAPTAIN BRIDGEWATER AND HIS LECTURE.

This officer, who is now on his way to Ottawa, writes us from Belleville to say that he intends lecturing in the Capital on Wednesday or Thursday evening (4th or 5th inst.), providing the Volunteer Officers here will interest themselves in procuring a hall for the lecture, and in securing as good an attendance of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Force as possible. Captain Bridgewater deserves this at the hands of our officers here, as well as elsewhere. His efforts in keeping alive the spirit of volunteering in the West, by his admirable lecture and otherwise, have been occasionally noted in THE REVIEW, and we trust that his visit to Ottawa will prove as pleasant and agreeable to himself as his lecture is entertaining and instructive to the Volunteers.

Capt. Bridgewater sends us short notices of his visits to various towns in the West, as follows:—

BRANTFORD.—In this beautiful town I was greeted with an audience of 500 who were most attentive listeners. Each and every officer of the fine Battalion extending to me

every kindness. Maj. Patterson of the Grand Trunk Battalion, turned out with his officers and fully 100 men, the G. T. Band were present and played some good military tunes; I received every kindness at the hands of the people.

PARIS, (Ont.)—Though a small town turned out its 200 and received me most kindly; I trust an impression was made.

HAMILTON.—So far as the gallant Colonel and officers of the 13th Battalion were concerned, showed me great kindness but owing to a wet evening my audience was small; nevertheless they repaid me for my visit by the manner in which my remarks were appreciated and the great interest taken in our Militia cause by their Press.

WOODSTOCK, (Ont.)—This place has probably as good a Battalion as any in the province, and on two occasions turned out well, thus manifesting an interest in military matters. My visit to this good old town will long be remembered.

#### "WHOLESALE CRIBBING."

The Toronto *Evening Telegraph* of the 28th ult., contains a long summary of the main features of the new Militia Bill, which on the whole is pretty correct, being simply a rehash of an article which appeared in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW of the 11th of November last, only that what we stated were probabilities the *Telegraph* gives as positive facts. For instance it says "The first draft shall number 100,000," whereas we stated "The first draft for the Service Militia will be probably for 100,000 men." There are other little self-evident absurdities in the editorial of the *Telegraph* which do not require correction, but which show that the writer could never have seen or read the Bill whereof he writes so oracularly, and which he imaginatively describes as "a most elaborate document large enough to make a respectable sized volume." Now it gives us great satisfaction to supply our contemporaries with all information concerning military matters, but we decidedly object to their reproducing our articles in a mangled and irregular manner, whereby a false impression is sent abroad, and without even the courtesy of an acknowledgement. Were the *Telegraph* the only paper that had done this sort of thing we would not deem the matter worthy of notice, but this style of original Editorial manufactured out of articles which appear in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW has become so common that it is high time it was stopped. We have always been careful to give our contemporaries full credit for anything we took from their columns, and only require they should do, as in honor bound, the same by us.

Battalion correspondence and reports of Rifle Matches received late in the week, are held over till our next issue. We would again remind our correspondents that communications intended for insertion in THE REVIEW, should be mailed so as to reach us early in the week to insure their timely publication.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The subject of constructing this great undertaking—great in a military as well as in a commercial sense—will come up for discussion in the House of Commons to day, (Monday.) It is well known that some difficulty exists in relation to the choice of route, the maritime members being divided on the question. A well considered review of a pamphlet on the subject appeared in The Ottawa Citizen of Saturday last, which we will publish in our next, and by which a clear idea may be gained in relation to the matter as it at present stands.

13th BATTALION RIFLE MATCH.

A report of this match will appear next week. The competition was very keen throughout and the scoring made was very good.

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.

"CAPT. W. C. C.," Point Edward (Ont.).—Your name is on our list and the paper has been regularly mailed to you in a package with the others for your Post Office. Why you have not received it is a mystery to us. We have sent the missing numbers as desired however, and trust you will not again have to complain of the non-delivery of THE REVIEW.

"ESQUIBER," Victoria (N.B.).—We are arranging for an Agency at St. John, through which the volunteers in your Province and Nova Scotia will be called upon shortly for their subscriptions.

"W. H. W.," Bayfield (Ont.).—The matter has been attended to.

"N. B. B.," Woodstock (Ont.).—Thanks for remittance. The Report has not yet been brought down.

"W. H. F.," Quebec (Que.).—Accepted with thanks.

"W. H. W.," Collingwood (Ont.).—Paper sent.

"J. S.," Toronto (Ont.).—Thanks for your good opinion. We will continue our endeavors and, while conscious of the support of the Volunteers, will not relax our efforts to make THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW all that its friends desire.

SEMI-ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

During the present week, Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major No. 1 District, will inspect the Volunteer Companies at the under-mentioned stations, viz:—  
Iansdowne, Tuesday, 3rd Dec. at 11.15 a. m.  
Gananoque, do do 2 Cos. 4 p. m.  
Brockville, Thursday, 5th Dec. Gar. Art. S.  
Morrisburg, Friday, 6th do do 7.30 "  
Iroquois, Saturday, 7th do do 2. "

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

For the week ending Saturday, 30th Nov., we have received as follows:  
Ottawa—J. C., \$2. Montreal—Major H. McK., \$2; Lieut. E., \$2; Capt. W., \$2; Mr. E., \$2; Messrs. S. & L., \$8.25. Sandwich, (Ont.)—Capt. J. W. A., \$2. Windsor, (Ont.)—J. A., \$2.

RIFLE MATCHES.

RIFLE MATCH.

The shooting ground at Bell's Corners on Saturday the 23rd ult. was the scene of a sharp contest between two squads, selected from Nos. 1 and 2 Companies of the 43rd Volunteer Infantry. The match was made between Lieut.-Col. Powell and Captain Holmes, "that ten men of No. 1 Company could beat ten men of No. 2, (one hundred dollars to fifty dollars), at ranges of two and four hundred yards—five shots each man at each range; Sergt.-Major Stewart, of No. 1 Company, to be excluded."

When the two squads marched to the ground and took up their positions, the greatest excitement prevailed, and a large number of people assembled to witness the shooting: indeed the quiet village of Bell's Corners presented quite a gala day. The Umpire was Capt. Pryce, a gentleman from New Brunswick, who took upon himself the responsibility of seeing fair play, and never could any officer have shown more tact or ability, and the manner in which he conducted the shooting throughout, gave universal satisfaction. The shooting was excellent, and perfect unanimity of feeling existed between the contending parties. A few minutes after the last round had been fired, Captain Pryce announced to Lieut.-Colonel Powell that No. 1 Company were the victors, and addressing Captain Holmes, he said "the shooting of his men had exceeded any thing he had seen in this country."

He then read the score as follows:  
At 200 yards, No. 1 Company.....142  
" " " 2 " .....133  
At 400 yards, No. 1 Company.....133  
" " " 2 " .....125  
Total, No. 1 Company.....275  
" No. 2 " .....258

Lieut.-Colonel Powell with his usual suavity, addressed the men of the two Companies before they left the ground, and said, although he congratulated most heartily the men of No. 1 Company in being victorious, he still felt proud of the shooting of Captain Holmes' Company, and as the greatest possible good feeling had existed throughout this exciting match, he should merely add that he proposed to distribute the fifty dollars he had won in the following way: \$25 for the men of No. 1 Company: \$10 to be spent in regaling themselves, and with the remaining \$15, he proposed to purchase a cup, to be competed for by the men of No. 2 Company, who though defeated, had made so gallant a fight. Thanking Captain Pryce for the assistance he had rendered, he then proposed three hearty cheers for the Queen, which were responded to in true British style, as well as three cheers for No. 2 Company, and for Captain Pryce. Three times three were given for the Colonel, and for the victors, and all separated highly delighted with the spirit that animated the proceedings of the day.—Ottawa Times.

A Rifle Match came off on Thursday 21st inst., at Waterdown (Ont.) between the East Flamboro and Nelson Volunteers, resulting in favor of Nelson by one point. A strong

east wind was blowing at the time which accounts for the small scores made; everything however passed off satisfactorily to all parties. The ranges were 200 and 400 yards, Hythe position, two rounds at each distance.

Total score for Nelson.....222  
" " East Flamboro.....221  
There were forty competitors on each side which gives an average of a little over 5 points per man out of a possible 16. Our Waterdown friends will have to make some improvement if they desire to send representatives to Wimbledon next year.

RIFLE MATCH.—The annual rifle match of No. 3. Company, Q O R., came off at the garrison range on Thursday week. The shooting was good, as will be seen by the annexed scores of the winners. The ranges were 200, 300 and 400 yards.

- 1st or Company's prize, silver vase, \$15 Color Sergeant Bailey, 50.
- 2nd, Captain's prize, silver inkstand, \$9, Privt. J. Weallans, 41.
- 3rd, Lieut.'s. prize, silver pitcher, \$6, Privt. Gooderoy, 41.
- 4th, Ensign's prize, dressing case \$5, Privt. Deodge, 38.
- 5th, Color Sergt's prize, silver goblet, \$4. 50, Capt. Bennet, 37.
- 6th, camp flask, \$2.50, Corporal E. Lewis, 35.
- 7th, barrel of apples, Private. Van Malder, 23.—Toronto Telegraph.



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, Enquiry into causes of Wrecks, Provision Depots and Relief of Shipwrecked Seamen, Marine Hospitals, Shipping Offices, Pilot Service, River Police, Inspection of Steamboats, Classification of Vessels, Examination and granting Certificates of Competency to Masters, Mates, &c.; Provincial Steamers, Gunboats, Craft connected with Improvement of Navigation, and Maritime Subjects 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, Inspection of Fish and Fish Oils, and general promotion of Fishery Interests for Canada, should be addressed,

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

P. MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

48-6-Ins.

## COL. ROBERT LAND.

Our obituary of to-day contains the announcement of the death of Colonel Robert Land, in the 95th year of his age.

Another veteran of a by gone age has been taken from amongst us. Few men were more widely known and respected than he who has now left us, after having been permitted to live a quarter of a century beyond the three score and ten allotted to man.

The father of the deceased, true to his allegiance to the British Crown, left the State of Pennsylvania with his young family on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and after various vicissitudes and hardships arrived at Burlington Bay, where he located on the land now forming the homestead, and where his son Robert joined him in 1791, from New Brunswick, where he had lived for several years.

Amongst the early settlers in this part of Canada no man was better known than Robert Land. Nearly life he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, (a very important office in those days,) and was an active administrator of Justice for many years.

On the declaration of war by the American Government, in 1812, he was among the first to join Capt. Matt's company of Flankers, as Lieutenant, and was present and took part at the Battle of Lundy's Lane, and at the occupation of Detroit.

The evening previous to the engagement of Stony Creek it came to the knowledge of Col. Harvey, of the 49th Regiment, (afterwards Sir John Harvey,) that a number of American troops had landed at Burlington Beach to reinforce the troops then in possession of Stony Creek, whose junction it was important to prevent. Col. Harvey sent for Lieut. Land, whom he had been told knew the country well, and asked him if he could so dispose his company so as to retard their progress. That responsible duty Lieutenant Land at once assumed, and by his skill prevented that junction, and enabled Col. Harvey to capture the entire American force at Stony Creek.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1837 Colonel Land having been long previously promoted to that rank in the Sedentary Militia, was placed in command at Hamilton, and discharged the responsible duties of that position with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned but, at great sacrifice to his personal health, which compelled him to retire from active life.

The estimation in which he was held was exemplified on one occasion when the late Chief Justice Robinson (who knew young Land in 1812,) on being congratulated on his holding court in Hamilton, remarked that he always felt gratified on his visits to Hamilton to see his old friend Colonel Land in health, and have his company as associate on the Bench of Justice.

Colonel Land was a member of the ancient Order of Free and accepted Masons, he having been initiated in the Barton Lodge on the 7th Nov., 1796, being at his decease, we believe, the oldest Mason in Canada.

The name of Land is honorably recorded on the history of the Barton; and to the Masonic zeal and fidelity of his brother Ephraim they owe the preservation of the jewels and property of the Lodge for a period of twenty six years.

Every Mason who knew Brother Land recognized in him a worthy member of the craft; and will mark their regard for him by attending his funeral on Sunday, which will

take place with Masonic honors. Few Masons, we believe, had better claims to that honor, as in his life and conversation were truly exemplified those true Masonic principles of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. —*Hamilton Spectator*

## RECRUITING.

The following programme, setting forth "the advantages given to young men who serve Her Majesty as soldiers," has been issued by Major-General, Lord William Paulet, K. C. B., Adjutant-General, and is dated Horse Guards, October 24, 1867. Instructions were issued at the same time to ensure its circulation by directing copies to be given to all soldiers going on furlough, and others are to be distributed in the immediate neighborhood of camps and garrisons. General officers will inform themselves whether these steps are properly carried out:—

"A soldier, from his first joining the Army receives, besides his lodgings, food and clothing, a weekly sum, quite at his own disposal, of two shillings and sixpence, or more. After three year's service, if his conduct be good, he further increases that sum by sevenpence a week, and again in every successive five years. If the soldier should qualify himself, he will be before long promoted, and thereby receive farther remuneration. When sick, he has good medical advice, with every comfort. After twelve years he can leave the service. After the first eight year's service, should he feel inclined, he may give notice of his wish to remain twenty-one years as a soldier, and if permitted by his commanding officer to enter into such further engagement, he will, from that date, receive an additional penny a day. After the soldier has completed 21 years' service, he is discharged with a pension for life. During the time of his service he has the advantage or school instruction, reading and recreation rooms, and outdoor games. The usual periods of service abroad are so arranged that the soldier has an intermediate period of home service, and these changes enable him to see something of the world, and give him an interest in his profession. In short, the soldier has the advantage, if he conduct himself well, of being well cared for, sufficiently paid, and, at the end of his time, provided with a subsistence; besides receiving a distinguishing medal, showing his Sovereign's approbation of his having done his duty well and faithfully to his country. No laboring man, and very few workmen, can feel sure of greater advantages than those now held out to the good soldier, especially as regards the three important items of lodging, food, and clothing." —*United Service Gazette.*

## A FENIAN GENERAL.

Two years ago Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, while holding a commission in the United States army, undertook the formation, of an independent military organization, under the style of the Irish Republican Army, taking a position at the same time in a concern that called itself the Irish Government as Secretary of war. Sweeney, although not himself present at any of the skirmishes that the Fenian bushwhackers engaged in on the frontier, was the organizer of those lawless expeditions. Even if he

had not been chargeable with a violation of our municipal laws, he had rendered himself liable to dismissal from the service for absence from duty without leave. After he had been paraded for months as a Cabinet Minister in a pseudo Government, and at the head of a filibustering army, a mild reproof was administered to him; and when ultimately his case became too flagrant to be allowed to pass without involving the department in disgrace, Sweeney was removed from his command. The Fenian invasion followed. The few hundred ragamuffins that were drawn together made the plundering raid of 12 hours or less above Niagara Falls, and about half the same time on the frontier near St. Albans. Sweeney did not lead in either case; he remained in the Cabinet as Minister of war. The failure in the invading expedition soon began to tell upon the Irish Republican exchequer. The chamber maid income-tax became day by day less productive. The proceeds of the first issue of "I. R. bonds" were nearly exhausted, and another five-twenty issue did not promise much. In this financial state of affairs the Minister of war resigned, declaring himself entirely dissatisfied with the lack of patriotism in the new Republic. One might have supposed after a United States officer, holding the rank of Colonel, had disgraced his uniform by taking a leading part in what has turned out a heartless imposture, that he would have been allowed to serve a short probationary term before being reinstated in his former position in the regular service. But no! A Fenian deputation pleaded his cause; Fenian sympathisers backed his appeal, and he went back to duty, not only without reprimand, but rather with the prestige of a man who could defy the rules of army discipline and the judgement of ordinary military courts at will. Recent events have come to light respecting Sweeney which show that he has not failed to improve upon the amenities thus accorded to him through political influence. At his post at Augusta, Georgia, he has been tried before a partial and friendly court of military officers for acts of beastliness, dishonesty, and subordination of the most flagrant kind. The proof bearing on the viler charges, although superabundant, was set aside in the finding of the court, although General Pope, in his review of the whole case, says it was more than sufficient to convict the accused. On the point of insubordination there was no room whatever to cast out the testimony. Sweeney had not only assumed the functions of a civil administrator, but he had sent a portion of his force far beyond the limits of his command to carry out his own personal behests. He had also been guilty, General Pope says, of robbing private citizens and appropriating the money to his own use. Here is a Fenian hero for you to lead an independent Republic, liberate a down trodden people! Beastliness, insubordination, and robbery! And what is the penalty attached to the offences? In ordinary cases, we assume, if all the charges were as clearly made out as General Pope says they were, Sweeney would have been cashiered; he would have been declared incapable of ever holding office or position under the Government of the United States; he would have been sentenced to a lengthy term of imprisonment, and he would have been compelled to pay a fine equal at least to the sum of his peculations. As it is—just as he found influence a year or more ago sufficient to get



reinstated after a flagrant breach of military discipline—he seems to have had influence now to get clear of all but a fraction of the ordinary penalties attaching to his offence. He is deprived of command and of all pay and emoluments for six months—with no other restriction upon his personal liberty than that of remaining within the bounds of his present command. Here is encouragement for faithful, temperate, pure-minded military subordinates. Surely the case is not to rest where it is. If the findings from the evidence produced were such as General Pope states them to be, it is an outrage to every decent man in the service that Sweeney's name should remain in the army list for a day longer. It is an outrage to the moral sentiment of the community that a man of his kind should have been in a position of almost absolute authority over an important district of the South. We should hope that the whole proceedings in the case will be revised before a higher military court, and adequate punishment meted out to the delinquent.—*American Paper.*

**A WOMAN'S MISSION TO MENOTTI GARIBALDI.**  
The *Union* publishes the following anecdote relative to Mrs Stone, an American lady known at Rome:—This admirable woman, having learned that six Zouaves, wounded in the affair at Monte Libretti, were in the hands of the Garibaldians, at once left Rome alone, and went to the enemy's camp. The town had been evacuated by the revolutionary bands. Mrs Stone presented herself, and asked for Menottia Garibaldi. He was at table, and refused to be disturbed. She insisted on seeing him, and he came out, his hat on his head, and looking angry. "What can I do for you, Madame?" he said. "Sir," said Mrs Stone, "I have travelled all over Europe, I have lived in all kinds of polite societies, and I never saw a man address a Woman with his hat on. That custom is probably a new one, and forms part of the manners which you bring us." Menottia uncovered, and afterwards showed the greatest readiness in complying with Mrs Stone's wishes. She visited the wounded, attended to them, went to her own lodging to seek linnen and medicine, and returned with Mme Kanzler, the wife of the Minister of Arms, to organize ambulances.

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.**

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.  
Hunter, Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers,  
Ottawa.

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

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

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,  
Printers and Publishers,  
Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867. 43-11

**SMITH AND RODNEY,**  
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WE have secured the services of a Military Tailor from Buckmaster's, London, and are now in a position to warrant a perfect fit in all styles of Military clothing. 41-1y



**ADDITIONAL CANAL REGULATIONS.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in accordance with the 25th Chap. Con. Statutes of Canada, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to approve of the following additional regulations to ensure the proper using, management and protection of the Canals of the Dominion of Canada.

By Command,  
WM. H. LEE,  
-C.P.C.

Privy Council Office,  
Ottawa, 14th October, 1867.

Regulations in pursuance of the 25th Chap. Con. Statutes of Canada, for landing fire-wood on the line of the Rideau Canal, in the city of Ottawa, and in addition to the regulations for the management and protection of the Provincial Canals, which were authorized by the Governor in Council, 20th May, 1857, Section 14 and following, and were made applicable to the Rideau Canal, under the Order of His Excellency in Council of the 2nd of June, 1860.

1st. No fire-wood to be landed on the easterly side of the Basin from Sappers Bridge to the end of Little Sussex street.

2nd. Fire-wood may be landed between the line of Little Sussex street and the by-wash or waste weir, but must be removed within twenty-four hours after having been placed there; a fine of three cents per cord will be charged for every day the wood remains on the wharf after such notice has been given.

3rd. Fire-wood may be landed and piled around the Basin on Government land within forty feet of the water, leaving a roadway of at least fifteen feet between every four pile of fire-wood, which roadway must be as near as practicable at right angles to the margin of the Canal, this wood must also be removed within twenty-four hours after the owner or person in charge has been notified to that effect and in default a fine of three cents per cord will be levied upon it for every day it remains thereafter.

4th. Two cents per cord will be charged as wharfage or ground rent upon fire-wood placed on any part of the Government Canal Reserve.

5th. No fire-wood may be landed without a permit having been first obtained from the Master or Collector, and the let-pass must be given up to this Officer before the wood is unloaded, under a penalty of forty dollars. 41-011y.

**W. BALDWIN THIBBS, M.A.,**

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## CANADA.



## DESPATCH AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,  
5th September, 1867.

SIR,

Cases have not unfrequently occurred in which it has been proposed by Foreign Governments to grant Decorations to British Subjects residing in Her Majesty's Colonies.

It appears to be not generally known, that British Subjects are not entitled to wear such Decorations without Her Majesty's special permission, and that such permission is granted only in cases in which the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service which had been performed before the enemy, either at Sea or in the Field; or in cases in which the Recipient shall have been actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's Dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

You will find in the Appendix to the recent Edition of the Colonial Regulations, page 123, the Regulations respecting the grant of Foreign Orders and Medals to British Subjects, which have been promulgated by Command of Her Majesty, and which are now in force. It would be desirable that general publicity should be given to these Regulations in the Colony under your Government.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient  
humble Servant,

Signed, **BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.**  
Governor the Right  
Honble. Viscount Monk,  
&c., &c., &c.

S. (Page 43.)

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct that the following REGULATIONS respecting FOREIGN ORDERS and MEDALS shall be substituted for those now in force:—

*Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.*

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited at the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service,

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there may be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief if the application relates to an Officer in the army or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an Officer in the navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favor it has been made to accept the Foreign Order and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

9. When a British Subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service or in the service of his own country, or any other distinctive mark of honor strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original Order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the Crowns of Great Britain and Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purpose of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favors bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

*Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.*

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the army or in the navy for military or for naval services, should be addressed, as the case may be, to the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary of State for War, or the Lords of the Admiralty, as no, if they see fit, may submit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without any other formality.

2. Permission to wear a Foreign Medal cannot be granted to a British Subject unless such Medal is bestowed for military or naval services performed by the command or with the sanction of Her Majesty. But no permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

Signed, **CLARENDON.**  
Foreign Office, 10th May, 1856.

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OTTAWA.

1867.

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Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about one hundred dollars a year, our prices, fifteen dollars, are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British publishers for early sheets and copyright in gold—one dollar costing us at this time, January, 1865, nearly two dollars in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our civil war, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

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New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any ONE of the four Reviews for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1867, will receive gratis any two of the four Reviews for 1865.

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A few copies yet remain of the four Reviews for 1863 at four dollars a set, or one dollar and fifty cents for any one.

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**AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.**

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Customs, Quebec, March 6, 1867.

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

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Customs, Ottawa, Nov. 11, 1867.

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.  
**THOMAS WORTHINGTON,**  
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

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Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867. 35-14

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AND CANADIAN MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Weekly Journal devoted to the interests of the Volunteer Force, the Service Militia, and the Military and Naval Establishments generally in British North America.

THE late war in the neighboring Republic, and the consequent establishment of the United States as a great Military Power, to a large proportion of whose population the pursuits of peace have become distasteful, have rendered it imperative that the people of these Provinces should provide for themselves such means of Defence as may no longer allow their weakness to be a temptation to a neighbor skilled in arms and flushed with recent success.

In view of the unsettled state of affairs on our southern border, the Home Government has of late made considerable addition to the Imperial Forces in this country, and her leading Statesmen have given reiterated assurance that, if necessary, the whole Force of the Empire will be employed in our Defence, stipulating, however, that we, so far as our means and population will permit, shall do our part. True to that feeling of loyalty to the British Sovereign and love of British Institutions, which has ever been their boast, the people of these Colonies have accepted the position with all its honors, responsibilities and dangers, and now exhibit to the world the noble spectacle of a Citizen Soldier, embracing in its ranks thousands of the most influential and intelligent of our population, prepared to defend to the last the land they live in and the laws they reverence.

The alacrity displayed by the Colonists in the months of March and June last abundantly testifies to their desire to defend these Provinces; but it is evident to all who give the subject a thought, that vast as has been the progress made towards providing for them a thorough and practical Military Organization, much has yet to be done to complete the work. To establish an efficient and economical System of Defence is a problem which is now engaging the attention of our wisest Statesmen, many circumstances rendering it impossible to introduce into these Colonies, without modification, any of the systems pursued in the Old World, while new ideas require to be well matured before trial, owing to the vast expenses such experiments entail.

The Canadian Forces alone is worthy of an independent special Advocate and Organ; but when all the Forces of British North America are consolidated, it will become imperative that a medium should exist through which our Citizen Soldier, now too busy to exert energies to each other, may study the various systems of organization introduced among their comrades; exchange mutually their thoughts and sentiments; and secure the correction of those abuses and wrongs, which will creep into every system, by exposing them to the notice of the authorities and their fellow-countrymen.

Such a medium as this "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" is intended to establish; and no exertions will be spared to render it worthy of the body whose spokesman and ally it aims to be;—a Force which will doubtless, ere long, be put on such a footing that, come what may, with the favor of Providence and the protecting arm of the Mother Country, we will be enabled to work out our destiny in a way worthy of a British people, confidently leaving to the muse the hand of Time

"All that else the years may show,  
The poet forms of stronger hours,  
The vast Republics that may grow,  
The Federations and the Powers;  
Titantic forces taking birth  
In divers sensib, divers climes;  
For we are ancients of the earth,  
And in morning of the times."

We have thus given briefly an outline of the course we intend to pursue, and the reasons which have induced us to embark in the enterprise. In carrying it out, no pains or expense will be withheld to procure for "THE REVIEW" the most authentic information of all matters within its province, and to render it in every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of those interested in our National Defences.

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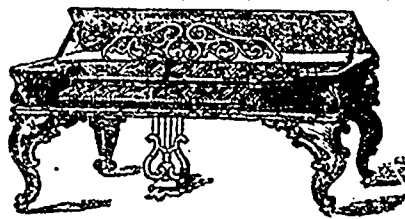
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