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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, JUNE 24, 1867.

No. 25.

## SONG FOR CANADA.

Shall Columbia's Eagle prey  
On the Thistle and the Rose;  
Or the Sons of Erin's Isle  
Be the serfs of Britain's foes;  
Shall it be!  
Let the traitor with a zest  
Hug the coward to his breast,  
But the Briton of the West  
Shall be free.

We've a favor for our Beef,  
And a relish for our Brose  
And we never shall submit  
To the dictates of our foes  
While we live;  
Ere a foe pollute our shore,  
We shall dye it with our gore—  
Did a Spartan ever more  
Have to give?

Shall the spirits of the North  
In Oppression's chains be cast;  
Shall the Eagle of the South,  
Spread his wings upon the blast  
For this end!  
Let him touch upon our strand!  
With a swift avenging hand,  
We, the Maple of our land  
Shall defend.

Shall not Canada exult  
In her Freedom's honest pride,  
In the courage of her sons,  
In the heroes that have died,  
And have bled?  
Dare the proud invader mock,  
He shall perish in the shock,  
For the spirit of the Brock  
Is not dead.

We have Freedom as a gift  
From the generous to the brave,  
And we'll guard the sacred boom  
Which our fathers freely gave,  
O'er the flood;  
By a thousand wonders wrought.  
In a thousand battles fought,  
Tis a heritage they bought  
With their blood.

We shall welcome, while we live,  
To our shores the true and great,  
But no enemy shall clout  
At the cauldron of our State;  
For depend,  
Should a crack or flaw be known,  
Or a rivet rusty grown,  
We have Statesmen of our own  
That can mend.

PEGASUS.

Colborne, C. W., June, 1867.

## AN INCIDENT OF CIVIL WAR.

About the middle of the month of June 1835, the city of Bilboa, in northern Spain, then held by a strong garrison of the Christino troops, was invested by the Carlist force under the immediate command of the celebrated Thomas Zumalacarregui. The queen's troops were well supplied with provisions, arms, and all the munitions of war, and enjoyed, besides, an uninterrupted communication with the sea, which was little more than four miles distant, by the river Nervion, on the banks of which Bilboa is situated; whilst the appointments of the besieging army were so utterly wretched in every par-

ticular, that nothing but the strongly-urged personal request of Don Carlos himself induced Zumalacarregui, much against the dictates of his own better judgment, to enter on the task at all.

The feeble operations of the besieging force had proceeded for about ten days—Zumalacarregui having been removed to a distance, in consequence of a wound received on the second day of the siege, which ultimately caused his death—when, an hour after nightfall, a young man enveloped in a large cloak, underneath which he wore the uniform of a Carlist officer, entered the grounds adjoining an elegant mansion, situated close to the sea-shore, on the opposite bank of the river to that occupied by the forces of Don Carlos. The officer was the only son, indeed the only child, of Don Ricardo Silva, the proprietor of the house and grounds. At the breaking out of the civil war, he had taken up arms as a Volunteer in the Carlist cause, and at an early period has been rewarded for his gallantry and zeal with a commission. From that time circumstances had not permitted him to revisit his parental home until now, when, the regiment to which he was attached forming a part of the force investing Bilboa, he gladly availed himself of what he deemed a favorable opportunity for that purpose. Before leaving the Carlist camp, he made inquiry of a soldier named Murito, serving in the ranks of his own battalion—who had deserted from the Christino garrison at the commencement of the siege, and who might be supposed to be tolerably well acquainted with the habits of the queen's troops in the locality—as to the danger he was likely to incur of falling in with any of them on that side of the river, which was occupied by them exclusively. The man assured him that, even previous to the investment of the place, the troops were not allowed to remain without the gates after sunset on any pretext; and that he might proceed after that hour to his father's residence, and return in perfect safety, provided his stay was not prolonged beyond sunrise on the following morning. Relying on this assurance, therefore, Lieutenant Silva had proceeded on foot along the river on that side occupied by the Carlists, until he had arrived opposite his father's mansion, when, hailing a fisherman, he was ferried across, and in a few minutes more was sheltered beneath the parental roof.

On the warmth of the greeting which welcomed him, after an absence of years, during which he had been exposed to all the vicissitudes of a cruel and exterminating warfare, we need not dwell. Under such circumstances, it will be readily conceived

that by the little party, composed of the young man and his parents, the lapse of time was unheeded; minutes and hours flew swiftly by. Midnight had not long been past; but as the lieutenant propose starting on his return by daybreak, beyond which time it would be imprudent for him to remain on the Christino side of the river, none thought of retiring to rest. It wanted still some hours of dawn, when, during a momentary pause in the conversation, a distant tinkling sound, borne on the night wind, caused the youth to start from his seat and throw open the casement, which looked upon the lawn in front of the mansion. A moment of breathless suspense followed, then a freshing of the breeze, and with it a renewal of the sound, which his practised ear now readily distinguished as the ringing of hoofs and the clank of cavalry equipments. Such sounds heard on this side of the river plainly told him that the enemy was at hand, and needed not the additional evidence to that effect which was furnished in another minute by the sight of the lance-flags and shakos, the shape of which, sharply defined and relieved against the bright moonlit sky, bespoke the appearance of a Christino squadron. At the same time they left the high road, and entering the grounds of Don Ricardo, advanced at a rapid pace towards the house; thus rendering their intention, however mysterious the source of their information, but too obvious—the arrest of the Carlist officer.

Lieutenant Silva and his parents were too well acquainted with the atrocious and unrelenting system of extermination which characterised the proceedings of the belligerent parties in the Carlist war, not to know that arrest under such circumstances was synonymous with death; that should a Christino prison once close upon him, it would open only to conduct him to a bloody grave. Paralysed by the unexpected appearance of the foe, the alarmed group stood for a few seconds in a state of indecision. The young soldier was the first to recover presence of mind. Extinguishing the lights which stood on the table, he announced his intention of descending into the Fiend's Fishpond, whence, after the withdrawal of the Christinos, he could be easily extricated, and ferried across the river. The Fiend's Fishpond was a frightful pit in the garden immediately behind the mansion, similar in form to a draw-well, and about twenty feet in diameter, produced apparently by some convulsion of nature, and deriving its singular appellation from some wild legend having its origin in the superstition of the neighboring peasantry. Being situated within a few yards of the shore, a subterraneous

communication existed between it and the sea, which had never indeed been explored, but the existence of which was evident from the fact, that the water in the Fishpond rose and fell with the tide. To a distance of several fathoms below the surface of the earth, the sides of the pit were straight and smooth as a wall; but it had been ascertained that, at a considerable depth, a projecting ledge of rock, a couple of feet in breadth, ran round its entire circumference, which at low water was left completely bare, and on which, at such times, one might sit or stand in safety for some hours—it being again submerged by the rising of the water to the depth of three or four fathoms, according to the state of the tide, whether spring or neap. When crossing the river from the Carlist side, the young man had observed the tide was rapidly falling, and knowing, from the interval that had elapsed, that it must be now about low water, he prepared at once for the descent. This was an achievement which, however frightful to look upon, was in reality not attended with any excessive danger to one of steady nerves, when properly assisted from above; his ultimate safety, of course, depending on his being withdrawn before the rising of the tide. In fact, young Silva had more than once performed the feat in his boyish days, and now felt no hesitation in resorting to it again as the only means of escape from a remorseless and unsparing enemy. In a much shorter time, therefore, from the first alarm, than we have taken to describe the spot, he stood with his agitated father at the mouth of the black and gaping chasm, from which distinctly ascended the hoarse bellowing of the vexed torrent far below, as it rushed through the concealed outlet to the sea. A stout rope secured round his middle, the young man let himself cautiously over the edge; the remainder of the cord being wound round the trunk of a fruit tree, whilst Don Ricardo firmly grasped the extremity, 'paying it out' by degrees. After the lapse of a few anxious minutes, the Don felt the strain relax, a proof that the young man had reached his resting-place; then the vibration of the cord announced that he had cast it off; and then a shout from below conveyed the signal to withdraw it. The only approach for horsemen through the grounds being very circuitous, Don Ricardo was enabled to reach the house and take his seat in the drawing-room before the dargoons pulled up at the door.

A dozen of their number instantly dismounted, and surrounded the house, whilst their officer knocked loudly for admittance. The door having been opened by Don Ricardo in person—the domestics having long before retired to rest, as it was not deemed prudent to inform them of the presence of the young man—the Christino leader recognised him at once as evidently the proprietor of the mansion.

'You keep late hours, Don Ricardo Silva,' he commenced. 'May I take the liberty of inquiring whether you have had any visitors this evening?'

'My family is a small one, captain,' replied Don Ricardo, endeavoring to disguise his anxiety under a feint smile; 'and in the present disturbed state of affairs, we never have any visitors beyond our own circle.'

'If I mistake not,' said the other, 'you have a son among the rebels in the pay of Don Carlos. May I ask, without giving offence, when you heard from him last?'

'The last letter I received from him,' replied the father, 'is dated several months back.'

'Strange,' observed the Christino, 'that I

should happen to be so much better informed about him than yourself! Now, were I to venture a guess as to his whereabouts, I should say he was at this moment beneath this very roof.'

Don Ricardo vehemently, and indeed truly, denied the fact of his presence beneath the roof; but, as may be supposed, his protestations met with little credit. A guard was placed over him and his lady in the apartment in which they had been sitting; the domestics were summoned, and put under similar restraint in another; and the remainder of the dragoons were ordered to dismount and search the house.

An hour subsequently, when every nook and cranny of the building, with the out-offices and garden, had been ramsacked—of course fruitlessly—the commander of the Christino party again entered the apartment in which the Don and his lady were detained, and informed them, that as it was evident the young man had made his escape before the Queen's troops had reached the house, it became his duty to convey them both to Bilboa, to render an account for having harbored and connived at the escape of a rebel: This was a blow which they had never anticipated, and for which they were wholly unprepared. None but themselves being privy to the fact of the young man's concealment in the Fiend's Fishpond, to convey them to Bilboa, and leave him to await the rising of the tide, would be to doom him to certain death. Even as it was, the latest period at which he could be withdrawn with life was approaching with fearful rapidity. Horrified at the prospect, the anguished mother shrieked and fainted; whilst the stout-hearted Don himself could not so control his emotions as to prevent the officer from discovering that some deeper influence was at work than the mere dread of the inconvenience to which they would themselves be exposed, trifling as it must prove in the absence of all positive evidence that young Silva had really been there at all. This of course but confirmed him in his previous intention of taking them to Bilboa; for which place, accordingly, the entire party, including the almost broken-hearted parents, started in a short time afterwards.

As our object is not to describe feelings, but to record facts, we shall not dwell upon the sufferings of Don Ricardo and his lady throughout that dreadful night. The reader can readily imagine how at one moment they would almost resolve to risk all, and reveal the fact, and, rescuing their child from the horrors of the frightful grave into which he had been lowered by his father's hand, procure for him, at all events, the respite of an hour, and the privilege to look once more, before he died, on the light of the sun; and how, at the next, they would determine to confide him to the bounty of that Providence who holds the waters in the hollow of His hand, and bow in submission to His will, rather than become themselves the instruments in revealing the place of his concealment, and betraying him into the hands of men whose 'tender mercies were cruel.' Let it suffice to say, that when, towards the close of the following day, they were led forth from the prison in Bilboa, in which they had been immured, and informed they were at liberty to return to their mansion, the locks of the gentleman, which, though he had passed the middle age, on the previous evening had been black and glossy as the raven's wing, were white as if the snows of seventy years had descended on his head—the lady was an idiot.

Neither need we expatiate on the feelings of young Silva, as he beheld—if indeed such an expression be correct as applied to

his sensations amid the thick darkness which reigned eternally within the frightful recesses of that horrid cavern—the gradual approaches of apparently inevitable death; the rising waters gradually ascending to the level of the ledge on which he stood—to his knees; his hips; his middle; his armpits. Conscious by this time that something extraordinary had occurred to prevent his parents from effecting his release, all hope of life had faded, and what he deemed a last prayer to Heaven was quivering on his lips, when a loud shout from the mouth of the pit drove the blood, which had begun to stagnate round his heart, again like lightning through his veins. Prompt as the echo was his reply; and the next moment the cord from above struck the water within reach of his arm. With all the despatch which his numbed fingers would permit, he fastened it around him, and announcing his readiness by another shrill cry, was drawn in safety to the top.

He learned, on enquiry, that a neighboring peasant, tempted by the luscious fruits with which the trees in Don Ricardo's garden were loaded, had, on the very night in question, ventured on a predatory excursion against them: and was actually employed in filling a bag with his spoils, when he was alarmed by the entrance of the young man and his father, as related, on the appearance of the Christino cavalry. Taking refuge in a clump of flowering shrubs, he had been an unseen observer of the young man's descent into the Fishpond, and of all the subsequent occurrences. Readily comprehending the entire affair, the honest fellow watched the dragoons clear of the grounds, and knowing that not a moment more was to be lost, procured a rope, and hastened again to the spot, when the result was as we have already described. He now related to young Silva the substance of a singular conversation which, as he lay concealed, he had overheard between the Christino commander and his subordinate officer. In reply to some enquiry of the latter concerning the authority of his information with reference to the visit of the Carlist officer, 'Oh,' said the superior in a significant tone, 'my intelligence must be authentic, since I have had it from on high.'

'What!' exclaimed the subaltern laughingly; 'have you got a correspondent in heaven?'

'Why, not exactly,' was the reply; 'my correspondent is yet a resident on earth, and yet I receive his communications literally from the clouds. At another time, however, I may give you further information concerning my celestial informant. At present, I am not at liberty.'

The peasant who related this strange conversation discovered nothing in it beyond an unmeaning jocularity bordering on profanity; but Silva, who, during his seclusion, had naturally been speculating on the probable channel through which the Christinos had obtained information of his presence, conceived it to convey much more than met the ear, and to want but a certain key to explain the import of its mysterious allusions. A few minutes afterwards, he found lying on the floor of the hall what a little reflection led with to regard as furnishing the key which he required. This was nothing more than a scrap of paper, less than the palm of a man's hand, greatly crumpled, as if it had been rolled up and thrust into a small space, much soiled, and slightly burned, on which was written, in characters almost illegible, from the treatment it had undergone—'Silva, lieutenant, — battalion Carlist infantry, will spend to-night at his father's house on the river side, close to the shore.

Sergeant — knows the spot, and can guide the party thither.' Having read this important document, which had been accidentally dropped by the Christino officer, and examined its appearance attentively noting the burn, he raised it to his nose, when it decidedly smelled of powder. He immediately crossed the river, and in another hour was safe within the Carlist lines, when his first act was to wait on the colonel of his battalion, recount the events of the night, and acquaint him with the suspicions he had formed.

It is necessary to state here that Silva's battalion was posted on a steep height immediately overlooking, indeed overhanging, Bilbao, and that so closely, that it terminated on the side next the city in a perpendicular cliff, which actually formed part of the wall bounding the military ground appropriated to the use of the Queen's garrison in the city; so that any object thrown from the top would necessarily, after a descent of between three and four hundred feet, fall within the limits of the beleaguered town. On the table-land at the top of this dizzy height a Carlist sentry was regularly stationed, whose chief business was to observe the movements of the Christino troops below, and report accordingly to his superiors. It had been remarked, that so inveterate was the hostility of the man Murito—of whom mention has been already made as having, at an early period of the siege, deserted from the garrison—towards his former comrades, that invariably, on being relieved from his guard, he proceeded to the edge of the cliff and discharged his musket at the Christinos beneath the great height of the precipice precluding all danger from a return of the fire. Lieutenant Silva remembered having made enquiry of this man concerning the safety of the road adjoining his father's residence, and felt convinced that no other individual in the Carlist camp was acquainted with his intention of proceeding thither at all.

Nothing further of importance transpired that day. Towards the close of the next, it happened to be Murito's turn again to mount guard at the top of the cliff. As the hour which would terminate his guard approached, Lieutenant Silva and his colonel appeared sauntering along the platform, and shortly after the relief arrived. The customary form having been gone through, the fresh sentry took his post, and Murito was about to advance, as usual, to have a shot at his friends below. To his surprise the non-commissioned officer of the guard seized his musket, and at the same moment he found himself in the iron grasp of the men. The charge of his musket was drawn upon the spot, when it was discovered that, instead of the blank end of the cartridge, the ball had been bitten off in loading; whilst, rammed down over the wadding, was found a slip of paper, containing the words, in the handwriting of Mu-ito—'Zumalacarrégui is dead: the siege must soon be raised if the garrison hold out.' This discovery fully vindicated the justice of the suspicions which Silva had formed concerning the mysterious allusions of the Christino officer to his intelligence received 'from on high,' and the information communicated to him 'from the clouds.' Silva enquired whether he should order the man to the guardhouse to undergo his trial by court-martial; but the sergeant bluntly suggested to his commander the propriety of ordering out a firing party on the spot, and bringing the matter to a summary conclusion.

'Your suggestion is the better of the two, sergeant,' replied the colonel, smiling grimly. 'I shall adopt neither, however, but make the fellow the bearer of his own cor-

respondence. Death by the bullet is the fate of brave men and true soldiers, and ammunition is not so plenty that I can afford to waste a cartridge on a traitor. Pin the paper to the scoundrel's breast,' he shouted, and pitch him over to convey it to his friends below.'

The blood of Silva ran cold at this terrible doom, and he attempted a remonstrance on behalf of the miserable culprit; but the colonel was inflexible. The men to whom the order was given were seldom troubled with scruples; and if they had been, the treachery of a comrade would have effectually silenced them. The paper was actually pinned to the breast of the terror-palsied wretch; he was lifted from the ground, and carried to the edge of the cliff by half-a-dozen pairs of sinewy arms. The Christino sentry at the foot of the precipice was startled by a piercing shriek, as of one in mortal agony, in the upper air—then followed a swift rushing sound, and then a mass of lifeless humanity lay at his feet.

Years elapsed ere the restoration of tranquility permitted the young Carlist officer again to visit his parental home. In the interval, all that medical skill could effect had been resorted to for the restoration of Donna Silva to her proper mind; but the occurrences of one fearful night appeared to have driven reason from its throne for ever. On the arrival of her son, however, it was resolved by the medical advisers, with Don Ricardo's consent, to try the effect of his abrupt appearance in her presence, all other resources having failed. On his introduction to the room in which she sat, her countenance was bent towards the ground, and she seemed utterly regardless of the presence of a stranger. He addressed her: she started to her feet at the first accents of the voice which she had deemed choked for ever amid the rushing waters of the Fiend's Fishpond. She gazed upon him—the pallid cheek glowed again—the vacant, lack-lustre eye flashed with the light of intellect—with a wild scream of delight she bounded toward him, clasped him in her arms, and sunk upon his bosom. Her embrace was long. The medical attendant at length raised her head. 'She is dead!' solemnly replied her husband. And so it was. The struggle had been too great; and her gentle spirit had passed away to the place where 'the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.'

#### A GENTLEMANLY FENIAN.

The Dublin correspondent of the *New York Tribune* gives the following description of John Flood, one of the Fenian prisoners recently convicted before the Dublin special commission. He seems to be a marked exception from the ordinary run of low scoundrels who composed the leaders of the conspiracy:—

'Flood would be a remarkable man in any assembly by reason of his personal appearance, which is extremely handsome. He is a young fellow—say of 25 to 27 years of age—of rather more than the middle size, and well built. His features, from every point of view, are such as a sculptor might take for a type of beauty. His complexion is clear and healthy, his skin as smooth as ivory. His moustache and beard are full and flowing, and of a light color. But without the most noticeable thing about him is the wonderful clearness and brilliancy of his eyes. He wears his hair parted in the middle and brushed neatly to each side of

his forehead. His hands too, as one might see when he did not wear his gloves, are smooth and white and nicely shaped. And his dress in the look was that of a gentleman. Nature was very favorable to him certainly, so far as the outer man was concerned; and it is evident he must have had excellent qualities of heart, too. For, with such an attractive *personalle*, would not many men have found some lighter mode of spending their time than engaging in a not very hopeful political conspiracy, and taking a chance—a very strong chance, too—of meeting the hangman's halter or the horrible doom of penal servitude? Yes, many a young fellow so gifted would have turned to doing the rake, and the 'swell,' and all that sort of thing, and given up much of his time to fortune-hunting—seeking to make a capture of some romantic young lady possessed of a good round sum in her own right, or else some wealthy lady of middle age, who would be glad to catch a young and handsome husband. But Flood was of too manly a disposition for this sort of thing. Besides, he had a dash of adventure in his nature, yielding to which he got involved at one time in smuggling operations, at which he was detected, and for which he was brought to justice—but not, it is said, until he had realized rather a good thing at the expense of Her Majesty's revenue.'

THE DISARMAMENT QUESTION.—The Vienna correspondent of the *London Morning Herald* says:—'On the disarmament question there is but one opinion—that not a man will be dismissed, and that it will not be long before war will reign paramount in Europe.' He goes on to say that the Luxemburg question was merely a dodge of Bismarck's. The agitation to which it gave rise enabled him to carry out his plans for reorganising the army, and to get the Constitution accepted, as it certainly would not have been otherwise. The correspondent adds, 'The two players now pitted against each other are skilful performers; very able and very bold. At present, I confess, the ruler on the Senie ought to be the 'favorite.' There are no signs of imperfect combination or of feebleness of purpose for carrying out resolves. He lulled the suspicious into unweariness by foreinging to be broken down, like a certain cardinal who, at one time stooping low as from the infirmity of age, and walking erect after he had been elected to the Papal chair said to those who expressed astonishment at the change, that 'he had been looking for the keys of St. Peter, and now had found them.'

A FEW days ago Mr. Jefferson Davis was serenaded at Niagara, and in response delivered the following short speech, the only one he has made in this country:—'Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the honour you have this evening shown to me; it shows that true British manhood to which misfortune is always attractive. May peace and prosperity be forever the blessing of Canada, for she has been the asylum for many of my friends, as she is now an asylum to myself. I hope that Canada may forever remain a part of the British empire, and may God bless you all and the British flag never cease to wave over you.'

CONFEDERATION DAY.—The *Quebec Mercury* of Monday says: The Victoria Rifles are going to Montreal, to celebrate the 1st July, in conjunction with their brother Volunteers of that city.

## FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Wurttemberg Government has sent a large order to England for breech loaders.

The amount which the preparations for war have cost France is estimated at 100,000,000 francs beyond the ordinary, extraordinary, and rectified budget, and it is thought that the Government will at once ask for a bill of indemnity instead of endeavoring to recover the extra sum expended by resorting to economy.—*Paris Letter*.

**LORD ELCHO AND COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.**—Lord Elcho has given notice that when the supplementary army estimates come before the House of Commons he will move—"That in the opinion of this House the State has a right, if need be, to require the personal military service of its citizens for purposes of national defence."

It seems that two famous Palliser shots have not yet quite placed the attacking power of guns above the defensive power of armour plating. We learn that a few days since a 6 inch plate taken at random from a heap of plates just rolled for Her Majesty's war-clad ship "Repulse" was fired at in Portsmouth and rendered futile all attempts to penetrate it with three descriptions of projectiles for 150-pounder guns. The distance from the muzzle of the gun to the face of the plate was only 28 feet and full powder charges were used.

The programme of the approaching meeting is more extensive than that of any previous year. The prizes to be competed for number 250, their aggregate value being upwards of £1100. As in former years, all branches of the Volunteer service will have appropriate competitions set apart for them. One competition is specially deserving of notice, namely, that for the President's Plate, of the value of 100 guineas, presented by the Earl of Glasgow. With this plate, which is to be competed for at 200, 500, and 600 yards, the Association propose to give £130 in a series of 35 subsidiary prizes, to be shot for with the Volunteer weapon. In respect of the amount offered in prizes we believe this competition takes precedence of any yet held in Scotland.

**STEEL CUTTER.**—The steel cutter for the Livingstone expedition is now nearly completed in Chatham Dockyard. She will be 30 feet long, eight feet broad, with a draught when loaded of two feet. The weight of the boat, rigging, sails, and cars will be 1½ tons; crew, 1½ tons; provisions and stores, 1 ton. The sheet steel of which the boat is built is prepared by Mr. Deane, of London. The blacksmiths were at work all night upon the boat, the utmost expedition being used in getting her built; and the carpenters commenced work upon her on Tuesday. She has been removed from the uppermost house to No. 3 slip, in order to facilitate her completion. Mr. N. Barnaby, assistant-constructor of the Navy, visited the dockyard on Monday, and inspected the boat; and Mr. Young, who has charge of the expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone, is expected to see the method of putting the boat together.

**NAVAL WHISKERS.**—We have waited with amused expectation to hear some of the late Admiralty order about whiskers. If it has done good in creating much merriment and laughter it has also done an incommensur-

ate amount of evil in betraying what utterly helpless tools Lords of the Admiralty are in the hands of their subordinates. Some crotchety officer at one of our stations (we need not name which) cannot grow a decent pair of whiskers, or when they come, if he can grow them, they are grey, or green, or any other color than the fashionable foxy. In consequence, he deems himself insulted by juniors presuming to grow something superior to that which he can cultivate himself.—draws the attention of the Admiralty to the alarming increase in whiskers,—and out comes this order, hastily signed by an overpressed man, who hardly took a minute to think of it before he signed it. We trust the order will be allowed to die a natural death. Meanwhile, we should be glad to see that their Lordships fix a minimum as well as a maximum of hair. Surely if officers take a pride in these ridiculous exaggerations now worn, it is scarcely worth while to make a law about it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Cork Examiner*, writing on the 24th ult. from Mitchelstown, says: "Many of those who attended the fair here yesterday adjourned to a public house. About a half dozen 'young clever fellows' when excited with liquor gave vent to such expressions as—so report says—'The green above the red.' 'Three cheers for the Fenians, &c. All, however, was soon hushed by the entrance of, I think, four soldiers, not to arrest them, but to allay their thirst. After a short time, in what manner I know not, some angry words were exchanged between both parties, words came to threats, and threats to blows, the soldiers fighting manfully with their belts. But the odds were too great. In a few moments the numbers were five to one. Our four friends made the best of their way out and to barracks. Several of the mob were enraged at the idea that the soldiers were allowed to escape without revenge. After the arrival of the soldiers in barracks a picquet consisting of 15 men, headed by a corporal, was despatched to bring in all the members of the force they met. The picquet, however, was met by a shower of stones, and they, utterly disregarding the commands of their superior officer, and despite his wishes to the contrary, rushed on their assailants' belts in hand. A terrible struggle ensued, belts, and in the end, bayonets on one side, stones and shillelals on the other, but all ended in favor of the mob, as the military were compelled to retreat, while stones and clubs were thrown from every direction at them. One man (a publican) who was so humane as to conceal a son of Mars until the row was over, got some of his windows broken for his hospitality."

**REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.**—His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the following as the establishments of regiments on foreign service: A cavalry regiment in India will comprise 7 troops, having 3 field-officers, 7 captains, 7 lieutenants, and 7 cornets, 8 staff-officers, 11 staff-sergeants, 28 sergeants, 7 farriers, 8 trumpeters, 28 corporals, and 374 privates. In addition to these three will be 1 troop left in England as a depot, which will have 1 officer of each grade from a captain downwards, 9 sergeants, 4 trumpeters, 8 corporals, 530 non-commissioned officers and men. Infantry regiments when serving in India will include 10 companies, having 3 field officers, 10 captains, 12 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 6 officers of the staff, 9 staff serge-

ants, 40 sergeants, 21 drummers, 40 corporals, and 750 privates; and also 2 depot companies, consisting of 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 sergeants, 4 drummers, 4 corporals, and 110 privates, making a total of 45 officers and 994 non-commissioned officers and men. When in any of the colonies (Ceylon excepted) the privates at headquarters will only be 640 strong, while the subalterns at the depot will be 3 lieutenants and 1 ensign. The 15 battalions first to return home from foreign service are the 2nd battalion, 4th, 2nd battalion, 8th, 2nd battalion, 9th, 2nd battalion, 13th, 2nd battalion, 15th, 2nd battalion, 17th, 2nd battalion, 22nd, 2nd battalion, 23rd, 50th, 99th, 27th, 35th, 42nd, 94th, and 2nd battalion, Rifle Brigade. Of these the first eight have a strength of 620 rank and file; the 5th and 99th of 750; and the last five of 870.

**BOY VOLUNTEERS.**—The *John O' Groat Journal* has the following:—"For some time back the boys in Wick and Pultneytown have been in the habit of amusing themselves by imitating the drill and exercises of the Volunteer Companies. Latterly they have formed themselves into companies, chosen officers, and got bands of music started. All this has been done by themselves without assistance; and the appearance of the largest company, that of Wick, which musters every night in the market place for drill, nearly 100 strong, is really very creditable. The boys seem to have entered thoroughly into the spirit of the thing, and the drill and discipline of the company are in many respects quite wonderful. The band, with their improvised uniforms and instruments, play very well, and the sight of the youngsters marching through the town as gravely and steadily to the music of their band, and obeying their officers as promptly and implicitly as if they held Her Majesty's commission, is certainly a suggestive sign of the times."

**ARMY RESERVE.**—The following are the chief clauses of a bill prepared by Sir John Pakington for the creation of an army reserve:—Class I: It shall be lawful for Her Majesty to cause to be enrolled and kept up as a reserve force in the United Kingdom any number of men, not exceeding in the whole fifty thousand men; such men to be divided into two classes, not exceeding the respective numbers, and to consist of the descriptions of persons, and to be liable to the different services hereinafter respectively mentioned: that is to say, not to exceed twenty thousand men, to be liable, when on permanent service, to serve in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and to consist of men who are serving or have served in any of Her Majesty's regular forces, and whose past service has not exceeded the first term of enlistment. Class II: Not to exceed 30 thousand men, to be liable, when on permanent service, to serve only in the United Kingdom by virtue of the said acts, or any of them.—Out-pensioners in Chelsea Hospitals; out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, having served in the Royal Marines; persons who are serving or have served in any of Her Majesty's regular forces for not less than the full period of the first term of enlistment. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to make regulations in relation to the execution of this act as follows:—As to the ages and other qualifications of men to be enrolled thereunder; as to the term or terms of service of men to be so enrolled; as to the declarations to be made by officers and non-commissioned officers ap-

pointed and men so enrolled; for pensions of men in respect as well of their services under this act as of their previous services as to the arms, clothing, equipment, and allowance of such officers, non-commissioned officers and men, for the government of the said force.

The enormous floating iron dock, intended for the use of vessels belonging to the Royal Navy at Bermuda, now in course of construction in the yard of Messrs. Campbell, Johnstone & Co., the patentees, at Silvertown, facing Her Majesty's Dockyard at Woolwich, has been officially inspected on behalf of the Admiralty by Major Andrew Clarke, R. E., director of engineering and architectural works to the Admiralty, and a very favorable opinion was pronounced of it by a number of naval officers and scientific persons who accompanied the inspecting officer. 1,200 men have been constantly employed at the work, which is progressing very favorably. The dock is 313 feet in length from end to end, and 381 feet long over all cut waters, and 83 feet 9 inches wide inside of ditto. The depth is 71 feet 11 inches. On reaching the floor (open from end to end) the visitors were struck with admiration at the vast and uninterrupted area which it afforded, fully capable of dry docking, when in position, ships of the Bellerophon class. In the opinion of undoubted authorities it will be sufficiently buoyant to be towed out to its destination complete. This is a matter of great importance, as it will preclude the necessity of a large establishment at that station for the purpose of putting the dock together, which it would require if shipped and transported piecemeal. The dock is divided in 48 water-tight compartments, formed by seven water-tight longitudinal bulk-heads, nine water-tight transverse main ribs, and by the outside and inside skins. These compartments consist of load, or upper chambers, and of air or bottom chambers for the various operations of floating, loading, raising, or lowering requisite in docking ships, and also for careening the dock. It will weight about 8,000 tons, and will be launched broadside.

A HERO.—We much regret having to announce the death of Captain A. Moynahan, V. C., of the 2nd battalion, 8th (the King's) Regiment, Acting Inspector of Musketry, Malta, which melancholy event took place on Sunday, the 19th instant., at his residence, Floriana, after a short and severe attack of fever. This gallant officer greatly distinguished himself in the trenches before Sebastopol, and earned for himself by his daring gallantry at the last bloody assault on the Redan, where he received twelve wounds, the much-coveted distinction of the Victoria Cross, and soon afterwards his services were still further rewarded by promotion to the rank of Ensign. On the termination of the Crimean war he proceeded to join the 8th Regiment, then engaged in suppressing the great Indian mutiny, and was present at the defeat of the rebels in several actions during the campaigns of 1857-'58, and '58. The following *resume* of his services is taken from Hart's Quarterly Army List:—"Capt. Moynahan served with the 90th Light Infantry in the Crimea from the 5th December, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, capture of the Quarries on the 7th June, attack of the Redan on 18th June, and assault of the Redan on the 8th September, with the storming party, being the first man to enter, and was made prisoner when rescuing the body of Lieut.

Swift from a party of Russians inside the Redan, but was released by an advance of the British after having been twice bayoneted. He held a position inside the Redan for a considerable time, and was again wounded in several places. After all the men had retired into the trenches from the assault, he recrossed the open ground under a terrific fire, and rescued from near the Redan a wounded officer. Mentioned in despatches. (Medal and clasp, Victoria Cross, Turkish Medal, and French War Medal). Served in the Indian Campaign from November, 1857, and was present at the defeat of the rebels in the ravines of the Chumba, attack and capture of Bhugah and Sevrals; also served in the Oude Campaigns of 1858-'59, including the attack and capture of the fort and town of Sandee." (Medal.) This is a brief statement of the services performed in the field by this distinguished officer; they are such as might be expected from a man who possessed in a very high degree all those physical and moral qualities which constitute the beau-ideal of a model British soldier. He was powerfully built, capable both of undergoing prolonged fatigue, and of making the most vigorous exertion. His intelligence was quick and penetrating, his character was quick and energetic, and his habits extremely simple and temperate. He possessed a minute knowledge of everything connected with the exercise and management of infantry soldiers. To perfect the training and promote the welfare of the men under his command was an object which absorbed every other interest, and to which he devoted all his time and all his thoughts. There is, we venture to say, no company in the British army more perfect in all its arrangements than that which now mourns the premature loss of its distinguished captain—Andrew Moynahan. His body was interred with military honors in the Ta Braxia Cemetery, on Monday, the 20th ult., and was followed to the grave by all the officers of both battalions of his regiment, and by Major-General Atherly and the staff of the garrison, and very many of the other officers of the division, and of the Royal Navy.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

MILITARY ITEMS.

1st CLASS Barrack-Master Hall has returned to Montreal from a tour of inspection, and resumed his duties.

The term Brigade Major is to be substituted for Major of Brigade, and the latter title is to be abolished in all official returns and documents.

The Kingston Town Majorship has been filled by the appointment of a half-pay officer of the 49th Regiment, but should Capt. Geraghty wish to return to that post, the newly appointed officer will succeed him at Montreal.

AFTER conveying the 13th Regiment to Gibraltar, the *Simoon* will return to England and embark the 14th Regiment for Malta, relieving the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles ordered to relieve the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade at Montreal. The 60th may be expected to arrive in this country between the 20th and 25th July, and the 4th Battalion Brigade will probably leave us before the end of that month.

PREVIOUS to the 23rd Fusiliers leaving for Point Levis, the Sergeants were entertained by the Sergeants of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade in their mess-room. Similar hospital-

ity has always marked their intercourse since the landing of the 23rd at Malta in February, 1859, when the Rifles inaugurated the *entente cordiale*, by inviting every Sergeant to their mess, and extending to each and all a hearty reception. It seems to be the fate of the Rifles to precede the 23rd to different foreign stations. The latter followed the Rifles to Malta, Gibraltar, and Montreal at short intervals; serving in the same garrisons, and in the latter instance occupying the same barrack. Their next meeting will probably be at Aldershot in the summer of 1868.—*Montreal Daily News*.

MILITARY.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the 78th Highlanders will proceed from Gibraltar to Canada by hired freight ship, on the arrival of the Government troop ship *Simoon* at the Rock with the 1st Battalion 13th Light Infantry, somewhere about the 21st inst. The ship which is to convey the Highlanders will take the 7th Fusiliers to England from Canada. If a steam vessel is engaged the 78th may be expected here by the middle of July. The same paper says: Sir John Pakington has decided, after communicating with the Home Office, that the three battalions of infantry which were last year added to the Irish establishment, in consequence of the Fenian disturbances, shall at once be withdrawn.

PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening, after drill was over, Sergeant Thirkell, on behalf of the N. C. officers and men of the Lindsay Volunteer Militia Company, presented J. D. Smith, Esq., with a handsome gold mounted Malacca cane and an address expressing their regret that he should have considered it necessary to resign the command of the company, and their respect and esteem for his character. Mr. Smith thanked them for their very handsome gift, which he would preserve as a memento of his connection with the company, and reminded them that although no longer an officer he might yet claim the privilege of serving in the ranks. He would always take an interest in the company, and felt sure that the members of it would all strive to keep up its good name, and that whether in peace or war they would give a good account of themselves.—*Post*.

The following General Orders have been published by His Excellency Sir John Michel. With reference to a Proclamation issued by Her Majesty the Queen, on the 22nd May, 1867, declaratory of the union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it has been decided by the Provincial Government to commemorate the occasion by keeping the 1st of July next as a general holiday. His Excellency the Lieut. General commanding directs, therefore, that the Royal Standard shall be hoisted on that day at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and London; that the troops at all stations will parade at such time as the Commandants may appoint; that the Royal Artillery will fire a Royal Salute, and the Infantry a *feu de joie*. Should the Volunteers at any of the stations express a wish to turn out on parade, and place themselves under the orders of the officer in command, he will assume command accordingly. The Royal Standard will be hoisted, and the usual salute fired, at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and London, on the 20th and 28th inst., being the anniversaries of Her Majesty's accession and coronation.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE 40TH  
(NORTHUMBERLAND) BATTALION.

BY THE TENANT COLONEL JARVIS, A. A. G.

*(From the Colborne Express.)*

**COMBORG.**—On Friday morning the Colborne companies, namely: Capt. Dumble's (Foot Battery) and Capt. Graveley's and Capt. Elliott's (Infantry), with the Cold Springs Company, Capt. Gifford, and the Grafton Company, Capt. Rogers, paraded at the battalion headquarters, under command of Lt. Col. Smith. About ten o'clock the inspecting officer, accompanied by Lt. Col. Patterson, Brigade-Major of the 3rd Militia Division, U. C., came on the ground. After the customary salute, the men and their appointments were carefully scrutinized. The battalion then broke into column, and marched past at open and quarter distance. This was followed by a few general movements, on the conclusion of which the column closed to the front, and was addressed by the gallant Colonel in very flattering terms. He expressed himself much pleased with the soldier-like appearance and general efficiency displayed by the force present, referred to the old companies as being little inferior to line troops, particularly complimented the artillery for their steadiness and splendid marching, and the Cold Springs Company for its extraordinarily large muster, the largest that he had seen in this section, and stated that he would, with great pleasure, make a most favorable report to the Adjutant General.

Next followed an examination of the armouries and their contents. Capt. Elliott's receiving a notice specially favorable.

Apart from the complimentary remarks and opinion of Col. Jarvis, we are informed that the muster and bearing of the force at this point were extremely good, and highly creditable to all concerned. All will agree with us that particular praise is due to the Cold Springs men, when in connection with the large muster is considered the fact that the majority of them came that morning a distance of from eight to twelve miles.

**COLBORNE.**—From those capable of judging, No. 7 has always since its enrolment received a large share of credit for every soldier-like quality—obedience, attention, steadiness, and cleanness of arms and accoutrements—but on this occasion the company outdid itself. The attendance was not so large as could be wished, but the appearance of the men was almost unexceptionable. The words of Col. Jarvis were:—

"Capt. Vars, you have an excellent company; the men are well set up and soldier-like; out of about twenty companies which I have seen in this Division, not one has pleased me so much as yours."

This was followed by some advice and encouragement, which we trust will not be lost on our Volunteers.

**CASTLETON.**—This company did not appear to the best advantage, the unavoidable absence of its captain at the Quarter Sessions prevented both so large and so creditable a turn-out as might be expected from a company composed of such material. It is hoped that the roll-call of No. 8 will receive more responses from the persons of its members at its future drills, the only thing necessary to make it as good as any in the battalion.

**WARKWORTH.**—This company assembled on Saturday morning and made a very fair turn-out; in point of physique its composition is excellent. The chief, perhaps the only cause of complaint on this occasion was that the officers, not having procured uni-

form, appeared in "mufti," a circumstance which, considering that they were gazetted as early as September last, could not well be, and was not overlooked, for the Colonel referred to it in unmistakable terms, pointing out the absurdity of continuing a corps which had not an officer who could at such a parade be recognized in his proper capacity. So far as the men were individually concerned, he would report favorably. We are happy to learn that the matter here found fault with is in a fair way for amendment, and that there is a prospect of making this company a credit to the township of Percy.

**BRIGHTON.**—Though last in point of time, we are pleased to learn that the inspection of No. 4 was by no means the same in point of merit, and that both the muster and the drill were quite up to the average of new companies. As regards muscular qualities its material is first class, and a little sharp drill will make it all that need be. The great desideratum in the Volunteer force, efficient officers, is unknown here, both the Captain and Lieutenant being 1st class M. S. men, a fact of itself sufficient to entitle the company to favorable consideration at headquarters.

The parade states show the musters of the different companies to have been as follows:—

	Officers.	Men.
Colbourg, Artillery	1	28
" Graveley's	2	40
" Elliott's	2	48
Cold Springs	3	52
Grafton	3	34
Colborne	2	35
Brighton	2	38
Castleton	2	24
Warkworth	3	27

The season of the year at which the inspection took place accounts in a great measure for the general small attendance of the rural companies.

## BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

## FROM BALLSVILLE.

**37th HALDIMAND RIFLES.**—Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Companies of this battalion were inspected by Col. Durie, A.A.G., and Brigade Major H. V. Villiers, at Ballsville, on the 12th inst. The companies were as follows: No. 5, Hullsville Company, Capt. Wm. Ryan, Lieut. David Murray, Ensign G. W. Moore, and 50 men; No. 6, Cheapside Company, Captain Ed. J. Steele, Lieut. Jesse Parker, Ensign Richard Ruston, and 55 men; No. 7 Caledonia Company, Captain R. A. McKinnon, Lieut. Robert Creighton, Ensign Howard, and 48 men; No. 8, Mount Healy Company, Captain William Musson, Lieut. J. H. Rogers, Ensign Alex. W. Thompson, and 52 men. The parade was formed, about 4 o'clock p.m., open column of companies; they were then wheeled into line, and the Colonel was received with the usual salute. The Colonel then minutely inspected the arms, accoutrements and clothing. Col. Davis put the companies through a few battalion movements, and then Major T. C. Scoble put them through the manual and platoon exercise, &c. The companies were then closed in, and complimented very highly by the Colonel for their steadiness, soldierly bearing, and uniform good conduct, and espe-

cially for the good state in which they kept their rifles, &c. He then warned them to be prepared for any emergency, and gave them a little good advice with regard to folding coats, cleaning accoutrements, &c. They were then dismissed to take part in the rifle match. The next on the programme were the Volunteer (Ensign Chrystal's) School Boys, some forty in number, who were also inspected by the inspecting officers. They were armed with wooden guns, and were put through a number of evolutions by Mr. Chrystal; also the manual exercise, &c., which they performed with a steadiness which would not disgrace any Volunteer company. The Colonel complimented them very highly in a few telling remarks, and more particularly the instructor, who is worthy of all praise for the interest he has taken in the training of these youthful soldiers. In reference to the rifle match, everything is going on amicably, and as it should, the greatest trouble being taken to furnish accommodation for the large number of competitors and spectators. The drill shed has been converted into a barrack room for the use of competitors in the match, and the hospitable people of Ballsville manage to cater for the appetites of the multitude to their entire satisfaction. The indefatigable Col. Davis, with his efficient staff, maintains strict order and discipline, and it is particularly pleasing that it is done without the slightest difficulty; the only breach of the laws worth note was one of the men tampering with the lock of his gun. This was immediately detected, and the perpetrator severely punished. The weather so far has been favorable, with the exception of blustering wind, which decreases the score considerably. The 37th, however, need not be afraid to shoot against any other battalion in the province, especially at short ranges, for they are a strong lot of men, particularly one of the new companies (Capt. Steele's), which is composed entirely of fine men. Whoever opposes them, or any other 37th men, will certainly come to grief; for although this is about the first practice they have had, they send the leaden missile where they please.

## FIRST DAY.

**Opening Match.**—Open to all members of the battalion; ranges, 200 and 300 yards, 5 shots at each range; first 20 scores; 6 prizes. 1st \$12, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$8, 4th \$6, 5th \$4, 6th \$2.

Name.	Co.	200	300	Total
Priv. Nelles, No. 1	1	2344	2143	31
" Ferguson	5	4251	4324	31
" Craunton	1	2531	3424	31
" E. Aikin	5	4532	3522	30
" Lemery	5	3512	3521	30
" Anderson	1	2443	3213	30
" Allison	4	4321	4222	30
" Read	8	3422	2323	30
" Colwell	4	4212	2013	30
Sergt. M. Tuck	1	2133	0123	29
Priv. Saunders	1	3124	3202	29
" Elliott	5	2312	2333	29
Lieut. Thorburn	3	2125	2120	29
Sergt. Keltz	4	0322	3342	29
" Fearman	1	2214	4033	29
" Symon	1	2200	3143	29
Lieut. Murray	5	2443	3032	29
Sergt. Edsall	6	3232	2232	29
Priv. McFarlane	5	3132	0023	29
" Hull	5	3320	3033	29

The day was warm and bright, with a fresh breeze across the range during the firing at 200 yards. Owing to the large number of entries (91), the Company and succeeding match were postponed until the second day. The ties being shot &c. resulted in Aikens obtaining the 4th prize, Lemery 5th, and Anderson last.

**Second Match.**—Five men and an officer from each company of the battalion; English rifles; range, 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range; Hythe position; entrance \$1 per company. Prize, \$30.

	200	300	Total.
No. 1 York, Capt. Adam A. Davis...	81	65	146
No. 2 Dunville, Capt. J. T. Johnson.	64	37	100
No. 3 Caledonia, Capt. W. Jackson	62	55	117
No. 4 Oneida, Capt. Hugh Stewart.	67	48	115
No. 5 Hullsville, Capt. W. M. Ryan.	63	51	117
No. 6 Cheapside, Capt. E. J. Steele	96	51	147
No. 7 Caledonia, Capt. McKinnon.	40	25	65
No. 8 Mount Healy, Capt. Musson.	66	47	113

The prize was thus won by one of the youngest companies of the battalion, followed closely by No. 1 Company. The scoring was very good, considering that it was the first practice at these ranges for nearly all the companies. The sky was cloudy, and a strong easterly wind blew across the range. Besides this, there were many other disadvantages to contend against; there not being any rise of ground behind the targets, it was difficult for them to tell where the bullets were going, so they had to feel for the target.

**Third Match.**—Open to all Volunteers of the 7th District, officers of the Sedentary Militia, and officers and soldiers of the Line; Enfield rifles; ranges, 200 and 300 yards, 5 shots at each range; Hythe position. Entrance 50 cents. 1st prize, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$6; total, \$50.

	200	Total.	300	Total.
Pr. McFarlane, 5 Co., 37th B'n.	24443	17	34423	16
" Saunders, 6 "	" 44323	16	42423	15
Ens. Adams, Hamilton I. In.	32424	15	24343	16
Pr. J. Sarright, 3 Co., 37th B'n.	03444	15	24243	15
Sergt. Escall, 6 "	" 34434	18	33033	13
Priv. Alken, 5 "	" 40444	16	42403	13
" J. Ryan, 5 "	" 43440	15	34033	13
" J. Young 1 "	" 24244	16	30342	12
" Ferguson 5 "	" 32324	14	42340	13
" Atkinson 6 "	" 44333	17	32320	10
" Morrison, Ham. In. Inf.	32443	16	40204	10
Sgt. Hicks, 2 Co., 37th Batt.	34432	16	02043	9
Pr. Mundie, Hamilton I. In.	42204	12	30334	13
" Saunders, 6 Co., 37th Batt.	44222	11	00443	12
Ens. Chrystal 3 "	" 33420	12	22243	13
Priv. Mason, Hamilton I. In.	33344	17	00043	7
" Latimer, 3 Co., 37th B'n.	34320	12	22233	12
Pr. Hamilton, 1 "	" 44304	15	03302	8
Capt. Stewart, 4 "	" 23033	11	21222	12
Priv. Elliott, 5 "	" 34342	16	02223	7
Pr. Anderson, 1 "	" 23434	16	30300	6
Ens. Kennedy, 2 "	" 04322	11	23303	11
Capt. Jackson, 3 "	" 22234	13	30222	9

This match was detained for some time by the inspection, which took place on the second day, and it was continued on the third day. There were some 62 entries for this match, and the scoring by all was very good, considering there was a strong wind, and the sun shone in a very bad light for the marksmen.

[The remainder of the report will appear next week.]

FROM TORONTO.

**10TH ROYALS.**—This fine corps mustered on Tuesday last, under Senior Major Boxall, on the grounds adjoining the old Parliament house, and were put through light infantry company, battalion, manual and platoon drill, all of which was creditably performed. One of the Military School instructors witnessed the movements of the battalion, and expressed himself as surprised at their proficiency in drill. The other mounted officers present were McMurrich and Adjt. Browne. Whilst the battalion were at drill Colonel Brydges, of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, and his staff passed, and were duly saluted by the regiment. The Colonel was proceeding to inspect his brigade on Spadina Avenue Common.

The Queen's Own are regularly practicing for the 1st of July. They will make a splendid turn-out.

FROM WALSHINGHAM.

The annual inspection of the 39th Norfolk Battalion Rifles terminated yesterday, the 11th June. The companies of the battalion were each inspected independently—Nos. 4

and 3 bringing up the rear. A. A. G. Durie was inspecting officer. On his tour of inspection he was accompanied by Brigade-Major Villiers, Lt.-Col. Tisdale, and Majors Nabbe and Mathieson. I have pleasure in saying that Col. Durie complimented the men highly on their general appearance and efficiency in drill. Never did I feel a greater pride in No. 3 Company then when I saw the fifty brave fellows drawn up in line, with their three officers, to receive their superior officers with a military salute; some of them coming a distance of thirty miles. After the inspection of arms and clothing the Captain was ordered to prove the company. The Lieutenant was next ordered to put the company through the manual, and the Ensign to put them through the platoon exercises, which seemed to give the greatest satisfaction to all present. The Captain was then ordered to put the men through some company drill. The company marched off in line, wheeled to the right in sub-divisions and changed direction to the right and left, and then again wheeled into line. Next took ground to the right and left in fours, with all of which manœuvres the A. A. G. expressed himself highly pleased. The company was then marched up to its original position and halted, and the A. A. G. spoke to them for some time. At the close of his speech, had it not been that the men were not allowed to cheer, he would have received three such cheers as only the Walsingham boys know how to, or can give.

FROM L'ORIGINAL.

**INSPECTION OF THE 18TH BATT.**—On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, Lt.-Col. Macpherson, D.A.A.G., and Brigade-Major Hanson inspected the companies of Prescott Infantry at Hawksbury Mills, East Hawksbury, Vankleek Hill, Hanry's Corners, L'Original and Plantagenet, under the command of Captains James Higginson, G. W. Johnson, Millar, Ogden, McIntosh, Urquhart, E. A. Johnson and McLean. The musters in the various localities were exceedingly good, and the manner in which the Volunteers of the county of Prescott turned out on that occasion, and the way in which the companies were handled by their officers, show what interest both officers and men have taken in keeping up the force, which, in March and June last, turned out at so much sacrifice to themselves, to defend our country when threatened by those misguided men called Fenians. The companies were complimented by the inspecting officer, who seemed much pleased with their soldier-like appearance, and no doubt when his report is sent in to the Adjutant General the 18th Battalion Prescott Infantry will compare favorably with any battalion in the country.

**LIEUT.-COL. ATCHERLEY, D. A. A. G.,** will inspect at the following stations during the present week:—Tuesday, 25th June, Merrickville, Capt. Wright, at 6:30 p.m.; Wednesday, 26th June, Burrill's Rapids, Capt. Campbell, at 10 a.m.; Wednesday, 26th June, Millar's Corners, Capt. Johnston, 5:30 p.m.; Thursday, 27th June, Vernon, Capt. McGregor, 1:30 p.m.; Thursday, June 27th, Metcalfe, Capt. Morgan, at 6:30 p.m.; Friday 28th June, Russell, Capt. Craig, at 9:30 a.m.

ANNUAL INSPECTION—NO. 1 DIVISION, UPPER CANADA.

**IROQUOIS.**—No. 3 Battery Prescott Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, Captain McDonell, mustered strong, and presented a fair appearance; this being almost the first drill outside since last autumn, was not quite up to expectations. The men require more steadiness and precision, which can only be acquired by the firmness of the officers, and strict attention on the part of the men.

**AULTSVILLE.**—No. 5 Company, 56th Batt., were very weak, and as they performed their drill in sixteen consecutive days last autumn, since which time they have had but few parades, the drill did not compare favorably with other companies. The Captain should receive more assistance from the subalterns; with their united effort and exertion the company could be made much more efficient.

**DICKINSON'S LANDING.**—This Company mustered strong, clean and soldier-like, and drilled fairly; with attention to drill during the present season, should become one of the best in the division.

**LANCASTER.**—This company mustered strong, and Capt. McLennan was complimented on the cleanliness and drill of the men. A few more such companies would do much towards restoring the old military fame of Glengarry. The cleanliness of the arms, however, require to be looked to more frequently.

**WILLIAMSTOWN.**—This fine company paraded strong and very clean, and after the usual thorough inspection and drill, lasting about two hours, (including Light Infantry.) Capt. Geo. McGillivray was very highly complimented on the efficient state of his company; there being nothing whatever to find fault with; and although young, are justly entitled to be classed among the highly efficient ones of the division.

In the evening, the officers and a few friends were entertained at the McGillivray homestead by N. J. McGillivray, Esq., who with his amiable wife and mother, dispense their hospitality with such grace, as to make strangers at once feel at home.

**GANANOQUE.**—No. 1 Battery Prescott Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, Captain McCammon, and No. 2 Company, 41st Batt., Capt. McCrum, paraded very strong, clean and soldier-like; men very steady, and highly efficient. Some of the officers require more practice; sharp and correct words of command are to a company, what steam is to machinery.

**LANSLOWNE.**—No. 5 Company, 42nd Batt., Capt. Redmond, a fine body of men; arms and clothing clean, parade large, and considerable progress in drill; with regular attendance, will make a very fine company.

At London on the 19th, a soldier of the 53rd regiment was accidentally drowned in the river whilst bathing.



### THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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



## The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.

### THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

#### No. 1.

The first principle to be considered in the re-organization of the defensive forces of the new Dominion, is the duty which every man owes to the State and to society, and the reasons which render it imperative that individual sacrifices should be made for the general welfare and safety. However far the politicians of the United States of the present day have wandered from the principles inculcated by the fathers of the Republic, it is not to be denied that these latter were the exponents of many great and important truths. While desiring only independence and peace, and deprecating war and standing armies, they nevertheless saw clearly the necessity of providing for the public safety against attacks upon the integrity of their Government and laws by either foreign or domestic enemies. Thus in the Declaration of Rights, art. 10, we find the following:

"Each individual of society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged consequently to contribute his share of the expense of this protection; to give his personal service or an equivalent, when necessary."

While other nations have waded through seas of blood and suffering to establish their liberties and freedom, the Dominion of Canada takes its place among the nations of the earth without any of these sacrifices. All that the most exacting people could covet

has been freely given us; and all that is asked of us is that we shall prepare to defend our laws and institutions in a manner worthy of the great nation from which we sprang. At the first glance it might appear hard that a whole people should be compelled on an emergency to leave their homes and families, and the pursuits of industry, to defend their country from wanton aggression; and that each year a large quota of them should devote a portion of time in order to make that defence effective; but it must be recollected that those who have homes and families and wealth, have the deepest interest in maintaining them inviolate; and it follows that every man above the age of eighteen should, in justice, contribute to the maintenance of our independence and laws, without which their homes would be constantly exposed to the depredations of lawless marauders, their families to violence and insult, and their wealth become a prey to the cupidity of the enemies of their country. It may be said that it is a comparatively small sacrifice for a young man to give his time to his country, but it must be remembered that he has yet his way to make in the world, and the great defect of the present system is that it is not those who can best afford the time that join ranks; but it is the willing and patriotic, who do so from a feeling of duty and loyalty, while at the same time they are constantly galled with the reflection that the system is unfair, and that they receive neither the support nor consideration which they ought to receive from those who have more at stake than they, and who would, if disasters overtook the country, be stripped of their wealth, and sink into poverty and wretchedness. The great principle to be observed, therefore, in the reorganization of our military strength is absolute justice to all; making it imperative that every man willing or unwilling, should be liable to do his part. For this purpose, and in order to provide for the pay and comfort of those in the ranks, it is necessary that every man above the age of 18, not serving in the active militia of the year, should pay a tax in proportion to his property or income, from which those enrolled should be exempt. Under such a system as this both Volunteers and Militia will assume their duties cheerfully, knowing that it is a part to which all are liable; and that they have not at the same time to give their service and to pay themselves. By those that are willing to do their duty towards their country, a Militia Law based upon the principle we have sketched, will be hailed as the one thing necessary to give stability and contentment to our people at home; preparation for intelligent resistance to foreign aggression, and such confidence and credit in the mother country as will effectually neutralize the sneers of the anti-colonial party, and insure to us the assistance of all the force and means at the disposal of the Imperial Gov-

ernment for our protection, should the calamity of war overtake us. And even those whose patriotism is all wrapped up in self—who would if permitted shirk every responsibility and duty—(and we believe the number is exceedingly small in Canada,) must acquiesce without a murmur; for they cannot for very shame's sake expose their selfishness and poltroonery by finding fault with a law which exacts no more from them than from every other citizen of the Dominion, and which the temper of the times, the importance in a national point of view which we have assumed, and the voices of the best and most intelligent of our countrymen of all parties demand as necessary for our safety. We may assume then that Canadians will cheerfully acquiesce in the principle that our country is worth defending, and that each owes either personal service or its equivalent to secure that end; and the question then arises, how the fulfilment of this obligation may be best distributed in accordance with the tastes, pursuits, and position of our people so as to bear as lightly as possible upon all classes. The present Volunteer system has been successful only in so far as the spirit of the Volunteers has risen above the injustice under which they labored; often being obliged to neglect their business in order to attend drill, while their next door neighbors monopolized their trade and went scot free so far as any duty they owed to the country was concerned; often losing their situations while those who had no thought of anything but self, glided into their places. The only way in which this feeling can be eradicated is to make the duty imperative, only leaving to the individual himself to select the mode in which he will perform it. It should, therefore, be established that every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, shall be liable to be drafted. For the reasons stated in the first part of this article there should be no distinctions between rich and poor, married or single; but in order that those who have the least taste for military affairs, or whose business is such that they cannot conveniently give up their time, may have a choice in the matter, they should be allowed when drafted to provide substitutes. By this means many who are drafted will be able to escape personal service at a trifling expense, while the ranks will be filled with the requisite quota of willing soldiers, who will have freely incurred an obligation which they are bound by law, as well as every principle of honor to faithfully fulfil. Under such a system every man in the country will feel that he has an interest in making the force as attractive as possible—both as to pay and privileges—those who serve directly; and those who are liable to draft and do not wish to give personal service, in order that substitutes may be cheaply and easily procured. Of course there must be some exemptions from personal service, but these should be reduced to the minimum

and no man should be exempt from the Militia tax. We have thus sketched what we conceive ought to be the leading features of the new Militia Law as applied to the Service Militia, and with such an organization it will be easy to see that volunteering will be more popular than ever, and the alternative of becoming liable to draft will make it much easier than at present for officers to secure regularity at drill and that discipline, without which any military organization degenerates into a farce. In our next we shall give some views as to the term of service, and the manner in which the duties of preparation and annual drill should be performed.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE LADIES.

SINCE the inception of volunteering one of the strongest inducements which have influenced enrollment, has been the patriotism with which the fair daughters of Canada have invariably encouraged the gallantry of their friends and acquaintances; but while the flashing eye and quivering lip nerved the heart of many a brave young fellow to hazard all for his country, if the sacrifice should be needed, there were others who responded to the call of duty with heavy hearts, for they left behind them their wives and little ones, subject to sickness and death in the absence of their natural protectors. We have often heard it argued that some measure should be adopted by which the wives and families of Volunteers should have a direct, as well as sentimental and remote, interest in the question. Although the Government has liberally provided for those who were left destitute by the death of their protectors on the field of battle, or in consequence of wounds or disease incurred on service, these benefits only came with the sorrow that follows the ruined hopes of a family. Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons are now appointed, and it would be a graceful tribute to the patriotism and devotion of our countrywomen, and one that would give them renewed interest in the success of volunteering, if provision should be made that medical treatment should be given, free of charge, to the families of Volunteers who stand well on the muster roll of their company, as to regular attendance at drill. It is of the first importance that our whole population, male and female, young and old, should feel the importance of thorough defensive measures, and also be assured that wherever suffering arises from a patriotic attention to the calls of duty, the whole country is pledged to alleviate it as far as possible. Many Surgeons, without reward, or the hope of reward, attend the families of the men belonging to their corps; but it is too much to expect of them; and some of the most deserving would rather suffer than receive relief at the hands of individual charity. We are sure that Surgeons will undertake this duty for

such compensation as would cover the cost incurred; the expense would be trifling to the country, the families of Volunteers would feel an interest in their strict attention to duty; and the men themselves would have the satisfaction of knowing that their patriotism secured to those dear to them in so far as good medical treatment could do so, the blessings of health. There may be objections to the suggestion; but it is, at least, worthy of serious consideration.

#### CHANGE OF TONE.

WELL do we remember the time, and it is not long ago, when to speak of anything British or Canadian in any but the most magnificent spirit, was the exception to the rule among the mass of Irishmen in the United States. Irish political demagogues found no surer road to the hearts of their deluded and ignorant countrymen than frantic allusions to "blood-stained, perfidious Albion," and even at the present day the same feeling permeates that class who are too ignorant to investigate history for themselves; who utterly ignore the liberality, justice, and toleration of present British policy, and cling with the tenacity of besotted prejudice to the distorted traditions of the past, detailed to them by the hungry cormorants who from time to time fatten upon the credulous susceptibility of their Irish countrymen. It is ignorance excited by designing men that fills the ranks of Fenianism. They know that among the Yankees the Irishman and the "nigger" are held in equal esteem—indeed the everlasting nigger has the best of it. They know that no office, no emoluments, no consideration is extended to the Irish in those States where the Yankee can do without their vote. New England would any day rather confer her suffrages upon Sambo than upon Pat. Yet New England's policy is the policy of the Republic, and unlettered Irish Americans ("red-mouths with hair on their teeth" the Yankees call them) shout vigorously in the train of Yankee-doodle, and reserve their impotent anathemas and scoundrelly machinations for that country and her dependencies where, regardless of creed, Irishmen have equal rights and are treated as men and Christians. We have said that it was ignorance that led to this injustice and ingratitude toward England, and more especially toward Canada; and to prove it we have only to show the different estimate which is formed of us by intelligent Irishmen in the United States, as represented by the *New York Tablet*. If we mistake not this same journal was once as bitter against everything British as the most malignant could wish; but a comparison of the position which its colleagues from the Green Isle occupy in this country with the degradation which is heaped upon them in the United States, has caused a remarkable change of tone. Speak-

ing of the Union of British America the *Tablet* says:

"There is something grand, nay, sublime, in the birth of a new dominion, be it empire, kingdom, or republic. It is a moment fraught with solemn thought, when the nations of the earth can say with one acclaim, 'a new State, a new Nation, is born unto us.' A star has arisen in the northern sky, and who may calculate its future magnitude? Vast are the regions that own the sway of this new dominion, stretching far into the north, even to the shores of Hudson's Bay, and from Lake Huron and Georgian Bay to the Atlantic Ocean. Hitherto this immense territory was of comparatively small account in the scale of political economy; in the history of the world it counted almost nothing. And wherefore this? Because it was merely known as 'the British Colonies of North America'—detached colonies, too, and was, therefore, neither of more or less account than a dependency of Great Britain.

"None know better than we the talent, the energy, the public spirit, the general intelligence of those British colonists—we have lived amongst them, we know what they have done, and what they are capable of doing, and we glad that they have made themselves a nation. As a people they are full of life and vigour; there is a freshness and a heartiness about them that augurs well for their national success. Their moral and political atmosphere is, as yet free, to a great extent, from the vitiating influences that counteract the best legislation in older States. Their politicians have not reached those depths of moral degradation wherein all principle, all ideas of patriotism are lost sight of, and only poor, petty, private interests is kept in view; they may establish their dominion on a great and solid basis while their sky is still unclouded, the path free before them, and the wheels of their chariot unlogged by the leaden weight of venial corruption that is the curse of countries we all know.

"The formation of this new State, the ushering in of this new constellation on the northern hemisphere, bears the impress of a master mind, of a far seeing, all-grasping genius. Happily accomplished, it is something to be proud of, and all who are interested in the noble country, and nobler people, beyond our northern frontiers, are proud of it, and do sincerely felicitate those who have effected such a favorable change in the destinies of 'the British North American Colonies'—colonies now no longer.

"If our friends beyond the St. Lawrence would permit us, and, we think, they will, to make one suggestion on this auspicious occasion, we would remind them that there are a number of poor Fenians in Canadian jails, the dupes of selfish and designing knaves, who led them into bondage and there left them. Will the Government of Canada show itself more merciful to these misguided men than their own leaders, and inaugurate its new dominion by a splendid act of mercy? Let our young Queen of the North make her entrance into the assembly of nations with this act of amnesty to the Fenian prisoners in her hand, let her set the jewel of mercy in the maple wreath that binds her noble brow, and at once she will enlist the warm sympathy, and excite the admiration of the civilized world. Even the Czar Alexander has had to bow to the sublime fact that mercy is an attribute of our age's civilization; he has pronounced a general amnesty in favor of his Polish captives. Will Canada be less merciful than Russia? We cannot believe it. She will not enter on the

new and more glorious path of her altered destiny like the Roman conquerors of pagan times, with captives chained to her triumphal car. Her triumph is a peaceful one; if she would have the blessing of peace, on her opening career, she has now a fitting opportunity to exercise mercy, and prove her title to nationality by an act of sublime magnanimity."

We are perfectly willing to accept the homage which the *Tablet* pays to the genius and statesmanship of Canada; we are quite prepared to admit that the attribute of mercy is sublime, and that the Fenian dupes of "selfish and designing knaves," now in Canadian jails, ought to receive pity for their ignorance. But it cannot be pretended that Lynch, McMahon, and some other Fenian leaders, now in the Canadian Penitentiary, were ignorant dupes; in fact, they were the very "designing knaves" of whom the *Tablet* speaks so bitterly. Whatever leniency might be extended to those who were really "duped" into throat-cutting, these leaders ought to be thankful that they escaped with their necks; and any further lenity towards them would be mercy misapplied, and would raise such a storm in Canada that no government could withstand. The comparison of a band of cut-throats, who wantonly attacked a peaceful people who had never done them wrong in any way, in their own country, with the rising of the Poles to free their ancient kingdom from a crushing despotism, though neatly put, is certainly very cool; and although we believe the *Tablet* did deprecate the Fenian raids upon Canada, we cannot permit such transparent sophistry to cause us to forget what we owe to the memory of the gallant fellows who fell in defence of our homes, so far as to set their murderers again loose upon society. And besides, the banditti are still arming and drilling, and threatening us with another invasion; and, at least, until this phase of the question is entirely changed, it is ridiculous to talk of any further concession to mercy.

**INSPECTIONS IN CARLETON.**—By some mistake in the Post-office, the announcements of the time when the inspections in the various localities in Carleton would take place, which were mailed to us on Monday, two weeks ago, never came to our hands. We make this explanation to show that there was no neglect on the part of the inspecting officer, and to explain the reason why the usual notice did not appear in *THE REVIEW*.

**WHY DOES EVIL EXIST?**—The *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser* discusses this question in a pungent style, and gives the following solution: "The *New York Herald* is published because there is an unpublished *New York Herald* in the hearts of a vast number of Americans." If this is true, what seething cauldrons of lies, corruption, and impudence must the hearts of "a vast number of Americans" be!

The gunboat *Hercules* is lying at anchor opposite Kingston.

**THE 100TH P. W. R. C. REGIMENT.**—[The following was mislaid by the printers last week.] During the past week the right wing of this regiment got the "out" for Montreal. During their stay they had become very popular with the citizens of Ottawa, and except a mania for desertion, which it is difficult to account for, their conduct was uniformly good; and the intercourse of the officers with the people of the Capital courteous and genial, and their absence, and also that of their splendid band, which was the distinguishing feature on so many festive occasions, will be severely felt.

**HANDSOME.**—The Kent battalion of Volunteers, consisting of eight companies, is to assemble at their headquarters in Chatham on the 1st of July, to participate in the demonstration in honor of the birthday of the 'Dominion.' The County Council there granted the sum of \$400 to defray the expense of transportation and refreshments for those from a distance.

**VOLUNTEER PIC-NIC AT OSGOODE.**—On Friday last the Vernon Infantry Company gave a grand pic-nic in the grove near the Presbyterian Church, Osgoode. About 500 persons were present, among whom were the Vernon Infantry Company, Captain McGregor, Lieut. Grant, Ensign Crearer, and 48 men; the Metcalfe Infantry Company, Captain Morgan, Lieut. Hanna, Ensign Carson, and 42 men; also the following officers of the Russell Infantry Company: Captain Craig, Lieut. Helmer, and Ensign Loucks. Lieut. Hanna occupied the chair. R. Bell, M.P.P., made a stirring speech; and Dr. Grant, in an eloquent speech, showing the interest he takes in the country's defenders, gave an interesting sketch of the rise, progress and success of volunteering both in England and Canada, and from the character of the force, predicted the military success of the new Dominion. Both gentlemen were loudly applauded.—*CON.*

**LONDON LIGHT INFANTRY.**—The unfavorable weather on Monday evening last prevented the out door drill as intended; the battalion was therefore exercised in the drill shed, by companies, independently. At the close of the parade, Lieut. Colonel Taylor informed the men that not many days would elapse before they would be served out with the Snider-Enfields. The fife and drum band of the battalion is to be further increased. Six flutes, three drums, and a triangle have been telegraphed for to Prince, of Montreal, and when they arrive, the strength of the drum corps will be 28. The following district order was promulgated: "It has been noticed that Volunteers frequently neglect to acknowledge their officers by saluting them in the regulated manner when meeting or passing them in uniform or on duty. Officers commanding corps in this district will, therefore, see that the Volunteers under their command are properly instructed in this part of their drill, and will impress upon them the duty of obeying Her Majesty's regulations on this point. This order to be read on the three next parades of corps. J. B. TAYLOR, Lieut. Col., D.A.A.G."—*Advertiser.*

## LATEST NEWS.

London, 21st, evening.—Advices from Manchester is unfavorable. The market for goods and yarn evinces no improvement.

The anti-popery riot had been quelled and peace restored.

Florence, 21st.—Startling intelligence has been received here from Rome. Despatches report that two hundred armed men had thrown themselves into the city, it was supposed, with the intention of proclaiming a republic, but the desperate attempt failed, and forty of the republicanists are now in prison.

Paris, 21st.—The Emperor's government has decided to make a considerable reduction in the military forces of the empire.

The following from Mexico, like all news from that quarter, may be true and may not. The latest despatches say:—We have dates from Queretaro of the 3rd inst., and from Marterez on the 9th.

A letter from San Luis Potosi of the 3rd states that the trial of Maximilian had not been concluded. Sixty ladies in mourning, at San Luis, had called upon President Juarez, and prayed that the lives of the prisoners at Queretaro might be spared. The President said he would do all that he could compatible with justice and his duty; that many Liberals had been shot for whom they had not interceded.

Two engagements had taken place at the capital, which resulted in favor of the Republicans. The foreigners in the city had advised Marquez to surrender, promising to protect his escape.

The *Brounsville Ranchero* says that *El Mexicano* of the 12th, reports Santa Anna left Vera Cruz. It is reported that Maximilian had asked for a private interview with Juarez, for the purpose of disclosing important State secrets.

Maximilian was convicted on the night of the 3rd instant, and sentenced to be shot on the morning of the 4th, with Miramon and Mejia. General Marquez, commanding the city of Mexico, has executed Gen. O'Haran, commanding the post, for treasonable correspondence with the Liberals. He has also arrested 160 Liberal sympathizers in the city, and threatens to execute them and burn the city if Maximilian and his generals are harned. Mejia selected Escobedo as his counsel, who refused to serve, saying, "See him damned."

Tampico has disavowed Jaurez and the mortgage given by him to the United States, and declares for Santa Anna. Thus Mexico becomes "confusion worse confounded" since the defeat of Maximilian.

At a meeting of the Volunteer officers at Quebec on the 18th, it was arranged for the celebration of the Dominion day; for receiving the Governor General on arrival, and for holding a grand rifle match in August next. Nothing has been done in the matter of sending representatives to Wm. Bradford.

A CORPORAL and two privates arrived at Toronto on the 18th in charge of 150,000 rounds of Enfield muzzle-loading ammunition returned to the Volunteer stores.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.—The troops to arrive by the "Belgian" consist of drafts to bring up certain regiments to their full establishment, a great number of men having recently taken their discharges with a view of settling in the country.

INSPECTION.—At Toronto on the 18th inst., the Grand Trunk Battalion was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Brydges, who expressed himself highly pleased with their proficiency; he also intimated that they would immediately be served out with Snider Enfield Rifles in place of those at present in use. The band of the battalion serenaded him at the Club House in the evening.

TAMAR, screw iron troop ship, Captain F. Sullivan, C. B., has been undocked at Portsmouth, after a refit, and placed alongside a coal depot to fill up with fuel in readiness for another voyage. Her date of sailing from Portsmouth, according to present arrangements, is the 8th inst. The Tamar goes to Malta to embark the 29th for Canada, which latter corps will relieve the 25th K. O. B's. She may be expected here somewhere between the 10th and 15th July.

A NEW KNAPSACK.—An ingenious but simple mode of adjusting the soldier's knapsack has been devised by Dr. Dolmage, deputy inspector of army hospitals, and is worth attention. It aims at doing away with all superfluous belts and straps, and consists of a yoke made to fit the shoulders equally, and of a piece of leather to encircle the shoulder-joint so as to allow the arm free play and avoid all impediment to either respiration or circulation. It has been submitted to the authorities for trial.—*Lancet*.

REVIEW AT POINT EDWARD.—On the 17th instant, the two Grand Trunk Volunteer Companies at Point Edward were reviewed by Lieut. Col. Brydges, on his return from Detroit. The companies were under the command of Major Wyley, the station master, and performed the various military movements of such an occasion with a considerable degree of accuracy and uniformity. A German brass band, composed of emigrants now waiting at the Point, discoursed some excellent music suitable to the time and place. The Colonel expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and proficiency of the men in both companies, and encouraged them to perfect themselves in the honorable art of the defence of their country.—*Sarnia Canadian*.

THE 34TH.—Lieut. Col. Fairbanks has issued an order for the 34th Battalion to parade at Whitby at 11 a.m. on the 1st of July. Each man is to be provided with ten rounds of blank ammunition. As it is desired to have a respectable parade on that day, we hope that the different companies will undergo some preliminary drill, otherwise the movements on that day will hardly do them credit. The Whitby people promise a dinner to the officers and men upon the occasion. The question of the battalion band ought also to be settled before that event. The committee appointed some time ago resolved to report, we believe, in favor of the Oshawa band proposal. A meeting of the officers ought to be held to decide the matter.—*Oshawa Vindicator*.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—Captain Cottingham's Volunteer Company was inspected by Col. Jarvis on Monday afternoon, the 10th inst. The muster numbered 38 and after the usual round of review exercises, the gallant Colonel offered a few remarks. He was pleased, he said, with the good muster and with the state of the arms, accoutrements and clothing. He was also pleased with the appearance of the company; and if some of them did not know their drill—which appeared evident in some instances—the fault was, perhaps, not altogether theirs. The cause was a common one in the rural districts; and some of them he understood, had come a long distance to meet him here to-day. Until recently they had not the advantage of a proper drill instructor, nor had they yet the use of the shed which the enterprise of their fellow citizens had erected for them, but he hoped, and judging from their appearance, he expected that next time he should visit them, he should find them equal to any other company in efficiency in the drill. He was glad to be able to report favourably of them.—*Lindsay Post*.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Ottawa, June 21, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.  
Toronto Field Battery—  
To be Drill Instructor :  
1st Lieutenant John Gray.  
2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto,  
No. 9 Company—  
To be Captain (temporary) :  
Lieut. John Bradford Cherriman, M. S.,  
vice Captain and Brevet Major H. Croft,  
who is permitted to retire retaining  
the rank of Captain.  
To be Lieutenant (temporary) :  
Ensign Wm. Hodgson Ellis, M. S., vice  
Cherriman, promoted.  
To be Ensign (temporary) :  
Thos. Dawson Delamere, gentleman, M.S.,  
vice Ellis, promoted.  
6th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry,  
Montreal—  
To be Ensigns, acting till further orders :  
Wm. D. Dupont, gentleman, vice Becket,  
resigned.  
Alfred Gowan Isaacson, gentleman, vice  
Reinhardt, whose resignation is hereby  
accepted.  
Andrew Wm. Hood, gentleman, vice Clay-  
ton, promoted.  
15th Battalion of Infantry, Belleville, No. 3  
Company—  
To be Ensign (temporary) :  
Quartermaster Sergeant J. T. Jeffers, M.  
S., vice Bell, resigned.  
No. 4 Company—  
The resignation of Ensign M. Benson is  
hereby accepted.

35th Battalion The Simcoe Forresters, No. 4 Company, Bradford—  
To be Ensign (temporary) :  
Edward Hickman, gentleman, M. S., vice  
Fraser, promoted.

36th Peel Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company, Brampton—  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders :  
Jacob P. Clark, gentleman, vice Dodd,  
promoted.

The Civil Service Rifle Regiment, Ottawa—  
To be Ensigns, acting till further orders :  
Sergeant Toussaint Trudeau, vice Dufort,  
resigned.  
Color Sergeant Wm. Blow Ross, vice King,  
promoted.

St. Remi Infantry Company—  
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders :  
Jeremiah Dunn, gentleman, vice Lamarre,  
left the limits.  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders :  
John Duncan, gentleman, vice Boucher,  
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2.  
The following officers of the Volunteer Militia and candidates for appointment therein, having appeared before a Board of Officers at Toronto, for the purpose of having their qualifications tested, have received certificates as follows, viz :

FIRST CLASS.

Lt. Colonel John Shedden, 3rd Batt. G. T. R. Brigade.  
Lt. Col. Pillans S. Stevenson, 5th G. T. R. Brigade.  
2nd Lieutenant Walter M. Tenney, 4th G. T. R. Brigade.

SECOND CLASS.

Lieutenant and Adjut. James A. Russell, 4th Batt. G. T. R. Brig.  
Sergt.-Major Patrick Anderson, do  
Sergt. George Hughes, 3rd Batt. do  
" James O'Brien, 4th Batt. do  
" Andrew Strang. do  
" Wm. Kruit, do  
" Hiram Morse, do  
Gentleman John McConniff.

No. 3.  
The following officers of the Volunteer Militia having obtained the necessary Certificates of qualification are now confirmed in their respective ranks, viz :  
Lt. Col. John Shedden, 3rd Batt. G. T. R. Brig.  
Lt. Col. Pillans S. Stevenson, 5th G. T. R. Brigade.  
Lieut. & Adjut. James A. Russell, 5th G. T. R. Brigade.

By Command of His Excellency The Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada.

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

During the week ending June 22nd, 1867.  
Mohawk—Adj S W F \$1. Port Dover—  
J C \$2. Simcoe—R H \$2. Vittoria—P E Y  
\$2. Quebec—S B F \$2. St. Andrews, C.E.  
—Major McD \$2: Capt McD \$2, Lieut K \$2  
Lieut E \$1, Capt B \$2. Montreal—Capt R  
\$2. Halifax, N.S.—Major I. N. \$2, R T \$2.  
Toronto—J T B \$2. Chatham, C. W.—  
B R \$2.

### THE TREASURES OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Viscount Pollington's book, entitled 'Half Round the Old World,' just published in England, has the following description of the crown jewels of Persia:

We went through the first court of the palace, and were ushered up a very narrow and steep staircase into a small room, where we found the King's aide-de-camp awaiting us. The designs on the walls here were very well drawn, and the decorations more tasteful than ordinary. The chairs were of pure chased gold, as was also a sort of dumb-waiter that stood in one corner. Of these chairs the Shah possesses forty: of the dumb-waiters nine. Of course, under the gold are wooden supports unseen. After some ten the jewels were brought in for our inspection in detail. It would be impossible to describe even a tithe of them, or the impression they produced in our eyes. Their value, putting a moderate estimate on them, could not, in our own judgment, and that of the four gentlemen who saw them with us, by any possibility be under forty or fifty millions of pounds, that is, if they were to be sold singly. Of course, in the aggregate, no fortune would suffice to pay for them, and therefore, their true value must be depreciated.

We must attempt to describe a few in the order they were shown to us. An evidently French jewel case was brought in first and placed on a table round which we eagerly gathered awaiting its opening. In this were some forty gold rings, each with a single diamond, of which the largest (diamond, not ring) was some one and a half-inch round, and the smallest a quarter of an inch. One was a large yellow diamond. Two diamonds were placed as pendants at the end of a large necklace of pearls, and there were two pearl necklaces, each pearl perfectly round and white, and about as large as a good sized pen. In two little drawers were two or three more necklaces, the pearls this time much larger; and in the bottom drawer another of the largest pearls we have yet seen arranged—an oblong one and a round one alternately—each, without the slightest exaggeration, the size of an unripe cherry. This casket always follows the Shah wherever he goes.

Next came a collection of a dozen belts, each surpassing the preceding one in costliness and taste. One of these had the fastening-buckle, about eight inches long and three broad, studded with perfect rubies, each about half an inch round, set in gold. Another diamonds only; a third a whole band set in emeralds and diamonds, and so on. We were then shown four sabres: all had the flat side of the scabbard richly enamelled in gold: one was one blaze of diamonds on the hilt and scabbard; another was studded with pearls like large peas; a third was set with diamonds and other stones to represent flowers. Two others necklaces we were shown were about two and a half feet long each, and formed of large emeralds, each about one inch and a quarter long, alternately with bunches of pearls. The last tray of jewels was the *bonne bouche*. On this was displayed a better pliant gold work, the buckle consisting of the celebrated 'Derichnoir,' or 'Sea of Light,' a diamond perfectly flat, except at the edges, and almost two inches long by one and a quarter in breadth: it was set round with other smaller diamonds: with this there were some bracelets of uncut rubies and emeralds, quite as large as pigeon's eggs for the most part. The largest turquoise we saw was per-

fectly flat, and about one inch by a half. We saw one of the imperial crowns; the other was kept in the inner treasury in the harem, which is only opened once a year; on the top of this is the famous ruby that once belonged to Aurungzebe, a good deal larger than a pigeon's egg, and uncut. A black velvet robe, with diamond buttons and frogs, looked lugubrious, but priceless; others, with the collars and sleeves completely covered with large pearls, were amongst some of the things we saw.

### THE FRENCH CAMP OF CHALONS.

The camp, when complete, will consist of four divisions, each containing about 10,000 infantry, together with a proportion of artillery and cavalry. The infantry have all, or nearly all, arrived, the cavalry are still coming in: a regiment of lancers had arrived only that morning, and were, of course, excused from parade. The artillery are not as yet in anything like the force they will finally attain. I counted, upon one baggage train at the station, over a hundred caissons. I cannot say the marching past was good; some regiments, especially the Voltigeurs, a battalion of whom marched at the head of each division, kept a tolerable line; others were as crooked as the letter S. Their time even was not perfect, and I think the French ear for time cannot be good, as I constantly see regiments, with a band at their head executing a most inspiring march, yet not keeping step. The peculiar dress of the French soldier makes the slightest divergence from correct time more marked than it otherwise would be. The baggy red trousers do not reflect the light, and therefore show but little, but the white gaiters with the black boot peeping out below catch the eye very strongly. As they march, the slightest inequality in time or in the height of raising the foot, catches the eye at once, and makes them look even more irregular than they really are. The cavalry struck me as being badly horsed. On parade they looked well enough; but I examined them after they were picketed and stripped, and they were a poor lot of creatures, especially the grey horses of the Lancer regiment, which seemed jaded and worn out. Of course I saw them at a disadvantage, as some of the regiments have come long distances, and have travelled by road. The artillery horses are strong, serviceable animals. Although the regiments have only been here for a few days, they seem to have made themselves quite at home. Some of the gardens in the rear of each regiment have been already dug and planted with young cabbage and lettuce plants. The troops do not pitch their own tents; they are erected in readiness for their arrival by the permanent quartermaster's staff of the place. The tents are mostly round, similar to our own, but flatter in comparison to their height. In the Crimea, I remember that they were painted a dark blue for about a foot from the top, but this is now given up. Each is provided with a ventilating hole at the top, protected from the rain by a mushroom-shaped protuberance on the summit of the pole. In some respects the camp is not so pretty as it will be in a short time. The men have not as yet had time to erect the little turf mounds with a few flowers in front of their tents, and the gardens are mere ploughed spaces of field, but otherwise the camp is at its best. The soil is sandy, with a scanty herbage, which at present is high and covers the sandy plain with a bright green; but ten days of such weather as we have lately had will turn the place into a hay field—three weeks will make it a mere desert.—*Morning Herald*.

POMPEII.—A correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes from Naples:—"But a short time has elapsed since I sent you a report of the discovery of a vessel full of water in Pompeii. It has now been analyzed by Professor De Luca, who fills the chair of chemistry in our university, and pronounced it to contain the same proportions of oxygen and hydrogen as are found in common fountain water at the present day. There can be no doubt that it was placed there so long ago as the reign of the Emperor Titus. A similar fact has, I find, occurred several times. In 1862 a fountain was discovered in the cortile of a house decorated with figures of wild boars, serpents, dogs, and marigolds. At the time that the catastrophe occurred the key of the fountain was turned round, and the water shut in remained there. These figures are now among the bronzes in the museum: but unfortunately, in order to attach them more closely, a hole was made in the stomach of one of the animals, and the water escaped. Every one who has visited the Museo Nazionale will have observed a large key, once belonging to an aqueduct in the palace of Tiberius, in the island of Capri. In the interior just under the screw, still remains a quantity of water: and one of the surprises practised on the visitor is to move the ponderous article backward and forwards, and make the water rattle. If this mild element has been found several times amidst the ruins of Pompeii, wine never was until last week. Wonders upon wonders! A glass amphora was then turned up with three or four fingers' depth of wine still remaining. Of course, it is in a state of condensation—not hard, but rather in a gelatinous state. This too, has been sent to Professor De Luca, and we may expect in a few days to hear of the quality of the wines which were served at the tables of the Roman patricians."

### NOTICE.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION,  
Kingston, June 14th, 1867.

#### BRIGADE ORDER.

THE Annual Inspection of the following Corps of the Second Military Division will be made by Lieut.-Colonel JARVIS, Assistant Adjutant General, viz.:

Tuesday, 18th June, 1st Company, 49th Battalion, at Belleville.  
Wednesday, 19th June, 4th Company, 49th Battalion, at Madoc.  
Thursday, 20th June, 2nd Company, 49th Battalion, at Sterling.  
Thursday, 20th June, 3rd Company, 49th Battalion, at Sidley.  
Thursday, 20th June, 6th Company, 49th Battalion, at Trenton.  
Friday, 21st June, 15th Battalion, at Belleville.  
Saturday, 22nd June, 5th Company, 49th Battalion at Tyendinaga.  
Monday, 24th June, 9th Company, 16th Battalion, at Rederelle.  
Monday, 24th June, 8th Company, 16th Battalion, at Roblin.  
Monday, 24th June, 4th Company, 16th Battalion, at Concession.  
Tuesday, 25th June, 3rd Company, 16th Battalion, at Wellington.  
Tuesday, 25th June, 1st, 2nd, 7th Companies, 6th Battalion, at Picton.  
Wednesday, 26th June, 5th and 6th Companies, 16th Battalion, Milford.  
Thursday, 27th June, Troop of Cavalry, Adolphus-town.  
Monday, 1st July, Troop of Cavalry at Kingston.  
" " Field Battery of Artillery do.  
" " 4th Battalion, Frontenac do.  
Tuesday, 2nd July, 5th Company, 48th Battalion, Amherst Island.  
Tuesday, 2nd July, 6th Company, 48th Battalion, at Bath.  
Wednesday, 3rd July, 8th Company, 48th Battalion, at Ernestown.  
Wednesday, 3rd July, 7th Company, 48th Battalion, Okeana.  
Thursday, 4th July, 1st and 2nd Companies, 48th Battalion, at Tunworth.  
Friday, 5th July, 3rd and 4th Companies, 48th Battalion, Nanpue.  
Friday, 5th July, Nanpue Garrison Artillery, at Nanpue.  
DAVID SHAW, Lt.-Col., Brigade Major.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**



**FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

THE ANNUAL MATCH will take place at or near the

TOWN OF BEAUHARNOIS,

commencing on

TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1867,  
at NINE o'clock A.M.

President—Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher.  
Vice-Presidents.—Colonels Blackwood, Rodgers, Reid and McDonald.  
Council—Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Lieut.-Col. McEachern; Majors Whyte, McNaughton, Reid; Captains Johnson, Cairns, Johnson, McLaren, Gardner, Cantwell, Sanders, Lucas, Scriver, Campbell, Martin, Renaud, Livingston, St. Marie, Stoakes, Tallefer.  
Firing Committee—Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Captains Johnson and Gardner.  
Range Committee—Captains Martin, Renaud and Tallefer.  
Refreshment Committee—Lieut.-Cols. Reid, McDonald and McEachern; Captains Martin and Renaud; Lieuts. Beaudry and Prudhomme.

**MATCHES.**

No. 1—TRIAL MATCH; 8 PRIZES. 50 Dollars.  
Open to all Volunteers in the Province, regularly enrolled and in uniform, armed with the Peabody Rifle, and to Companies in the Association, armed with the long Enfield muzzle-loader, Ranges, 100 and 300 yards; three shots at each range. First prize, 15 dols.; 2nd prize, 10 dols.; 3rd prize, 8 dols.; 4th prize, 6 dols.; 5th prize, 4 dols.; 6th prize, 3 dols.; 7th prize, 2 dols. Entrance 25 cents.

No. 2—COMPANY CHALLENGE MATCH; VOLLEY FIRING; 6 PRIZES. 84 Dollars.

Open to all Volunteer Companies in the Province; ten men from each company; each squad to fire five rounds consecutively, in double ranks, front or both ranks kneeling. The score to be taken after each squad has completed its firing. First prize, a cup, the gift of the Hon. John Rose, to which will be added 10 dollars; 2nd prize, 20 dols.; 3rd prize, 15 dols.; 4th prize, 10 dols.; 5th prize, 8 dols.; 6th prize, 6 dols. Range, 200 yards. Long Enfield muzzle-loader or Peabody. The company winning the first prize in this match will again be required to fire at a 300 yards range, to ascertain which of the ten men will win the Hon. John Rose's gift; three shots each. Entrance to the match for each company belonging to the Association, two dollars. Companies not belonging to the Association, four dollars. Size of target, six feet square.

No. 3—FRONTIER CHALLENGE MATCH, 100 DOLLARS. 10 PRIZES.

Open to all Volunteers in the Province, regularly enrolled and in uniform. Peabody and long Enfield muzzle-loader. Ranges, 100, 300 and 500 yards; three shots at the first two ranges, and four at the last. Entrance—To members of the Association, 25 cents each, and to non-members, 50 cents. First prize, 25 dols.; 2nd prize, 20 dols.; 3rd prize, 15 dols.; 4th prize, 10 dols.; 5th prize, 8 dols.; 6th prize, 7 dols.; 7th prize, 6 dols.; 8th prize, 4 dols.; 9th prize, 3 dols.; 10th prize, 2 dols.

No. 4—ALL-COMERS' MATCH. FIVE PRIZES.

Open to all comers, and rifles not prohibited by the third rule of the Association. Ranges, 100, 300 and 500 yards; three shots at the first two ranges, and four at the last. First prize, one-third; 2nd prize, one-fourth; 3rd prize, one-sixth; 4th prize, one-eighth, and the 5th prize one-eighth of the entrance money, to which the Council will add ten dollars; ten per cent. to be deducted from the whole. Entrance, 50 cents.

No. 4—THE ASSOCIATION MATCH. FIVE PRIZES.

Open to all members of the Association who have scored four points at the first match, or six points at the third match. Long Enfield or Peabody rifle. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards; three shots at the first, and four shots at the last range. First prize, a Silver Cup, the gift of J. M. Browning, Esq.; 2nd prize, a Silver Cup, the gift of Lieut.-Col. Lyman; 3rd prize, a Silver Cup, the gift of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher. Entrance, 50 cents.

No. 6—PISTOL MATCH—REVOLVERS—SWEEPSTAKES. FIVE PRIZES.

Open to all comers and revolvers with barrel not longer than seven inches, chambers not included. Position, standing at arm's length. First prize, one-third; 2nd prize, one-fourth; 3rd prize, one-sixth; 4th prize, one-eighth; 5th prize, one-eighth of the entrance fee, to which the Council will add five dollars. Ranges, 30 and 40 yards, five shots at each range. Entrance, 50 cents.

A. McEACHERN, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Sec.-Treasurer.

Durham, May 22, 1867.

**INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,**  
PRESCOTT, C. W.—L. H. DANIELS, Proprietor, and Agent for the Royal Mail Line of Steamers. New House, new Furniture and new Bedding throughout. Omnibuses to and from the Cars and Boats FREE OF CHARGE. Billiards and Livery attached. 1-ly

**FOR SALE,**  
AN Artillery Officer's Uniform, Full and Undress, with Horse Appointments. For sale low.  
SAVAGE & LYMAN.  
23-41 271 Cathedral Block, Montreal.

**WHITWORTH RIFLE.**  
FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WHITWORTH RIFLE, quite new, with most improved Sights, Fittings, &c. &c. Will be sold cheap. For particulars address Box 172, P. O., Quebec. 22

**HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.**  
R. EATON & CO., Rideau street, Ottawa, have the largest stock of Mirrors, Paper Hangings, Paintings and Pictures, Window Blinds, Stained, Plain and Figured Glass in the city. Call and see them.  
Glass plate silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art.  
Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 22-ly

**THOMAS ISAAC,**  
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,  
AND DEALER IN

IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c.,  
Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges,

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,  
Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

**ESTABLISHED 1818.**  
SAVAGE & LYMAN,  
CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,  
Mantle Clock, Binocula Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c.  
Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officer's Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Lace, &c.  
271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,  
Notre Dame Street.  
Montreal, April 1867. 15-ly

**MUSIC EMPORIUM.**  
ESTABLISHED 1852.  
A. GROSSMAN, importer and dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Wholesale and Retail, No. 61 James Street, opposite the Post-office, Hamilton, Ontario.  
Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS, on liberal terms.  
Fifes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Bugles in great variety. 14-3m

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1828, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. RAMSAY, Manager. RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies.  
No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

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

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

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

**HEUBACH & COWARD.**  
GENERAL Commission Merchants, Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Agents, and Exchange Brokers, Sparks street, Ottawa, C.W.

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

**GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON.**  
CORNER Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. Luncheon always ready, and the table supplied with every delicacy of the season. Choicest wines and liquors kept.

**WM. B. AIRD,**  
COMMISSION Agent and Broker. Office—No. 3 Sussex street, next door to S. Howell's, Ottawa, C.W.

**J. M. CURRIER & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS of Sawn Lumber, etc., Ottawa, C.W. J. M. Currier, James McLaren, John McLaren.

**G. H. PRESTON,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Profits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and also No. 93 Rideau street, Ottawa City.



**PROVINCE OF CANADA.**

Copy. Circular. Downing Street, 25th April, 1867.

Sir—  
With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 5th of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized foreigners have applied in this country for passports without being in possession either of a passport from the Governor or of any official document from the colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to embarrass this Department, and also to cause much private inconvenience to the parties concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce any sufficient evidence of their quality. I have therefore to suggest that, in every colony containing naturalized foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity for such persons providing themselves before leaving the colony with some official evidence and description. I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
Humble Servant,  
Signed, BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.  
The Officer Administering the Government, &c., &c., &c.

[With reference to the foregoing Circular.]  
DESPATCH NOTICE is hereby given that parties requiring Passports must apply, until further notice, to this Department, transmitting at the same time a certificate of identity, accompanied in each case with a description of the applicant, signed by a Justice of the Peace, and also the fee of one dollar.  
WM. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.  
22-61 Provincial Secretary's Office, Ottawa, 31st May, 1867.

**O'CONNOR & WALLER.**  
EXCHANGE Brokers, Fire, Life and Accidental Insurance, Commission and Collecting Agents. Office—No. 27, Sussex street, Ottawa. R. E. O'Connor, W. H. Waller. References—J. S. McDonald, Cornwall; Hon. James Skead, Ottawa; Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGillivray, Esq. 10-ly

**RIFLE CUPS**  
AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.  
E. K. MacGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made to any design. 14

## WAR MATERIAL.

DISPLAY AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*

The English war stores are situate in the sheds in the park, on the right of the great avenue leading from the Point d'Jena; in a fine shed on the river bank, which being reached by a subterranean passage under the road, is likely to be overlooked. The Admiralty shows a beautiful set of models of English ships of war and their appurtenances. Around are grouped the smaller guns, equally complete in their fittings; together with cases of shot and shell and small arms, specimens of uniforms, sets of tools for every military craft, a six-inch plate penetrated in eight places by seven-inch projectiles; a thirteen-inch iron embrasure, twenty tons in weight, battered almost out of shape by repeated attacks by heavy rifled guns; an ambulance wagon, which contrasts unfavorably with the lighter specimens exhibited by other countries; photographs showing the effects of the fire of our guns upon different structures. Among the minor curiosities of this shed is a wrought iron block, six inches thick, cut through and through in spiral curves by a circular saw, driven at the rate of about two hundred and fifty feet per minute. This saw was the invention of M. Perin, a Frenchman, who exhibited it at Paris in 1855, when it was purchased for the Royal Carriage Department. Diverted from its original purpose of cutting wood, it is now used for cutting the brackets, transoms, &c., of iron carriages.

In a contiguous shed the guns, small arms, &c., of private English exhibitors are collected. Sir William Armstrong shows a twelve-ton nine-inch rifled gun, mounted on its carriage, on the construction of which an amount of mechanical ingenuity has been brought to bear which does the inventor the highest credit. We recommend this carriage, with its simple and beautiful appliances for checking recoil, and the very nice arrangement for loading heavy guns on a broadside (a point which has as yet scarcely been sufficiently considered), to the careful examination of every one interested in the subject. The carriage is substantially the same as that which has been adopted by the English government. Sir W. Armstrong, in addition to some projectiles, fuses, &c., shows a field gun on an iron field carriage. The wheels of this carriage are made entirely of iron, and the spokes being removable and interchangeable, and the fellos even being in parts, spare wheels may be carried piecemeal, affording considerable facilities for transport and repair.

Mr. Whitworth exhibits a seven-inch (or one hundred and fifty pounder) gun, a seventy-pounder, a thirty-two pounder, and two field guns. All Mr. Whitworth's guns are made of "mild steel," the successive hoops being forced on by hydraulic pressure. His projectiles, of the hexagonal form with which his name has become associated, include the shrapnel shell which Colonel Boxer designed for the Armstrong and Whitworth's competition. Mr. Whitworth's own very formidable case shot, and some steel shell. The latter are cast under compression by a new process, one which Mr. Whitworth regards as novel, but which we believe has been long applied in the casting of copper and other metals. The process applied to the casting of shells is said to give great uniformity and economy. Mr. Whitworth shows also a machine by which a seven-inch projectile after being turned out of the mold can be planed to the exact size in six minutes—a quicker process undoubtedly than

any by which a cylindrical studded shot can be prepared.

"The last gun in this shed is a 9-inch Palliser gun made at Elswick. It consists of a body of cast-iron round a coiled wrought iron barrel. The distinctive feature of this system of construction was first advocated by Major Palliser in connection with the strengthening of existing cast iron ordnance, into which he proposed to introduce a wrought iron barrel, instead of heaping on to the outside a quantity of so-called strengthening coils. Major Palliser thus strengthened the interior of the gun, where the strain is greatest, instead of the exterior, where the strain, if sensible at all, felt only after it has been imposed upon the interior. The system has achieved considerable success, both in its application to existing guns and in its developed application to the building of new guns.

"When we turn to the shed recently completed by the French war minister the contrast is striking indeed. Our neighbors have certainly not erred on the side of showing their hand. A more common place, uninteresting display than the French exhibition of war stores it would be difficult to conceive. The shed is very large, larger perhaps than our own, and very full; but the contents are absolutely devoid of all interest. Half the shed is taken up with some large well-executed models of second rate fortresses, of some imaginary siege of operations and of an attack of a fortified place in the middle ages. The other half is occupied with a few brass rifled guns of inconceivable calibre, with life size figures of horses.

There is one large French gun shown, but not by the French government. It is a 9-inch gun, made by Petin, Gaudet & Co., of coiled steel. The exhibitors try to persuade one that guns of this class and construction are being issued in large numbers to the French fleet. Diligent inquiry, however, satisfied us that the gun is purely experimental, and probably the only one of the sort existing in France. It is intended to be a breech-loading gun, but with an almost puerile affectation of secrecy, the breech action, which, if it be that adopted by the French government, is as well known in this country to all who care to know as our own Armstrong system, is not exhibited. MM. Petin and Gaudet show a smaller steel gun and some fine examples of steel projectiles and forgings. These are grouped in a shed which contains the other 'exhibits' of the firm, the steel coils which they exhibit are interesting—for such coils are used by the French government to strengthen their cast iron ordnance."

The Buffalo Courier and New York World explain why the "Dunderberg" was allowed to pass into the hands of a foreign Government. They say that "she has size, speed, is splendidly built, can carry an immense armament, and would be a powerful ram if she could get near enough to the opposing vessel. But in this is the difficulty. She is fatally defective in the matter of armour. The more recently constructed English guns would knock her all to pieces before she fairly got into action." This is the case with all the American iron clads, which being, as a rule, cases with laminated armour, can be pierced by Palliser shot as easily as a wooden vessel, are thus rendered useless against British ships of war.

The war contributions levied by Prussia last year amounted to upwards of fifty millions of dollars.

BATTLE STATISTICS.—Some statistics have been published in one of the French newspapers, from which it appears that the number of troops at the battle of Koniggratz was larger than at any other engagement of modern times. The total was however, only 420,000: a figure which will dispel some very common delusions as to certain leading battles which are credited with something like half a million of men. The battle which approaches nearest to Koniggratz was that of Wagram, where the muster was 340,000: at Waterloo there was much more than half that number. In destructiveness Koniggratz and Solferino approach every near to each other, the total at the first-named being 30,000.



## 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, June 14, 1867.

In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 25 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.

G. MERCER ADAM,

LATE BULLOCK &amp; ADAM,

BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS, BOOK IMPORTER

IN Law,

Theology,

Medicine,

Education,

The Sciences,

and General Literature.

61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

Militia,

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

G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

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

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

Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHINGHAM &amp; WORKMAN,

Agents,

Montreal.

And for sale in Ottawa by

A. WORKMAN &amp; Co.,

Rideau Street, Lower Town, and

Wellington street Upper, Town.

**W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A.,**  
**BARRISTER-AT-LAW,** Chambers—Anchor  
 Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 19-ly

**GEORGE COX,**  
**ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER,** Sparks  
 Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs,  
 Ottawa. Visting and Business Cards, Seals, Jewellery  
 and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c. 1-ly

**WILSON & PATTERSON,**  
**MERCHANDISE BROKERS,** and General Com-  
 mission Merchants, No. 432 St. Paul Street,  
 Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-ly

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

**R. MALCOM,**  
 181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of  
 Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars,  
 Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c.  
 Military equipments in general. Government  
 Contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-ly

**J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,**  
**MANUFACTURE** on their premises RIFLE  
 CUPS and other PRESENTATION PLATE,  
 London and Paris House, Toronto, C.W. 19-ly

**C. E. ZOLLIKOFFER,**  
**DRAUGHTSMAN, MODELLER, &c., &c.,**  
 OTTAWA.

**DRAWINGS** for LETTERS PATENT of INVEN-  
 tion neatly executed. Descriptions and  
 specifications drawn up, and Working Models of  
 appropriate Materials prepared. Designs for  
 Monuments furnished, and Monuments erected.  
 Ornamental Work in Stone, Plaster, of Paris, Com-  
 position, &c., designed and executed upon the  
 shortest notice.  
 OFFICE—At the Rooms of Augustus Laver, Esq.,  
 Elgin street, opposite the Post Office. 1-ly

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**IMPORTERS** and Dealers in all kinds of British,  
 American and German SILK and HEAVY  
 HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., wholesale. No.  
 50, Yonge street, Toronto. H. S. LEDYARD. 1-ly

**W. P. MARSTON,**  
**MANUFACTURER** and Importer of Guns, Pis-  
 tols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Rifles,  
 Ammunition, &c., &c., No. 132 Yonge st., Toronto. 1-ly

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

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**PHOTOGRAPHER,** 24 Sparks street, Central Ot-  
 tawa. Sign of the Camera. Photographs of all  
 sizes, from the miniature gem to the size of life.  
 Particular attention paid to Cartes de Visite or  
 Album Pictures, which are sent by mail, prepaid,  
 to any part of Canada, if desired.  
 First-class Workmen constantly employed.  
 He would call particular attention to his Stereo-  
 scopic and other Views of Parliament Buildings  
 and Ottawa Scenery, of which he has a large  
 variety constantly on hand, for sale.  
 N.B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic and  
 other views at reasonable rates.  
 Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to the  
 heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at Ridge-  
 way. 1-ly

**"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,**  
 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite  
 the main entrance to the Government Build-  
 ings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The Queen"  
 is now fitted up, and comprises all the requisites  
 for a first-class Restaurant. The house has been  
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**GEO. H. PERRY,**  
**CIVIL ENGINEER,** Union Buildings, corner of  
 Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 1-ly

**J. GARVEY, M.D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN,** Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer  
 in Drugs, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Dye  
 Stuffs, Brushes, Combs, &c. Office and place of  
 business, corner of Rideau and Sussex streets;  
 Residence, Rideau street, nearly opposite to  
 Matthews' Hotel, Ottawa.  
 N.B.—Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Advice  
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**ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
**CUSTOM** and Military Tailors, and General Out-  
 fitters, are now showing a very large assort-  
 ment of Tweeds, Cloths, &c., selected with special  
 care, which will be made up on the shortest no-  
 tice, in the most fashionable styles. Professional  
 Robes, Riding Habits, Military Uniforms, Livery,  
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**METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,**  
**AUMOND'S BLOCK,** Rideau street, Ottawa.  
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 Dr. Garvey's Drug Store, Rideau street. Con-  
 sulting hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock, a. m., and  
 from 2 to 4 o'clock, p. m., each day. Consulting  
 fee, two dollars, payable strictly in advance. 1-ly

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**TOBACCONIST,** Rideau street, Ottawa, C. W.  
 The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,  
 always on hand. Meerschaum, Briar and com-  
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 street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence,  
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 Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by  
 a new but certain, speedy, and almost painless  
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**CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,**  
**IMPORTERS** of Dry Goods, Flowers, Feathers,  
 Plumes, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery,  
 Dress Goods, Hosiery, Haberdashery Counter-  
 panes, Table Covers, Cloths, Flannels, Blankets,  
 Damasks, and General Furnishings. 14 Rideau  
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**WILLIAM McKAY,**  
**DEALER** in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room  
 Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glasses,  
 Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Painter.  
**GLASS STAINING**—This is the only Glass Staining  
 Establishment in Ottawa, and one of the three in  
 British America. As to style of work, reference  
 is made to the stained glass work in the Parli-  
 ament Buildings, executed at this establishment.  
 First-class artists only employed. Orders from  
 any part of Canada or the United States, for church  
 and other designs, will receive prompt attention.  
 Mosgrove's Block, Rideau street, Ottawa. 1-ly

**HAMILTON'S HOTEL,**  
 FORMERLY MATHIEW'S HOTEL,  
**YORK STREET, OTTAWA**—Mrs. HAMILTON,  
 Proprietress. This house has been put into a  
 thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated and  
 refurnished with all the latest appliances of com-  
 fort. No exertions or expense will be spared in  
 rendering this house second to none in Ottawa.  
 Terms—One dollar and fifty cents per day. 1-ly

**K. ARNOLDI,**  
**IMPORTER,** and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
 Foreign and Domestic Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c.,  
 Telegraph Company's Building, Metcalfe street,  
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**THOS. & WM. HUNTON,**  
**IMPORTERS** of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,  
 Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Shawls,  
 Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Car-  
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 Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks street, Ottawa. 1-ly

**JAMES BOURGET,**  
 Wholesale dealer in  
**WINES, BRANDIES AND SPIRITS,**  
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**RUSSELL HOUSE BILLIARD ROOMS,**  
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 Sparks street, Ottawa, C.W.

**THESE** Rooms are situated in the Russell  
 House, and are fitted up with three Marbletop  
 Tables, Patent Cushions, a good stock of Coes, and  
 kept in good order.

**J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON,**  
**BARRISTER**—Office, Montreal Telegraph Build-  
 ings, Metcalfe street, Ottawa. 1-ly  
**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.**  
 OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
 CAPITAL, . . . . . Nine Million Dollars.

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**PARLIAMENT HAIR-DRESSING**  
**SALOON** AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISH-  
 MENT,

**ANGUS' BLOCK, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.**  
 E. MILLES, Proprietor.  
**HAIR DRESSER,** by appointment, to His Excel-  
 lency the Governor General.  
 Camp's famed Patent Rotary Hair Brush, the  
 only one on this Continent, constantly in use.  
 Wig Making—In this line of business E. Milles  
 will always be able to compete with any and all  
 of the establishments of the kind in America, as  
 he makes it his aim to employ the best European  
 Artists in manufacturing all kinds of Hair-work.  
 All orders punctually attended to.  
 N.B.—A large stock of Musical Instruments,  
 Walking Sticks, Canes, &c.  
 Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-ly

**FINGLAND & DRAPER,**  
 Importers of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL;  
 (CORNER OF  
 SUSSEX AND RIDEAU STREETS,  
 OTTAWA.



**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**  
 MONDAY, 13th day of May, 1867.  
 PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR**  
**OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.**  
 N the recommendation of the Honorable the  
 Acting Minister of Finance, and under and in  
 virtue of the authority conferred by the 43rd Sec-  
 tion of Chapter 10, Consolidated Statutes of Canada  
 —His Excellency in Council has been pleased to  
 order, and it is hereby ordered that horses, horned  
 cattle, sheep, pigs and other animals, poultry and  
 fancy birds, when imported from the United States  
 of America by Agricultural Societies specially for  
 the improvement of stock, may be admitted into  
 this Province free of duty.

Certified,  
**WM. H. LEE,**  
 Clerk Executive Council.



**GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA,**  
 MONDAY, 13th day of May, 1867.  
 PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR**  
**OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.**  
 ON the recommendation of the Honorable the  
 Commissioner of Public Works, and under  
 and in virtue of the authority given in the 85th  
 Section of the 28th Chapter of the Consolidated  
 Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has  
 been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered,  
 that the following rates of toll to be imposed, levied  
 and collected on all timber descending the Govern-  
 ment Slides on Black River, that is to say—  
 For every parcel or quantity of timber, equal to a  
 crib of masts or spars, one dollar and fifty cents.  
 For every such parcel or quantity (equal to a  
 crib) of square timber, one dollar.  
 For every saw-log, two cents.

And it is further ordered that such tolls be col-  
 lected on all timber which has passed through the  
 Black River Slide since the opening of the naviga-  
 tion in the present year.

Certified,  
**WM. E. LEE,**  
 Clerk Executive Council.



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 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 to some extent strangers 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 unseen 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;  
Titanic forces taking birth  
In divers season, 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 in end 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 earliest 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 Defence.

Among the subjects of peculiar interest to the members of the Force, both Regular and Volunteer, "THE REVIEW" will contain accurate information concerning—

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

Army, Navy and Militia appointments, Promotions, General Orders, &c., &c.

Reports of Reviews, Inspections, Rifle Matches, Improvements in Arms and Drill, Munitions of War and Fortification, and all intelligence of a Military and Naval character, with copious notes and criticisms from able pens.

Special Correspondents will be secured in every Military District, and our columns will at all times be at the service of the members for the purpose of making public matters of interest to the Force.

"THE REVIEW" will contain carefully prepared Editorials and selections on Military and general subjects, and an interesting digest of European, American and general news.

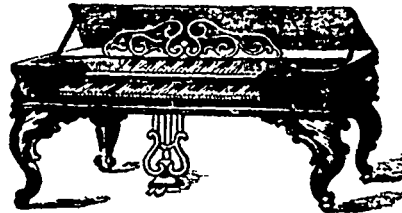
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

A small portion of its columns will be devoted to advertising, and as its circulation promises to be extensive in every section of British America, it will be found the best medium for special, professional, and general announcements in the country. "THE REVIEW" contains sixteen folio pages, printed on good paper, with clear type.

Subscription price: Two Dollars a year, payable strictly in advance.

GEORGE MOSS,  
Proprietor, Ottawa.

To parties acting as Agents for "THE REVIEW" in each Battalion or Company in British North America, a liberal commission will be allowed. Terms made known on application.



A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

15 KING STREET EAST, Toronto, Importers and Dealers in MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Sole and general agents in the Dominion for the sale of the celebrated STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND DUNHAM PIANOFORTES.

Also in stock, Pianofortes of good reliable makers, which can be highly recommended and guaranteed: 7 octaves, from 250 dollars upwards. Prices and terms liberal.

HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS by Mason & Hamlin, and Geo. A. Price & Co. BRASS INSTRUMENTS of all descriptions, from the celebrated manufactory of Courtois, Paris.

Military Bugles, Drums, Fifes, &c. &c. &c. Special attention given to the formation and supply of

MILITARY BANDS.

Parties applying by letter will receive prompt attention.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,  
King street, Toronto.

Agencies at London, Hamilton, Ottawa and Quebec.  
Toronto, June, 1867. 21-ly

CHARLES POTTER,

29 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,  
OPTICIAN, &c.,

MANUFACTURER and Importers of Field Glasses, Rifle Telescopes, Military Telescopes, Opera Glasses.

Surveying and Surgeons Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles and all kinds of Optical Instruments.

Repairs of all kinds done on the premises.  
February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.,  
OLDEST ESTABLISHED U. CANADIAN OFFICE.

AGENCIES at all the principal places throughout the Province for the transaction of Fire and Marine business.

Head Office—Church street, Toronto. George Percival Ridout, Governor; T. W. Rurchall, Managing Director. Agents for Ottawa, Herriek and Brush. Jan. 31st, 1868—5-6m

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Eglon Streets, OTTAWA.

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern, with despatch. 14-ly

GEORGE HORNE.

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

Always on hand;—Company Roll and Squad Books; Riflemen's Regis or of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.  
April 18th, 1867. 11y5-

DOMINION OF CANADA.

N. McEACHERN. MASTER TAILOR.

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

HAS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to furnish UNIFORMS at the following prices, made to order:

RIFLES.

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb	\$27 00
Dress Tunic—without Ornaments	21 00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Em-broidered	35 00
Do Major's	32 00
Do Captain's	28 00
Patrol Jacket	9 to 12 00
Shell Jacket	11 00
Dress Pants	7 00
Mess Vest	5 00
Shoulder Belt & Pouch—Plated Ornaments	12 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover	2 00
Color-Sergeants' Badges	2 25

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to Order.

INFANTRY.

Over Coat	25 00
Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern	27 00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's	36 00
Patrol Jacket—new regulation	28 00
Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge	7 50
Mess Jacket	12 00
Dress Pants—black	7 50
Oxford Mixture	6 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover	2 50
Silk Sashes	9 00
Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters	20 00
Color-Sergeants' Chevrons	2 00
Sergeants' Sashes	2 25

Regimental Colors and Gold Numerals for Forage Caps made to order.

ARTILLERY.

Overcoat	32 00
Dress Tunic	40 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's	52 00
Stable Jacket	30 00
Patrol Jacket	28 00
Dress Pants	23 00
Undress Pants	9 00
Forage Cap	6 00

CAVALRY.

Dress Tunic—gold Trimmings	100 00
Stable Jacket—Silver Trimmings	40 00
Dress Pants	10 00
Forage Cap	7 00

STAFF

Dress Tunic	125 00
Undress Frock	32 00
Undress Pants	9 00
Dress Vest	11 00

191 YONGE STREET,  
Toronto, Ontario.

On application a card will be sent giving full instructions for self-measurement.