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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, SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

No. 36.

## SEA MUSIC.

The grey unresting sea,  
Adown the bright and belting shore,  
Breaking in untold melody,  
Makes music evermore.

Centuries of vanished time,  
Since the glad earth's primeval morn,  
Have heard the grand unpausing chime,  
Momently aye new-born.

Like as in cloistered piles,  
Rich bursts of massive sound upswell,  
Ringing along dim-lighted aisles  
With spirt-trancing spell;

So on the surf-white strand  
Chants of deep peal the sea-waves raise,  
Like voices from a viewless land,  
Hymning a hymn of praise.

By times, in thunder notes,  
The booming billows shoreward surge;  
By times, a silver laugh infloats,  
By times, a low soft dirge.

Souls more ennobled grow,  
Listing the wordless anthem rise;  
Discords are drowned in the great flow  
Of Nature's harmonies.

Men change, and "cease to be,"  
And empires rise and grow and fall;  
But the weird music of the sea  
Lives, and outlives them all.

That mystic song shall last  
Till time itself no more shall be;  
Till seas and shores away have pass'd,  
Lost in eternity.

## SURRATF—LET US HANG HIM FOR HIS MOTHER!

An American paper gets off the following hit of satire:

Let us hang him for his mother!  
Let us twist his gullet now!  
Swing him first, then try him after!  
We are practiced and know how.  
Let us hang him for his mother,  
Whom we slaughtered in his stead,  
Hang him! Innocent or guilty—  
We can try him when he's dead!

Let us hang him for his mother;  
She was tender, he is tough,  
And the woman didn't struggle  
To our liking half enough.  
When he's buried Holt can try him:  
If he's innocent, who cares?  
'Twill only give him some Conover  
State prison if he swears.

If persons are resolved to commit suicide with powder and balls, they had better study the science of gunnery. A woman in St. Louis, disgusted with life on account of ill-treatment from her husband, determined to commit suicide by shooting herself with a cannon ball, which had been round the house for some time, a relic from Vicksburg. Having obtained half a dollar's worth of powder, she placed it on a plate on the floor, put the ball on the powder, sat down upon it, and touched a match to the explosive, fondly expected instant death from the fatal ball. It did not "go off, however, although the powder did; and she is suffering from painful and dangerous burns.

## STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

No. 5—MONTREAL.

PERHAPS the gloomiest portion of Canadian history is that which follows after the death of Champlain. Indeed, we cannot read of this little colony, in the heart of a wild and unknown country, surrounded by implacable savage foes, without feeling the greatest admiration for their courage, endurance and piety; during the fierce civil war which then raged in France, and ended by placing the wise Henry of Navarre on the throne, they were entirely forgotten; for the people of France, absorbed in the worst possible strife, had neither the will nor the means to assist the neglected colonists. The Iroquois, the fiercest and most warlike of all the North American tribes, waged a deadly war against them; and, although, they often made peace with the French, it was but a hollow truce, only entertained when they wished to recruit their exhausted energies.

The Hurons, on the contrary, were a gentle and somewhat philosophical race of savages, and attached themselves readily to the French, among them the Jesuit Fathers soon made many converts, and this more than ever embittered the feud which existed between them and the Iroquois. The pious missionaries had gathered those gentle children of the forest around them in villages, where they built churches and taught the great truths of Christianity; but one after another these villages were attacked by the fierce Five Nations, (the Tuscaroras did not join them till some years later,) and the unfortunate inhabitants was massacred in the most horrible manner, the good pastors in every instance sharing in their destruction, till, at last, the once powerful Huron tribe was totally annihilated, and the once populous hunting grounds of the Northwest were left desolate, where, from the Saguenay to Lake Huron, the wolf and bear roamed the un-

disturbed monarchs of the solitude. Famine, and the more insidious firewater, introduced during the Government of d'Alleboust, who, to do him justice, strongly opposed it, proved a deadly curse of the red man, and added, as much as the fury of the Iroquois to overthrow the northern nations. But it is not my object to write a history, but merely from individual instances to illustrate the progress of our glorious Dominion from a howling wilderness, into the proud Empire of the North which we of the present day have the glory of founding; therefore I will return to my more legitimate task, and from the story of one short but eventful life, strive to gain an idea of a most momentous epoch in the history of our country. How beautifully simple is the story of the founding of Montreal as told by Chalevoix, and well may that noble city be proud of the courage, piety, and virtue of its founders; but all those brave people are alike, and wherever we read of them founding a settlement, we find the cross was ever the flag-staff on which they erected the banner of their country, as the historian I have named has said, "*pour donner aux infideles une haute idee de la religion Chretienne.*" In the spring of 1641, the place where Montreal now stands was solemnly consecrated by the superior of the Jesuits, who seem to have forgotten at that time the policy which has rendered their name odious in other lands. At the same time de Maisonneuve set about building forts to defend the infant settlement from the incursions of the Iroquois's.

Among others who had cast their lot in the wilderness was a young girl, beautiful as a first love, but whose young life had been strangely unfortunate. One of a numerous family she had arrived in Quebec, a noble family, a tender mother, gentle sisters, and brave brothers had once been her's: but one after another they perished, till at last but three were left, her father, one sister and herself; these at length were slain in their burning home by the ruthless Agniers, and she only escaped through the whim of an Indian Chief, who carried her captive to the village of his tribe, where for several years she lived the hapless favorite of her uncouth preserver. During this

time she, by some means, rose to a high position in the esteem of her captors, whose untaught superstitious minds, beheld in her the embodiment of some strange power. The terrible scenes through which she had passed had weakened her intellect, and at certain times she would remain in some solitary part of the forest for whole days, and at others she would assume a lofty deportment, and when the wise men and warriors were assembled in solemn conclave, she would step into their midst and, with strange words and stranger gestures, address the assembled council. The wild hunters of the forest ever listened to her with profound attention, till on account of circumstances occurring which she had seemed to prophecy, they came to regard her as the guardian spirit of their tribe, and never departed on any enterprise without first placing offerings at the door of her wigwam. As time wore on she grew weary of her captivity, and, hearing that the white men were about making another settlement on the river, she embarked in a frail canoe, and once more appeared among her own people, to whom she related her simple story, and was kindly received by sympathizing friends, who compassed her sorrow. It is ever those who suffer who are most ready to aid the suffering, for misery is a dark brotherhood, bound by ties unknown to the butterflies who bask in the sun of prosperity.

And what, O, tell me, ye philosophers! had this poor waif of the wilderness to do with love? and yet she loved. There was one among these adventurers who treated her with brotherly care and affection, one of those characters whom we sometimes meet in the byways of life, upon whose heart the hand of sorrow has heavily pressed without crushing therefrom the sweeter sympathies of nature, whose very being seems formed to love all things coming within the sphere of its wide affection. Little can the small creatures of narrow hearts and aims comprehend such a nature; and it is well, for the love of such should not waste its greatness on vain and undeserving objects. But to proceed. The French were not allowed to take undisturbed possession of the fair Island of Montreal, and they were often compelled to defend their half built walls from the incursions of their ruthless neighbors. In one of these encounters, he whom I have described, was wounded and carried away by the fierce Agniers; rapidly crossing the river they retired to a gloomy recess of the forest, where, gathering their friends together, they prepared for holding a grand and solemn feast, during which they intended to sacrifice the captured white warrior. The poor girl Adele missed her friend, and on learning his fate, determined to follow his captors and save his life; knowing the ways of the savages from the years she had spent with them, and entirely forgetting her own peril, she, without imparting her intention to anyone, left the settlement,

and strong in the noble purpose of her heart, took her way to the Indian camp. The place where the Iroquois had built their wigwams was on a point of land above where two deep and rapid streams united their turbulent waters; about the camp they built a high palisade of fallen trees, that their deep devotions, during the solemn Feast of Dreams, might not be disturbed by the incursions of their enemies. Their huts were ranged in three circular rows around an open space cleared for the purpose: here the women and children of the tribe were collected over the most cruel and determined torturers of unhappy prisoners. Here, upon a lovely morning in midsummer, the white warrior was led forth to die: they must have had a great opinion of his prowess, for these savages never demeaned themselves by inflicting torture upon an enemy whom they did not admire for his bravery. With his hands strongly bound he was first led into the centre of the assembled throng, when an old warrior arose and called upon him, with every verbal insult he could think of, to sing his Death Song. The brave christian soldier, undaunted by the preparations around him, lifted his voice, and repeated the sublime prayers of his faith; he prayed for strength to bear this last terrible ordeal, for the loved ones from whom he was torn, and lastly, he prayed his cruel and ignorant tormentors, that they might be converted from their superstitions, and led into the life giving light of Christian faith. When he had ceased with a grunting chorus of satisfaction, his guards delivered him up to the women of the tribe. If ever a poor mortal deserves commiseration, it is he who is given up to the tender mercies of a mob of infuriated damsels; better for him to be surrounded by the wolves of the desert, for his pangs, if keen, would be short; and when at last he was rescued from the rude embraces of these muscular ladies, he staggered blindly about amid the jeers of his torturers, till faint and dizzy, he fell prone to the earth; then the former captor of Adele, a fierce and mighty chieftian, stepped forth, and, placing his foot upon the neck of his prostrate foe, he called aloud addressing his people: "Who has lost a son, O! men of Onida?" A wild cry from fifty savage throats made reply. "Who has lost a hunter, who killed the wild deer for the little ones?" A long shriek from the women answered this appeal. "Who," he cried again, "will take this warrior to his wigwam heal his wounds and call him brother, son, or husband?" There was no answer to this, but a deep and ominous silence. The Chief stood as if awaiting an answer, when, gliding from among the assembled people, the slight form of Adele came forward, and standing by the chief said in the Indian tongue: "I will take the wounded warrior to my wigwam, heal his sores and call him brother!"

"My white sister is not of our tribe," replied the chief, "she cannot save the prisoner."

"Then!" she exclaimed, assuming the wild attitude which had often swayed this strange people, "Before the Sun God sleeps in the isles of the west to-morrow, all ye great warriors will be seeking the soul of you fathers in the hunting grounds of Manintoulin!"

Overward by this fearful threat, the chiefs and warriors drew apart and held earnest council, and Adele was left with her lover, she looked into his eyes, but they returned not the glance of affection, she felt his heart but it was still, she put her ear to his lips, but the breath of life had vanished forever: he was dead. . . . .

The dread prophecy which Adele had spoken in a moment of frenzy was strangely fulfilled, for the next night a large war party of the tribe were surprised by de Maisonneuve, and only two escaped to bear the news of the disaster to the village. Completely terrified by this speedy retribution, the remainder sought their captive to implore her to make peace between them and her people; but they found her laid by the body of her dead lover, cold, silent, still,—the last chord that bound her to the weary earth had snapped apart when he perished, and by his side in death she found that peace she never knew in life.

The Agniers then sent an envoy to Montreal praying for peace, which was granted and a treaty made; when at a signal from the chief, twelve warriors came from the neighboring woods bearing two slabs of bark on which were laid the bodies of the captives, they were borne into the midst of the settlement and laid before the Governor, then all the Indian Chiefs arose, and with solemn step and in deep silence departed; and Montreal never again knew as friend or foe a child of the wild tribe of Agniers. Generations have been born and have passed away since then, and this legend was forgotten; but never yet has man built for himself some great monument of pride or power, but its walls were baptized and sanctified by the blood of some beloved victim. Since the building of Solomon's temple even to the present day it has ever been thus. "The corner stone," as the old Egyptian saith, "must be anointed with blood lest it crumble and fall away!"

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED

During the week ending September 7, we have received as follows:

Lloydtown—Capt. A. A., \$2; Lieut. J. T., \$2; J. W., \$1. Newmarket—Capt. A. B., \$2. Sheron—Capt. J. W. S., \$2; W. R. E., \$1. Bradford—Capt. J. W. W., \$2; Lieut. E. A., \$2; J. M., \$2; J. S., \$1; A. C., \$2; Capt. R. T., \$2.

## THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The end of the parliamentary session is a yearly event which naturally sets all portions of the English public politic upon the business commonly known as stock taking. Some work has generally been done for all the great and little institutions of the nation, and a great deal more left undone.—No year passes, one may say, in which the Church, the Army and the Navy, the Civil Service, the Law, the City, the great world of trade and industry, have not been more or less affected, either by their own seeking or against their will, from within or without, by some or more of the statutes which pass into law before the prorogation of Parliament. And so with all the smaller limbs of the body politic. It is the natural time, therefore, for a journal which has the honor to represent any portion of the nation to consider how that portion stands with reference to the work of the past session. In our own case, the case is an easy one. From the date of its resuscitation, eight years ago, the Volunteer force, has, for the most part stood and thriven by its own innate vigor. We have given our Legislature, probably, less trouble, and cost the nation less in money and anxiety, than any English organization recorded in our history of anything like the same magnitude and importance. We are told, in the first instance, that the old Act which sufficed for our grandfathers, was good enough law for us, and would answer all our purposes. We made no demur, but, like honest folk bent on getting our work done with as little fuss as might be, accepted the position, believing our advisers, and starting in the faith that the Act of George III., or, indeed, any other Act would prove workable by those who really meant work. And so, indeed, it proved. The joints and springs were a little rusty, perhaps, and creaked unpleasantly on being set in motion; but, on the whole, we did not find the machine unworkable, while using it we were able to find out its defects, and to see what improvements were wanted to meet the times. These were in due course provided by Lord de Grey's Act, which, with the exception of that introduced by the present Solicitor-General, giving certain facilities—by far too few, as it has turned—for the acquisition of rifle ranges, is the only Act of Parliament which the great Volunteer movement of 1859-60 has placed on our Statute-book. Of course, this singular abstinence from legislation is in great measure owing to the fact that Volunteer matters are, for the most part, transacted and settled by warrants or regulations of the department to which the force belongs. As forming part of the military force of the country, such pecuniary provision as is made for us comes into the ordinary Budget, and for other than financial matters ample power has wisely been

left to the authorities at the War-office, for the time being to provide such guidance and help as might be required from time to time. And so we have jogged on, and, on the whole, contentedly, and in a form sufficiently satisfactory to ourselves and the country. Nevertheless, we, too, like other British institutions, have our own grievances for which we desire from Parliament or Government some remedy, more or less urgently. We have, also, moot questions as to the meaning and principle of our existence, the details of our organization, the possibilities of our future, upon which we are in search of enlightened counsel wherever it may be found, and upon which, therefore, we not unreasonably desire to see the attention of the collective wisdom of the nation fixed, and to hear what they have to say to us.

In both directions the last session has not been by any means a blank for us.—Volunteer matters have occupied their share of public attention, notwithstanding the Reform debates, and if such grievances as we had last autumn are all unabated, we have, at least, now more definite ideas as to our meaning and functions. When we speak of grievances we are, perhaps, using too strong a word. Impecuniosity of a disagreeable, but not dangerous nature may be said to sum them up. We complain that, upon the allowance voted us by Parliament, we can't make both ends meet, and what we do get is made less useful than it might be by useless and irritating restrictions as to the purposes for which it may be used, and by the method in which it is doled out. Representations on both these subjects were made by our officers, before the session commenced, to the Government, and they have been considered more or less by the House. The results have been, we presume, to think, not otherwise than satisfactory.—It is true that the Government grant remains still at its old figure, but, from what has taken place, we have fair grounds for hoping that the case will be seriously considered in the next Budget, with restrictions on the application of what is given we have gained all that can be desired, if official speech has any meaning. In future we believe the grant is to be paid over to the commanding officers and finance committees of corps, they (of course with certain limits) being allowed to apply it as they please for corps purposes, the adjutants being relieved from all responsibility in the matter of finance, and, we hope (but this is as yet not too clear), the system of double vouchers, whereby the War-office manage to employ a large staff of clerks, as uselessly as possible to the public, being swept away, or at least largely modified. With respect to our theoretical difficulties, the case has been even more satisfactory. When Parliament met we were in a state of unpleasant doubt and bewilderment. The Chester affair had revived all the old ques-

tions as to our duties as Volunteers in cases of civil tumult. The session has, happily cleared all doubt away for the future. Mr. Walpole's ambiguous answers and Sir John Pakington's notorious resolutions have had the happy effect of forcing us to come to a distinct understanding upon the point, and, on the whole, nothing could be more satisfactory than the three debates and the results of them, to which we need do no more than allude, having had occasion to consider in detail the withdrawal of the obnoxious resolutions. Of course the great question raised by Lord Elcho on the militia debate remains unanswered, but such a proposal must have time to sink into the mind of John Bull before any fair consideration will be given to it. On the whole, then, we may congratulate our readers on the result of the great session of 1867 so far as the Volunteers are concerned.—*United Service Gazette*.

### MAJOR C. G. LEVESCONTE.

We regret exceedingly to record the death, from a slow fever on Sunday morning the 1st inst., of one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, Major CHARLES GEORGE LEVESCONTE, in the 49th years of his age, who has for so many years, occupied a prominent position in the affairs of the Town and County, both in a public and private capacity. As a member of the Town Council, his loss will be severely felt; as a genial kind hearted man, a friend to the poor, and to all with whom he had intimate dealings, his place will not soon be supplied. In his military capacity he organized and fostered the first Volunteer Company of Rifles in the County, and with them, although lamed by a gun shot wound, spent a part of two seasons on the frontier. His funeral was the largest and most respectable that has ever taken place in the County, thus showing the estimation in which he was held, while all the streets through which the cortege passed, and the graveyard, were densely packed with women and children, with nine-tenths of whom he was personally acquainted. A firing of Rifles, Grand Trunk and the Company lately under his command, preceded the coffin: then followed the Band of the Moira Fire Company: the Hears; his horse properly caparisoned; 15th Battalion; Trenton Artillery detachment; officers of 15th and 49th Battalions; Moira Fire Company; Town Councillors; Citizens, &c., numbering over 600. He was buried in the Church of England burying ground, and the volleys of his friends and companions in arms closed the scene.—*Hastings Chronicle*.

GIBRALTAR.—The resident population of Gibraltar, according to the last census taken, amounted to 15,402, exclusive of the military, the convicts and aliens on temporary permits.

## CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

The new Snider Enfield Rifles for the 10th Battalion have been received, and it is expected will be sorted out in a few days—*Coburg Sentinel*.

**SNIDERS ARRIVED.**—Fifty two boxes of Snider-Enfield rifles, containing in all 1,040 stand of arms, have arrived in this city and will be distributed to the volunteers in this city immediately. The Spencer rifles in possession of the volunteers have been called in, preparatory to the others being served out.—*Globe*.

The 69th Regiment will arrive here en route to Ontario, early to-morrow morning. It is understood that the 78th Highlanders will move into the Victoria Barracks, at the request of the officers, who have consented to bear the expense of transport. The 69th will remain two days in Montreal, rations to be drawn and cooked for them by the 100th Regiment. The women and children of the 4th Battalion P.C.O., Rifle Brigade, proceed to Quebec in advance of the Regiment to-morrow, and the Headquarters and 10 Companies on Wednesday. The 29th Regiment will remain in Montreal for the present.—*Montreal News*.

**ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS.**—Our streets have been crowded of late with waggons transporting ammunition, shot and shell, for practice at the Island of Orleans. The new Armstrong gun, sixty-one hundred weight, breech-loading, rifled wedged cannon, with the 8 inch gun 75 hundred weight, and 24 pounder 50 hundred weight, were transported by the steamer *Maid of Orleans*, together with the various stores, and materials, and also camp equipment and equipage for a battery of Artillery. No. 3 battery, 3rd Brigade, under Capt. R O Farmer, have been on the Island since Monday, receiving stores and preparing for their annual practice. The whole of the above material was moved under the superintendence of Adjutant J C Deshon.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

**CIVIC HOLIDAY.**—**MILITARY PIC-NIC.**—It has now become a custom in many of the towns and cities of Canada, to have a Holiday about this time of year, when the citizens may enjoy a day of recreation and pleasure, as a relief from the toils and perplexities of business in every day life. Acting upon this principle, and in compliance with a requisition signed by the business men of the town, His Worship the Mayor proclaimed Thursday last as a civic holiday, and which was generally observed by the towns-people, all the places of business being closed. The Coburg Volunteers took advantage of the opportunity to hold their annual picnic excursion on that day, and for that purpose the steamer *Corinthian* was engaged to take them and their friends to Presqu' Isle Point, a very pleasant and picturesque spot on the shore of Presqu' Isle Bay. Accordingly, at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, our streets presented a gay and animated appearance with the volunteers, and a large number of civilians and their wives and sweethearts, hurrying to the wharf, well laden with baskets of refreshments. The boat arrived here at 8 o'clock and the excursionists were soon all aboard accompanied by the Coburg Brass and Quadrille Bands. The boat arrived and the excursionists had disembarked at the picnic grounds by eleven

o'clock, and after the happy party had partaken of refreshments, the amusements of the day were commenced, some joining in the giddy mazes of the dance, others in the contests at the athletic games, &c. The day was fine, cool and bracing the grounds and surrounding scenery beautiful, and every one on the grounds seemed to have forgotten all worldly cares in the pleasures of the day. The disagreeable and unaccommodating spirit evinced by the leader of the quadrille band slightly marred the exuberant spirits of the gay and humorous, but this, was amply compensated for by the services of a string band that was present. There must have been about 400 persons present and all seemed to have enjoyed themselves to the utmost. The *Corinthian* having made her regular trip to Charlotte, after landing the picnic party did not return until a late hour, and arrived here at half past eleven o'clock at night. They all express themselves highly pleased with Capt. Chrysler, and the officers of the *Corinthian*, for the kindness and courtesy extended to them on this occasion. It was certainly the happiest affair of the season. The volunteer officers did everything in their power to give eclat to the affair, and to make every one happy, prominent amongst whom we may mention Capt. Charles Elliott, of No. 2 Infantry company, and Lieut. Stanton, of the Artillery. Both these gentlemen are favorites with the Volunteers, and in fact with all classes of our citizens, and both vied with each other in their efforts to make all feel happy, in which they succeeded most admirably. The Volunteers deserved a fine day and a happy time at their picnic—they got both, and it served them right, so say we.—*Coburg Sentinel*.

## ARMY SYSTEM OF RETIREMENT.

The Commons Select Committee on the system of retirement from the three non-purchase corps of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines have made their report. They suggest a limit of age for compulsory retirement from active duties, and recommend that at the age of 60 every colonel of artillery or engineers be placed on a reserve list, and while on that list, be considered ineligible for ordinary regimental duties, but eligible for staff or special employments, if selected by the military authorities. That an officer so general, and retain his right of succession to the major general's establishment and to the command of a battalion. That every colonel on removal to the reserve list should have the option of retiring from the army on £600 a year with a step in honorary rank. That every officer, after completing 22 years' service, should have the absolute right to retire, with a step of honorary rank, and with an annuity (irrespective of pensions for wounds or distinguished service) according to a scale given in the report, beginning with \$250 after the 22 years' service, the scale being graduated with a view to giving an officer after 30 years' service little or no inducement to remain in the corps solely on account of any prospect of better retirement at a greater age. The committee consider that at 50 an officer should practically have to make his election between seeking the higher commands in the corps and retiring from the service. To promote this object the committee recommend that an officer on retirement be enabled to obtain from the Government the equivalent of his annuity in present pay-

ment its present value being calculated at the National debt office, having regard to his age and the state of his health, the computation of value being made at 5 per cent. interest. An officer obtaining his commission at 20, and retiring after 25 years' service on a pension of £325, his life being good, might receive for it £4,080; and after 30 years' service £450 a year or £5,050. If this experiment of compounding pensions should be successful, it might be extended to other services. The committee further recommend that no officer be retired for half pay except for wounds or ill health, and that officers rendered unfit for service by ill health be allowed to continue on the half pay list, whatever their length of service may have been, power being retained to bring them back to their former place in the corps when pronounced fit for duty. It would be in the discretion of the military authorities to employ or not any officer who shall have acquired the right to retire on a pension. It is proposed that retirement from the Marines be governed by similar regulations, the maximum annuity being £600 except in the case of an existing colonial commandant, whose annuity may be £700 a year.

## DESCENT OF AN ENORMOUS METEOR IN LAKE ONTARIO.

A GRAND AND STARTLING SPECTACLE.

The *Hampden Times* says Capt. Turner, of the schooner *Algerine*, who arrived in the city this morning, reports having witnessed at about the hour of 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a terrific and splendid phenomenon, in the descent of an immense meteor into Lake Ontario, which struck the water not more than three hundred yards from his vessel. The Captain states that a few moments previous to the appearance he had come up from his cabin on deck, and was standing on the main hatch. The vessel was on the starboard tack, sailing along finely with a light southwest breeze for Port Dalhousie, and about twelve miles of the Niagara lighthouse, bearing S. S. W. Presently his attention was attracted by a sudden illumination from the northwest, which almost instantly increased to a dazzling brilliancy. On turning he beheld a large body of fire in the heavens, which seemed to be approaching at a descent of about 30 degrees, and growing rapidly larger as it came nearer, the observation of time being so brief as hardly to admit of computation in seconds. The momentary impression of Captain Turner was that certain destruction awaited his vessel and all on board, as the terrific missile seemed to be directed to strike the vessels broadside. The time for reflection, however, was brief, and the light emitted was so blinding in its effect that the man at the wheel and another of the crew on deck fell prostrate and remained for some time completely stupefied with terror. The Captain himself, as he states, remained transfixed and saw the fiery body enter the water some three hundred yards ahead of the vessel, about two points to the windward. A loud explosion attended the contact with the water, which was sharp and deafening, equal to a thunderbolt close at hand, and a large volume of steam and spray ascended to the air, which was noticed for some moments afterwards. In the confusion of the moment, Capt. Turner was unable to comprehend what had occurred.

and the crew were inclined to believe that the phenomenon was an explosion of lightning, the sky being perfectly cloudless at the time. The Captain estimates, as well as he was able to judge from the brief time for observation afforded, that the meteor was a body of about twenty feet in diameter. A long tail of flame of the most intense brilliancy was noticed as it struck the water.—As Capt. Turner describes his sensation, his faculties for the moment all compressed in the sense of sight, so overwhelming was the light from the fiery object, but we believe he was sensible to a terrible whizzing, howling noise, similar to that made by the steam issuing from the escape pipe of a steamer, which attended the meteor previous to the grand explosion on striking the water.—Capt Turner arrived at Port Dalhousie on Wednesday morning. He assures us that his nervous system did not recover from the shock experienced for many hours afterwards.

### CAMPING PRACTICE.

After a short interim the weekly drills and lectures of the non-commissioned officers of the London Light Infantry, have been recommenced under the Battalion Drill Instructor, Adjutant Greene. These consist not only in acquiring a knowledge of their duties on parade or in the field, or in being competent to impart that knowledge to others, but an acquaintance with their various and no less important and internal regimental duties. On Wednesday the 20th instant, a number of the non-coms. provided with rations and camp equipage, proceeded some distance into the country for camping practice. Through the kindness of Lt. Col. Harenc, commandant of the garrison, the master cooks of the 53d and 60th Regiments (graduates of Aldershot) were allowed to accompany the party, and under their direction, the latest approved cooking trenches, both transitory and permanent were made. The greatest part of the day was devoted to this instruction, and the result was that any preconceived ideas against the comfort and convenience of cooking in camp were eradicated. The latter class of trench, with its turf chimney and mud covered flues, was much admired, and worked to perfection. While occupying very small space, its capacity is such that one or two will serve for a regiment; adaptability to variable or unseasonable weather, and last, but not least, the small amount of fuel necessary to do the cooking, offer advantages which must secure its adoption wherever known. This special duty ever, pitching and striking tents in the regulated manner were performed. The interest which the non-coms. evinced, and the will with which they labored was only exceeded by the efforts of their instructors to make the most of the time placed at their disposal. This description of practice will prove of immense advantage to the battalion should it be called into active service at any time, and the forethought which suggested it is to be highly commended. In this particular, as in everything else pertaining to the duties of a soldier, we are glad to note that the London Light Infantry are determined to be in advance of their brethren throughout the Province.—*London Evening Advertiser.*

### RUSSIAN ANTICIPATIONS OF A GI-GANTIC EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.

*Form the Paris Debats, August 15th.*

At the moment when the Prussian press is becoming calmer, the Russian journals seem disposed to increase in violence, not only towards Turkey, but also towards the nations of Western Europe. While the greater part of those organs continue to draw a most frightful picture of the crimes which they attribute to the Turkish troops in the island of Crete, the *Moscow Gazette*, representing the extreme Russian party, declares all Europe to be mined with a terrible conflagration; here France is about to rush upon Prussia to endeavor to destroy the consequences of the campaign of Bohemia; there twenty four millions of Italians are preparing to fall upon Rome; in Germany the States annexed to Prussia last year are about to take up arms to reconquer their independence.

Instead of pointing out to us the means of escaping from those perils, the terrible *Gazette* calmly says:—"If the shock is inevitable, why delay it? The friends of peace themselves may prefer an immediate catastrophe to so lamentable a state of things." No doubt it depends on Russia alone to avoid all those disasters: but we are not worthy of her intervention in our favor. Already in the spring she kindly saved France from a war which was on the point of breaking out, and we did not show our gratitude to her. "No one has understood the greatness of the sacrifice Russia made in pacifying Europe, when a war on the subject of Luxemburg gave her such a good opportunity of delivering, without difficulty, her co-religionists in the East whose destinies are so intimately bound up with her own." To that sacrifice Europe only replied by giving an enthusiastic reception to the Sultan. Therefore Europe deserves no pity; and the *Moscow Gazette* consequently abandons France to her sad fate.

### HANDCUFFS FOR TWENTY FENIANS.

The following rather beats anything we have heard of for some time. An ensign in the 52d regiment, one of those appointed to keep the peace in Ireland, with a detachment of only a dozen men, last week surprised a meeting, the treasonable nature of which could not be mistaken. The door of the place having been secured, every man of the lot was made a prisoner, and the suspected Fenians greatly outnumbering the soldiers, with every chance of rescue being attempted from without, the ensign determined to march off his prisoners to headquarters as soon as possible. Circumstances prevented himself and half his men from leaving the spot. A non-commissioned officer and five men to take over twenty prisoners along five or six miles of road! No handcuffs—no anything! The corporal hit on it. He stripped them all of everything but shirts and trowsers, and with a knife cut off every button on the latter. Two of his men led the way, then came the prisoners, all holding up their trowsers with both hands; then two fixed bayonets, and he brought up the rear himself. The designer of such a handcuffing system must have made that much of a pantomime he will never forget. They could not let their trowsers go, or they would be hobbled, while with the natural delicacy of even a Fenian

would force them to hold both corners together at the waist. Could a Yankee beat this for a handcuff? The corporal by way of distinction, should be allowed to hang his medals on his trowsers for the future, and not on the reverse side. That the thing occurred, I am positive, for I have known the ensign from a baby, and have great faith in his veracity. That his corporal's invention was entitled to a patent I cannot assert too positively, but I never heard of it before; and, if it is now, I make Captain Prince a gratuitous present of a notion that may be useful to him some day or other.—*Exchange.*

**BREAD MAKING.**—A bread making machine is said to be the latest New England invention. This machine, according to description, consists of a deep bread pan, within which two polished iron rollers are made to revolve by means of a crank and gearing, in such a way as to mix the material and aerate and knead the dough in the most thorough manner. The materials are put in and the crank is turned for about ten minutes, and the dough is ready for rising, or for the oven, according to its kind. The machine cleans itself; and there is no necessity for touching the dough with the hands until it is ready to be transferred to the pans for baking. The machine, it is claimed, will knead cake and pastry quite as wet as bread.

A good story is told of Baron Platt, who, when once visiting a penal institution, inspected the treadmill with the rest, and being practically disposed, the learned judge philanthropically trusted himself on the treadmill, desiring the warder to set it in motion. The machine was accordingly fixed, and his lordship began to lift his feet. In a few minutes, however, he had quite enough of it, and called to be released, but this was not so easy, "Please my lord," said the man, "you can't get off. It's set for twenty minutes. So the judge was in duration till his "term" expired.

**HARVESTING.**—The following General Order, dated August 10, has been issued:—"There will be no objection on the part of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to commanding officers permitting a certain number of men to assist in the harvest, on being applied to for such assistance, provided that the employment of the population is not thereby interfered with.—By command, W. Paulet, A. G."

We regret to learn that measles is very prevalent amongst the children of the troops stationed at Aldershot. The camp has never been very favourable to the health of the children.

At the termination of the review of the troops at Chatham by H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge on Monday last, a pint of porter was issued to each man engaged, an additional pint being given to each married man.

## BULLET MARKS.

## A WIMBLEDON STORY.

We were sitting round our tent one evening last year, at Wimbledon—the “wo” being our major, the captain and sub of our company, his covering sergeant, corporal Williams, and a certain sapper, to wit, myself. We were drinking pale ale and smoking, as was every one else in the hundred tents around us.

“Here’s my last bull’s eye,” and the sergeant produced from his cap-ponch a flattened bullet, turned inside out as neatly as possible.

“What’s the cause of that I wonder?” said the corporal.

“You see,” said the captain,—being an engineer he was bound to know—“when the point of the bullet strikes the target, part of the lead is melted by the development of heat caused by the sudden arrest of the bullet’s motion, and goes off in the splash; the rest of the bullet is softened by the heat; and inasmuch as the parts must stop in their order of succession, the edge of the cup of the bullet is driven in level with the base of the cup. Is that so, Major?”

“Yes, quite right; but, if you like, I can spin you a yarn about these said bullets, that may just last out these weeks.”

“Well, let’s have it.

I had a sort of second cousin, Gerald Ashton, who had been brought up with myself and my sister, my father being his guardian. We had all been like brothers and sister, when one day he woke up to find he could not live without a nearer relationship to her. He spoke to the old gentleman, and there was a little family fracas.

He had only a hundred a year, and father did not think that was enough, though Gerald did; there was no objection at all in other respects—let him earn some more and they would see—wait a little—you know the kind of thing an old gentleman would say. Well, it was of no use. He said he felt himself a burden; there was no scope for his energies, and he would go—and go he did.

I urged upon him that he should get something to do. He had been well educated, and a clerkship, or something of the kind, could he get for him if he still resolved not to go on at the hospital.

No—he would go. There was only one thing he did do well, that was shoot, and he would carry his abilities to a market where they would be appreciated. And so, at the mature age of twenty-two, he left us, his profession, his home, and his prospects.

He disappeared, and six months after we heard he was with the 40th Dragoons, in India.

We wrote, and offered to buy his discharge, but he would “have none of us.” He liked it very well; was already corporal; expected the three stripes soon; and was “Gentleman Jack” with his comrades.

Some six months after this I was sent out to India, with a company; and as my sister was getting thin, and showing other signs of the desirability of a sea-voyage, and of a warm climate, it was agreed I should take her over.

We reached Calcutta, and in a few weeks settled down.

There was war going on, and I was placed in charge of one of the chief depots for small arms and ammunition, besides having my regular duties with the company.

One day I was down at the store, when my sister arrived, pale and breathless.

“Look, Charles, poor Gerald’s in dreadful trouble.”

I put her into an office chair, took the newspaper, and read—

“Yesterday evening as an officer of the 40th Dragoon Guards was returning to camp he was shot at from behind a clump of bushes. The bullet struck him in the thigh and lodged in the saddle. Although wounded so severely he had sufficient presence of mind to ride straight to the bushes, and there found one of his own men, a corporal of the troop, nicknamed “Gentleman Jack” by his comrades, whose rifle was still smoking from the discharge. Fortunately at this moment the guard arrived, and the man was at once arrested. A court martial will, of course, be held at once, and although the man has previously borne a good character and is reported to be respectably connected, it is to be hoped he will receive the reward for so abominable a crime.”

“Oh,” I said, “this is all nonsense. Gerald’s no murderer, or else he’s very much changed. I’ll see what they say at headquarters.”

“Do, for God’s sake, go. If anything happened to Gerald I should never forgive myself, for if I had run away with him when papa was so cruel, he never would have enlisted at all.”

“Don’t talk nonsense, Meggie, but go home, and I’ll come to you with the telegram.”

I went to headquarters. They gave me permission to use the telegraph for a question or two. The report was not encouraging.

It was our Gerald. The officer had seen the flash and heard the report—an extremely loud report, as if there had been two charges of powder in the carbine.

The bullet was found in the saddle, and one cartridge was missing from his twenty rounds. Court martial had declared him guilty, and the general’s confirmation of the sentence had just arrived. Fifty lashes in the camp square, and four years’ imprisonment in the civil jail. Sentence to be carried out on the 12th. Everybody was very sorry, but quite convinced he had tried to murder his superior officer. No one could understand with what motive.

I did not know what to think. There was more evidence forthcoming in a day or two when we had the papers.

His statement in defence was, that he had just been returning from guard, when he remembered that he had forgotten to get a book one of the officers had asked him to bring in from the town, some three miles distant. Without stopping to think, he walked off at once, got the book, and was within half a mile of the camp, when he fancied he saw a tiger. He got behind the bushes to watch, and saw one making for the distant camp. Anxious to secure the prize, he incautiously broke open one of the packages and loaded, to have a shot at it. He had covered the beast, and was firing at the tiger, when he heard another report simultaneously with that of his own carbine. He saw the tiger roll over as if shot, and then bound away. In another instant the officer came around the top bleeding, and ordered him into arrest. He was quite sure that he had hit the tiger, and equally sure that another rifle was fired at the same moment that he pulled the trigger.

Of course such a lame statement had no effect, and he was sentenced.

I could not help thinking that there was a flaw in the evidence. How was it if there

was, as agreed, a loud report—which meant a full charge of powder—that the bullet stopped at the saddle instead of going through both saddle and horse. That was a great discrepancy—a full charge would have made a loud report, and sent it right through anything at a distance of 300 yards. I felt that there was something wrong, and six days to go it, but much might be done. Margaret insisted on going with me in spite of all I could do to keep her away.

“Have I not done all you wished me to do since we have been out here? Do, for heaven’s sake, let me have my way in this.”

So we went up the country in post haste.

I was, of course, as one of the staff, admitted to see poor Gerald, whom I found terribly cut up.

“I don’t mind the imprisonment; it’s the disgrace!—the lashes! I shall kill myself directly I get loose after it, I know I shall.”

“No, no,” said Meggie; “don’t, for my sake. Oh Gerald! if you know how I have suffered for weeks past, you would live for my sake. I do not care about the brand or the lashes. I know you are innocent, and that there has been some horrible blunder committed in this matter. Oh, Willie, dear, do think of something to save him.”

“Oh, do, there’s a good fellow! get me some stuff that would make an end of me.”

“Don’t talk like that, Gerald; there’s some infernal mistake in it. Don’t despair yet. Let’s go over the ground again step by step;” and I made him tell me the whole story over again.

“It seems to me, Gerald, we want not a few things to show you are not guilty. We want the tiger you shot at, and that we shan’t get; and we want the clue to the mystery of the other rifle.”

“Oh, I’ve thought of all till I am sick. I don’t care what happens now. I’ll wait till the day before it’s to come off and then break my head against the walls.”

“Don’t be a fool, Gerald! I’m sure you are innocent. So is Margaret.”

“Yes; so are a hundred others; but it’s all no use. In three days I am disgraced for life, if I live.”

“Well I must leave you now, and see what I can do.”

“Let me have five minutes with Meggie, will you?”

I left them alone for some ten minutes, and then told Meggie she must go home with me.

I was beaten; I could not see how I could get any fresh evidence, and without that a reprieve—a postponement—was impossible.

I went to the wounded officer, the captain of his own company, and got him to tell his own story, it was just the same thing over again—always the exceedingly loud report, and the fouled and still smoking carbine.

“I would,” said the captain, “have given the price of my commission rather than have had it happen. He’s as fine a fellow as ever sat a horse, brave, kind, and as thorough a gentleman as the colonel himself, I always made him my orderly when I could, so as to have company. I declare to you that I did my best at the court martial for him, and got into disgrace with the general presiding for ‘coloring my statements’—that was his expression—so as to favour the prisoner. I almost snivelled when I heard the sentence, as it he had been my own brother. The men are mad about it, there has not been a lash or public punishment of any kind in the regiment for the last twenty-five years.”

I hardly know how to pass the time; I tried to think, but my ideas only travelled in the same old groves again.

I invited the assistant-surgeon to come up to my quarters, and introduced him to my sister. He was quite a young fellow, and seemed quite flattered by my simple attention, for in the army they have not quite made up their minds whether a medical officer should be treated as a gentleman. The strangest thing I ever saw in my life was my sister's conduct. Of course, speaking to you fellows I shan't be misunderstood, and some of you have seen her. She laid herself out to please him to an extent I never should have thought my dear grave Meggie capable of; sang to him, played to him, and made eyes to him till I thought her brain was turned. She said she should so like to see his quarters, asked him to ask us to lunch, and shut me up like a rat-trap, when I ventured to hint that it might not be convenient.

Well, he went away at last as mad as she was. I spoke to her after he was gone, and she fell into my arms sobbing as if her heart was breaking, and then without a word of explanation, ran out of the room.

Next day he went to his quarters, and nothing would satisfy her but that he should mix up some medicine for her out of the bottles of the little travelling case. There was she, handling and sniffing and tasting everything, like a child of ten rather than a girl of eighteen. She sent him about the room, made him bring books from the opposite side of it so that she might read about the properties of the drugs; and in short, behaved so like a lunatic that I thought the trouble about Gerald must have affected her mind. I got her away at last and intended to insist on her remaining in the house and putting some ice to her head. It was quite unnecessary: the minute we left the surgery she was calm and silent as a nun.

Well, the days passed in some sort of dreary fashion till the evening of the 11th. I had been asked during the day to go down with the officers to see some rifle practice, at some temporary marks, and I went down.

It was rather late when I rode up to the firing point, and they were just leaving off; and one of them came up and said.

"I say, captain, tell us the cause of these new bullets turning inside out?" and he handed me a bullet reversed, just such another as Williams has in his hand.

I took it, just to explain the matter to him, when a thought struck through my mind like a flash of lightning.

"Saved, by God!" I exclaimed. "Who's got that bullet out of the saddle?"

"What bullet?"

"Gerald's—my cousin's"

"Oh! Gentleman Jack's affair. The doctor's got it."

"Where is he?"

"Don't know; quarters I think."

"No, he's come into town, I saw him on the road as we came by."

I sped on into the town, leaving them to think what they pleased; and spent more than two hours finding the doctor. At last I caught him. In another minute we were riding full gallop to his quarters.

He had the bullet—a little bruised and singularly flattened, and blunted at the point; it must have been just spent when it struck.

I then went to the sergeant who had charge of the nineteen rounds of ammunition that were found in Gerald's pouch. About midnight I contrived to find him, and after some little delay I got possession of them.

I then returned to the doctor, and we compared the nineteen bullets with the one found in the saddle. I then ran to the tel-

egraph clerk, roused him out of bed, and told him to telegraph to the headquarters in Calcutta, to my lieutenant in charge of the magazines.

After an hour's waiting, ringing at the bell, an answer came that the night watchman would fetch the lieutenant. I then sent message No. 1.

"Examine the books, and see the date on which the last ammunition was sent for the use of the 40th Dragoons. Find the same parcel, and carefully remove one cartridge from each of twenty packets, selected at random; take out bullets, and remove plugs, and send No. in base of cup of bullets."

The answer came back that he understood, and that he would rouse up the people to do it.

After an hour and a half, the answer came:

"All the bullets are numbered 5, with a dot on the right."

I then sent message No. 2.

"Examine what cartridges bear the No. 2 with a dot on the left, and report to whom issued, and when. Report quickly—a man's life depends on speed."

Again I watched another hour. No answer came.

It was getting late—half past two. At four the parade would take place. I urged more speed.

The reply came:

"We have ten men at work breaking open barrels, and searching. No No. 2 yet found."

At last it came:—

"One barrel No. 2 in store: the rest of the same shipment was damaged and useless, and sold in bulk to native dealers for value as old metal at one of the clearance sales some time ago."

I had learned all I could. I spurred back to camp with the bullets, from which I had never parted, in my pouch. I should never forget the scene.

In the middle of the camp the men were drawn up in two sides of a square, in the centre of the square were the triangles, with Gerald lashed to them. I saw them as I came down the hill take off his jacket and lash his wrists. I sped on. I could see the old colonel, with the paper in his hand, standing alone, and then I saw nothing more, for a dip in the road concealed them: as I rose again to the crest at less than a quarter of a mile, I saw a woman rush in from between the ranks towards the triangles, holding something in her hand. I darted on, and rushed into the square, but just in time to seize the farrier's arm, as the lash was descending, and to see that the woman was my sister, and that she was being led away between two sergeants.

"Stop, colonel, for the love of God!" I cried, with my hand still grasping the farrier's arm;

"I have evidence to prove the man not guilty."

I then showed the colonel the bullet that had come from the saddle and the others from the pouch, and pointed out to him that while one was marked No. 2, the others were all marked No. 5, with a dot. I assured him, on my honor as an officer and a gentleman, that it was almost impossible that a No. 2 could by any chance get into a packet of No. 5 bullets. He was only too glad to hear me, and agreed to postpone the execution of the sentence till further orders from the general of his division. I've heard some shouts, and I've seen some displays of enthusiasm in my time, but I never shall forget the shout that rose the minute that the colonel had pronounced that the execution of the sen-

tence on Corporal Ashton would be postponed until further orders.

The men had been standing at "attention," many of them with the tears rolling down their cheeks, but when they heard "postponed," they broke ranks, rushed up to the triangles, cut the lashings, broke the cat, screamed, shouted, danced like madmen.

"Three cheers for 'Gentleman Jack' and his wife! Again! again, boys!"

Officers and all joined in for a few minutes. There stood the old grey-headed colonel in the midst of a scene that out-beddamed Bedlam.

As for me I was like a man in a dream; I felt a hundred hands grasping mine. I had my sister sobbing in my arms, and then I heard the colonel say to the bugler, "Sound the assembly."

What a change! in less than a minute I stood by the fallen triangles in the centre of three lines of living statues. Not a sound; not a movement.

"Major Jackson, reform your column and break off the men," said the colonel; and then walked away with myself and my sister.

"But what did your sister do there?"

(Continued in our next.)

#### FROM BARRIE.

The 35th Battalion Simcoe Foresters are in a very efficient state; and should occasion be given for a trial of their metal, will, undoubtedly, under the command of their able Colonel, Alexander R. Stephen, give a good account of themselves, and show that although they claim to be foresters, that they understand how to protect the maple of our land, if they do destroy it sometimes, and the scores of their practices show they do not waste their time and ammunition with random shots, and the foe that ventures on the Northern shore will require to be well versed in light infantry drill, and especially that part of it where they are required to take advantage of all cover; and now there is to be a fresh stimulant: the people of the County are getting a magnificent stand of colors manufactured, which are to be presented to the Battalion this fall, when we hope to give a detailed description of them; and the companies of this Battalion having had their share of active service, pride themselves (and not unworthily) that they are not much behind their neighboring battalions in the knowledge of their duties, and it must be admitted that they show a very good example in acting up to that knowledge. Nearly all of the companies have fine drill sheds, and those that have not are having them constructed, and there is but one fault with them in particular that is the defect in building the armories, which causes a great amount of damage to the rifles. This is a part (and the most important part too) which there is not enough of attention paid to, and there might very conveniently be some improvements made. The men are all looking anxiously for the Snider-Enfield, and hope as soon as their full work is done, to be able to have a little target practice with them. There are two other branches of

(Continued on page 11.)



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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

### CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

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

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



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

### THE WORLD AS IT IS.

THERE has been no time, perhaps, for many years when all the world seemed more inclined for peace than the present; in Europe there is no cloud upon the political horizon worthy of notice, the potentates who delight in huge armaments and who every now and then "square off" at each other seem at the present moment to feel a fraternizing influence, and, while being mutually complimentary, promote the great ends of peace. Indeed War, as we understand it at the present day, is a game too terribly expensive to be entered upon without the most careful consideration. The last tremendous encounter between the two great German powers has done more to promote peace than all the conferences, congresses and conventions that have been held for fifty years. To one who is accustomed to note the signs of the times there is something painfully ominous in the assembling of these conferences in times of peace, for they are ever the certain forerunners of strife and battle. The Emperor of the

French whose ideas are as lofty as his personal ambition is incalculable, and who is perhaps the greatest of living statesmen, despite his having been outwitted in one instance by the astute Bismark, has brought about him in his own capital an array of Royalty never before witnessed since his uncle invited the pet actress of Paris to play to "a pit full of crowned heads" in Dresden. Put in the midst of all this hob-nobbing of kings and emperors, a very significant incident occurs in the English money market; Russia comes quietly begging a heavy loan for the ostensible purpose of building a railway. And when we come to enquire what railway, we find that it is the very same for which they procured a loan before the last Russian war, and which was applied to the destruction of British life and property. Thus was English money devoted by the English people to their own discomfiture, and the "gentlemen of England who stay at home at ease" read the newspapers, rejoiced over the glories of Alma, Inkerman and Balaklava, and drew their dividends which were drafts payable with their own heart's blood. The "sick man" is still sick—very sick, and the remedy he must take is of the kill or cure kind, and as likely to be the one as the other; but when the accumulated evils of ages culminate, then we must be prepared for severe and sweeping remedies, and this we fear he cannot long defer. Spain which for a short season gave signs of a better life, is fast relapsing into her old ways of bigotry and retrogression. Her miserable attempts to coerce the South American Republics has added nothing to her laurels, and by defeating the Moors she only raised a more subtle enemy among her own turbulent soldiery. The Eternal City with its eternal troubles crops up occasionally, and Garibaldi hovers over it like an eagle ready to pounce upon its prey at the first convenient opportunity. In the far East we find the French endeavoring to lay the foundation of an eastern empire which to their fond imaginations will rival the riches and glory of British India. Returning to America we find our irrepressible neighbors, though gorged to a surfeit with territory which they are unable to govern, still, straining to gobble more and talking of taking Van Couver's Island in liquidation on the "Alabama claims." In this matter we think the people of the Dominion have a right to be heard, and we have no fear of the Americans stealing a march upon our border, but knowing as we do their great predelection for "flank movements" it behooves us to keep a close watch upon their doings; and to exert ourselves to bring those outlying parts of our country into a closer union with ourselves, nor rest satisfied till we have extended the Confederation to all parts of the British North American Continent, and secured to all our fellow subjects the glorious inheritance of British laws and institutions.

### THE 'LADIES' PRIZE.

Among the numerous expedients adopted in England to make rifle shooting an interesting and popular amusement, as well as a serious training for the exigencies of war, none, apparently, has met with greater favor than the lately instituted "ladies' prize," and we in Canada might introduce it to our rifle tournaments with great benefit to ourselves. The object of the prize seems to be to render rifle matches of greater interest to ladies than they are at present, by offering a prize for which the fair sex compete. The ladies are not, however, expected to do their own firing, but having entered their names as competitors for the prize, select a representative to do battle for them in the contest. By this means a double interest attaches itself to the match, the lady having a decided interest on the success of her champion, and he, having not only his reputation as a marksman at stake, but also the interest of his fair patroness. We have no doubt that if some of the corps would take the initiative in establishing "ladies' prizes" that they would soon become the most popular institution of the force, and the rifle range, on match days, instead of being visited by a few individuals particularly interested in the proceeding, would become a place of fashionable and popular resort. Now that the Volunteer movement has carried the rifle into almost every Canadian household, ladies' no longer think it necessary to show particular fright or aversion on seeing them, and if some means were taken to render the proceedings of a rifle match interesting to them, our rifle ranges would not long be as dull and solemn as they are now at our best matches. The promoters of the Rifle Associations in the mother country, have never lost sight of their original project, to make every Briton a rifleman, as every Englishman was formerly an archer, and knowing that this could not be accomplished by giving the men an interest in the work beyond doing their duty well, no effort has been spared to make target practice the popular sport of the English nation. To be able to use his rifle with skill is the main test of a soldier's value under present circumstances, and whatever amount of drill he may practice, he but throws away his work, unless he follows it up with steady practice at the butts. This part of the Volunteers' education is the most difficult to acquire, and the hardest to keep up. To become a good marksman requires no small amount of practice and perseverance, and steady practice is required in almost every case, to keep oneself up to the mark. During the last year rifle matches have been more frequent in Canada than at any other period since the establishment of the force, and no means should be neglected that will foster the interest which is springing up in regard to this all important part of the Volunteers' work. There is no reason why we should

not have a Canadian Wimbledon, the contests at which would be looked forward to with as great interest as those in the mother country, and from which men might be picked that could maintain the reputation of Canadian marksmen against those of any country. Before the introduction of gunpowder and standing armies, the warriors education was universal among the people, and it might not be amiss to glance at the way in which things were managed in these days. Let any one read an account of a tournament, followed by an archery contest, in days when England's knights and bowmen were looked on as invincible, and compare the scene with a Canadian rifle range of the present day, and he can not fail to notice the vast difference between the two. In those days the daring knight and the skillful archer were the pride of the country, the highest nobles and most important officers of state assembled to witness the trials of skill, and the proudest beauties of the age, were ever ready to distribute to the successful competitor the rewards of their victory. But alas, how different is the rifle range of our time. Besides the competitors in the match and a few comrades interested in the success of their respective corps, how many spectators are there as a usual thing at a rifle match—what interest do the people at large take in it. We are grieved to say they attract almost no attention; and yet, the object of the rifleman is none the less worthy or honor, still he is left to plod on with his work with hardly a smile or good word to cheer him. Such a state of things do not exist in England, and should not exist in Canada. The rifle range in England has taken to a great extent the place of the lists, and the rifle filled the place so long left vacant by the disuse of the long bow. By adopting some of the more popular forms of rifle shooting of our English brethren, we might soon render it as favorite a sport here as it is at home, and none of the lighter features of work could be more readily introduced in Canada than the ladies' prize.

#### THE SNIDER ENFIELD.

Thirty thousand stand of Snider Enfield Rifles have arrived at Quebec from England, and will, in all probability, be in the hands of all Volunteers by the time this issue of our paper reaches them. The possession of this arm will at once place our Volunteers in a position second to none in the world. For thus early securing the use of the "Snider," the Force is indebted to the perseverance of the Adjutant-General, who has on this occasion, as he has ever done before, spared no pains to advance the interests of the Volunteers. As these rifles are only lent to us by the Imperial Government, (the expense of arming all our Volunteers with them would be too great for the Dominion at present,) the men should be very careful that the arms sustain no injury, as it will hereafter save a bill of expense, and be a good test of their efficiency.

#### THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR AND THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

It is, we should have thought, rather late in the day to be called upon to defend and explain once more in these columns the position of that Volunteer Army which has grown to what it is with apparently the fullest co-operation and good will, both of the Government and of the nation at large. But the speech of the Under Secretary for War, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at Shoeburyness, a fortnight ago, shows that there does still exist a certain amount of misconception as to the real position of the force, and in some quarters, a lingering idea that it may be possible, and perhaps, desirable to reduce it to the limits beyond which it was originally supposed it was not likely to expand. If Lord Longford's remarks are correctly reported, he ingeniously led his hearers (Art. lery Volunteers) from a review of the rapid strides which (as they had an opportunity of observing at Shoeburyness (science had made in the art and material of war, to a consideration of the vast cost which the necessary scientific appliances for warfare entailed upon the nation, and hinted, if we understood him rightly, that the Volunteers can hardly expect much assistance in the face of the large expenditure the Government has to make on its regular forces and their material, particularly as the Volunteer force had grown to altogether unexpected dimensions.

Lord Longford is perfectly right in his facts. The Volunteer force was expected to consist of a few picked shots, and it has become an army of artillery, engineers and infantry; we wish we could prefix the word cavalry. It was, moreover, expected to be self supporting, and it does, in fact cost the nation, as Lord Longford says, a much larger sum than was originally anticipated. If we must decline altogether to draw the conclusions from these facts which the Under Secretary apparently wishes us to draw. We are not disposed to return humble thanks for the sum we are already unconscionable enough to draw from the nation, and to take the hint that as a great deal of money is being (very properly) spent in endeavoring to induce soldiers to enlist, and in ships and guns, we should wait for better times before we advance any further claims. Our position is simple enough. We say, here we are, with a certain organization; we find that we cannot, having honestly tried our best to do so, maintain that organization on our present funds. Voluntary contributions have ceased, as a rule, to come in, and if the nation wants the Volunteer Army, the nation must be content to pay enough to keep the body and soul of that army together. This is, of course, obvious enough, and is, indeed, hardly denied. Some people, perhaps, think that enough has been done, that the effect of the Volunteer movement has been produced, and that the civilian force may be now left to stand or fall by its own enthusiasm. This is a perfectly comprehensive view, and if taken by the Government, and supported in Parliament, would undoubtedly have the effect of practically annihilating the Volunteer Army in as many months as it has taken years to create it. But although we may be very easily annihilated altogether, we can by no possible means be reduced to anything like our original form—a form, indeed, which

was always a mere ideal, and never took substantial shape. We never can become an absolute self-supporting force—that is to say, a force consisting exclusively of such corps as the Victoria Rifles and the Inns of Court. In fact, this idea wore itself out before even it could be brought really into practice. Rifles, adjutants, drill instructors, were given almost without our asking for them, and the capitation grant, to pay for ranges and armories, followed, almost as of course, the moment the first enthusiasm had died out. And it must be remembered that the enthusiasm which died out was the enthusiasm of the public, not that of the Volunteers. We ask now for no more than we asked then—viz., what lawyers call our costs out of pocket; and, *pace* Lord Longford, we shall continue to ask for it until we get it, or until the nation distinctly gives us to understand that the Volunteer force is no longer to be kept up. What possible concern can the colonel of a Volunteer regiment have with the expenses necessitated by the improvements in guns or iron-clads? He may and probably does, as a civilian, criticize the national expenditure closely enough, but as regards his own brigade or battalion, the only question is whether the necessary cost of its maintenance is to come out of his pocket and those of his officers or out of that of the nation at large, and he naturally and reasonably resents being asked to relieve the community at his own expense.

We hope and believe that the views suggested, or at least hinted at by Lord Longford will not be allowed to prevail, and that very early next session we shall learn that we may count upon such support as will enable Volunteer officers to keep their corps together. The crisis is nearer than people think, and we should be sorry indeed if the first intimation of the result of the highly economical policy which has been adopted were to be given by half a dozen commanding officers resigning their commissions and sending in their arms, on the plea of the imminent insolvency of their respective corps. And yet that this will be the only rational course to be pursued in many instances, if the capitation grant be not speedily increased, we have no manner of doubt. —*Volunteer Service Gazette.*

#### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO NETLEY.

While inspecting the convalescents at Netley Hospital, her Majesty observed one soldier with six or seven medals on his breast, and among them a Victoria cross. The Queen stopped, and taking the cross in her hand as it hung suspended by its ribbon, asked the owner about the circumstances under which he gained it. He had got it for saving the life of his commanding officer when attacked by several Sepoys during the Indian mutiny. After leaving the central hall, the Queen went through the wards of the medical division of the hospital. Two of the patients were in an almost dying condition, and to each, the Queen, in a low voice addressed some consolatory remarks, staying by their bedsides for some minutes to do so; and, indeed, to all the men who were so ill as to be confined to bed, her Majesty made some kindly observation or other. The Queen seemed to be in good health and spirits; but it was understood to have been intimated that she was not competent for so much walking exertion as she had undertaken on some of her previous visits to the hospital. Altogether her Majesty's visit lasted about an hour.—*British Medical Journal.*

## ON THE RECENT CHANGES IN THE FIELD EXERCISE.

BY CAPT. GEO. H. DARTNELL.

The War Office has lately issued a new edition of the authorized text book on Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry, by which many important changes and improvements have been made in drill.

To the great change in the mode of modern fighting consequent upon the improvements in arms of precision, is due many of the alterations, but others seem to be devised with a view to give greater ease and comfort to the soldier on parade and in the field. The time was when any improvement in the arming or equipment of the British soldier was stubbornly resisted by the authorities whenever it interfered in the slightest degree, with the existing formulas of drill. A better state of things is now prevalent. Public opinion is listened to with more attention, and sound sense and intelligence appear to be taking the place of former averseness to change and pedantic stupidity. It is to be hoped that this improvement will not be the only one. The rapidity of movement now so requisite can never be attained with the present tight dress of the British soldier. Our own Volunteers are furnished with a dress which is almost all a Light Infantry soldier can desire. It remains now but to provide him with accoutrements and necessaries more fitted for his work than the present clumsy and weighty collection of straps, buckles and pouches.

The changes in drill commence from the beginning. The soldier is less confined in his movements, twenty-four inches being allotted to him in the ranks, instead of twenty-one, as before. The want of "elbow room" in loading with the Snider Enfield will, in part, account for this change. The side pace is lengthened from ten to twelve inches. In forming fours, the rear rank steps back eighteen inches instead of twelve, and the side or covering pace is twenty-four inches instead of twenty-one. These changes render it necessary in wheeling on a pivot, a named number of paces, for the covering Sergeant to step his paces from the seventh instead of the eighth file from the pivot flank. It follows, also, that, in order to ascertain the number of paces required for a given number of files, it will be necessary to multiply the number of files by eight and divide by ten. In squad drill the recruit will fall in with arms hanging "easily by," instead of "close to" the side, and with knuckles to the front. The touch is kept by the elbow, instead of the thick part of the arm below the elbow.

The manual has received considerable modifications, and troops now act, it may be said, as Light Infantry. The men fall in at the *order*, and all field movements and firings are performed with unfixed bayonets. Arms are carried at the *trail* when unloaded

and at the *slope* when loaded. When standing in line with bayonets fixed, troops will come to the *advance* as they move off. As a general rule they will be brought to the *slope*, before stepping off, except when required to move at the *shoulder*. When marching with sloped arms, on being halted, they will remain at the *slope*, except after forming or wheeling into line, in which case they will come to the *shoulder* as they halt, returning to the *slope*, after receiving the word, "*Eyes front*," or in halting after a charge in line, when they will come to the *shoulder*. In the double march, the disengaged hand will not be raised. The *secure* is struck out from the Manual and Review Exercise. No doubt the immunity from the consequences of change, which forms one of the great advantages of the Snider cartridges, is the cause of this change. Directions are inserted for coming to the *slope* from the *order*.

The Platoon Exercise, of course, is entirely re-written, as your readers have already had the benefit of seeing the new platoon in your columns, I will not further advert to it.

In closing in line to correct distances, the Captain will not move out of the line as heretofore. Such closings are to be made either to or from the centre of the battalions, by the Major from the rear of their wings. This is an improvement, and, besides, will give the Majors, while the troops are in line, something to do.

In company drill there are further simplification. Wheeling on the centre from line into column, and from the latter into line, is abolished. This was a pedantic and unnecessary movement, and puzzled many an officer. Countermarching is to be effected "by rank," except while on the march, when "by files" is permitted. Directions for increasing and diminishing front while retiring, have been inserted. These will not be new to graduates of the various military schools of the Provinces. The section (32) relating to the formation of close column of sections, and (33) rallying squares, have been revised and simplified. So also has section 34, in respect of proving a company. The mode of inspection of a company, on parade, especially in regard to the examination of arms, has been re-written. In firing a *feu de joie* the commanding officer will be in the rear.

Throughout, the word "front" is substituted for leading, in speaking of the Company at the head of a halted column or echelon, or of the front battalion of a mass of columns; and in speaking of *lateral* distance (as in line of contiguous columns), the word "interval" is invariably used instead of "distance."

In marching past, the Sergeant Major's position is defined. He is directed to march past in rear of the color part.

Drummers, fifers and buglers, when the battalion is in line, are removed from the

supernumerary rank, where they were of no use and were always in the way, and are directed in such case to form in rear of the band.

The "order of march at Review" has been revised, but as this is intended to settle questions of precedence not likely to arise among Volunteers, it is unnecessary further to notice the change of the new directions.

The "double march" is directed to be used "frequently" in the movements of companies, subdivisions, or sections, during the internal movements of a battalion.

In relieving or posting sentries, the old sentry and the man who relieves him, will be ordered to "shoulder arms" before the word "Front."

(To be continued.)

## TROOPS FOR BELLEVILLE.

On Monday evening His Worship the Mayor, received a telegram from the Deputy Adjutant General, Col Jarvis, to meet him at the station on important business. The object of the interview was to ascertain whether the corporation were prepared to furnish accommodation for 400 troops and 20 officers for two years, upon the following conditions: That the Town pay one-half of the rent of the premises, a similar proportion of the expense of necessary alterations in any premises selected, to be ready in one week.

A special meeting of the council was called for ten o'clock the following morning, to consider the matter. There were present His Worship the Mayor, Messrs Brown, Sutherland, Kennedy, Tannahill, Robertson, Holden, Waters, and Foster. After discussing the matter, a committee composed of the Mayor, and Messrs. Tannahill and Robertson were appointed to visit the various premises, ascertain the rental and probable expense, and report at four o'clock at the Police office. At the hour appointed the council again convened, and the Committee reported as follows:

"That they had examined a number of building throughout the Town, and found that suitable accommodation could be provided. One block of buildings had been selected that would contain comfortably 300 men at the small rental of £90 per annum, and another that would hold the balance, at a nominal rental. That they recommend accepting the propositions of the government, and if the demand upon the Town was urgent, temporary accommodation would be provided until the premises selected should be put in proper condition."

The Council consider that the advantage to be derived by the Town through the large addition to our population, and the prospect of our becoming a garrison Town, would more than compensate us for the slight outlay required.

The clerk was requested to communicate the substance of the report to the Deputy Adjutant-General, and the Council adjourned.—*Daily Intelligencer*.

(Continued from page 7.)

the military department of this county, which are well worthy of note. First, there is the Barrie Infantry Company, which is gazetted to do mounted duty when required. Now, it is a shame they are not classed with our cavalry, for they are fully deserving of that honor, and would be a valuable acquisition to that department of our forces. They are a very fine body of men, and besides this have a picked lot of eibargers, and under the command of Captain d'Arcy Boulton, Lieutenant Wm. Lount, and Ensign James Rogers, must certainly shine. These officers have all purchased the elegant uniform of the 13th Hussars, and as the men spare no pains or expense in getting up their uniforms, saddlery, etc., considering the many obstacles which they had to surmount in raising the Company, and the unflagging energy with which it has been kept up, they certainly deserve some slight reward. And last, but not least, comes the Collingwood Garrison Battery, under the command of Capt. John Hogg, Lieut. Wm. Patterson, Second Lieut. Henry Robertson. This Company, like the others of this branch of the service, have been neglected, and might as well be infantry, for although this is a point where a company of this kind is essential, and although they have been promised it at different times, still they have not yet a single gun to practice with, but they are waiting with all patience for their hour to come, and it is to be hoped that will be soon. Now the Company of Simcoe may well boast of her gallant Volunteers, and is setting an example which some of her neighbors might well follow in encouraging them as she does.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications, etc., are unavoidably crowded out of this issue, for want of space. Next week we will attend to all our friends.

MILITARY CRICKET MATCH.

A Cricket Match was played on Saturday afternoon, on the Toronto cricket ground, between the non-commissioned officers and men of the 17th Regiment and the members of the Military School, The latter won in one innings.

We are very glad to see our citizen soldiers carrying their *esprit du corps* into these manly and athletic sports, it shows them to be in earnest about their work, and that they have a pride in their respective corps.

The following is the score:—

MILITARY SCHOOL.—1ST INNINGS.	
Whittaker, bd Braybrook.....	16
Allanson, bd Braybrook, et Roe.....	1
Atkinson, bd Brown.....	21
Anderson, do do.....	12
Perkins, bd Braybrook et Brown.....	12
McGains, bd Braybrook.....	5
Henry do do.....	0
Panton, do do.....	21
Grantham, do do et Riley.....	11

Mead, not out.....	2
Wides.....	1
Byes.....	9
Leg Byes.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>112</b>
17TH REG.—1ST INNINGS	
Brown, bd and et Anderson.....	6
Roe, bd Panton.....	4
R. Brown, bd Anderson.....	0
J. Fox, not out.....	1
Hallam, run out.....	0
Riley, bd Anderson, et Henry.....	1
Braybrook, bd Anderson, et Atkinson.....	5
Soutt, bd Panton.....	6
Ware, do do.....	3
Marshall bd Panton, et Anderson.....	6
Green, run out.....	0
Byes.....	2
Leg Byes.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>35</b>
2ND INNINGS.	
Marshall, bd Anderson.....	31
Hallam, bd Panton.....	1
R. Brown, bd Panton.....	9
Fox, bd Panton, et Anderson.....	2
Soutt, bd McGinn.....	9
Roe, bd Anderson.....	0
Riley, bd McGinn.....	0
Braybrook, not out.....	9
Brown, bd and et Anderson.....	4
Ware, std out.....	0
Green, do.....	0
Wides.....	4
Byes.....	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>73</b>
	<b>35</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>108</b>

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Ottawa, 6th September, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.  
Upper Canada College Company.

The resignation of Ensign M. Wilson is hereby accepted.

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

To be Ensign (temporary):  
Charles Bennett, Gentleman, M. S., vice  
H. H. Coyne, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

20th "Halton" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 8 Company, Nussagucaya.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Ensign Michael Lyons, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Sergeant James Colquhoun, vice Lyons, promoted.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."  
No. 3 Company, Cookstown.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
Robert Thompson Banting, Gentleman,  
M. S., vice Cook, removed.  
No. 10 Company, Rosemont.

To be Captain (temporary):  
Ensign Duncan McLaren, M. S., vice Seager, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):  
Ensign James Anderson, vice McLaren,  
M. S., promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Robert Henderson, Gentleman, vice Henderson, promoted.

38th Brant, Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:  
Andrew Morten, Esquire, vice Grant,  
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Quartermaster:  
Francis J. Grenny, Gentleman, vice Filmingham, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Brantford.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Charles Thomas, Gentleman, vice McAlister, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Brantford.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:  
Lieutenant J. J. Inglis, vice Grant, appointed Paymaster.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):  
Ensign David Spence, M. S., vice Inglis, promoted.

46th East Durham Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:  
James Might, Esquire.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.  
5th Battalion.

To be Surgeon:  
Reginald Henwood, Esquire.

To be Assistant Surgeon:  
John Philip Jackson, Esquire.

BREVET.

To be Major:  
Captain Frederick Cole, Montreal Brigade  
Garrison Artillery.

William Starr, Provincial Storekeeper at London, in consideration of his services in raising the London Field Battery, and of his eleven years service as Drill Instructor to the same, to have the rank of Captain.

Erratum.—In General Order No. 2 of the 9th August last, for 2d Lieut. "W. H. McKenzie," First Class Certificate, read "Wm. McKenzie."

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

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

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

All the leaders of the military bands that came to Paris have been decorated.

It is said that Escobedo repeatedly struck the dead body of Maximilian with a riding whip.

Mr. Kinglake's third and fourth volumes of the "History of the Crimean War" are stated to be nearly ready for publication, and may be looked for by the end of the autumn.

The Government have determined to supply the British militia with the Snider rifle, and all regiments will be armed with that weapon previous to the next training period.

It has been estimated at General Grant's head-quarters in Washington that since the late Indian troubles began every Indian killed has cost the United States a million dollars in the lives of ten white men.

The cotton stripes now worn by sergeants in the army are to be abolished, and gold lace chevrons are to be substituted for them. The gold lace is to be one uniform pattern throughout the army.

The *Moniteur de l'Arme* contradicts the statement in one of the papers the other day that the great buildings in the Champ de Mars will be allowed to stand, and that another place will be selected for the manœuvres of the army.

A professional contemporary states that some of the most eminent shipbuilding firms have, during the week, sent in tenders for the construction of an armoured monitor for Melbourne. She is to be 2107 tons burthen, twine screws; and, as she is intended solely for coast defence, she will not have any masts, and will be very low in the water.

The troops reviewed at Wimbledon on the 20th ult., comprised 12,000 Volunteers, Life Guards the Third Hussars, four battalions of Foot Guards, and Royal Artillery, in all rather more than 20,000 men. This is the first time Volunteers have ever acted with the Guards.

The wonderful French Cannon, the construction of which is supposed to be a profound secret, can be fired, it is said, forty or fifty times a minute. It carries with accuracy 2,000 yards, and a single discharge would destroy the whole front of a battalion. It is so light that two men can easily lift it.

So great has been the sensation excited in Paris by the competition of military bands, and so many persons were, as a matter of sheer necessity, excluded from the performance, owing to want of space, that the Emperor has desired a repetition of the fête, inviting all the foreign competitors (till now assisted by their own Governments) to remain for some days in the French capital at his expense. In a greater or less degree, these gatherings and measurings of strength cannot but break down the wall of prejudice within which, especially as regards music, the Parisians have too willingly entrenched themselves. The Prussian musical squadron, Herr Wicprecht, has given more than one concert with the utmost success.

The French are again making great strides to conquest in the East. The French troops occupied the towns of Uing, Kung, Sadee, Chaudoc, and Hatien, in the Western Province of Lower Cochin China, without firing a shot, the mandarins of these places opening their gates with the unanimous consent of the inhabitants. The annexation of these territories to France was effected because they served as a refuge to pirates and agitators. A proclamation of Admiral Grandier dated June 25, says that henceforth the six provinces of Lower Cochin China are and will remain French territory.

**GARIBALDI AND ROME.**—The Florence correspondent of the *Paris Temps*, writing on the 30th, says:—"Nothing new is said about Garibaldi's plans. Things remain as they were. The military cordon of the government is every day being reinforced. Garibaldi's friends among the deputies, his old lieutenants, seem to have left with important instructions. Menotti, the son, and Canzio, the son-in-law of Garibaldi, go and come. They are at Milan. In every conversation the belief is expressed that something is about to happen. One of the superior Garibaldian officers said to somebody, 'There is no understanding with Ratazzi; there will perhaps be another Aspromonte, but we can't recede—the old man is decided.' The 'old man' is still at Vinci, in a patriot's pretty villa!"

**ROYALTY AT PARIS.**—The following is a list of the Sovereigns, Princes, and Princesses who have visited the Court of the Tuileries since the commencement of the year:—The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Emperor of Russia, the King and Queen of Prussia, King Louis I. of Bavaria, King Louis II. of Bavaria, the King of Wurtemberg, the King and Queen of Portugal, the Sultan, the King of Greece, the King of Sweden, the Count and Countess of Flanders, the Grand Hereditary Duke of Russia, the Princess Eugenie of Leuchtenberg, the Duke Leuchtenberg, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Crown Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Royal of Saxony, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Saxony, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia, Prince Humbert, the Duke and Duchess d'Aosta, the three Princes of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Duke de Coimbra, the Hereditary Prince of Turkey, his brother and the son of the Sultan, the Prince of Hohenzollern and his son Prince Leopold, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Prince and Princess Adalberg of Bavaria, the Prince of Orange, Duke William of Wurtemberg, Count de Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Prince of Reuss, the Brother of the Tycoon of Japan; in all 58, of whom 45 are Sovereigns and Princes, three Queens, and ten Princesses; this number comprising ten Kings, six reigning Princes, nine heirs presumptive, and one viceroy.—*Times*.

The visit of Admiral Farragut, to St Peters burg, which has been a series of ovations for the distinguished American, has terminated.

(Copy.)  
Militia Brigade Office,  
Montreal Aug. 31, 1867.

Sir,—With very great pleasure I have the honour to enclose you herewith, by direction of the Commandant, copy of a letter received from the City Clerk, expressing his Worship, the Mayor's, thanks and appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the troop under your command on the occasion of its being called out to assist the civil authorities, in quelling the disturbance which occurred at the nomination of candidates in the East Division of the city on the 29th inst.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) THOMAS BACON,  
Brigade Major.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY,  
Com'g Royal Guides Troop Cavalry,  
Montreal.

(Copy.)  
City Clerk's Office,  
City Hall,  
Montreal, Aug. 30, 1867.

COLONEL DYDE,  
Commandant,  
Active Volunteer Force,  
Montreal.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Major, to request you will please convey to Captain Ramsay and to the officers and men of the Royal Guides, his Worship, sincere thanks for their gallant conduct and most praiseworthy behaviour yesterday when called upon to aid the civil authorities in quelling the riot which unfortunately took place at the nomination of candidates in the East Division of this city.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) CHS. GLACKMEYER,  
City Clerk.

**RIFLE MATCH.**—A return Match took place at the Rideau Range on Saturday last between the Ottawa Provincial Battalion of Garrison Artillery and the Civil Service Rifle Regiment. The scoring was pretty fair on both sides, giving an average of 25 points per man out of a possible 40. The match resulted in favor of the Civil Service men who won by 17 points. The details of the score will be found below:

OTTAWA GARRISON ARTILLERY.			
	20 yards.	300 yards.	Total.
Capt Perry,	1202-12	0520-2	1722
" Parsons,	1213-15	0520-11	1733
Lieut. Cotton,	1225-12	1124-14	2349
" Graham,	0525-1	0050-3	0575
" Gemmell,	0524-9	0022-6	0546
Bom. Arrell,	0522-10	0024-8	0546
Sgt. Maj. Walker,	1212-16	0522-10	1734
Bom Thompson,	1212-13	0502-6	1714
" Hodgins,	0522-13	0103-11	0625
Cor. Ogilvie,	0522-13	0002-4	0524
Gun. Harris,	0122-12	0010-6	0132
" Codd,	1221-15	0002-5	1223
" McDonnell,	0313-14	0003-4	0316
" Hughes,	0222-10	0122-13	0344
Buglar Cotton,	0222-12	0210-6	0432
	180	109	289

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE REGIMENT.			
	20 yards.	300 yards.	Total.
Major Anderson,	0522-13	0502-3	1024
Capt. White,	0522-15	0212-7	0734
Adjutant Ross,	0222-6	0003-3	0225
Lieut. Walsh,	0222-6	0224-11	0446
" Hay,	0222-10	0003-5	0225
Sergt. Rowan,	0522-6	0224-12	0746
" DeLoucherville,	0222-11	0102-11	0324
" Harvey,	0521-16	0002-6	0523
L. Cor. Stevenson,	0522-14	0122-11	0644
Cor. Ryan,	0122-16	0022-11	0144
Pvt. Gour,	1212-16	0020-9	1232
Pvt. Courtney,	0222-13	0212-12	0434
" Yeomans,	0522-15	0003-3	0525
" Hayes,	0210-8	0202-4	0412
" Lyons,	0312-15	0020-6	0332
	180	128	308

MISCELLANEOUS.

**A KNOWING LINGUIST.**—An unsophisticated alderman, on being told that the Italians and French have no *w* in their language, informed his informant that he "couldn't fool him in that way," and asked how they could spell waggon, or wealth, or woman, or wine without a *w*.

**COMMON TABLE SALT.**—It is certainly a curious chemical fact that the substances required to form the article are both of them poisonous—chlorine and sodium. No one can use either of these articles separately with safety, and yet combine them together and form a substance necessary to health, and one found upon every table.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

A caricature has been published at Matamoros which represents Uncle Sam lying on his back, with Canada under him, his head on his new Russian purchase, taking an iced drink, and his legs cramped up by a rickety fence named Mexico. Uncle Sam meditatively says he will have to stretch his legs soon! The picture tickles the Texans amazingly.

**MR. WATKIN, M. P.**—The *Canadian News* August 1st, says:—We have very great pleasure in drawing attention to the fact that Mr. Watkin, M. P., is to receive the honor of knighthood as an acknowledgment of his services in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, which has been finally sanctioned this session, and the negotiation of which was brought to a successful issue between the British North American Provinces and the mother country mainly through the intervention of the hon. member for Stockport.

During the long French war, as two old ladies in Stranraer were going to the kirk, the one said to the other, "Was it no a wonderful thing that the Breetish was aye victorious over the French in battle?"—"Not a bit," said the other old lady; "dinna ye ken the Breetish aye say their prayers before ga'in into battle?" The other replied, "But canna the French say their prayers as weel?" The reply was most characteristic, "Hoot! jabbering boddies, wha could understandan' them?"

THE SHOOTING OF CAPT. SPEER.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 9, Mr. Cubitt asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received from our Minister at Washington any account of the death of Capt. Wilfred Speer, a British subject, who was alleged to have been murdered on the night of the 7th of June, by a soldier of the United States Army on board a steamboat on the Missouri; and whether he could inform the House what steps Sir Fredrick Bruce is taking in the matter.

Lord Stanley—The only account received at the Foreign Office of the death of Capt. Speer is that forwarded by some member of his family in a letter dated the 11th of last month. A copy of that letter was sent to Sir Bruce on the 12th, with instructions to him to report in answer, and to take any such steps as might be necessary. To that instruction no answer has yet been received at the Foreign Office, and, considering that the occurrence took place on a steamboat in the Missouri, there has hardly yet been time for such an answer to be received.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS' addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until Noon,

ON FRIDAY, 4th OCTOBER,

For the conveyance

OF HER MAJESTY'S MAILS,

on a proposed

CONTRACT FOR FOUR YEARS,

during the winter season,

SIX TIMES PER WEEK EACH WAY,

BETWEEN

VAUDREUIL AND CARILLON,

AND

CARILLON AND OTTAWA.

by the North shore.

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BLANK FORMS OF TENDER

may be obtained at the principal Post Offices on the route.

EDWIN F. KING,

P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Montreal, 30th August, 1867.

35-5in

NOTICE.

THE OTTAWA PARLIAMENTARY HAIR DRESSING SALOON will shortly be removed to the New Block opposite the RUSSELL HOUSE (Two doors from Sparks-street), where the proprietor is fitting up a HAIR DRESSING SALOON, second to none in British America.

E. MILES.

Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867.

35-1f



IN COUNCIL.

1st August, 1867.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of the late Province of Canada holden on the 29th and 30th years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting duties of Excise and to alter the duty thereby imposed on Spirits," it is among other things enacted that Sec. 9.—

"The Governor in Council may in his discretion, authorize the manufacture in bond of such dutiable goods as he may from time to time see fit to designate, in the manufacture or production whereof spirits or other articles subject to duties of Customs or Excise are used, by persons licensed to that effect and subject to the provisions hereinafter made and to the Regulations to be made by the Governor in Council in that behalf, and the goods so manufactured in bond shall, if taken out of bond for consumption in this Province, be subject to duties of Excise equal to the duties of Customs to which they would then be subject if imported from British or Foreign Markets and entered for consumption in this Province."

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the said Act, has been pleased to make and prescribe the following regulation, viz:—

1. That the Collector or other officer of customs at any Warehousing Port in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario heretofore constituting the Province of Canada, may deliver without payment of duty, to the Inspector of any Maize or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured,

on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such maize or other grain for drying, grinding and packing in such place and on such premises as shall be particularly described by such importer or owner.

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

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

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

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

6-1b.

Canada.

R. W. CRUISE,

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

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1867.  
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1867.

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When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the 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.

PARLAMENT HAIR-DRESSING

SALOON AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

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E. MILLS, Proprietor.

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Camp's famed Patent Rotary Hair Brush, the only one on this Continent, constantly in use. Wig Making—In this line of business E. Mills 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

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

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

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G. H. PRESTON.

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



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, August 23, 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.

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 & WORKMAN, Agents, Montreal.

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

HEUBACH & COWARD.

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

W. M. B. AIRD,

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

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,

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

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

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CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Mantle Clock, Binocular 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.

21 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867.



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }  
To Wit: }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and

COUNTY COURT,

In and for the

SAID COUNTY OF CARLETON,

Will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Ottawa,

On Tuesday, the 10th Day of September, 1867,

AT THE

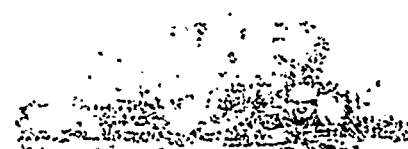
THREE HOUR OF TEN OF THE CLOCK, A. M.

Of which all Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Wm. F. POWELL, Sheriff,

BY JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, August 5th, 1867. } 32-td.



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }  
TO WIT: }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of

JURY AND TERMINER AND GENERAL

GOAL DELIVERY,

And of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the said

COUNTY OF CARLETON,

Will be holden at the Court House,

IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA,

—ON—

Monday, the 23rd Day of September, 1867.

At the hour of ten of the clock, a.m.; of which Coroners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Wm. F. POWELL, Sheriff,

BY JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867. } 32-td.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1826, 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.



## PROSPECTUS

OF

## 'THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW' AND CANADIAN MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE,

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

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

In view of the unsettled state of affairs on our southern border, the Home Government has of late made considerable addition to the Imperial Forces in this country, and her leading Statesman 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 intelligent 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 intend to pursue, and the reasons which have induced us to embark in the enterprise. In carrying it out, no pains or expense will be withheld to procure for "THE REVIEW" the 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 Defences.

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 Fortifications, 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.

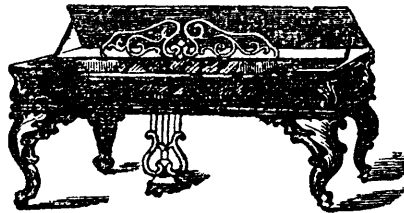
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the residence of his family.

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.



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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.

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by Mason & Hamlin, and Geo. A. Price & Co.

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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, 1887. 24-ly

## THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.

THE RIFLE STADIUM is an instrument for judging distances from 50 yards to 800 yards, and is in universal use in England.

Price by mail Two Dollars Fifty Cents.

All kinds of Telescopes, Field Glasses, Microscopes, and Opticle Instruments made and sold at

CHARLES POTTER,

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## BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.,

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

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## JAMES HOPE &amp; CO.,

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

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Always on hand;—Company Roll and Squad Books; Riflemen's Register or Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.  
April 13th, 1887. 11y-6

## DOMINION OF CANADA

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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—Embroidered.....	35 00
Do Major's.....	32 00
Do Captain's.....	26 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
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Patrol Jacket—new regulation.....	26 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
Dress Tunic.....	40
Dress Tunic—Captain's.....	30
Stable Jacket.....	26
Patrol Jacket.....	26
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

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

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