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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1868.

No. 25.

"A SONG FOR 'THE GORE.'"

Written in anticipation of another Fenian Raid on Ontario, 1868.

AIR,—*"BOYS WATER."*

"Hurry from the Mountain, hurry, hurry from the Plain,
"Welcome him and never let him leave the land again."

[*O'Driscoll's War Song.*]

Hurrah! once more, for Erie's shore,
We march as brothers banded,
Beneath "the Red" again we tread,
Should Fenian foe have landed,
y comrades slain and Ridgeway's stain,
May foul dishonor brand us,
"Men of the Gore," if ever more,
Through error they withstand us.

By Flag above, by all you love,
The dust of stout defender,
In name, [not vain, who t. tras 'tis, ta'en,]
March on, and—"No Surrender!"
Ring proudly out your battle shout,
I greet it with another,
Oh! for "The Queen," the Blue and the Green,"
Now each to each is brother.

God bless the day, when in the fray,
Both badges are united,
God bless the shore where we no more,
As "Irishry" are slighted.
Yes for "the Crown" we dared the crown,
Of all who strove to rend it,
And here, hurrah! we stand to-day,
As ready to defend it.

But brothers on; the past is gone,
No bitter thoughts we cherish,
In Shannon wide - Boyne's crimson tide,
"Oh, let old memories perish,"
A nobler aim for him, we claim,
Our Union, [factions mar'd it],
For this he* died - his country's pride,
Who gave a life to guard it.

Come good or ill, then forward still,
No longer let us trifle,
For Fenian hordes—your own good swords—
The bayonet, rope and rifle.
Fling robber back—now bold attack,
And make his name a by-word,
For scoff and jeer—a changing cheer.
And, at him Boys, is my word.

* The Hon. D'Acy McGee.

A CELT

Strange stories are floating about among European Court circles respecting the private habits of the Emperor of Russia. It is said that he is drunk most of the time, and that his recent illness was not a slight stroke of apoplexy, as was reported by the continental papers, but simply an attack of delirium tremens.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XIII

The opening of the campaign of 1760 was signalized by an act of daring on the part of the French General De Levis, which failed of success only because the nation which he served did not understand the value or magnitude of the object for which such praiseworthy struggles and personal sacrifices were made—it was nothing less than an attempt to recapture Quebec. As the last effort of a gallant people, this attempt deserves the admiration of every soldier, but as a strategic manoeuvre it was utterly puerile and contemptible. The fortress which they endeavored to gain was valueless as a defensive or offensive position. Its fortifications consisted of six bastions, with their curtains forming a chain from Cape Diamond to St. Roch, but they had neither *banquettes*, embrasures, covered way, or any other extensive work, and the guns were old and useless. Moreover, the French finances were in such a condition that it was utterly impossible to render any aid; indeed a few vessels with a reinforcement of 400 men and some warlike stores were sent under convoy of a frigate, but they were chased into the Bay of Chaleurs, where frigate and convoy was burnt by the English cruisers. Cut off from all aid, hopeless of succour, the acquisition of Quebec would not have restored the gallant soldiers fallen in battle, nor repair the ruin inflicted on the country by the conquerors. De Levis had occupied himself the whole winter in endeavoring to build a flotilla, collect provisions and stores for the spring campaign. He had contemplated an attack on the city during winter but found it would be no easy matter, as sufficient provisions could not be selected or the necessary articles transported.

General Murray, Governor of Quebec, by no means a brilliant man, had ample work on his hands during this winter of 1759-60; so many houses had been destroyed in the town by the bombardments and fire that there was no shelter for his garrison during the severity of a Canadian winter. It taxed all his exertions and ingenuity to get a few

houses repaired as barracks, but those were so crowded that owing to this circumstance and salt food, scurvy was rife and fatal amongst his troops, who in addition to fatigues innumerable, had to haul their own fire-wood on hand sleighs from the woods at St. Foix, involving a march with heavy loads of ten miles per diem. The outposts of the British army had been pushed to Lorette, St. Foix and Cape Rouge, and a force was thrown across the river early in February to disperse a Canadian force rapidly assembling there to aid in De Levis's intended enterprise. The service was performed and aided in, deferring the complete investment of the city till a late period. Frequent skirmishes took place, extending to the very gates, and as the season advanced the audacity of the French so alarmed Murray that being anxious to send intelligence of what he considered his critical position, to General Amherst at New York, and not desirous of ordering any of his officers to undertake so desperate a journey, was relieved from all embarrassment by Lieutenant Montessor, of the Engineers, volunteering for the service, and successfully performing it in twenty-six days, between 24th of January and 20th February. By great labour and exertions the front of the town defences were covered towards the plains of Abraham and along the Northern face with eight new timber redoubts armed with mortars and heavy guns. The bastions had also been armed anew, and the whole place prepared for a siege, as far as in the power of its defenders. The position at Cape Rouge was also intrenched to prevent a landing in force from the flotilla coming down the river. The French troops had been cantoned at Trois Rivières and Montreal during the winter. On the 6th of April M. de Bourlamaque, in command of the advanced guard of three battalions of regular soldiers and a body of militia, marched from Jacques Cartier to Cape Rouge, with the intention of surprising the English outpost at that place. Owing to the alertness of the garrison and the confusion into which his troops accidentally fell, he was obliged to fall back to his quarters on the Jacques Cartier without effecting his object. It would appear that

De Levis' hopes of success rested on the presumption that he could attack and reduce the city before the navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence was practicable, and as the lower St. Lawrence is generally free from ice for a month before the Gulf is open, the theory was plausible enough, and the attack might have succeeded under a more energetic commander. On the 17th of April he assembled his troops from winter quarters, and on the 20th set out for Montreal, collecting such detachments as had concentrated at different points along the way. The flotilla dropped down from Trois Rivières, having the artillery of which he was very deficient, provisions and siege material on board. On the 25th the whole army had assembled at Pointe aux Trembles, and the vanguard under Bourlamaque, marched next day, with the intention of surprising the British outpost at Cape Rouge. The arrival of the flotilla off St. Augustine naturally awakened the vigilance of the Commandant, who soon ascertained that the French advance was within half a league of his post, of which fact he advised General Murray. De Levis finding it impracticable to cross Cape Rouge river at the mouth, resolved to pass higher up near Lorette, march over the marshes of La Suede and occupy a position on the heights of St. Foye. Accordingly, Bourlamaque restored the bridge over the river, which the British had broken down, and perceiving they had not destroyed a causeway of wood which had been laid (corduroy road) across the marches, De Levis ordered his savages to occupy the head of it. The advanced guard reached that point at night-fall, and the march was continued over the swamp throughout the night. At the lower end it was covered by a wood about a mile in width, behind which the troops were concentrated, and at daylight on the 26th the advance cleared it, and confronted the British, drawn up in position on the other side.

Murray, who had previously cleared the town of its inhabitants, no sooner received the report of the Commandant at Cape Rouge than he marched with nearly his whole available force to extricate his imperilled detachment. The French advance having turned the position at Lorette, it was at once evacuated; that of St. Foye, now formed the left of the line, occupied by the British, while its right rested on the road to La Suede, about 400 yards from the wood, through which the French were desfilng. The heights of St. Foye, on which the British were posted, overlooks the marshes of La Suede. De Levis had therefore brought his troops into a most critical position, as he could not form them either for defence or attack, nor was it possible to execute a flank movement towards the St. Charles—the nature of the ground preventing that manœuvre. His only chance of escape was therefore to attain the St. Foye road by a flank march from the right to the left of the British position by his own right. This difficult, dangerous, and delicate operation was safely performed during the night, which was unusually tempestuous, and when morning dawned the English General found his left flank turned, and no alternative remained but to fall back towards the city, which he leisurely effected, having withdrawn the detachments from Cape Rouge and St. Foye. Acting on the principle which had influenced Montcalm the preceding autumn, that it was better risk a battle than a siege in an untenable fortress, Murray marched out with ten skeleton battalions on the morning of the 28th of April, and took up a position in front of the Buttes-a-Neveuc. His whole force numbered a little over 4,000

men, with 25 pieces of artillery, having left only the necessary guards in the city. His order of battle appears to have been well considered; his right rested on the hill of St. Genovive and the St. Foye road, his left touched the cliff on the St. Lawrence, thus completely overlooking the French position, on the lower ground, and in advance of the village of St. Foye. Early in the morning the French had secured a wind-mill on the St. Foye road, about midway between the village and city, which enabled them to debouch on the Plains of Abraham, to extend their lines to L'Anse du Foulon (Wolfe's Cove) where their flotilla had arrived, and occupy the redoubt above it, which the British had erected the previous year. Both armies were drawn up in three Brigades. The French right rested on the redoubt, their left on Dumont's Mill, the whole force was drawn up in two lines with a third in reserve. The British were also formed in two lines, but had no reserve. The key of the French position was the mill, that once taken their defeat was certain. General Murray's original position under the guns of the fortress, was unassailable, especially as the French had no artillery, and had only moved into position to cover the landing of whatever guns had been collected from the relics of their magazines and forts, which were then on board the flotilla. As soon as his troops had occupied their position he rode forward to reconnoitre, and then discovered what he should have known before, that the French were debouching on the plains from St. Foye, under cover of Dumont's Mill; that they had marched throughout the night, that their arms were unseizable, owing to its tempestuous character, and that a fair opportunity presented itself for capturing the mill, driving the French left and centre into the swamps, and the right into the St. Lawrence; in fact an onward movement simultaneously effected of the whole line would secure an easy victory. Accordingly, to the astonishment of his opponent, he ordered his whole line to advance, and at the first onset carried the mill, the defenders of which fell back fighting to the wood at the entrance of the swamp. The English light troops who led this attack, carried away by the ardour of pursuit, followed up the retiring French, drove them through the wood, but were checked by the advance of their left, which had time to form, and hurled back on the main body with fearful slaughter. Their advance and retreat silenced the artillery of the right wing of the British troops, and in the confusion which ensued it was turned, and the mill retaken. De Levis pushed a column along the edge of the escapement of the St. Charles into the suburb of St. Rochs, but the 35th Regt., which had been placed in reserve during the attack on the mill, by a vigorous charge repelled the movement. Meantime the action on the British left had been hotly maintained. Colonel Fraser, who commanded there, had driven the French right from their position. Murray does not appear to have brought his centre into action at all, he had weakened it and the left to support the right, while De Levis was concentrating fresh troops on the centre, and seeing the weakness of the British left, ordered the Royal Roussillon regiment to charge it at once, which was effected, and it was thrown back on the centre by sheer force fighting bravely against superior numbers. A simultaneous charge on the right wing was equally successful; the whole of the artillery was captured, and the line gave way in the utmost confusion. Nothing could have hindered the beaten army from being driven into the

St. Charles but the cool intrepidity and splendid manœuvring of the 15th and 58th Regiments, who by repeated charges secured the retreat of the fugitives, who left three hundred dead upon the field, and seven hundred wounded, only twenty-eight of whom were sent to the hospitals. It is said the French officers of the regular service sullied their victory by unusual cruelty. Four British officers, prisoners, were conducted to the officers of the Regiment of La Sarre, who received them with a wave of the hand and *Allez vous en*, which speedily decided their fate. So great was the confusion within the city that the gates remained open for two hours, the sentinels deserted their posts, and it was a considerable time before the ramparts were re-manned. The French force amounted to over 7,000 men, their loss was greater than the British, as they had no artillery. Immediately after the action they marched to the Buttes-a-Neveuc, and formally invested the city.

Such were the results of the second battle of Abraham, and an examination of the manœuvres which preceded it, as well as the tactics adopted during the action, will convey no exalted idea of the scientific knowledge displayed by either General. De Levis' march through the swamps, and the flank movement at St. Foye, though successfully executed, were dangerous in the extreme, and could only have succeeded with an apathetic and unenterprising officer as Murray proved himself to be. In fact, De Levis' separation from his flotilla at Cape Rouge could not be defended on any grounds beyond those of extreme ignorance, as to the force of his opponent at that post, and the certainty that his march would be concealed by the peasantry. Also, during the action, he ordered his whole line to fall back, and if Murray had supported the onset of his light troops De Levis' defeat was certain, and a defeat in such a position was simple destruction, but the fault of many English officers of that period was that they did not know how to improve an opportunity, and hardly ever supported the onset of their light troops or skirmishers. Gage's ignorance of this principle lost the battle of Monongahela, and insured the defeat of Braddock's expedition. Murray's neglect lost the battle of Quebec. During the action Murray committed the grave error of neglecting to force the French centre; he allowed both extremities of his line to be attacked; the French to debouch by their left to reinforce their right, and all the fresh troops to be concentrated at the centre for a decisive charge without attempting to prevent it, but kept the troops which should have been hurled against it idly parading from the right to the left. It is true they did good service by covering the retreat, but it was owing to the skill of the commanding officers of the two battalions and the steadiness of the men. It was owing to his want of skill and energy that De Levis made the most dangerous march on record, and completed a flank movement within four hundred yards of his position, on the night of the 27th, and finally it was owing to his ignorance that the French force ever escaped from the marshes. He should have strengthened his outpost at Cape Rouge when he found De Levis afraid to attack it; guarded the outlets from the marshes of La Suede, and the French army would have been obliged to disband for want of provisions. No possible approach was open but through Lorette and the left bank of the St. Charles to Montcalm's old lines, which were everywhere under the guns of the city. In fact, during the three days operation a dozen chances of totally

annihilating the French forces were allowed to pass away unimproved, and the consequences were a disgraceful defeat, great loss of valuable lives, a strict siege and much individual suffering. To De Levis must be ascribed energy and ability. but though a brilliant soldier he was not a General. The labours of the siege commenced next day by the construction of a parallel facing the three upper bastions of the city, these were St. Louis, Glaciere, and Cape Diamond bastions. On this parallel four batteries were established in expectation of heavy artillery, which had been demanded from France; another was placed on the left bank of the St. Charles to take the ramparts in reverse. It was the 11th of May before the could be opened from fifteen pieces of light artillery, and for want of ammunition only twenty shots could be fired from each in twenty-four hours. Meanwhile, Murray, when the panic was once over and order restored, set vigorously to work at strengthening the fortifications; parapets were constructed, and one hundred and thirty-two guns mounted on the bastions, three guns were taken from the works at the river side, which were thus left defenceless. The shot thrown from this line of defence told heavily on the French works and camp, and for two miles beyond, all they could do was to protect them and wait for succors from Europe. The whole force of the garrison amounted to 2,200 effective men, who conceived themselves to be so hard pressed, although their fire dominated that of the besiegers, that they were prepared to surrender if a French fleet arrived first in the river; indeed, from the fact that the whole line of defence fronting the St. Lawrence had been disarmed, it would have followed as the inevitable consequences of such an event. On the 9th of May the "Lowestoffe," frigate, entered the port, on the 10th Commodore Swanton arrived with the "Vanguard" and "Diana," frigates, and on the 17th attacked and captured the whole French flotilla. De Levis precipitately raised the blockade, for he could hardly be called a siege, and retired behind the Jacques Cartier; thus ended a campaign short, audacious, and decisive. As it completely exhausted the last resources of the gallant Canadians, it was the last effort possible—a desperate attempt to retrieve their fallen fortunes, and if the French Government possessed the slightest knowledge of their true interests, or the national honor, that effort would have been successful.

The result of the campaigns, ending in the blockade of Quebec, shows the folly perpetrated by the English Ministry in fitting out independent and isolated expeditions for a common object. The loss of Quebec alone, did not necessarily involve the fate of Canada. As long as the St. Lawrence was open, and that was a question to be decided by a naval engagement, not at all times certain as to its results, if a French fleet had first arrived in May, 1760 in the St. Lawrence the relics of the army sent out under Wolfe would have been obliged to capitulate with out producing any material effect on the general issue. Such a result might possibly have checked Amherst's advance, and confined his conquests to the South shore of the St. Lawrence and the line of the Ohio, while Canada would have remained an appendage of France, and the American declaration of Independence postponed, perhaps indefinitely, on what small matters great issues generally depend, is abundantly illustrated by the events of this war. In 1748 Britain was glad to accept a humiliating peace which lowered her prestige in Europe, endangered

her American possessions, and placed her in danger of a political and social revolution of the most disastrous kind. The war provoked by ambitious proprietors, reckless back woodsmen and dishonest Indian traders, was eagerly seized on as a pretext by unprincipled politicians, to recover what had been lost, and by extensive conquest make all sure in future.

France on the other side, was not at all unwilling to provoke a contest, which her politicians (made and unmade by infamous courtizans) thought would be confined to the plains of Germany or the Netherlands, carried on with little expense and end in further humiliation for her great rival. If Pitt had not succeeded in securing a position in the English Cabinet, such calculations would most probably be realized; the transfer of the first desultory operations which contemplated nothing more than restoring British power on the Ohio and South shore of the St. Lawrence, to a direct movement for the conquest of Canada, placed the French Ministry in a position they were by no means competent to fill. The demands of a profligate and licentious Court, the insatiable cravings of courtizans and their families had entirely exhausted the resources of the Kingdom and hopelessly complicated its financial affairs. No man of sufficient knowledge had arisen or would be allowed to deal with those questions. The interests of the Monarchy were opposed to those of the people; the nobility to both, and the clergy to all the others, consequently the whole burden of the State was borne by the lower orders, and they were steadily excluded from all share in the administration. As a necessary consequence, at the crisis of the contest for the possession of the Transatlantic Provinces, no assistance could be rendered, and they were abandoned to their own resources, so that a licentious and sensual Monarch might indulge his depraved tastes, thus sealing the fate of the Monarchy and depriving the country of the advantages of Colonial possessions. The gain to Britain was immense, the loss to France incalculable.

The incidents connected with the siege and capture of Quebec have furnished the literature of this country and Great Britain with some of its finest subjects in prose and verse, prominent amongst the latter stands the lyric of one of our Canadian poets, Carrol Ryan.

A TERRIBLE WOMAN IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

An extraordinary female military character is now an inmate of the hotel des Invalides. Lieutenant Madame Brulon, entered the hotel more than fifty years ago, and is the only female soldier ever admitted to receive its support. Angelique Marie Joseph Duchemin was born 1772. Twenty years later, found her upon the most exciting stage the world has ever known. Louis XVI. was beheaded and France a republic. Angelique was a wife, a mother, a *citoyenne*, a soldier. She served seven years in the various capacities of a corporal, corporal fourrier, and sergeant major. At the age of twenty eight, in the year 1799, she was admitted to the hotel, not because she was a woman, a widow, or a mother, but by her right and merit as a wounded soldier.—There she received her support and the small pay allowed to non-commissioned

officers, and in addition to this, for some time, a salary of eighty dollars a year as clerk in the Magazine of clothing. At the age of 35 she became the chief of this department with a salary of \$650 per annum. By her economy she was enabled to establish her daughter, and more recently aid her grandchildren and great grandchildren. At the age of seventeen she was a wife, at eighteen a mother, at twenty a widow. Her husband fell at Ajaccio, in Corsica. Three days after she learned his fate she took the uniform of his regiment, and demanded permission to avenge his death. Two brothers had fallen in active service, her father had died on the field of battle—her heart, head and hand burned to send distraction to the English and the Corsicans. She told the history of the siege of Calvi. Eleven months they had been blockaded seventy-five bombarded, but she brought relief to the garrison of Gesco, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor on her breast is the acknowledgment of her heroic action. Madame Brulon said she did not mind wounds in each arm nor fear the dark, but set out alone, at midnight, evaded the guards, roused sixty starving women, and led them to the fort, which was reached at two o'clock in the morning. She gave the women each half a pound of rice, which all considered an excellent bargain. Still later, at the siege of Calvi, all the cannoniers having been killed, the non-commissioned officers were called on to take their places; it was thus, while defending a bastion in aiming a 16 pounder, that she was wounded in the leg by the bursting of a bomb. This last wound disabled her for service and entitled her to a place in the Hotel des Invalides. October 22nd, 1828, upon the proposition of General de Lavides, she received the grade of second Lieutenant. She never threw off the military uniform but once, and that for a moment's amusement to her grandchildren when she assumed female attire. But the children instead of being amused burst into tears, and begged their grandma to go back again to her soldier's clothes.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, May 17.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday night an interesting debate took place on the petition of the people of Nova Scotia against the Canadian Union Act.

Mr. John Bright moved that a commission be appointed to enquire into the causes of the discontent in Nova Scotia, in regard to the operation of the Act of Confederation. Mr. Bright supported his motion with a speech, in which he declared that an investigation into this matter could not be otherwise than advantageous. If it was refused, the people of Nova Scotia would feel that they were the victims of a policy with which they did not, and could not, sympathize. Such refusal would increase their hostility to Canada, estrange them from England, and give a powerful stimulus to their sympathy with the United States. Justice to the people of Nova Scotia and generosity to the United States demanded this enquiry. The Ministry would be greatly to blame should any untoward event result from a refusal to grant this demand.

(Continued on last column of 11th page.)

CANADIAN ITEMS.

MEDICAL COUNCIL.—Dr. Grant M. P. has been unanimously elected President of the Medical Council of Ontario.

Fifty non-commissioned officers and men of the 29th Regiment, under command of Lieut. A. W. Matchett, have been ordered from Chatham to Canada, to augment the strength of the service companies.

It has been stated that the command of the flying column to act on the Western frontier, whose headquarters are at London, will be assumed immediately by Col. Anderson, C. B., of the Royal Artillery.

A gang of desperate scoundrels are operating with energy at Brantford, and robberies are almost of nightly occurrence. Stores and residences have been ransacked, and seven safes were blown open within a few days.

ON THE FRONTIER.—A telegram from Montreal says that a General of the U. S. army is said to be on the frontier between Rouse's Point and Ogdensburg, with instructions from General Grant to ascertain the correctness of reports of Fenian arms being secreted there.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—It has been rumored on the streets to day, but what the foundation for it is we cannot say, that President Johnson has ordered the disarming of all Fenians throughout the United States, found in a hostile attitude against this country. Right again.—*Chatham Planet*.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.—The *Whig* says Col. Macdougall, Adjutant General of Militia, arrived in Kingston on Friday night, from the East, and left by the evening boat for Toronto. Col. Macdougall is making a general inspection of the Volunteers' stores at the places he visits. To-day he will attend a meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association at Toronto.

THE FENIANS.—A dispatch from the *Herald's* correspondent at Rouse's Point, dated the 6th, reports the arrival of four cases of arms at that place from Albany. The same dispatch also states that the Fenian leaders have contracted with a large firm at Ogdensburg for the immediate manufacture of thirty thousand pounds of army biscuits, and that other contracts of the same nature have been made elsewhere.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.—We learn from the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* that orders were received at Chatham directing five officers and 100 non-commissioned officers and men of the first division Depot Brigade, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and the 20th Regiment, to proceed from the Garrison on Thursday next, and embark at Liverpool on board the Canadian steamer for Canada.

COBourg TROOPS OF CAVALRY.—This fine corps has been performing their annual drill during the past week, and gave to the town a gay and Military appearance for the past few days. On Thursday they visited Port Hope, on invitation, where they were reviewed, together with the Port Hope Cavalry company, by Lieut. Colonel Paterson. The corps never was in a better state of efficiency. The drill will be continued until Wednesday next, when they will be inspected.—*Cobourg Sentinel*.

VOLUNTEERS ATTACKED BY FENIANS.—A telegram from Bothwell, dated June 13th, says: "We have just learned that a party of Volunteers, belonging to Wardsville, Ont., on their way home from drill, were attacked last night by a party of men supposed to be Fenians. The Volunteers were very badly beaten, and one of them is not expected to live. An attempt was made later in the night to break open the drill shed, and get the arms belonging to the Volunteer Company. The inhabitants are in search of the villains."

THE 53RD REGIMENT FOR QUEBEC.—The advance of the 53rd Regiment, with the baggage in charge, started from London by the Great Western Railway this forenoon for Quebec. The main body will follow on Monday, and embark, by steamer at this port. This movement indicates very conclusively that the Government have no further apprehensions of serious difficulty with the Fenians, or either that the design is to let the contract of "cleaning them out" principally to the Volunteers, between which probabilities we leave it to our readers to discriminate.—*Hamilton Times*.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.—The *Montreal Gazette* says. "We learn from St. Albans that the seizure of Fenian arms was made in that place by the U. S. Government yesterday. We are happy to be able to announce this fact. It is an evidence that the U. S. Government is alive to the obligations of comity, its own municipal and international law. These arms at St. Albans are those of which we had authentic information a few days ago, and respecting which we made a publication in the *Gazette*, and also of drilling of Fenian lodges. The seizure of those arms will give the Fenian Conspiracy a serious check."

A RIVER BATTERY FOR CHATHAM.—During Lt. Col. Taylor's visit to Chatham on Tuesday, he signified a willingness on the part of the Government to send a River Battery of two or three large guns for the defence of this section of the country, either on land or on a gunboat to be stationed at or in the vicinity of the mouth of the Thames. Accordingly the Major forwarded a requisition to London by the noon mail that day, and therefore the battery can be expected to arrive at Chatham in a very short time. An instructor of gunnery will accompany them. They are to be manned by men taken from the Chatham Volunteers. Acts like this speak well for the Government.—*Chatham Planet*.

On Tuesday, in the U. S. House of Representatives, Mr. Chandler offered a resolution enquiring why competent force was not maintained in the West Indies and tendering the thanks of the House to the British Admiral for the protection which he had extended to American citizens.

The American Government having no competent naval force in the West Indies, the British Admiral took the interests of the American citizens under his charge, and threatened to open fire upon the rebel robbers unless the rights, property and lives of Americans were respected. This was British like, noble and generous.

The American Government, on the other hand, in violation of their own constitution, allow the Fenians to arm, drill, and threaten to invade Canada, in order to murder and pillage British subjects.

Which of the foregoing picture is most to be admired?

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—On Wednesday evening last, the Sarnia Garrison Artillery and the No. 1 Company, of the 27th Battalion were inspected by Lieut. Col Taylor, D. A. G., Lieut. Col. Davis, and Captain Campbell Drill Instructor to the Battalion being present. The Artillery Company were not out in full strength but those that were on hand were highly and deservedly complimented on their appearance and proficiency in drill. No. 1 company was much stronger in number than usual and also received words of encouragement from the Colonel. Both companies were informed that they were liable to be called out at any moment and were admonished to be ready at a moments notice. Sixty rounds of cartridge was dealt out to each man and the boys seemed to be much pleased with the prospect of an early meeting with the disturbers of our peace, which if it comes to that, will show what

"British hearts can dare,"
"And British hands can do."
—*Sarnia British Canadian*.

RIFLE MATCH.—Pursuant to a challenge given by No. 6 company (Captain Lewis), and accepted by the Sarnia Artillery (Capt. Seager), a rifle match between the two companies was arranged to take place on the afternoon of Saturday last. We regret to say, however, that during the progress of the match it was discovered that a number of Capt. Lewis' men had "plugged" the rifles, thus improperly taking an advantage of their opponents not allowed by the regulations, and that in consequence Capt. Seager refused to proceed any further with the match.—*Ibid*.

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS.—On Tuesday morning Lieut. Col J. B. Taylor, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, inspected the Volunteer Infantry Companies Nos. 1 and 2, commanded by Capt. S. M. Smith and Lt. Stephenson. He was accompanied to the Barrack Ground by Lieut. Col. Smith. The men were put through Battalion drill, Company drill, &c., with all of which the Adj. General expressed himself highly pleased. The arms were in capital order. Especial praise was awarded to No. 2 Company. The Adjutant General, in addressing the men, told them that Chatham had been made a Garrison Town, and if the Battalion were called out for drill or otherwise that it would be quartered here, where there were good barracks and a capital Drill Shed.—*Chatham Planet*.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.—A list of pensions, gratuities and amounts for medical services authorized to be paid by the Militia Department are published in the *Official Gazette*. The highest amount on the list is \$800 gratuity, payable to the widow of Bartholomew Macdonald, Private Fourth Volunteer company, shot, being taken by mistake for a Fenian. The next highest \$500 to Captain K. Goodman, New Hamburg Infantry company, for disease contracted in May, 1866.

A pension of \$400 for 1½ years to the widow of P. T. Worrington, Captain Windsor Provisional Battalion, and \$400 to the widow and children of George Pretence, Captain of Columbia Infantry company, who each died of disease contracted while on duty in 1866. The list contains 55 names. The lowest amount is gratuity to Private Henry Scott, 15th Battalion Infantry, for injury to his leg arising from carelessness.

ABOUT TIME.—It is reported that the British Government has addressed a somewhat energetic remonstrance to the Government of the United States on the subject of the Fenian demonstrations which have recently taken place in the territory of the Republic. It is about time this step was taken. Canada has been troubled long enough with these repeated threats of invasion. The existence of an armed organization along our borders, such as the Fenians possess, can only be looked upon as a standing menace of war, and should be treated as such by the Government. In this connection it may be stated that General Sherman is reported now on the frontier under the instructions from Washington, to prevent the Fenians from crossing. Sherman is not an officer to be trifled with, and we may expect that he will faithfully and energetically carry out his instructions. Fenian arms are reported to have been seized in one or two places, and if this course of action is followed up, as we have a right to expect it will, the Fenian forces will be practically disarmed and all danger of a Fenian raid this season will be passed. But the American Government should go still further. An armed organization, independent of its own military forces, is a disgrace to the nation, and when that organization openly avows its object and intention to make war upon a neighboring country, the Government should compel it to disarm, and thus strip it of all power to do harm. This much we have a right to expect of the American Government, and if it stops short of this, it will not be doing its whole duty.—*Daily Intelligence*.

There appeared in the London *Railway Times* in February last, a false and libellous letter reflecting on Mr. Brydges, the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway. That journal in its impression of May 30th, makes the following amende: "We have had an opportunity of perusing a letter from Mr. Brydges, addressed to the London Directors on the subject of a communication which appeared in this journal on the 22nd February last, under the signature of 'A Holder of various G. T. Stock.'" That communication was sent to us authenticated by the name of the writer, as we believe in good faith, but unfortunately we have mislaid his card, and cannot therefore supply Mr. Brydges legal representative, who has called upon us for that purpose, with the name and address of the author. This we deeply regret, as we find we have been made the medium of circulating the most false and slanderous accusations against Mr. Brydges, of whom, we may mention, we have always entertained a high and friendly opinion. We are satisfied from the explanations afforded us, that in publishing the letter of the 22nd of February we did Mr. Brydges a great injustice, and we now in this place desire to confess the same, and to offer to that gentleman the most ample apology for having done so. The contents of the letter we are now satisfied are perversions of the facts, and we exceedingly regret having been the means of giving them circulation in the columns of the *Railway Times*. We make this amende promptly and willingly as a simple act of justice to a gentleman against whom there has been committed a grievous wrong."—*Mont. Gazette*.

STATE OF MEXICO.—Recent news from Mexico gives little encouragement to those who expected to see peace restored to the Republic after
Maximilian's death. The

state of anarchy in which the whole country is thrown appears to become worse as the incapacity of Juarez to unite the people is more clearly seen. A correspondent writes: "Robberies, kidnapping, murders and pronunciamentos still prevail in all parts; business is at a dead stand in every respect." This condition of affairs might possibly have attracted some attention in the United States, especially as many complaints are received from Americans in Mexico of ill-treatment; but the work of restoring one union is enough at a time. Mexico must wait. The Mexicans, however, according to the correspondent already quoted, say that "they have whipped all Europe, and can also whip the United States if necessary." It is good for a people to have confidence in themselves, and the Mexicans were never deficient in that quality. President Juarez, in closing the first session of the Congress, congratulated the members upon having restored their institutions to their "normal condition." This boast is quite consistent with the statement that murders and conspiracies are the rule of life all over the land.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA BILL.

The *Montreal News* comments on the opposition which the Militia Bill received in Canada, and says:

"On the other side of the Atlantic, Lord Elcho was the first to recognize and pay homage, in the British Commons, to the statesmanlike policy of Sir George Cartier. He has been followed by the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which eulogizes the Canadian Bill, alleging that England needs such a measure, but that hitherto ministers have shrunk from advocating the principle of enforced service. There is not a hint uttered about depreciating the volunteers or impairing their usefulness. This compliment is all the greater, on account of its novelty. When British statesmen accept Canadian legislation on militia affairs as a mode of excellence, we must thank Sir George Cartier for the honor, and he must derive some consolation from the discovery that he is lauded for his bold and comprehensive scheme by critics who have no motives for praising him. In England, volunteering has attained such importance,—its organization is so perfect and extended,—that it has risen to the proportion of a national force. It turns out twenty to thirty thousand of the elite of the population, well armed, equipped and trained to take part in a review. It costs the Imperial Treasury some fifteen hundred thousand dollars annually, besides immense sums devoted to rifles matches. Now if there was anything in Sir George Cartier's measures, humiliating or damaging to volunteers—we should hardly find either Lord Elcho or the *Army and Navy Gazette* so vehemently commending the adoption of a similar bill, and we accept their commendation as a solid proof that our Minister of Militia's policy is acceptable to those most qualified to offer an opinion as to its worth, and a conclusive and crushing reply to that portion of the Opposition press which condemned him. Lord Elcho was one of the founders of the Volunteer system in England,—he has been its firm friend under adverse circumstances, he is still a great authority with that force, as it looks to him for counsel and aid. We may therefore assume that when he implores the Government at home to borrow its policy from our Minister of Militia, he believed, and was satisfied that he was rendering a service to the volunteer cause."

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in the Town Council Chamber on Tuesday evening last, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Rifle Association for the County of Peterboro'.

J. Carnegie, Esq., M. P. P., was called to the chair and Adjutant Kennedy appointed Secretary. After some explanations from the Chairman and Major Kennedy, the Constitution adopted for the Association at a former meeting was read, and on motion of the Rev. V. Clementi, was amended by providing for one Patron and one Vice-Patron, instead of several.

The following office bearers were then appointed for the present year:

Rev. V. Clementi, President; Lieut. Col. E. Poole, 1st Vice President; J. Carnegie, Jr. 2nd do.; Adjutant Wm. N. Kennedy, Secretary; and Mr. D. S. Eastwood, of the Ontario Bank, Treasurer.

The following civilians were then chosen to act with the officers of the Volunteer Companies of the County as the Council of the Association:—Messrs. D. W. Dumble, R. Romaine, A. H. Campbell, George Read, M. P. P., P. M. Grover, M. P., T. Chambers, James S. Fowlds, and J. W. Gilmour.

It was understood that the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to enroll members, &c., would now proceed with that duty at an early day, and the business of the meeting being now over, the proceedings closed. The attendance was small; and like most other popular organizations, its success will depend mainly upon the energy and efforts of its officers. In this respect, the selection was fortunate, and gives ample guarantee of success.—*Peterboro' Review*.

HELLISH SCHEME FOR ROBBERY.

An outrage of the most fiendish kind was attempted on the Great Western on Wednesday night, near Princeton, which if carried out as intended, would have caused lamentable loss of life, and entailed much pain and suffering upon innocent and unsuspected people. On the track, near the village named, some three or four large iron rails were placed, and secured in position by kegs filled with spikes. To make the destruction of a passing train more certain, large stones had been firmly wedged in between the narrow and broad gauge rails, so that should the other impediments be forced, the train would in any case be run off. The spot selected for the overthrow of the train is an embankment of some twenty-five feet; down which it would have been hurled, carrying death and destruction to all on board. This fatal trap had evidently been set by some desperate scoundrels with the object of wrecking the night mail going west, doubtless intending in the confusion to rob the express, post officer and passengers. But their villainous scheme was providentially frustrated. The night mail was luckily, in this instance, late, and a freight train which she should have passed at the next station pushed on, and proceeding at a reduced speed, came in contact with the obstructions without meeting with any serious damage. An examination of the track revealed the preparations made, and the narrow escape the mails and passengers on the approaching train had had. Such an outrageous, diabolical plan for way-laying and plundering a railway train, heedless of the wholesale massacre which it was certain to cause, is without parallel in the annals of this Province since railroads were first introduced. \$200 reward has been offered by the railway company, for the conviction of the perpetrators.—*Hamilton Times*.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The anticipated appointment of Mr. Howland as Lieutenant Governor does not appear to give complete satisfaction. The opinion prevails that a much more accomplished scholar, and one of sounder judgment, and having greater dignity and influence, and a Britisher to the bargain, ought to be allotted this high dignity. Mr. Howland, although correct in his habits, has not now that prestige for high principles he once possessed.

There has been a meeting of the Field Officers of this district with the military authorities, with a view to cooperation in the event of active service. The Brigading of Volunteers and Regulars with the same commissariat, &c., supplies a blank long and earnestly desired, and one of vital importance. Carloads of ammunition and knapsacks, &c., are daily arriving, so that no more letters from "A Naked Volunteer" will be necessary this time. A number of young men have combined for the purpose of instruction in horsemanship, and intend providing themselves with a uniform, so that they may be prepared to offer their services as a Cavalry Troop. Over forty have been enrolled already, and elected Mr. Joseph Grand their leader. They will be termed "the Foresters."

The authorities here have seen fit to place a guard of the 29th Regiment on both the Jail and Drill Shed.

The Toronto Lacross Club, played a match with the St. Regis Indians on Tuesday, for the benefit of the Orphans Home. Over three thousand spectators were present to witness the defeat of the white men, who in this game at least, cannot as yet vie with the agility and endurance of the dusky braves.

What has become of the simultaneous match? Are the Dominion Association too important a body to see after such a small matter, or are we to blame the Fenians for absorbing all their precious time? I suppose the quietness with reference to a team to Wimbledon must also be attributed to the same "ill wind."

The Royal Artillery and Gunboats are practicing daily.

An artists club has been formed in this city to make sketches from life—a jolly tar from the *Merion* supplies the first living model.

The first of a series of promenade concerts begins this evening at the Horticultural Gardens. The Band of the 13th Hussars having engaged to do the agreeable.

General Susted was present at the convocation of the Toronto University on Monday, in his official capacity as visitor, with a brilliant staff.

Toronto, June 17.

At the inspection of the 10th Royals on Thursday last a parade state of 530 in the ranks spoke volumes for the management, and "Ready, aye ready" motto of this fine regiment. They mustered stronger than I have witnessed anywhere in Canada before, one of the ten companies appearing without a single absentee. The line was longer than the length of shed could comprehend, so that it was necessary to detach one of the companies in several line movements. The usual review and inspection manoeuvres were gone through in first class style, and from careful observation everyone, both officers and men, presented a very neat and tidy appearance. Capt. T. McLean's Battery were inspected at the same time. There was a very creditable muster of forty, many of whom hold School of Gunnery certificates. Lt. Col. Durie, D.A.G., who was accompanied by Lt. Col. Denison, B.M., expressed himself highly delighted with the muster, appearance and performance of the whole parade, which, without flattery, he could say was really splendid.

The annual Rifle Match of the "Queen's Own" took place on Monday. The weather was not very favorable during the greater part of the day, there being a strong wind from the left, and at 4 o'clock a heavy shower rather damped the spirits of the competitors who mustered strong, and tapered off some promising scores rather unmercifully. The distance of the range from town and the unsettled aspect of the weather was a great drawback on the attendance of outsiders, of whom there was but a small muster. The scores show an improvement on last year due to a better knowledge of the wonderfully accurate Snider. The highest score in five shots at 200, 300 and 400 yards was made by Corporal C. Durie, who scored 52 points (8 centres and 7 bull's eyes. Wimbledon scoring and targets, and Hythe position. The highest score of those who fired at 500 yards also, was made by Private Campbell with a score of 66,—6 points more than centres. No. 7 company won the company prize, for both the 1st stage at 200, 300 and 400 yards; and the 2nd stage, 500 yards, also, constituting them the challenge company of a first class shooting regiment. I fancy the Vics of Quebec and the Royals of Montreal would have something tough on their hands to lick No. 7, Q.O.R. The presentation of the prizes took place at the Horticultural Gardens, which were crowded at the appointed hour (8 p.m.) to witness the presentation by Col. Macdougall, Adjutant-General. The band of the 29th Regiment—one of the finest in the service—was present, and performed several choice pieces of music. Before proceeding to distribute the prize, which were of a beautiful and costly character, the gallant Colonel favored us with an appropriate speech, which the *Globe* has faithfully rendered as follows:—

"Before proceeding to the business of the evening, I cannot resist saying a few words to express my gratification—indeed, I may say my delight—at the work which is being carried on in Toronto in connection with the volunteer force. It is the only constitutional military force of the Dominion of Canada now existing (Cheers.) I was unfortunately too late to witness the splendid turn-out made by the Tenth Royals at the late inspection, when 530 fighting men appeared in the ranks of the battalion—(cheers)—thereby giving a quiet but very significant answer to the threats of those blustering

idiots on the other side of the line. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) If those unfortunates are to be believed, they are quite ready to eat us all up in Canada without even a grain of salt. (Laughter and cheers.) I hardly know that we can fairly be expected to supply salt for the occasion, but I think if they venture to put their throats into execution, we may promise at any rate to provide them with a certain amount of salt petre. (Loud laughter and cheers.) The muster of the Tenth was, I believe, the largest ever before made by a volunteer regiment in Canada, and I take it as an earnest of what is to be expected from the forces at large; and I confidently expect, if it should be rendered necessary for the volunteers to take the field, that there will not be a single corps throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion in which every rifle in its possession shall not be wielded by a strong Canadian hand, backed by a stout Canadian heart. (Loud cheers.) And here I would desire to record my obligations to the Editor of THE TORONTO GLOBE for an article headed "Military Preparations," appearing in that paper of yesterday's issue. I believe the state of affairs has been fairly and properly described in that article. (Cheers.) And I desire to contrast it with another, which lately appeared in an obscure paper, in which the Editor—to gratify personal spleen—informed his few readers that the measures now being taken for the defence of the country are all moonshine [laughter] that the volunteer force is a myth and equipment a sham—and that it will be impossible to collect a respectable body of volunteers in its ranks. [Laughter.] That paper is the Belleville "Intelligencer;" and the editor of that paper—from a place in which he was tolerably secure of not being answered—presumed to asperse the whole body of gentlemen employed in the military staff of the country [hear, hear]—a body of officers who have during a long number of years generally performed harder service than the staff officers of any army in time of peace, with which during my thirty-two years of service I have been acquainted [Loud Cheers.] Knowing that their duties have been performed with great zeal and ability I should not fully discharge my trust did I not stand up in their defence. (Cheers.) And I would here take the earliest public opportunity open to me of defending them against the public and unjust attacks of traducers. (Cheers.) It is right that the officers of the militia staff of this country should know that so long as their duties are performed in the future as in the past, I will always defend them before every accuser, against all comers and under every circumstance. (Cheers.) The people of Canada love fair play, and I call on them confidently to support me in this matter. (Cheers.) Let us turn now to the subject for which we have more immediately assembled. I find that the total value of the prizes which I have been so greatly honored in being called on to distribute amounts to \$619. I say that the people of Toronto may justly be proud of that Battalion whose officers and admirers are sufficiently liberal and public-spirited to produce such a sum for one match, in addition to the notoriously heavy expenses entailed on them in keeping up their organization. (Applause.) Rifle shooting must always be honored among the measures necessary to be adopted for the defence of any country. (Cheers.) The Volunteers of Canada have already done fully more than could be expected of them; and by the operation of the Dominion Rifle Association and its affiliating societies in the Provinces, to which aid will

hope, be extended by the Government. I hope rifle practice among the people of Canada will become universal. [Cheers.] The match which has just been concluded—the first match with the Snider rifle—affords some interesting terms of comparison with the last match fired with the Enfield. The amount of prizes distributed this year is \$619 against \$306 in 1866. Then I find that the highest score at 200, 300, and 400 yards this year was 53 as compared with only 43 in 1866. Next, the ten best men of the company this year send 393, whereas in 1866 they send but 303. [Cheers.] Again, we find the lowest score in the present match by which any prize was won was 38, while the lowest in 1866 was only 26, [Cheers.] It is to be remarked that higher scores than any of these numbers have been frequently made at practice, and the average firing of the men has very much improved, as might have been expected. [Cheers.] These are some of the satisfactory results of the Snider Enfield with which the whole volunteer force are now armed. [Cheers.] I have now a few words to say to the Volunteers in consequence of what I conceive to be the intended operations of the last militia law. It is understood to be adverse to the prosperity of the militia force. [Cheers.] Now if any such impressions are entertained they may as well be banished, for they are incorrect. [Cheers.] I would not for any consideration say what I do not believe to be absolutely true; and I can assure the Volunteers of my certain conviction that the policy of the Government is to encourage the Volunteer force and improve its efficiency in every possible way. [Cheers.] I could almost pledge myself too, that if any of the associations I have named are able to indicate anything which will conduce to the efficiency of the force, their suggestion will be pushed next session of Parliament. [Cheers.] Therefore, I say it is not wise to be in a hurry to pronounce on the merits of the Bill. [Cheers.] With a view to increase the efficiency of the city and county battalions in drill, and to provide against contingencies of attack, the Government, as you are aware, have ordered certain drill to be performed. In the country districts the companies are to be brought together at the headquarters of the battalion; but in cities the battalions are only ordered to drill two days in each week; and it has been so arranged that only one of these days will in any way interfere with the general employment of the volunteers. And therefore I appeal to the patriotic spirit of employers in Toronto to place every facility at the disposal of those men who, at a very small advantage to themselves, give their services to the country. [Loud and continued cheers.]

The Adjutant-General then distributed the following prizes:—

PRIZES IN FIRST STAGE.

- No. 1.—*Company prize*—Silver cup, \$40; donor, Ontario Civil Service; won by No. 7 company.
No. 2.—*Five prizes for officers*—1st Prize, Silver tea caddy, &c., \$20; donors, No. 8 company; won by Lt. Gibson. 2 Revolver, \$15; R. Lewis & Son; Ensign Delamere. 3 Parian Figure, \$8; Lt. Chadwick; Major Croft. 4 Spurs and whip \$7; Malcolm & Bach; Lt. Miller. 5 Books; Chawett & Co.; Ensign Shaw.
No. 3.—*Six prizes for sergeants*.—1st Prize, Books, \$20; donor, Capt. Edwards; won by Sergt. Meredith. 2 Revolver, \$15; cash; Sergt. Batley. 3 Coat, \$10; Mr McEachern; Sergt McCleary. 4 Ale, \$9; Aldwell & Co; Sergt. Goodwillie. 5 Hat; McCrosson & Co.;

Sergt. Warrington. 6 Telescope; \$3, Capt. Adam; Sergt. Anderson.

No. 4.—*Eight prizes for corporals*—1st Prize, Silver cup, \$20; donor, cash; won by Corporal C. Durie. 2 Silver Vase, \$15; Wharim & Co.; Corporal Cooper. 3 Silver Tankard, \$10; Major Croft; Corporal Mason. 4 Ale, \$9; Mr. Copeland; Corporal Irwin. 5 Gold Pin, \$3; Mr. Morrison; Corporal Tarlton. 6 Coffee, \$5; W. & R. Griffith; Corporal Watson. 7 Satchel, \$4; Mr. Malcolm; Corporal McGregor. 8 Dry Goods, \$3; Pringle & Co., Corporal Gardiner.

No. 5.—*Fourteen prizes for privates*—1st Prize, Silver cup \$20; donor, cash; won by Private Bell. 2 Silver cup, \$15; cash; Private Campbell. 3 Silver cup, \$12; J. E. Ellis & Co; Private Morrison. 4 Tweed coat, \$11; Capt. Morrison; Private Burt. 5 Ale, \$9; Mr. O'Keefe; Private White. 6 Ale, \$9; Mr. Thompson; Private Muir. 7 Silver Tankard, \$8; Messrs. Wilke & Co., Private Davidson. 8 Album, \$8; Messrs. Dredge & Co.; Private Kingsberry. 9 Cheese, \$6; Capt. Gardner; Private Harrison. 10 Bust, \$6; Mr. G. Harrison; Private Montgomery. 11 Wood, \$6; Mr. Mutton, and Morrison, Taylor & Co., Private Graham. 12 Photographs, \$4; Mr. Laird; Private Oliver. 13 Album, \$5; Mr. Ewing, Private Marshall. 14 Shoes, \$4; Mr. Dack; Private Fox.

No. 6.—*Twenty-two prizes for officers, non-commissioned officers or men, who have never won a prize at company, battalion or other rifle match*—1st Prize, Silver vase, \$25; donor, cash; won by Private White. 2 Silver cup, \$20; cash; Sergeant McCleary. 3 Dry Goods, \$15; cash; Sergeant Warrington. 4 Wood and lobsters, \$11; Mr. Saulter and Redford & Dillon, Private Kingsberry. 5 Toilet case and flour, \$10; Capt. Davids and Mr. Galbraith; Private Davidson. 6 Ice pitcher, \$10; Joseph & Co.; Private Harrison. 7 Ale, \$9; Wallis & Moss; Private Graham. 9 Silver goblet, \$8; Capt. Ramsay; Private Oliver. 10 Parlour croquet, \$7.50; Robinson & Co.; Private Marshall. 11 Tobacco, \$6; Mr. S. S. Macdonald; Private Heakes. 12 Wood, \$6; Mr. Wyatt; Private Nicholson. 13 Pipe, \$6; Mr. Carlisle; Private Teskey. 14 Claret, \$5; T. Griffith & Co.; Sergeant Anderson. 15 Raisins and biscuits, \$5; Cowan & Co., and Mr. Wills; Major Brown. 16 Dressing case, \$5; Capt. Bennett; Private Villars. 17 Photographs, \$5; Neverre & Smith; Corporal Hamilton. 18 Chair, \$4; Jacques & Hay; Private Kenney. 19 Cigars, \$3; Mr. Lawson; Private Brisbane. 20 Box of cigars; Ramsay & Co.; Private Jack. 21 Album, \$2; A. Miller and Co.; Corporal Malcolm. 22 Silver pin; Mr. Morrison; Private Tovell.

No. 7.—*Highest score during the stage*—Prize Coal and Cigars, \$12; donors, Beard & Co., Howland, Fitch & Co., Mr. Morrison; won by Corporal C. Durie.

No. 8.—*Challenge cup*, \$40—Prize, Challenge cup; donor, Col. Gilmor; won by No. 7 Company.

No. 9.—*One prize for the highest score during the match*—Prize, Short Snider rifle and sword bayonet, \$40; donor, Lt. Campbell; won by Private Campbell.

By the above it will be seen then that the Adjutant General rather praises the *Globe* for its opinion on military matters, and feels of spirit of presentment for their remark some time ago, that volunteers would be better without either Sir George's Militia Bill, or, even the Adjutant General himself. Col. Macdougall's excessive politeness and the *plaisanterie* indulged in while presenting the prizes, won the esteem of all.

The 53rd Regiment from London, Ont., passed by this city on Monday, en route for Quebec by steamer. Your correspondent had the pleasure of hearing their band, and wished them *bon voyage*.

The *Heron* has left for another cruise of the lakes, but will return shortly.

While here the Adjutant General was pleased to be present at the final examination of the School of Gunnery, and expressed his astonishment of the proficiency attained in this branch of the service. He gave it as his opinion that the Government would shortly furnish to each battery having a graduate from the Artillery School two 18-pounders for practice. We may therefore look forward to, at an early day, the reality of our Garrison Artillery who have heretofore been merely infantry with artillery uniform. I witnessed the ball practice of the School on Friday last at the New Fort. The firing was with a 24-pounder smooth bore at about 1,100 yards, and as Col. Anderson, C.B., the Commandant, remarked was capital, many of the shots rocked the barrel in the lake, and there were few "wides." To Sergeant-Major Perkins, of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery (Major Forrest) belongs the credit of a fair hit. This is the second time only, I am told, that such success has been achieved. Before separating, the Cadets presented their Instructor, Sergt. McIlroy, with a beautiful silver watch and chain, as a token of their estimation of him as a gentleman, instructor and "jolly good fellow."

The Rifle Club are out regularly every Wednesday and Saturday at the Don range. It is astonishing how the Snider is cutting out the small bores up to 600 yards; five consecutive bull's eyes have been made with it at 400 yards repeatedly, something never accomplish with the old muzzle loader.

It is strange what a number, when reading of the recent trial of breech-loaders in England, which places "Henry" at the head of the list, believe it to be the American flimsy 16 shooter, and not the celebrated Scotchman of Edinburgh.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

One great obstacle to the discipline of the volunteer force is, the commissioning of men either too young or incapable. It is noticeable that several of the volunteer officers in this city are of an age, even be they capable, that cannot command the respect and obedience of their men. I allude to several who are eighteen years of age; these upstarts are generally of the opinion that the dress makes the gentlemen, and the manner in which some of them may be often seen strutting down the streets is simply ridiculous; it is impossible for such to command confidence. They tend to disorganize the force, being the laughing stock of the men. Not long ago one of these worthies strutted into the pit of the theatre in full uniform, doubtless thinking to create a sensation, and which, however, he did. The lower aristocracy (?) having great fun at his expense. Such youths do not even possess the requisite power of lungs to make themselves properly heard, and it is a pity that they are entered merely for the

(Continued on page 10.)

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON
KERB, Proprietor

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly
in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected com-
munications. 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 in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
it may reach us in time for publication.

OUR AGENT.

We beg to notify our numerous friends and sub-
scribers that Mr. J. J. BELL is authorised to act as
General Travelling Agent for THE VOLUNTEER
REVIEW; to receive subscriptions and transact
any other business connected with the paper.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1868.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW has been since its
first appearance mainly devoted to the task
of disseminating a knowledge of the princi-
ples of military science in the highest ac-
ception of the term. It has dealt with the
question of naval and military strategy,
principally in connection with events which
have taken place on this Continent, and its
conductors propose to extend its scope of
action to criticisms on the art of war, as
practised in other countries. As it is the
only periodical in Canada free from party
bias, its advocacy of measures other than
such as are connected with military affairs,
will be undertaken in the interests of the
country, always holding in view the fact
that while it is necessary we should become an
armed nation, it is neither the interests nor object
of the Canadian people to become a nation of
mere soldiers. Therefore, while it is every
man's duty to acquire as thorough a know-
ledge of military science in theory and
practice as his leisure will permit, it is also
his duty and interest to acquire a knowledge
of political science in relation to its appli-
cations to the development of the interests
of his country. The VOLUNTEER REVIEW

therefore, in fulfilment of its mission will
lay before its readers essays on the material
interests of the Dominion, and the most
proper and obvious means for developing the
same, keeping steadily to the fact that while
they are soldiers they have not ceased to be
citizens.

To every true hearted and loyal man
the question must have frequently arisen as
to what would be the best method of ad-
vancing the interests of the British Empire
on this Continent, and that without rivalry
or ill feeling towards the neighboring States
—offshoots from the great parent stock to
which we belong, and still in many respects
as much British Colonies as when the Red
Cross of St. George overshadowed their land.
The recent union of the British Provinces
by giving homogeneity to those Colonies which
preserved their allegiance, renders the ques-
tion one of immediate and imperative im-
portance, because politically there can be
neither retrogression procrastination nor in-
decision, and once having assumed the
duty of consolidating British power on this
Continent, it must be pursued without
hesitation to its political sequence. In order
then to develop the resources of British
America it will be necessary to connect
her whole possessions to the Pacific in
and under one Local administration, using
the term local as subjective to the Im-
perial in its limited sense; but more than
half the area thus covered is yet almost
without inhabitants. It will follow then
that the first movement towards the ad-
vancement of British interests will be those
measures which will tend to fill the waste
places of the Dominion with immigrants.
To perform this duty in a satisfactory man-
ner it will be necessary to construct lines of
railway of immense length, and open the
natural internal navigation of the country
by artificial means. The Dominion con-
sists of a narrow strip of territory, extend-
ing from Halifax in Nova Scotia, to Fort
William, at the head of Lake Superior. Its
average settled width would not exceed sixty
miles, but natural and artificial navigation
extends along its whole length, and its
principal line of railway is, for over five
hundred miles literally, a "Frontier" line.
From Fort William to head of Rainy Lake, a
distance of 385 miles, demands a railway
should be constructed, a trifling outlay
comparatively would open from thence
about 1,500 miles of navigable water, and
500 miles of railway would touch the naviga-
ble waters which flow into Puget Sound on
the Pacific.

It is very evident that if immigration to
the fertile plains of the Red River, and the
eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains is to
be effected by British enterprise, and in the
interest of the Empire, the programme
sketched out is that which must be followed
as a matter of necessity, because, it is the
only one which will afford the desideratum
of cheapness, shortness and capacity for

sanitary arrangements are actual indispen-
sables for the Immigrant—and the Union of
the Eastern American Provinces would be a
grave political mistake if the territory be-
tween these extensive Western limits and
the Pacific should pass into the hands of a
foreign power. But while the Dominion
Government are taking measures for carry-
ing out their "manifest destiny" in that
direction, the fact must not be ignored, the
first steps towards the mere mechanical parts
thereof must be taken in those Eastern
Provinces.

To shorten the distance between Quebec
and Fort William, to fill up the unoccupied
territory north of the St. Lawrence, to ob-
tain direct access to the emporiums of the
grain trade of the Western States, to extend
commercial relations, create a valuable
coasting trade with the Maritime Provinces,
develop the manufacturing and industrial
resources of the Dominion, and lastly to
render the military defence of Canada pro-
perly effective, it will be necessary to con-
struct the artificial channels which connect
the Ottawa River with Lake Huron.

This great work is the primary step in
the whole process, and must be undertaken
with as little delay as the circumstances of
the country will allow, especially because
the people of the United States are unable
from Geographical and Physical causes to
find sufficient outlets through their own
country for the produce of the Western
States. With starvation prices ruling in
England it is neither complimentary to the
spirit of enterprise, humanity or judgment
of the age to find corn selling in those States
for 10 cents per bushel, and to know that it
has been burned as fuel, being cheaper
than hardwood.

Here in the capital of the Dominion with-
in 840 miles of the chief emporium of that
trade, 500 miles of which are open lake
navigation, corn has to perform a voyage of
over 1,400 miles to reach the consumer, and
sells at 90 cents to \$1.00 per bushel.

To the readers of the the VOLUNTEER RE-
VIEW, merchants, manufacturers and farmers
one fact in political economy must be per-
fectly plain, and that is *cheap food means
abundant capital*, and a corresponding reduc-
tion in prices in every other item to the
consumer, while it develops the prices and
resources, and adds to the profits of the
producer.

The wonderful resources of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is well
illustrated by the value of the food produc-
ed and imported for the use of the people,
while it affords matter for serious reflection,
as to whether the capabilities of Canada
have been developed to anything like their
proper extent in this particular. The fol-
lowing authoritative statement will be of
great interest to the readers of the VOLUN-
TEER REVIEW:

"Some interesting information in regard

to the food resources of the United Kingdom was given in a paper recently read by Mr. Caird before the Statistical Society, London. The yield of wheat in England, he had estimated eighteen years ago at 26½ bushels per statute acre, and he believes from careful inquiries and observations it would not be safe to take credit now for a greater increase than 1½ bushels; this will bring the present rate of yield up to 28 bushels. The domestic demand for bread corn in 1863 was satisfied by an expenditure of £40,000,000, about one seventh of this sum, £6,000,000, being paid for foreign grain. Last year, according to Mr. Caird, the necessary supply cost £70,000,000 and nearly half—i.e., £33,500,000—was spent for imports. The cost of 1867, as compared with 1863, was therefore raised £30,000,000 against the consumer, but nearly the whole increased payment went out of the country, since we took in value £27,000,000 worth of foreign wheat beyond the imports of the earlier year.

Good and bad harvest years run in cycles of varying length; 1856 and 1867 were both "bad," the former two bushels and the latter six bushels under the average.

For our requirements, till the harvest of 1868 is garnered, Mr. Caird computes that we must depend upon the foreign supply of wheat to the extent of 9,600,000 quarters. A table prepared by Mr. Caird exhibits the results of some rather elaborate calculations to ascertain the average value of the principal agricultural products consumed as food in the United Kingdom.

	Home production.	Foreign supply.
Corn	£84,700,000	£25,000,000
Beef and Mutton	47,200,000	6,500,000
Butter & Cheese	30,100,000	8,400,000
Potatoes	18,000,000	200,000
Total	£180,000,000	£40,100,000

Another table compares the value of British with Irish agricultural produce. On the aggregate value, for £1,000 worth raised in Great Britain £26 was produced in Ireland, the Irish per centage for corn being 14; for cattle, 27; for potatoes, 66; and for flax, 100 (since the growth of this fibre is restricted to the sister Isle) in the respective British values.—*Builder*.

It will be seen that *breadstuffs* are by far the largest in amount of the necessaries of life imported, amounting in 1867 to the enormous value of £25,000,000 (twenty-five millions pounds sterling.) Europe, Asia and Africa have been ransacked to produce ninety-three per cent. of the amount; the United States furnishes seven per cent. Yet the latter country could undoubtedly furnish more than all the rest put together.

The surplus productions of the Western States of wheat, corn and other grains is stated to average 10,000,000 (ten million) tons annually; of this quantity about *four million* tons reach the seaboard, the rest are either used to fatten hogs, or sometimes burned as fuel, being cheaper *per cord* than hardwood. Any person acquainted with the nutritive qualities of *Indian corn*, and its various preparations must regret the obstacles which prevent its reaching the population of the United Kingdom. Under existing arrangements, although it may be bought at Chicago for 10 cents per bushel, it will cost \$1.60 cents at Liverpool.

In this transaction two parties are necessarily cheated for the benefit of a third, t

interests of the producer and consumer is sacrificed to the *franchise*, and as the latter holds a monopoly of the trade it would appear that no hope of an alleviation need be expected.

The routes of transit to the seaboard are through the United States by two railways and one small canal. It would be impossible to extend the former so as to relieve the trade in any way, and the latter is limited by the surplus waters of the Oneida Lake, which is its summit level, so that no profitable enlargement can be attempted, hedged round as the people of the United States are with the provisions of the "coasting laws" and their own protective system, the injury inflicted on their agricultural interests can only be ameliorated by getting up a wholesome competition, and one that would by its decided advantages break through the trammels of the monopolists.

Freight from Chicago to Liverpool could be delivered at 32 cents per bushel; if the Ottawa canals were constructed that could be reduced to 25 cents, so that in the one case corn could command a price at Chicago of 50 cents per bushel, and sell in Liverpool in the first case for 90, and the last for 83 cents with great profit to all parties.

The great drawback against the St. Lawrence route is the want of return cargo; on the Ottawa route this would be entirely obviated—any measure having a tendency to open either would reduce the cost of breadstuffs 40 to 50 per cent. in the English market.

Taking the population of the United Kingdom at 26,000,000 souls and the average yearly outlay for food at £220,100,000 sterling, the cost per head would be about £8 10s. sterling.

The wheat producing capabilities of Canada averages *fifteen* bushels per acre; an improved system of agriculture would enable the people to export largely, the great drawback being scarcity of skilled agricultural labor. Could not this state of affairs be remedied by a well devised system of immigration?

European complications have assumed a grave aspect, and it is probable that France and Prussia will be engaged in hostilities before the close of another year; indeed, it is impossible for two such great military powers to avoid collision for any length of time. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and a pamphlet with the title of *La Paix par la Guerre*, issued from the establishment which published the famous *brochures*, which were the precursors of the Italian war, is creating great sensation in Paris and the other European Capitals. The writer is unknown, but the following synopsis of the pamphlet shows his style of reasoning, and the programme marked out for France:

"The author insists that the only way of procuring durable peace is to go to war, and the sooner the better. Prussia, adds the

writer, is in such a position that she cannot stand still, and France cannot tolerate any further acquisitions. Prussia's dear ally, Russia, is not ready; England in case of war would remain neutral; Sweden, Denmark, and Holland would join France; and Italy would probably take the same side, as such conduct would be more to her benefit. But Germany herself would be the Emperor Napoleon's best friend, for, with all her love of unity, she hates the idea of Prussian domination. France, not to make her cause unpopular, is not to attempt any territorial aggrandisement, but to declare her sole object to be to effect the freedom of Germany as she effected the freedom of Italy. Prussia is to be driven behind the Elbe, and Hanover is to rise from its ashes and be strengthened; Russia to be forced back to proper limits, Poland to be re-established; Austria to extend her dominion to the mouths of the Danube; and the Turk to be effectually protected against Muscovite encroachment."

It is evident that throughout Continental Europe agencies are at work which will again alter the territorial divisions of its map, and probably make more than one nationality an "historical [dis]ignation." The effect of a rupture of existing relations, which would enable France to attempt carrying out any part of the indicated programme would inaugurate a contest unexampled in the annals of warfare; for its gigantic proportions and the tremendous nature of the issues involved. Whether the disturbing agency in European politics is attributed to restless ambition or the exigencies of the existing military despotisms, it is a fact to be dealt with as much from its influence on our own future welfare, as the example it affords us of studying military operations on a grand scale. The late Prussia-Austrian war introduced a new era in military tactics, especially in that branch of it relating to the movement of large bodies of troops, and their rapid concentration. If ever it becomes necessary to defend Canada from invasion, the example afforded, by which ever party assumes the *defensive system* will be of great value, and should be carefully noted for future use.

Armed as the French troops are, with the most improved weapons; possessed of a powerful artillery; from temperament and tradition, full of *elan*, it is more than probable that the Empire will take the initiative. The operations of the late Prussian campaigns show the armies of that country to be possessed of an *esprit* which they never obtained credit for. Like all Saxons, they are apathetic, and do not know when they are *beaten*, but it is certain they have been outmanœuvred by the French on many occasions. Politically it is possible this coming war may involve Great Britain in its entanglements, either as a question of self defence or from a desire to preserve the *balance of power*. Acting on her avowed principles it will not be a war of conquest, although it may be one of necessity. Our duty here is to be prepared for all contingencies. Thanks to the foresight of the Hon. Minister of Militia Canada can now

furnish a force equal to her own exigencies, and it would be a pleasing and gratifying consideration if that force was found ranged alongside the forces of the Mother Country in the first need for their services after organization.

We understand that the Privy Council at their sitting on Thursday afternoon have ordered a proclamation to issue, appointing the first day of July a public holiday and day of rejoicing.

We are glad to learn from our Montreal exchanges that Detective Cullen, who was shot by a person named Charles Gardner, an American, while conveying him along Notre Dame street to the station house, and whose life has for some time been despaired of, is in a fair way of recovery. The ball, no bigger than a pea, has not yet been extracted. Cullen is a principal witness against Whalen.

STADACONA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—We have received a copy of the By-laws of the Stadacona (Quebec) Rifle Association, of which Lieut. Col. Lamontague, Brigade Major, is the President—they appear to be well designed to accomplish the object all such associations should have in view.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We have received the first portion of an able article on "Changes in Drill, and a Review of the new American system of Infantry tactics," by Captain Dartnell, 34th Batt. V. M., but are obliged to defer its publication till our next issue.

L. R., Toronto.—The last number was sent you in the usual way. The irregularity rests with the Toronto Post Office officials. However another number has been sent you.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY LAWS—THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS.

The Royal Commission appointed at the instance of Lord Stanley, to inquire into the scope and operation of the British neutrality laws, has presented a report which materially strengthens the American case for compensation for alleged damages arising out of the war. The report is, in effect, a confession that the existing laws are inadequate for the effective performance of the nation's duties as a neutral power. The commissioners recommend [1] that additional authority be conferred upon the Executive to detain vessels which, there is reason to suppose, are intended for belligerent purposes, [2] that the building and equipment, or the manning, of such vessels in a British port be declared a misdemeanor, punishable by law; [3] that the ships built in Great Britain, in violation of law, be denied the privilege of entering British ports; [4] that the prizes of such vessels, if brought within British jurisdiction, be detained and restored to their owners. These propositions are sweeping and sound. Their incorporation into the statute-book will insure the fulfilment of neutral obligations, and prevent a recurrence of *Alabama* claims.

(Continued from the 7 page.)

entrance fee of \$10. These "small men" should be weeded out, and sent home to grow a little.

The volunteers seem pretty active at present in spite of the scorching hot weather prevailing. Last Saturday the Victoria Rifles, under the command of Lt. Col. Hutton, were inspected on the Champ de Mars by Lt. Col. Smith. The men looked well, and it was noticed that their arms and accoutrements were as they should be, in first class order. The usual manual and platoon exercises were gone through in a very fair manner, they however lacked a little steadiness in line. The band was not good, and a great deal of practice will be required to bring it up to the mark. It is to be regretted that so few were in the ranks, the attendance exceeding 140 officers and men. Several of the members, who should have been on parade, were noticed among the spectators, quietly watching the movements, and generally taking it easy.

Lady Wyndham is happily recovering from the effects of the upset in her carriage last Saturday. Her ladyship was very severely cut in the right hand, which had to be sewed and she was further cut about the hands and face. Master Wyndham, the nurse and the driver escaped with nothing further than the effects of a severe fright.

The Prince of Wales' Regiment drill almost nightly on the Champ de Mars, under the command of their popular officer, Lt. Col. Charles F. Hill. They muster on an average about 100, which is a good muster. They seem well up in their movements and their annual inspection is expected to take place on Friday, the 19th.

The Hussars were out for a walk this morning at an early hour. They are now provided with white sunshade caps, very light and comfortable in this trying weather; it is the same style of those worn in India. As the troop rode, the long line of these white caps presented a very striking appearance.

Capt. Muir and his troop of No. 1 Volunteer Cavalry were out on Logan's Farm this (Wednesday) evening for practice. They mustered their full number except two who were sick. After inspection Capt. Muir reverted strongly to the annoying practice of talking in the ranks during drill, and said it was impossible for him and them to do proper duty under those circumstances; he also said a corporal's stripe would be competed for on Friday, and that if any positively could not attend, he would from them be satisfied with a written examination.

It is understood that the Volunteers will be ordered out at once to drill two nights every week for the next few weeks.

The Grand Trunk Brigade were out a few days since, and went through field evolutions to bugle call.

This morning (Wednesday) five companies of the 53rd, under the command of Col. Harene, arrived and are now embarking in the Quebec from the *Grecian*. Five companies more are on board the *Magnet* under Major Dalgell. They come from London and are going to Quebec.

It is reported that Col. Hill has resigned the command of the Prince of Wales Rifles. I trust this reported is not true as Col. Hill

is as an efficient officer, and very popular with his men.

100th Regiment paraded yesterday morning at 10 a.m., under command of Major H. Cook, on the Champ de Mars, for the purpose of presenting a medal and an annuity of £10 per annum, for long and meritorious service, to their late Sergeant-Major George Rance. The regiment having been formed in three sides of a square, the two Ensigns carrying the colors advanced to the centre, and the late Sergeant-Major standing between them, Major Cook, surrounded by the staff of the regiment, presented him with the medal, at the same time making the following appropriate speech. Addressing the Regiment, the Commanding Officer said:—"I have assembled you here to-day to witness the presentation of a medal for long and meritorious service to our late Sergeant-Major Rance. I have great pleasure in presenting him with this medal, bestowed on him by Her Majesty—the greater as it is the first medal I have ever presented, and the recipient of it I know to be a good and worthy man. We have served together for several years, and I speak from experience. He had twenty-two years' service, and never had an entry in the defaulter's book. When he left the Regiment, there was but one feeling amongst us—a feeling of regret; and I am proud that there is but one feeling amongst us now—one of pleasure, at seeing our old Sergeant Major again with us, standing in the honorable position he does. I trust you will all take him for an example, and will one day claim the same position, remembering that although you may cease to wear the red coat, Her Majesty still watches your interests, as instanced by the present ceremony." We understand that the sergeants of the regiment entertained Mr Rance at dinner last night in their mess, in the Victoria Barracks. Mr. Rance, if we mistake not, served in the Crimea. For a long time he had charge of the Army Post Office at Scutari, where he won golden opinion from all ranks—from the general to the private. Why he has not been commissioned, like his more fortunate brother, Captain Rance, late of the 28th Regiment, we are at a loss to know.

With a view of thoroughly preparing such of the volunteer battalions as have been detailed to form portions of the mixed brigades of regulars and volunteer militia, which have been detailed to take the field should their services be required in consequence of any predatory attacks from across the lines, those regiments which have been so detailed are ordered to assemble for their annual sixteen day's drill (at their battalion headquarters) for the drill for 1868-69, the drill to be considered as completed by eight day's full and consecutive drill. The city corps told off to the various brigades are we understand, to perform a certain proportion of their drill for 1868 and 1869 at tri weekly parades

CORRESPONDENCE.

A LADY'S OPINION OF THE MILITIA BILL.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—The new Militia Bill having for some time past been duly discussed in military and other circles, it would be unjust indeed if the ladies were not allowed to make a few remarks thereupon. It is a subject to which they cannot be indifferent, for it in

volves the interest, mayhap the destinies of kindred and friends. Therefore, they cannot surely be censured for claiming the privilege of free utterance concerning a matter so highly important to the country at large; and also to each person respectively.

The aforesaid bill is undoubtedly a production evincing much statesman-like sagacity and foresight, but it contains a clause to which more than one of our young *Demoiselles* will take exception,—we refer to the one by which that unfortunate class so common to every civilized community, yeilded single young men, are to be ordered to the front in time of danger, while their happier brethren, viz., those possessed of a double individuality, are, except in extreme cases, entitled to exemption. Now, this is too bad, it really is, Sir G. E. Cartier might have shown a little more consideration for the feelings of those young ladies whom he would deprive of their lovers, thus leaving them disconsolate, but it is very plain to see that his sympathies are all with the married ladies. No person can accuse Canadian girls of being wanting in patriotic sentiment, nor in the dread possibility of an invasion do we believe that they would hesitate to make any sacrifice or withhold any offering however dear or precious for the safety of their beloved country, but why should not the married woman respond to the national call in a similar manner. Much more courage in our opinion is required on the part of the girl who in bidding adieu to her lover in to a certain extent uncertain of beholding him again, while her wedded sister, even should her husband be called away, should he be spared, awaits with a quiet sense of security his assured return.

It has been suggested by some in extenuation of this seeming imperfection in the new military code of regulations that the worthy Minister of Militia, its projector, in the construction of the offensive clause aforesaid, had a deep political end in view, one which might prove not altogether disadvantageous to his fair opponents. But so valiant and withal so unselfish are our young Canadians that it is probable such very refined and subtle diplomatic measures as those at which we have darkly hinted would be thrown away upon them without any satisfactory result. And further, in consideration of the disinterested ardor which prompts our gallant defenders, we are well convinced that a proclamation by which the young men would be retained and the married ones sent on service, would be much more effectual in increasing the number of Benedicts than the statute as it at present stands.

ARIEL.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I have thrown together a few of the principal items of the Navy Estimates as brought forward by Mr. Corry in the House

of Commons, which it may be interesting to your readers to have in a condensed form.

Total estimates.....£11,177,290
Total number of men voted, including coastguard..... 50,800

It appeared that although there was a decrease in the number of 842 men (which decrease but for the Abyssinian war would have been greater) there was a net increase in the vote for the personal appliances of men of £85,682. This arises from increased comforts to the men, attendant on which increase expense is inevitable.

Vote for Dock yards and naval yards at home and abroad...£1,223,562

Four iron-clad, and twenty-five unarmoured ships, and launched during the last fiscal year. This year it is proposed to build six new iron clads. Three in the Royal Dockyards, and three by contract.

One of the iron clads to be a turret ship for harbor defence capable of keeping the sea, but not chiefly intended for a sea-going ship, properly so called. This entirely bears out my assertion of the gradual, but sure development of new principles in our Naval construction: so that every succeeding year will see us stronger and stronger in the current beat style of ship.

The cost of the four iron-clads launched last year appears to have been £915,500—so that, one with another, I suppose the cost of an iron-clad may be set down in rough numbers at £250,000—somewhat more than our liberal and grateful country chooses to afford for its whole volunteer and militia force.

I remain, yours truly,
G. W.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 19th June, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Officers commanding corps or battalions are requested to read publicly on the first parade of their corps or battalion after the receipt of this Order, the following extract from the exciting Volunteer Militia Law.

“The Volunteer Force and every officer and man belonging to it, shall be subject to the Queen’s Regulations and Orders for the Army, and shall from the time of being called out for actual service, and also during the period of annual drill prescribed by this Act or by any Act amending the same, or by

any order of the Commander in Chief, under the authority thereof, and also during the continuance of any drill or parade of his corps at which he shall be present, be subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and all other laws then applicable to Her Majesty’s Troops in the Province, and not inconsistent with this Act.”

No. 2.

SERVICE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Oshawa Grammar School Drill Association.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Oshawa, in the Regimental Division of Ontario, under the Command of Lt.-Col. Fairbanks, to be composed of the masters and pupils of the Oshawa County Grammar School, and to be styled the Oshawa Grammar School Drill Association.

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

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

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Baxter, member for Mountrose, seconded the motion made by Mr. Bright, and the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, Under Secretary of the Colonial Department, rose to reply for the Government. He acknowledged that discontent prevailed in the Province of Nova Scotia. He took occasion to deny the correctness of a statement made by Mr. Bright in a speech on the 15th of last May, to the effect that the passage of the Canadian Union Act in Parliament here was not final, but merely preliminary to its confirmation by the Acts of the Legislatures of each of the Provinces concerned. The Right Hon. gentleman continued by declaring that the appointment of this commission of enquiry would be a great evil, and would be considered an insult by the Dominion of Canada. He informed the House that steps had been taken by the Government to allay the present feelings in the North American Provinces. He said this feeling was not so bitter as had been represented, for the Acts of the Canadian Parliament sitting at Ottawa had since been approved of by Nova Scotians, and whatever discontent still exists would probably disappear, as the people of that Province had no reason now to apprehend in increase of taxation or expenditure.

After some further discussion a division of the House took place on Mr. Bright’s motion, and resulted as follows:—For the commission of Enquiry, 87; against, 183. Majority against, 96.

Later in the evening the Irish Church Appointments Suspensory Bill passed to a third reading.

THE FENIANS.

PROBABLE POINTS OF ATTACK.

The following correspondence of the *Chicago Tribune*, dated at New York, on the 3rd instant, gives an idea of what the Americans themselves think will be the programme adopted by the Fenians in the threatened invasion. The correspondence is interesting in another point of view, showing as it does, that the strength and location of the military posts in the provinces are pretty accurately known to the Fenian leaders.—

"There is certainly a widely extended movement in course of execution by the Fenians of this State. One brigade, at least, will go from this city, consisting of the first, second, third and fourth regiments, mustering at least 2,000 men. In view of this, some information as to the intended theatre of operations, etc., may be of interest to our readers. The frontier of Canada is divided into three sections, namely, the eastern, central and western.

THE EASTERN FRONTIER

embraces that section lying between the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence Rivers, the line running to St. Regis on the latter river. It is open to attack in the counties of Huntingdon and Chateaugay.

At the posts Isle aux Noix, Chambly and St. Johns, on the Richelieu River, there are detachments of rifles; and at St. Johns, which is the most important post, 2,000 men are to be stationed. In reserve of this force is the Montreal garrison, consisting of the Sixteenth, Sixtieth, Seventy-eight and One Hundredth Regiments, and two batteries of Artillery—in all about 2,890 men. These could be sent out by rail to the front, via of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railroad. Distance from Montreal to Rouse's Point, 45 miles.

CENTRAL FRONTIER.

This section extends from the Ottawa River to Toronto, a distance of about 310 miles. It is easy to invade, the river being narrow in the east, that is, from Prescott to below Cornwall. Here, it is expected, the main attack of the Fenians will be made, the object being to cut the canals, and take Ottawa, the capital, 54 miles distant, by rail.

THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

This extends from Toronto to Goderich, including the Niagara River. Here, it is expected a feint will be made to divert attention from Ogdensburg and Malone, from which the real attack is to be made. There are no troops on the frontier here, but at points in the rear, they are concentrated. At Brantford, whence a railroad runs to Fort Erie and another to Suspension Bridge, there is a battalion of regulars, and at London, whence a railroad runs to Windsor and another to Sarnia, there are a battalion of the 60th and one of the line, with a battery of artillery—in all, about 1,400 men. At Hamilton is a wing of the 29th Regiment, and at Toronto the remaining wing, with a battery of artillery, and the main body of the 13th Hussars—in all, about 800 men. Besides, there are the volunteers, the best part of whom were hickd at Limestone Ridge in 1866. This section of the frontier is most extensive.

THE CANADIAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

In command of the forces in Canada is Gen. Wyndham, who was defeated in India by the insurgent Sepoys. He is no General, but a man of spirit. He has reported that

more troops are needed for defence; and the Dominion Government has called for three more batteries of artillery, and requested the Home Government not to withdraw any of the regular troops, which it was in the act of doing last month, in pursuance of an understanding made between the Colonial Secretary and the Dominion Government. Orders have been issued to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and ammunition has been served out, while the women of the troops at St. Johns have been sent to the rear. At Montreal there is great activity, and some excitement among the few volunteers there, commanded by one "Gen. Potash," (?) with a very large staff—large enough for a division. The regular troops are of very good quality, but their officers are really contemptible.

THE FENIAN LEADER.

On the other hand, the Fenians are to be led by O'Neil, who is a good officer—if so he can be called in such a service. "Leader" is, perhaps, the correct term to apply to him. He directed the raid in 1866 in an admirable manner, and is, no doubt, ready now to do so again. The officers (here again the word officer is a misnomer) are not respectable men, and cannot exercise any discipline with their men. In fact, the Fenians are only an armed mob, though many of them have served in the army, and know how to load and fire, also to march, form fours, etc. They are brave, as the generality of the Irish are, but they are of the lowest and most needy classes—perfect adventurers. The number of the Fenians cannot be less than 40,000 in all, that is the number of those ready to go on this adventure against Canada; but the whole number in this country cannot be less than 150,000 men.

A THIRD PARTY.

There is a great third party to this movement, namely, the Government of the United States; and it remains to be seen whether the government will act as it did in 1866, or not. The influence of the Irish is great, and government may be swayed by it; but it is almost sure that the Government will not allow the laws of neutrality to be broken, though it may not interfere until the last moment, to avoid the least necessary intervention.

No doubt Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, is urging Mr. Seward to interpose the strong arm of the law between the adventurous Fenians and Canada; but the latter wisely avoid the double danger of incurring the anger and hostility of a large body of citizens, or a powerful foreign government, as he did in 1866; but something will come of this second raid, certainly, for it is got up on a large scale. Some of the frontier towns in Canada will be taken and burns will be robbed of horses and provisions. Canals, too, may be cut, and railroads torn up, while there will be a general feeling of alarm in the west of the Dominion; and the Atlantic cable may carry angry messages from Downing Street to our government.

If the Fenians see their way clearly, they will tear up the Grand Trunk Railway thirty miles east of Prescott, so as to prevent the coming up of the Montreal garrison to that point in time to meet a passage of the river at, or near, that point.

There is a paper church near Bergen, Prussia, which will seat nearly 1000 persons. The relievos outside, and the statues within, the roof, the ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all of paper mache, rendered water proof by saturation in vitriol, lime water, whey, and white of egg.

GENERAL O'NEIL'S SECRET CIRCULAR TO THE FENIAN CENTRES.

[Washington (May 16) Correspondence London Herald.]

I have received information which convinces me that the Fenian movement against Canada will be resumed in June or July—perhaps shortly after the meeting of the Democratic National Convention on the 4th July. O'Neil's purpose is to take advantage of the political excitement of the year; he reasons that party leaders would not dare to oppose him at a time when votes are sought at any sacrifice. He continues his tour of the States; he addressed the Fenian "State Convention" of Pennsylvania yesterday, in the State Senate Chamber. Forty nine circles were represented by delegates; an address of the customary sort was adopted. I have obtained a copy of a secret circular forwarded by O'Neil to the Fenian centres. It covers eighteen pages. I present the concluding portions, which may be accepted as a genuine expression of O'Neil's views and purposes:

"And now, brothers, on you rests the responsibility of success or failure. Fight we will, in any event; and if you but do your duty success is sure to crown our efforts. But you must do it at once; the hour is propitious. Obey the orders and instructions sent you from these headquarters. Pay no attention to counsel or advice from any other source. Beware of political tricksters, who may want to join our organization for their own selfish purposes; they have worked much mischief in the past; have nothing to do with them in the future. Our organization has only one mission—the liberation of Ireland. All side issues, introduced by designing men, are simply meant to detract and mislead from the original purpose, and must be avoided. No man travelling around nor authorized from these headquarters, has any right to organize circles, and should not be permitted to address Fenian meetings. No matter what outside recommendations he may have, or who he may know, or what name he may assume, authority must come from the proper source. Men who form what they call 'independent circles,' are not Fenians. All who are entitled to the name of Fenians must conform to the Fenian constitution, which is the only guide for all, from the President down, and no man has a right to step outside of it. I would particularly caution you against agents who are going around the country organizing 'secret, oath-bound organizations.' They mean no good for Ireland. Brothers, it has been stated, falsely, that we are 'too virtuous' to revenge the death of the martyrs who were murdered at Manchester. We are not in favor of shedding blood. Believe it not, brothers. On the night of the 1st of June, 1866, your present executive, or 'leader,' as some would call him, had about 500 men without artillery under his command at Frenchman's Creek, C.W. He knew he was being closely surrounded by nearly 5,000 men. Did he then give any proof of being afraid to 'shed blood?' No; he was willing to sacrifice himself and every man he commanded in 'fair and honorable fight.' You know the result. On the following evening, after marching nearly forty miles without having a mouthful to eat, and having had two engagements with the enemy, he had a little over 300 men at Fort

Erie, and had positive information that the enemy, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000 were within an hour's march of him; their drums and bugles could be distinctly heard in his camp. Did he show any signs of being afraid to 'shed blood?' No brothers; he then believed that the great movement for Ireland's redemption was going on also where; and the men are living to-day to whom he sent the following message:

"If the movement is going on elsewhere, I will remain here until to-morrow, and will make this old fort a slaughter pen, which I know it will be, for I will never surrender."

"But when word was brought him that the movement was stopped through the interference of the United States authorities, he then demanded transportation for himself and his men. When no good to the cause of Ireland could result from it he was 'too virtuous' to 'shed one drop of blood,' either of his own or that of others. He is now waiting to shed rivers of blood in 'fair and honorable fight,' for he firmly believes that rivers of blood will have to flow before Ireland can take her place among the nations of the earth; but not one drop that he can prevent shall ever flow by the dagger of the assassin. Revenge sure and certain, not only for the murders of the Manchester martyrs, and the cruel treatment of the other Irish patriots who are now pining in British dungeons, but for the crimes that England has perpetrated upon Ireland for the last 700 years. But it shall be done in 'fair and honorable fighting, and no other way."

"Brothers, I have spoken plainly, and perhaps you will say too strongly; but I am in earnest, and shall act up to what I say. I have a lifetime and an existence to devote to the cause of Ireland; but I have not one moment of time to fritter away at the whims or fancies of any man or set of men. I am ready for the work. You have brought us face to face with the enemy. Let who will go back or desert, we intend to go on and fight. On you be the responsibility of success or failure. But I have no fears, brothers; I know you will come to our assistance, and participate in the glorious work, for which millions yet unborn will bless both you and us, and a just God will smile upon our efforts and crown them with success."

"Fraternally yours,

"JOHN O'NEIL.

"President Fenian Brotherhood."

NOT TO BE ALLOWED.

The Buffalo *Express* does not believe that any invasion is to occur, for the reason that the President of the United States will not permit it. It will not be allowed for two reasons. The first--It cannot be done without an open violation of our neutrality laws, and that the President cannot and dare not attempt to justify. Whatever the sympathies of the American people may be in behalf of the cause of liberty in Ireland, neither they nor the government can see how the invasion of Canada, and the effusion of blood, such as must follow, can possibly advance the cause of freedom in the Emerald Isle. In the second place, the Canadian adventure is so mad and suicidal, that it will be prevented upon humanitarian principles, if for no other cause. Now that the purpose of throwing armed forces across the border is made public, and our authorities are fully aware of what is threatened, the government could find no possible excuse for permitting the

fitting out and departure from this side the line of armed troops, without prompt and efficient effort to prevent it.

General Grant will act in strict subordination to the orders of the Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States, in such a case as this, and has no authority to act except under such orders as President Johnson may decide to give. Johnson's fear of the Democracy may lead him to wink at an attempted invasion, but we doubt it. Large sums of money are no doubt being raised through fairs, and more or less may be expended in the purchase of arms and munitions of war, but we shall be greatly disappointed if any of these, or those engaged in concentrating them, are ever seen on the other side of the border. We have got used to war alarms on this frontier, which involve little or no danger or bloodshed, and we should think they would be on the other side, yet it is wise in them to be prepared for the worst. They are ready, and if invasion comes blood will flow.

NO PRISONERS TO BE TAKEN.

At the University Convocation dinner held in Toronto on the 15th, the following speeches were made by officers of Her Majesty's service in reply to the toast of the "Army, Navy and Volunteers." From these it will be seen that when the Fenians again invade Canada, they will not be treated as honorable opponents, but as murderers and assassins, and "shot accordingly" when captured:—

Col. Anderson, R.A., upon rising to respond was received with deafening cheers and long continued applause. When quiet was restored he proceeded to return thanks for the manner in which the toast and himself had been received, and then said that in case this country should ever require to call upon her troops to defend it, that they would do so in the most thorough manner. At present there was some talk of an invasion from the other side of the lines, and he could not see why a great country like the United States should allow its territory to be made the base of operations against a friendly neighbor by the band called Fenians. However, he might say, that he believed the army and volunteers would work together in case of necessity, and give a good account of themselves. (Cheers.) And, furthermore he would take that opportunity of informing the Chancellor (Mr. Justice Morrison) that in case the Fenians should ever make another raid upon this country, that he would not be troubled much in his capacity of judge by trying many prisoners, because it was not the intention of the army to take any. (Loud cheers.) He could not consider them as honorable warriors, and consequently they would have to be dealt with as murderers and assassins. (Cheers.) Again thanking the company for the honor conferred upon him, he resumed his seat amid tremendous cheering and uproarious applause.

Lieut. Solley, commander of Her Majesty's gunboat *Heron*, replied for the navy, and in doing so he said, that if the blackguards and scoundrels who invaded Canada in 1866, should again attempt anything of the kind, they would have to be treated as men who had shown themselves in various parts of the world as scoundrel and assassins. (Cheers.) No language was too strong to apply to men who had attempted to murder the sailor Prince. (Cheers.) He hoped that the army, navy and volunteers might have an oppor-

tunity of revenging the attempt upon the life of the Prince. (Cheers.) He begged on that occasion to acknowledge the great kindness with which the officers of the navy had been received by the people of the Dominion, and subsided amid loud cheering. Capt. T. McLean and Lieut. Whitney briefly responded for the volunteers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Emperor of Brazil has no son, but two daughters, the eldest of whom, the Princess Isabella, will succeed to the throne should her father abdicate, as he intends to do. She is 22, and the wife of Count de'Eu, grandson of Louis Phillippe.

The American fleet, under command of Admiral Farragut, is still riding at anchor in the harbor of Brest. The Americans are the object of much attention. It is said to-day that Admiral Farragut will visit the city before his fleet leaves our shores.

A private letter from Athens says the Greek Government has recognized Crete, which will certainly lead to a war between Turkey and Greece, to be followed by a general European war with France, Austria and Great Britain on the side of Turkey.

The English Court of Chancery has decided the long pending suit of Mrs. Lyon against Home, the spiritual medium, and orders him to refund to Mrs. Lyon the \$60,000 and costs, on the ground that undue influence and hallucination produced her action.

The Spanish Government has laid stringent restrictions on the importation at Havana of books in the Spanish language, printed in foreign countries. Newspapers are prohibited from taking articles from other papers without their consent.

It is proposed, both in Europe and the States, to establish by means of cannon and telegraph, during the harvest season, to announce the approach of storms. It is estimated that the damage done to the crops in Europe and on this continent during last season, which might have been thus saved at a small cost, amounted to the enormous aggregate of \$500,000,000.

SIR R. NAPIER.—Mr. Alderman Cotton on Thursday gave notice that at the next Court of Common Council he will move that the freedom of the city of London, with a sword of the value of 200 guineas, be presented to General Napier, in admiration of the fortitude, skill, science, energy, and promptitude displayed by him in bringing the Abyssinian war to so successful and brilliant a close.—*London paper.*

THE CHASSEUR.—The *Mouiteur de l'Armee* gives some of the results of the ball practice with the Chassepot rifle which has lately been going on at Versailles and the Saint Maur camp. At 200 yards the Voltigeurs of the Guard put 70 per cent. of their balls in the target, and at 300, 62.9 per cent. The Chasseurs obtained an average of from 60 to 70 per cent. at 200 yards. But one battalion of 500 men, firing against a surface representing a similar force, at the great distance of 500 yards, put 90 men *hors de combat* at a single volley. The military journal adds, with professional gusto, that the soldier has come to love his new arm, and takes scrupulous care of it under the tent as well as in the barrack room.

SHOCKING MURDER.

We have again to record one of those horrible murders which from time to time not only appal the garrison, but the citizens of Montreal. A shocking event took place in the Victoria Barracks, in a room on the third flat, in the centre of the block, about ten minutes past six o'clock last evening. These barrack rooms runs the whole depth of the block, and are lighted by windows looking on St. Paul street and on the parade ground in rear, and the iron bedsteads of the men are ranged along the walls about a yard distant from each other, the centre of the room being occupied by long tables. This was the arrangement of the room occupied by men of the 16th Regiment, where the murder occurred. The murderer was Private Maurice Blake, of the 16th Regt., who at two o'clock that afternoon had come out of the cells, where he had undergone a sentence of forty-eight hours solitary confinement. About ten minutes past six he was near his bed, which was the tenth from the widow on St. Paul street, when he suddenly seized his rifle, aimed at Sergeant Gilby, who was seated at a small table, about a dozen feet from the window at the other end of the room, some seventy feet distant, and fired. In firing, however, the rifle seems to have swerved round, and the ball first grazed the thigh of Private Jamieson, who was getting something from his kit on a high shelf against the wall, about twenty feet distant. It then passed through the heart of Private England, who was seated on his bed, which was the third from that of Jamieson's, the first man, and about thirty feet from the murderer. The deceased appears to have been filling his pipe with his back turned towards Blake, and immediately fell dead, the ball passing on, and shattering the arm of Private Winters, who was about three beds further on holding up his tunic cleaning it. This act created considerable excitement in the barracks, the murderer was immediately seized and taken to the guard room, and the deceased Private England, and the wounded men taken to the hospital. The prisoner Blake seemed to manifest no concern at what he had done, he appears, however, to have supposed that it was Sergeant Bourne instead of Sergeant Gilby, who was seated at the small table, and admitted in the guard room that the shot was for the former, against whom he had a grudge, for placing him in confinement about a week ago for using threatening language. He was handed over to Detectives Laton and Bouchard, who immediately conveyed him to the Central Police station. He is a man of about 23 or 24 years of age, and had served four years and six months. He was given to drinking, and about two years ago was tried by court-martial for striking an officer, convicted and received fifty lashes. The prisoner after his arrest preserved a stolid demeanor. The body of the deceased was conveyed to the dead-house of the military hospital on Water street. The impression among Blake's comrades was that, from eccentric things he was in the habit of doing, he was not quite a sane man, he was however perfectly sober at the time he committed the crime. Some years ago, it will be remembered Private Mann was tried and executed for shooting a sergeant in the same regiment.—*Montreal Gazette.*



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Saturday, 30th day of May, 1868

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given by the Act passed in the late session of the Parliament of Canada, 31 Vic. Cap. 8, intitled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue," and by the "Act respecting Raw Tobacco, 31 Vic. Cap. 51., His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Regulations respecting the granting of Licenses and Permits to Tobacco dealers, shall be and they are hereby made and established.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

REGULATIONS.

1. Licenses to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco and to enter the same ex-warehouse for consumption on payment of duty, may be granted by any of the undermentioned Officers on application being made in the proper form, namely:

All Collectors and deputy Collectors of Inland Revenue.

Such Postmasters, not exceeding one in each Parish, Township or Municipality wherein there is no officer of Inland Revenue, as may be from time to time appointed by the Minister of Inland Revenue.

2nd. Application for a License shall be made in such form, and shall contain such information as may be required by departmental regulation, and shall also state the name, place of residence and occupation of the person applying.

3rd. A License shall only be valid when granted on a form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue, and signed by the Commissioner; and any License may be forfeited by the Minister of Inland Revenue whenever he has satisfactory evidence that the person to whom it is granted has evaded or assisted in evading the payment of any duty to which Tobacco is liable, or that he has failed to comply with these regulations or any part thereof.

4th. Permits to take Raw Leaf Tobacco out of Bond or from the farm or premises where it was grown, for consumption, may be granted by the officers and persons hereby authorized to issue licenses, on application being made in the form approved by the Department, and payment of the duty to which the Tobacco would be liable if manufactured, that is to say: on Raw Leaf Tobacco, the growth of Canada, five 51, sec. 4. cents per pound, being the duty 31 Vic. Cap. to which it would be liable if manufactured into Common Canadian Twist, and on Raw Leaf Tobacco not the growth of Canada, ten cents per pound.

5th. Every permit shall be valid only when the form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue and signed by the person issuing it—And every such Permit shall be delivered to and retained by the importer or grower of the Tobacco as evidence that the Tobacco to which it relates was lawfully removed, and the said Permit shall be produced by him whenever demanded by any officer of Inland Revenue for the purpose of taking an account thereof.

6. All persons issuing Licenses or Permits under these Regulations or who receive any duty on Raw Leaf Tobacco entered for consumption, shall transmit all money so received to the Receiver General at least once in each week or oftner should the amount collected in one week exceed fifty dollars, and they shall account to the Department of Inland Revenue in such manner, at such times and in such form as may be from time to time determined by Departmental Regulations in that behalf.

7. All persons licensed to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco shall keep an account of all that they receive or sell or otherwise dispose of in such form as may be prescribed by Departmental Regulations. 26-31n.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Saturday, 30th day of May, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the Act passed during the late session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 50, intitled: "An Act to increase the Excise Duty on Spirits, to impose an Excise Duty on Refined Petroleum, and to provide for the Inspection thereof," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and is hereby ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Inspection and Branding of Petroleum, shall be and they are hereby made and established.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

REGULATIONS

1st. Refined Petroleum shall be tested by Inland Revenue such other similar instrument as may be approved by the Minister of Inland Revenue, and all such Instruments shall be distributed under the Supervision of the Department of Inland Revenue, and shall be used in accordance with instructions sanctioned by the said Department.

2nd. Refined Petroleum which was on the 22nd of May, 1868, in possession of parties who were not Refiners, may be allowed to pass inspection provided it bears a fire test of one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit Thermometer, without giving off vapor that will explode or ignite on the application of fire.

3rd. All Barrels, Casks, or Packages containing Petroleum which has been inspected shall be branded with the date of the Inspection.

Sec. 12. The name of the Inspecting officer. The degree of heat at which the vapor produced by it ignited.

4th. Refined Petroleum may be warehoused and removed in Bond under the regulations made by an order in Council on the 27th day of April, 1868. 26-31n.



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(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Friday, 15th May, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express, 7:00 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Mixed, 1:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail, 9:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:15 a. m.	10:35 a. m.
Express, 1:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail, 5:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.

The time of these Trains have been so arranged as to ensure connection with night and day Trains on Grand Trunk, East and West.

Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway.

Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.

T. S. DETLOR, THOMAS REYNOLDS, Superintendent, Managing Director.

N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time. Prescott, April 29th 1868. 14-1f

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and also use it, under his editorial heading, the notice hereto attached. He will further advise us by letter of the subscription price of his paper and his LOWEST RATES for advertising...

GEORGE MOSS & CO., Advertising Agents. Box 335, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.

REFERENCES.

- ALONZO WRIGHT, M. P., Hull. J. M. CURRIER, M. P., Ottawa. R. LYON, M. P., Carleton. B. CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., (Editor Montreal Gazette.) Hon. E. M. MACDONALD, (Editor and Proprietor Halifax Citizen.) I. B. TAYLOR, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Ottawa Citizen.) DAWSON KERR, Esq., (Proprietor Volunteer Review.) A MACLEAN, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Cornwall Freeholder.)

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

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

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

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

HUNTER, ROSE & CO., Printers and Publishers. 1847

Ottawa, Oct. 12

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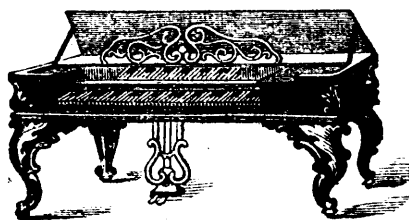


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