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The Volunteer Review

And Military and Naval Gazette.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of British North America.

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

No. 33.

DIRGE FOR A SAILOR.

Slow, slow I tell it low,
 As the sea-waves break and flow;
 With the same dull slumberous motion
 As his anelent mother, Ocean,
 Rocked him on through storm and calm,
 From the iceberg to the palm;
 So his drowsy ears may dream
 That the sound which breaks his dream
 In the ever moaning tide
 Washing on his vessel's side
 Slow, slow I as we go,
 Swing his coffin to and fro!
 As of old the lusty billow
 Swayed him on his heaving pillow,
 So that he may fancy still,
 Climbing up the watery hill
 Plunging in the watery vale,
 With her wide-distended sail
 His good ship securely stands
 Onward to the golden lands.

Slow, slow I heave a-ho!
 Lower him to the mould below;
 With the well-known sailor ballad,
 Lest he grow more cold and pallid
 At the thought that ocean's child,
 From his mother's arms beguiled,
 Must repose for countless years,
 'Reft of all her briny tears,
 All the rights he owned by birth,
 In the dusty lap of earth.

STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

No. II.—THE BROTHERS

AN almost barren Island, shrouded in mist and storm for three parts of the year, is not the most desirable place in the world for a residence, especially if one is the only inhabitant and has no means of procuring a living, except from the wild animals of earth and air. Poor Cortereal found out this when bruised and weak he found himself lying on a rock under a grove of stunted pines. Drear and desolate home for the spoilt child of a luxurious court, but with all his faults Cortereal was a man who did not let his heart fail him in the moment of trial, but the hard necessities of life were fast compelling him into a likeness of the wild animals he hunted.

Picture him seated on a solitary rock, upon a desolate shore, worn and emaciated, with that wildness in his eye which foretells madness or death; listless his attitude as one who has no hope; tattered rags clothe a form that once proudly shone in perfumed lace and velvet. Alas, for Cortereal! he is paying the penalty of his misdoings.

While thus disconsolate he hears a human voice, but strangely discordant its sounds, for it speaks not in the tones familiar to his heart. A moment, and the form of a tall savage stands gazing upon him with wondering awe, Cortereal, in the weakness of his imbecility, began his *Ate Maria*, lowly bowed the savage, and taking his belt of wampum he laid it at our hero's feet, also his bread of pounded corn and an offering of dried fish, to tempt or appease the strange God with a long beard. But little temptation did he require, for setting his divinity aside, he devoured the morsels with the appetite and style of a hungry soldier of fortune. Times flies on, and Cortereal learns to dress his head with feathers, paint his face in rings, speckles and streaks of blue, yellow, and red speak Algonquin like an oracle, and become, in fact, a great medicine. Greatly was he honored by the natives, to whom his superior knowledge, seemed to their simple minds to be nothing short of divine.

Many wonderful arts he taught to his adopted people, and if he could have contented himself in being a child of nature, forgotten civilization and sorrow, he might have been as reasonably happy as most men. The daughter of a chieftian, the first maiden of her tribe, had unrolled her mat in his wigwam, became his wife, and (what a blessing) instead of being a burthen bore his burthens. Savage life herein hath an advantage, and, although, I cheerfully subscribe to the doctrine that "all women are angels," I cannot but think that the angelic nature hath many modifications, *vide Milton*. A high rock tufted with cedars, overlooking the strange ocean that divided him from his home, was a favorite resort of Cortereal; many hours did he spend here, vainly looking towards the east, hoping to see a white sail rise out of the dim expanse; but alas! like many more before and since who have studied that strange countenance and learned nothing, he looked in vain.

Cortereal had a brother, like himself, of equal daring and repute, who, when months had flown by, and no tidings were received of the Mariner, determined upon seeking

him. To this end he prevailed upon the King to fit out an expedition, that he might sail in search of his brother.

He had not been long at sea when storms arose, and for days and days he was driven onward through the unknown waters of the North Atlantic. At last he entered the St. Lawrence, and by some strange chance he followed the wake of his brother, until at length he cast anchor near the same Indian village where his brother had been the previous summer. No sooner were the native aware of his presence, than deeming them the same who had visited them before, they determined upon a deadly revenge, but with the cunning natural to their savage nature they concealed their intention under a spacious show of friendship. One night, when they had collected all their young men for the enterprise, they surrounded the ship, and in the battle that ensued they first saw and felt the power of gunpowder. But a curse was upon those ill-fated brothers, for at the moment when victory seemed certain, and the savages were flying terror stricken from the ship, it took fire. All that men in their desperate condition could do, those Portuguese Mariners did, but in vain; the flames spread, and as a last resource they took to their boats and landed upon an unknown hostile shore. Sadly they watched their brave little ship, the one solitary thing that bridged the wild ocean between them and their homes, burn amid the gloom of that dark river, with a strange weird beauty, for things of terror are often allied to loveliness; until at last, with a terrific roar, her timbers flew apart; high against the pale arch of northern light the burning embers rose and floating away on the breath of the night wind, left them in darkness or gloom, deeper than night or chaos, for hope seemed to have left them in the wilderness.

With the few things saved from the wreck they built themselves a rude hut, and fortified it as well as they could. Here again, the savage foe attacked them, and after a desperate fight and cruel slaughter took the remaining few prisoners, including the brother of Cortereal.

Then followed great rejoicing among the natives, and a grand feast was prepared, whereat it was intended to try the courage of the wonderful white warriors, and wise men, himself among the rest, to participate in the coming rejoicings.

Cortereal knew not until he had come to the village of his entertainers, that the prisoners about to be tortured, were the strange whitemen who came from unknown lands in great canoes with white wings, and he determined to save or perish with them. The captives were led forth, and Cortereal with astonishment looked upon his brother. Unable to control himself he grasped him to his heart; with grim wonderment the savages beheld the meeting. The prisoner did not recognize in the fantastic being that caressed him his long lost brother, until he called him by name; a few words told the history of their misfortunes, as these unhappy brothers so strangely met.

From their allies the tribe which Cortereal had so cruelly used learned the true state of affairs, and recognized in the strange Medicine man, their former visitor. A council was held of all the grim warriors and wisacres present, and it was finally determined that Cortereal should suffer with his brother, and that on the following day. Now Cortereal's Indian wife did not at all agree with this decision, and vowed to herself she would prevent it if possible; and she succeeded, for when the village was wrapt in sleep, she stole to the prisoners, cut their bonds, and with them embarked upon the river, and when the sun arose it found them many miles away from the scenes of their disaster. When their absence was discovered a hot pursuit began; our unfortunate Mariners were but poorly acquainted with the management of canoes, and their enemies were fast gaining upon them; at last their only hope was to land and take to the woods, for resistance was hopeless.

After many days weary travelling and much suffering, they reached the borders of a deep river, whose rapid current rushed between high cliffs, clothed with the sombre growth of centuries of gloomy cedars, pines and firs; imagine their astonishment on beholding on the opposite cliff a wooden fort, over which waved the blue and white ensign of their native land. They were observed from the fort, and in less than an hour were within its walls, and Cortereal found himself among his followers from whom he has reluctantly parted, when his ship broke away from her moorings.

When those men discovered the ship had gone and left them to the chances of fate in the wilderness, they selected this place and built themselves a house, and being on friendly terms with the neighboring tribe, they had managed so far, to live through the awful change of a climate, which was as trying to them as it was unexpected. They had laid up great stores of valuable furs; had sought eagerly but vainly for mines of

gold, though from the natives they had heard wonderful stories of the lands that lay, and the tribes that dwelt, further to the West. Sickness want and suffering told heavily upon their numbers and they were gradually dwindling to extinction. This was the first settlement ever made in Canada, and to the curious in such matters I will say that if they search on the shores near where the Saguenay pours its dark flood into the St. Lawrence, they may even yet find the remains of the old Portuguese Fort. Years passed by and no ship came from over the great waters to their relief; one by one the members of the forgotten colony departed for a better world and were buried side by side, where the tall pines sing eternal requiem over the unwritten past. Among them perished Cortereal's brother, and becoming desperate, he determined to make one more effort to reach his native land, for this purpose he built a large canoe, placed in it all the necessaries it could carry, and with his two companions set forth, intending to sail to the south side of the river, where he thought he would have a better chance of intercepting any ships which might be exploring those unfrequented shores.

For many days he sailed along, coasting among rocky islands inhabited by savage beasts and thousands of birds; but all dreary, cold, and desolate, even as they are to-day. At length, driven by adverse winds and tides, he found himself far out at sea; of his two companions, one, in the insanity produced by want and exposure had flung himself into the ocean and never rose; the other he found dead at the helm, and once again he was alone upon the ocean. The storm increased, he was driven further away, until the ocean, as if in pit, opened its deep bosom and carried his lifeless form into the vault of that great temple, upon the walls of which no epitaph has yet been written.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

Our readers will recollect that we have on one or two occasions recently received information by telegraph that the trial of the American Rodman, 450 pounder gun, had resulted in a complete victory for that enormous weapon. We were so well convinced of the superiority of English guns that we were not at all inclined to believe the truth of the report, and upon receiving our latest files of old country papers we find that the result of the truth has been to establish most completely the superior power of the British weapon. It is, indeed, admitted that at a range of 70 yards and with a direct blow some of the more lightly armoured vessels of the Royal Navy might be penetrated, but it is also evident that the same result would be obtained with far more certainty by the 300 pounder Armstrong, while it is also rendered sure beyond controversy that the laminated armour of the American Monitors would be penetrated with ease. It is a pity

that the Americans for the sake of a momentary sensation should disgrace themselves by publishing such falsehoods as that to which we refer.

With reference to the trial of the Rodman gun, the London Times says, when iron targets had attained a point from which they defied all but the strongest guns, there was a great cry that the Americans should be followed in their pursuit of heavy smooth bores, and the air was full of dismal foreboding, prophesying "Woe to the nation that bows not down before the American intellect! There is but one system of offence, and Rodman and Dahlgren are its prophets."

It was vain the scientific officers declared their power of calculating accurately enough for practical purposes the results which must follow the action of known charges of powder upon known guns. Their opinions were treated as theoretical ideas, which would be dispersed on the first actual trial. So at last a real American big gun has been brought over to this country, with powder and shot of American manufacture, being precisely the ammunition used the United States Government. After a few rounds to ascertain the velocities, &c., the gun was fired on Wednesday last at a target commonly known as "8-inch with Warrior backing." Now, this target was erected for various experimental purposes, its strength being designed to just resist a 9-inch rifled gun with steel projectile, and it was found to answer the purpose exactly. The only 9-inch projectiles which have penetrated it have been Palliser's shells at 200 yards, and they not always. The 10-inch gun, however, can conquer its resistance without the least difficulty.

The 9-inch gun weighs 12 tons, and throws a shell of about 250 lbs., with a battering charge of 48 lbs of powder.

The 12 inch American gun weighs 19 tons, and its shot range from 453 lbs., the weight of the cast iron projectile, to 498 lbs. that of steel shot. Its battering charge is 60 lbs. of American powder, equal to 50 lbs of English powder.

The gun having been carefully loaded and directed against a sound part of the target, as well as its rough tangent scale and sights would permit, the spectators ran to earth; for the life of an American gun, firing battering charges, can only be insured at a very high premium, the rule laid down being that 20 rounds with such charges are as many as should be fired unless in cases of great emergency. There were men upon the ground who expected to see the gun victorious, so when the roar of the discharge and the blow upon the target was heard, and the last splinter—of what? shot or target?—had fallen, the faces that emerged from the bomb-proof shelter, wore an eager expression and speed rather than dignity was the rule as the visitors and members of the Select Committee ran towards the target. There it stood unpierced, and at its foot a broken and misshapen black lump, the shot that had struck it. The blow had taken effect just at the lower edge of the upper plate, so that the force fell upon part of both plates, and, therefore, upon rather a weak portion of the construction. Nevertheless, the depth of the indent was only four inches, the hole measuring across 14 by 15 inches. The plate was buckled five inches at the deepest part, the total diameter of the portion thus bent being 40 inches. In rear two ribs were slightly cracked, and

five a little bulged. The plate was not pierced, the backing was not reached, the skin was intact. No entrance had been found for a single drop of water. No man would have been hurt unless he were leaning against the side of the ship when the shot struck. The projectile had done all that it could, and showed by the large mass which remained unsplintered that its failure to penetrate was due to no weakness in itself. A better cast-iron shot could hardly be seen.

For the next round a spherical shot of No. 6 Pontypool iron, cast in sand, and weighing 452.5 lbs., was painfully lifted to the muzzle of the gun and rolled down upon a charge of American powder, similar to the first. This time more work was done upon the shot, less upon the target. The indent could not be measured, because part of the projectile remained in the hole, the rest being dashed to pieces, leaving the broken surface flush with the face of the plate. There was a horizontal buckle of 1.6 inch over five feet. No harm was done to the back of the target. The third round was fired shortly afterwards, an excellent shot of Frith's steel being employed. Everything had been done to obtain a good projectile, even to hardening it in oil, and it well sustained the character of the firm. But it could not get nearly through the target. As if loth to leave its work unaccomplished, it hung protruding from the face of the plate, and when shaken out afterwards by the blow of another shot near it disclosed an indent of 8.2 inches deep. There was a buckle of 1.4 in., diminishing gradually over a distance of 40 inches. Again no serious damage was done to backing or skin; the side of the ship would have been firm still and the men safe at their quarters.

It was no part of the programme on Wednesday to fire a 9-inch shell directly at the target, as this had been done frequently before, and the results accurately taken; but one round was fired, and is worth nothing, chiefly from the curious circumstance which has been previously observed, that the effects of some of these projectiles has been greater at 200 yards than at 70 yards. Whether the metal was not quite so good, or whether, as is possible, the shot is steadier at the longer range than at the shorter, certain it is that the penetration was only 19½ inches, and the hole made was greater in diameter, than was due to the size of the shell. A 9 inch shell made a hole 11 inches in diameter, but did not disturb the skin.—This is a problem worth investigation. We give below the details of the four rounds fired.

AMERICAN 5 INCH GUN; WEIGHT OF GUN, 19½ TONS; RANGE, 70 YARDS.

First round—American cast-iron round shot; weight of shot 453 lbs; diameter, 14.35 in.; charge, 60 lbs; American powder; velocity 1,170 ft. per second; work, 5,290 foot tons; work per inch of circumference, 90.7 foot tons; indent, 4 in.

Second round—Pontypool No. 6 cast iron shot; weight of shot 452.5 lbs; diameter, 14.89 in.; charge, 60 lbs American powder; velocity, 1,134 feet per second; work, 4,440 foot tons; work per inch of circumference, 94.6 foot tons; indent, 8.2 in.

Third round—Firth's steel round shot—weight, 468 lbs; diameter 14.945 in.; charge 80 lbs. American powder; velocity, 134 ft. per second; work, 4,440 foot tons; work per inch of circumference, 94.6 foot tons; indent, 8.2 in.

ENGLISH 9-INCH GUN—WEIGHT, 12 TONS.
Chilled iron shell.—Weight 250 lbs; charge 43 lbs English I. G. rifle powder;

velocity, 1,337 feet per second; work, 2,100 foot tons; work per inch of circumference, 110.9 foot; depth of indent, 19½ in; diameter of hole, 11 in.

Thus, then, we have gauged the power of the strongest American gun likely to be brought against us on any occasion, for excellent information from the United States leaves no doubt of the fact that there are but ten 21 inch guns made, and that only eleven rounds altogether have been fired from them. We find that the penetrative effect of the 15-inch gun is inferior to that of the English 9-inch rifled gun under circumstances the most favorable to the former. The American gun weighs as much as an English 9-inch and a 7-inch together, its life with battering charges is stated by the American military authorities to be very low, and if we compare it with the English gun nearest its own weight the latter, though 1½ tons lighter, would be driving every shell through the sides of an iron-clad against which the smooth-bore could but rap beseecingly and without effect! Can any one doubt the issue of a combat between the two systems of artillery? the smooth-bores look very big and threatening, and can doubtless make a great noise when their shot strike the outside of a vessel; but the life of a ship is in its interior. Should we ever require heavy smooth bore guns, the experience obtained in our long course of experiments and manufacture would enable us to begin where they left off, and there is no reason to limit our idea of possible wrought-iron smooth bore ordnance under a calibre of 30 inches. If we desire to throw a heavy shot with a slow velocity we can do so now by simply increasing the length of the projectile and decreasing the charge. So the English guns can "rack" if they wish, while the American guns cannot penetrate targets that may be easily pierced by rifle shot at high velocities. But, though the 15-inch shot did not get through the 8-inch plate and backing, it would have penetrated most of our ships, though not as easily as our guns would have penetrated theirs. It is an easy matter of calculation from data obtained on Wednesday, that the 15-inch American cast iron shot would have been stopped by the Lord Warden, Bellerophon, Lord Clyde, and ships of that class, but the steel shot would have penetrated all except the Hercules and Monarch, which are not yet afloat. This supposes a range of seventy yards, and a direct blow. At 500 yards or at a slight angle it would penetrate the Warrior, but not ships of the classes named above. It is for the Navy to say what protection they desire to have. The question of gunpowder may be considered as settled; only it must not be forgotten that the target fired at on Wednesday had been struck on previous occasions by more than 11,000 lbs. of iron, propelled by above 1,900 lbs of gunpowder, the work done upon it being over 130,000 foot tons.

It is worthy of note, as indicative of the reliability of American newspapers, that the *N. Y. World*, and other journals, give the above extract from the *Times*, with the caption, "A Victory for the American Gun!" and yet the result is to prove incontestably that the English 300-pounder is superior to the 450-pounder Rodman.

CURIOUS NEW ENGLAND CUSTOM.—The Boston correspondent of the *Times* writes:—In the early days of the colony a company of artillery was formed, and existed without much change down to the War of Independence. After that it assumed the title of the Honorable and Ancient Artillery Company; but it

ceased to be an effective corps, and persons were elected to it as an honor, without being expected to perform any duties. Every year the governor of the States goes upon Boston Common, and there, in presence of the regiment, receives the commission of the retiring officers, and hands new ones to their successors. By the courtesy of the present governor (Mr Bullock) I witnessed this ceremony. Thousands of spectators had gathered together to see officers appointed to a corps which exists only in name, and to show their respect for a usage which has nothing but its age to recommend it. It was the 229th anniversary of the society, and because it is old, and for no other reason it still lives. Only on one day in the year does the company meet. Then the members dress in the uniform of any corps of militia to which they may happen to belong. "It would be impossible," said a gentleman to me, whose name is well known throughout Europe, "to let this company of artillery die out. I do not suppose that one among them knows how to fire a gun. What you see to day is in itself an absurd ceremony, but it proves that a young republic, as we are called, sets a high value upon every institution that has the seal of age upon it. In England you think we despise such matters; on the contrary we prize them more dearly than you do. We like to have things about us which seem to give a gray and worn look to our Democratic fabric."

COST OF THE NAVAL REVIEW.—Says the *Army and Navy Gazette*: The *Owl* or some other "well informed" paper has announced that the cost of the naval review will amount to £50,000. How this calculation has been arrived at exceeds our knowledge of arithmetic. The chief heads of the disbursement are as follows: the conveyance of the Naval Review men to and from Portsmouth, the hire of five steamers from the Peninsula and Oriental Company at £350 each, and the feeding of the men at about 12s 6d a head. The sum of £3,000 would cover all these charges, and it has been thought by persons well able to judge that the Admiralty will not have to pay more than £5,000 as their share of the expense; but even let us suppose that their Lordships will have to pay £10,000, we have still to account for the large margin of £40,000! It should be recollected that very little coal, a most expensive item, was burnt. A good deal of powder was exploded; but this is a very cheap article, and £100 worth would go far in making a terrific noise. Doubtless, first and last, at least, the sum of £50,000 has been expended in preparing for the carrying out the review, but this will not be extracted from the Exchequer. The India Council will make our Mohammedan fellow-subjects pay for the respect which Sir Stafford Northcote, his colleagues, and a large party embarked on the Malabar paid to the Commander of the Faithful. The cost of entertainments; some on a large scale, given by the noblemen and Commoners to their friends will be paid for by themselves, and so on. We adhere to our belief that from £10,000 to £12,000 will be all that the nation will be called upon to pay, and little enough, for so magnificent an affair.

NEW YORK 14.—A hard fought battle between Indians and whites occurred at Fort Phil Kearney, on the 2nd inst. The battle continued for three hours. The total loss of savages is reported at sixty killed and a large number wounded.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

The wicked attempt made by the Yankees during the war to permanently destroy Charleston harbor by blocking up the passes thereto with submerged stone laden vessels, has happily proved a failure. The action of the water has so far removed the obstructions as to permit of the entry lately of a vessel drawing eighteen and a-half feet of water.

THE SNIDER RIFLE.—A statement relative to the success of the Government Snider rifles in the Wimbledon meeting was promulgated yesterday at Woolwich. Out of six of the competitors, the Snider rifle with the Boxer ammunition, was first in three, and second and third in the other. Its remarkable performance at 500 yards, at which range Corporal Andrews, of the 26th Kent Rifle Volunteers, succeeded in firing 50 shots in five minutes, of which two only missed the target, and making a total of 133 points, has already been noticed in the *Times*. A report has been circulated that Andrews had continually practised the use of the Snider rifle; it is right to state that he had previously to the Wimbledon meeting, used the arm only five times—viz., three times at 200 yards and twice at 500 yards, and that he had, in these trials, fired altogether only about 300 rounds. Any handy man could obtain the same rapidity of fire with the Snider rifle in a week's or a fortnight's practice, when the number of points obtained is a mere matter of accurate shooting. It should be pointed out that the very satisfactory results of the trials of the Snider Rifle at Wimbledon are due in a great degree to the Boxer ammunition, which throughout the meeting has performed admirably, as regards accuracy, facilities of loading and extraction, and certainty of ignition.

A RUSSIAN VISITOR.—The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says:—"The third son of the Czar of Russia (there are five sons), the Grand Duke Alexis, Colonel in the army and an officer in the navy, is about to visit this country. He is now in the Levant, looking in upon the Greek monasteries." The *Washington Chronicle* says:—"The Grand Duke will soon proceed to Cadiz, where he will embark on board the *ALEXANDER NEVSKI* frigate, in which he will visit the West Indies, probably first going to Cuba, and thence to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and extending his trip to Mobile. He may be expected in Washington early in October, and will also visit Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. It is not yet arranged that the Grand Duke will proceed to the interior, but he will certainly proceed to Niagara, probably in company with Lord Monck, Viceroy of Canada, whose guest he will be during his visit to British North America. He is expected to reach St. Petersburg, after six months' absence, immediately before Christmas. This Prince will travel under the assumed bearing of a Russian nobleman, and be thus under a partial incognito. This will be duly respected, but the American people will not forget that during the rebellion, when others looked upon our struggle either coldly or with the hope that we should fail, the Emperor of Russia remained constant, true in peril, faithful in adversity, and loyal in his friendship from the first shot fired against Sumter to the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee."

RETURN OF THE FENIAN NAVY.—The *New York World* says:—"The Fenian bark *Plato*, after a cruise of three months, returned to New York on the 28th ultimo. She is of 500 tons burthen, and left here on the 27th of April, with a crew of forty men, an armament of two twelve pounders, and troops to the number of 250. Every man was armed with a Springfield rifle, with sufficient ammunition. The purpose of the cruise was to ascertain whether it was possible to land a large number of men on the Irish coast; it been curiously argued that if one small vessel could elude the British cruisers, so a hundred transports could. She got across the "roaring main" in twenty-three days, with only one danger, which occurred upon encountering an English man-of-war off the coast of Newfoundland. This peril she triumphantly passed by flying the American flag. She first made a landing on the Isle of Terry, the people of which did not guess her mission. Afterwards she slyly cruised along the coast, landing at several places, in each of which the officers had long talks with leading Fenians from the shore, and all of which, except one, resulted in the decision not to invade Ireland just then. The exception was off the coast of Waterford, where, after the usual council, six brave fellows left the bark to die or be captured; the latter fate did befall them shortly afterwards. Finally the arrival of the *Plato* became generally known throughout the island, and it was determined to return to the States. During the passage back, provisions run short, and the crew and passengers were obliged to depend on the chance American ships that they met for supplies. On arriving here, the arms and ammunition were disembarked and taken charge of by the Brotherhood.

A SKILL ON THE FENIANS.—On the first inst. a large gathering of Fenians took place in the Court House Square, Chicago. A number of bunkum resolutions were proposed, and, of course, adopted; one of which contained the following passage:—"The true people of America are Republicans by birth, and as the day we celebrate also commemorates the abolition of slavery in the United States; and as the Americans are pledged by the most solemn obligations to the holy cause of universal liberty, &c., &c." The reading of this clause was received with intense applause, and rousing cheers were given for the "glorious abolition of slavery; the ignorant Saxon-haters, little thinking that they were cheering in honor of the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies, one of the most noble events in the history of the world. The American emancipation act dates from January 1st, as the learned framers of the resolution state. It was something of a sell on the "byes" to have them shouting until they were hoarse, in honor of the "murderer Saxon."

Prince Alfred is not the only prince just now on his travels. The Russian Grand Duke Alexis, the Czar's youngest son, after a stay at Constantinople, left on the 26th on board the Russian steamer *Oleg* to visit the monasteries of Mount Athos, from whence he proceeds to Cadiz, where he is to embark on board the *Alexander Nevski* frigate, in which he will visit the West Indies and the United States. He will return to Russia by Constantinople. The reception of the young Prince was very cordial by the Greeks of this city.

"The Emperor Napoleon," says the 'Memorial Diplomatique,' "remained in conference with the Sultan on the day of his departure for London for three-quarters of an hour. On the previous Sunday, Napoleon III., also had held a private conversation with his august guest at Saint Cloud, which lasted several hours. Dejemil-Pacha acting as interpreter. We have reason to believe that the Emperor took advantage of the Sultan's stay at Paris to again urge the friendly counsels which M. Bourrec, on his nomination as ambassador, had been charged to carry to Constantinople, and to which he made allusion in presenting his credentials. The Sultan, through both Fuad Pacha and Dejemil Pacha, has expressed the most sincere gratitude for the friendship shown by the Emperor of the French as to the integrity and stability of the Ottoman Empire, and has promised to devote all his efforts to the amelioration of the position of his Christian subjects, as France has continually advised him, as the only efficacious means of avoiding a new crisis in the East. We may therefore expect that on his return Abdul Aziz will inaugurate a series of salutary reforms."

HOW STONEWALL JACKSON GAINED HIS REPUTATION.—The *New York Times* says:—"For a long time Davis and the Richmond people believed Jackson to be no better than a lunatic, and the way in which Davis first learned to appreciate what was in him was in this wise. In the spring campaign of 1862 in the valley, Jackson, after causing Fremont and Banks to retreat turned on his track, finding himself pursued by two converging columns, and withdrew up the valley. But at Cross Keys he suddenly faced about and dealt Fremont a staggering blow. Letcher (the Governor of Tennessee) received a despatch announcing this victory (he was in the habit of getting earlier intelligence of Jackson's operations than was received in the War Office in Richmond), went and read the message to Davis. The latter, however, would not believe the news, saying that it was impossible that a retreating army should have thus turned upon and beaten its pursuers. Letcher, however, insisted that it was true, as he knew his informant would not send anything that was not true, and he told Davis that he would probably find out its verity by the morrow. Now, by the next day Jackson, having disposed of Fremont, crossed the river, and Port Republic over which the other pursuing column—the column of Shields, which had been pursuing on the other side of the river. Receiving a despatch announcing this new success, Letcher again repaired to Davis's house, where he found Benjamin and Seddon and the Cabinet at dinner, and after taking a glass of wine he asked Davis—"Well, have you any confirmation of the news I showed you yesterday?" "Yes," replied Davis, "I received to-day one of Jackson's laconic despatches, saying that, 'by the blessing of God, he had beaten the enemy!' 'And now then, rejoined Letcher, 'I have another bulletin of victory to show you,' handing him the message containing the news of the success of Port Republic, of which Davis had not yet heard. 'It can't be so,' exclaimed the latter: 'it is impossible; it is unprecedented in all military history that any army in full retreat should thus turn upon and overwhelm two pursuing columns!' Nevertheless the confirmation again came to hand, and after that Jackson was no longer regarded as a lunatic."

A London correspondent, writing about the return of the Belgians from the Guild hall on Friday, says:—"I have just been to see the Sultan and the Belgians. The latter were really worth looking at. They slightly astonished the Cockneys, for they kissed all the men as well as the women who happened to be in the streets at the time. As I was afraid my turn would come next, I bolted!"

The Duke of Wellington was made a Mason in the Castle of Dungan, his birth-place, in Lodge 491. He was then Colonel of the 23d Regiment of Foot. The Duke's own father was at that time master of the lodge. The record is that "he was duly passed after the usual examination, and entered at the southern gate and afterwards raised." Somerville North, Marquis Wellesley, Percival, Waller, and Leslie were present, also Sir Robert Peel.—*Limerick Southern Chronicle*.

THE CONFESSION OF MURDER BY A SOLDIER AT CHESTER.—Since the publication in the newspapers of the confession by Walter Roberts, at Chester, of a murder committed by him in India in 1844, when serving in the army, communications have been received by the chief constable from writers in many parts of England and Scotland, and also from Roberts' relatives, confirming his statement, and placing the fact of the murder beyond doubt. The police are in communication with the Home Office, and the prisoner has been again remanded.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The *Morning Star* gives a return which shows the number of enrolled Volunteers in each branch of the force during each year from 1860 to the present time. The rifles have increased by 40,000 during the six years, the artillery from about 16,000 to nearly 34,000, and the engineers from 500 to 5000. Even the light horse have shown a steady, though moderate, increase year by year. On the other hand, the mounted rifles (like the light horse, always a small force) have fallen off by one half. From another statement, showing the total yearly increase or decrease (as the case may be) in the force since 1860, it appears that, with the exception of 1862, when there was a falling off of 3400, the force has continued to grow up to the present time.

THE STRENGTH OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.—A question which gives rise to no small amount of discussion in Volunteer circles is, says the *Observer*, the all-important one whether the Volunteer force is maintaining its strength as well as its efficiency, or whether the laxity with which the Government are treating all applications for further assistance in the shape of capitation grant is not surely, however slowly, tending, to seriously damage if it does not entirely destroy the means of keeping up the strength and efficiency of the Volunteer force. Whatever may be the cause, it is a fact beyond dispute that whilst Volunteer corps are generally said to have augmented their numerical strength on paper, they are certainly by no means showing any increase, but, on the contrary, a large decrease on those occasions on which every corps may be expected to show the largest amount of its efficient strength possible—namely, the occasion of its official inspection. The *Observer*, after instancing what has occurred in the case of a number of corps, gives it as its opinion that greater support must be given by the Government if the force is to be kept up at its present strength and efficiency.—*United Service Gazette*.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

Gen. Michel has resigned his command in Canada, and it is said that the position has been offered to Sir Fenwick Williams.

A soldier, aged 82, died recently at Tingwisch, Canada East, who was with Napoleon in the campaign of 1812, when he received two wounds.

An Eastern Townships' Rifle Association was organized at Waterloo on the 20th ult., the object of which is to hold a Rifle Tournament on a grand scale. The officers appointed included nearly all the leading men of the Townships.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?—The Markham Infantry Company has been called out three times in succession, and the officers failed each time to file an appearance; once for inspection, once for target practice, and lastly on important business. It is very difficult matter to keep up a volunteer company under the most favorable circumstances but when the officers become so careless as not attend themselves, the privates are sure to become disgusted. We hear nothing further of the Drill Shed for this place, are we likely to lose the Government grant for that also through the negligence of the parties whose duty it is to attend to it. Can Capt. Milne answer these enquiries?—*Economist*.

10TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The three Batteries of this Brigade of the Royal Artillery, stationed in Quebec, embark in the steam troop-ship *Simoon*, for Malta, on Thursday next; and at St. Johns, Newfoundland, another Battery will be taken on board. The departure of the Batteries from this garrison is greatly regretted. Officers and men have won golden opinions from our citizens, which will long be preserved. The names of Colonel McCrea and Lieutenant Harvey are so familiar, that their leaving is regarded almost with as much interest as if two of our best known citizens were quitting the city. The Colonel has made himself not only popular with those under him in the brigade, but with all with whom he has come in contact, and the best wishes of our people accompany him and his corps. We understand that Sergeant Major Press, who is such a valuable non-commissioned officer in his corps and a general favorite here, does not leave with the Batteries, being about to retire from the service. He is one of those men who are the pride of the British Army, and wherever he settles we have no doubt he will succeed in life as his sterling manliness deserves. On the return of the *Simoon* from Malta with the headquarters of the 3rd Brigade, the two Batteries in Montreal and the two in Kingston of the 10th Brigade will also proceed to the Mediterranean. Colonel Chandler, of the 3rd Brigade, will succeed Col. McCrea in the command of the Artillery at Quebec. Major Leslie is, we hear, promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Brigade.—*Quebec Mercury*.

In military affairs Burford is not a whit behind any of the surrounding Townships. It has a large company of Infantry, and one of Cavalry. The latter numbers 40 men, exclusive of the officers and has just received a full equipment of saddles, carbines, cartridges, &c. It has had one yearly drill—sixteen days—and also drilled regularly every fortnight up to the commencement of

the busy season. This Company is in a high state of effectiveness, and at Brantford on "Confederation Day" was warmly complimented for its proficiency by the officers of the Royal Fusiliers. The names of the officers of the Burford Cavalry Company are as follows: J. Bingham, Captain; W. Marshall, Lieutenant; and T. Jones, Cornet.—*Prince-ton Transcript*.

THE DRILL SHED.—We are glad to be able to state that the work upon the drill shed is progressing very favorably, and that in all probability the work of raising the building will again be commenced during the ensuing week. In connection with this matter, we have heard several of our prominent citizens speak strongly with reference to the shape of the roof according to the Government plans. In fact it cannot look otherwise than an immense barn located in the very centre of the town, and there is not a doubt but that in a few years its appearance (which will be bad at the best) will be very unsightly as well as unsafe, because the roof will be so flat that in case of fire anywhere in its locality, there would be great danger of its being burned by sparks falling and remaining upon the roof. We merely call attention to the fact at the present time when there is an opportunity to have the evil remedied. By roofing upon the arches leaving the roof circular instead of square, or by raising a second roof upon the centre of the plain roof would tend very much to relieve its otherwise ungainly appearance, and for about the same expense a plastic slate roof could be put on, which would be fire proof, or if the expense would not be too excessive a tin roof would look much better still. If it is desirable to have our town look neat, which we think all will admit, this matter should be attended to at once, as in a few days or weeks it will be too late to alter the plans without incurring considerable additional expense.—*Port Hope Canadian*.

A LOYAL SOLDIER.—In our Police Court report to-day will be found a statement of the trial and conviction of a pair of notorious rowdies, who have disgraced our city with their presence thus past two weeks. Their ruffianly conduct culminated last Tuesday in an unprovoked attack upon a private soldier of the 30th Regiment, who very properly indignantly refused to allow himself to be coerced into drinking a toast "of success to Fenians and to h—l with the Queen." The answer of her Majesty's gallant servant to this proposal was that "while he wore the uniform he had on, neither two men nor ten men would get him to disgrace it." This speech was answered by a kick from one of the miscreants named Stewart, and the blow by a tumbler on the head by Williams. The cowardly assailants also struck a blow at the woman of the house, who came up to interfere on behalf of the soldier. The latter, however, soon proved himself more than a match for them both, for he not only succeeded in giving them a thorough good thrashing, but he finished off by pitching them out of the house. He afterwards procured a warrant, and they were disposed of as described in the police report. The worthy sitting Magistrate, after expressing his approbation of the loyal and creditable conduct of the soldier, sent the man who had given utterance to his seditious sentiments, up to the Court of Queen's Bench.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

THE MEYER GUN.—It is now a generally acknowledged fact in warfare, that success will attend that army which is provided with the most efficient breech loading arm; even though a great discrepancy may exist in the numerical strength of each, and in favor of the one deficiently armed. It was this idea predominant in the mind of the inventor of 'Meyer Gun,' which led him to devote his whole energy, and all the leisure time at his disposal to the production of a gun which would be self affecting, simple, and at the same time rapid and effective. The gun is mounted on a carriage in a novel manner, its whole weight is sustained by two friction plates, the lower one attached to the axle, the upper one to the gun, an elevating screw and lever are attached to these plates; the lever is for the purpose of directing the line of fire laterally, which can be changed at the will of the operator as to sweep anything in an angle of 90° on each side. Attached to the breach of the gun is an iron drum 3.16 in. thick, 9 in diam, 8 long, in which the machinery is contained; the drum or case is protected by a bullet proof shield in front of it; at each side of the drum are the magazines, in which the cartridges are placed, in cases of novel construction holding ten each. The gun is adapted to the use of cartridges on the central fire principle, similar to those of the Snider Enfield; any calibre up to two inches would be practicable, 1,500 yds. range with small bore and 120 shots a minute; a two inch bore will throw two miles with a diminution in rapidity, owing to the extra weight, to sixty shots per minute; an inch bore would be intermediate between these two, both for rapidity and distance. When in action the operator attaches a conducting trough to the iron drum: the packages of cartridges are then placed in the trough, and replenished as often as required; it is so constructed that while the crank which operates the machinery is in motion, a continuous stream of cartridges is conducted by gravity into the drum. The machinery is automatic, the component parts are few in number, simple in action, and not liable to be put out of order. When on active service at each revolution of the crank a cartridge is fed into the revolving chamber, one discharged, and an empty case expelled. Immediately previous to each discharge, the breech block is forced with a powerful pressure, in contact with the back of the cartridge; making a gas tight joint with the surface of the chamber, the striker works through the breech block; it is withdrawn, and when part of the revolution is completed the breech block disengages with the surface of the chamber, allowing it to move forward with another cartridge in position. No danger from explosion attends the operator as the pressure of the breech block is more than sufficient; in fact, it presents a solid breech to counteract the effect of the explosion on its surface; neither can any danger result from the heating of the barrel, as it is impossible for the temperature of the chamber to be raised sufficiently to cause any of its contents to be discharged otherwise than by the percussion of the striker. The weight of the gun and machinery is about 100 lbs., including the carriage—about 200 lbs; should the carriage become disabled the gun would still be effective, as it could be disconnected in a moment from the carriage, thrown across the shoulder of the operator, and laid on the first stump or stone with which he met. It is especially adapted for use in this country, as an ordinary field gun could not be moved about

with sufficient rapidity in bush fighting, over irregular ground or bad country roads. Two boys with a gun of this description could inflict as much injury to an enemy as 25 disciplined soldiers with an ordinary single breech loader. J. J. Meyer, pattern-maker and draughtsman, G. T. R., Montreal, is the inventor of the above gun to whom all inquiries must be addressed.—*Montreal Telegraph.*

COMPLIMENTARY.—Last evening Capt. C. C. Banks, of No. 6 Company, Grand Trunk Battalion, was entertained at a complimentary supper, given by his men at the Terrapin. About fifty gentlemen sat down, among whom were many of the officers and men of the company and representatives of the other volunteer battalions of the city. The chair was occupied by Sergeant Haggart, and the vice chair by Sergeant Cameron. After the spread had been done justice to the chairman proposed the ordinary round of loyal toasts, which, it is needless to say, was heartily received. The chairman in behalf of his comrades, presented Capt. Banks with a highly complimentary address, expressive of the respect and esteem with which he was regarded by the men under his command. Capt. Banks replied in a neat and appropriate speech, thanking them heartily for the address and the kindness he had ever received at their hands. His remarks were received with warm applause. Other toasts were then proposed, and after spending a pleasant evening the party separated.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

GAMES.—The annual athletic games of the Queen's Own Rifle Regiment will come off about the 2nd of September, (weather permitting) at the Cricket Ground. Several prizes will be given to successful competitors in the various sports of running, jumping, sack-racing, &c. The games, with a few exceptions, will be open to all ranks among the regulars and volunteers in the garrison, and will, without doubt, afford much pleasure to spectators as well as to those who take an active part in them, and will tend to increase the cordial good feeling already existing in the garrison between the regulars and the volunteers. Particulars, with list of prizes, will appear in a few days.—*Ibid.*

POPULATION AND AREA OF THE DOMINION.—The Province of Ontario has an area of 121,260 square miles, with a population of in round numbers nearly 1,810,000. It contains Ottawa, the capital city of the new Dominion, and the more important cities, so far as size and wealth are concerned, of Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and London. The province of Quebec has an area of 210,000 square miles, and a population of about 1,300,000. The population of Montreal, the largest city of the Province as well as of the Dominion, is estimated at 80,000. New Brunswick contains within its boundary lines 27,000 square miles, and 295,000 persons. Nova Scotia has 18,600 square miles, and a population of something over 268,000. The area of the Dominion of Canada amounts in round numbers to 376,000 square miles, the total population being variously estimated at from 3,700,000 to 3,800,000, it probably being in reality about three and three quarters millions of souls. Of course Newfoundland and Prince Edwards Island are not included in the calculation, the population and area of which may be estimated as follows: Newfoundland, 40,200 square miles of area, and 135,000 persons. Prince Edward Island 2,100 square miles,

and 92,000 inhabitants, which brings the total population of the British American Provinces to about four millions, with a total area of nearly 419,000 square miles. To the above may be added the territories of the North West, containing 2,750,000 square miles; Vancouver's Island, 20,000 square miles, British Columbia 200,000 square miles, making in all an amount of territory larger than that of the whole United States, all of which will undoubtedly at a very early day be included within the Confederation, the laying of the corner stone of which we the other day celebrated.

MILITARY PIC NIE EXCURSION.—On the 8th inst., Capt. Frazer, and Officers, with about thirty of his Company, belonging to the Volunteer Force of Canada, together with several hundreds of the Yeomanry and their wives and daughters, comprising the elite of the youth and beauty of Fitzroy, Torbolton, met at Fitzroy Harbour, and embarked on on board the steamer *Monitor*, which there awaited them. Govan's excellent band was on board, having been sent up to meet the party by our townsman, Mr. Moses Holt, and after passing the beautiful Chatts falls, they commenced dancing and continued the same without intermission until the Steamer reached Aylmer, where they landed and went to the different hotels, over two hundred dined at Holt's, where an excellent spread had been provided, after the repast to which perfect justice was done. Captain Frazer gave several toasts which were heartily responded to, such as The Queen and Royal Family, "Army and Navy," our New Dominion, the Press, our guests, the Ladies, our host and Hostess. After which the steamer's whistle having sounded she called, the entire party returned to the *Monitor* where they were again received in the most gentlemanly manner by Captain Rajotte, who through the entire trip exhibited the utmost anxiety to insure the safety and contribute to the enjoyment of the excursionists, the party then set Govan and his band to work and kept them employed without intermission for the two hours and a half required to reach the landing at Fitzroy Harbour. Much credit is due to the gallant Captain, his officers and company who appeared in uniform, for inaugurating such an agreeable day's amusement for their wives, families, and friends; everything during the day passed off agreeably. We had almost omitted to state that when the company formed on the Chatt's banks, three cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen, the Governor General, the "service," that we love, the *Monitor* and captain, and the friends that accompanied them from Aylmer. During which the *Monitor* steamed off on her return trip. It is only a pity that these pleasant reunions are not more frequently indulged in, they have a good effect in uniting sects, classes and creed, and we believe are beneficial to the country at large.—*Aylmer Times.*

ARTILLERY FIELD DAY.—The Hamilton Volunteer Field Battery, Capt. Macabe, are preparing to receive as guests, on Monday next, (to-day) the Toronto and St. Catharines Volunteer Batteries. A grand parade, with field games, &c., is the order of the day, and the visitors will also be entertained in the afternoon at a banquet at the Drill Shed, the preparations for which have been confided to the popular caterer, Mr. Daniel Black, of the Club House. The band of the 13th Huzzars will accompany the Toronto Artillery.—*Hamilton Times.*

MARCHED IN.—One company of the 16th Regiment, who have been engaged in ball practice at Grimsby for the past two weeks, marched into the city and returned to barracks at about nine o'clock last evening. The company left Grimsby in the afternoon, and did not appear greatly fatigued by the tramp.—*Hamilton Times*.

DINNER TO THE OFFICERS OF THE "NORRKOPING."—Last night Baron Falkenberg, the Consul of Sweden and Norway, gave a dinner at the Stadacona Club, in honor of the officers of the corvette *Norrkoping*, now lying in this port. A number of our citizens were invited to meet them, and a very pleasant evening was passed. The following is a list of the officers and gentlemen present: Count Cronstadt and officers, J. B. Forsyth, Capt. Swinhoe, (acting Town Major), E. P. Jones, James Dean, Charles Sharples, C. F. Smith, John J. Foote, John Thomson, sr., W. H. Jeffery, C. R. Coker, Major Evans and Lieut. Douglas, H. M. S. *Aurora*; Major Buller, Col. Chandler, C. Johnson, Secretary; Challoner Smith, T. Beckett, Major McPherson, 30th; and Major Mortyn, 29th. The subjoined toasts were proposed and responded to with the greatest enthusiasm:

"The Queen." "The King of Sweden and Norway." "His Excellency the Governor General." "His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec." "Count Cronstadt and Officers." The Health of Baron Falkenberg was proposed in a very feeling manner by the Count, and was received with great applause, to which the respected representative responded in an excellent speech, expressing the great pleasure he felt in meeting the citizens and gentlemen connected with the navy of the country he represented. A section of the band of the 30th Regiment contributed excellent music to the pleasures of the evening.—*Quebec Chronicle*, 14th inst.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

ACTION AGAINST THE WEST OF SCOTLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday Sheriff Strathern took up, in Chambers, a small debt action, arising out of the recent rifle competition at Irvine. Mr. James McLeod, lithographer, South Bridge, Edinburgh, sued Mr. James Lockhart, Secretary to the West of Scotland Rifle Association, for the amount or value of the first prize in No. 7 competition of the programme of the West of Scotland Rifle Association for 1867, shot for at Irvine on Saturday, 8th June, 1867, at 200 and 400 yards, and duly gained by the complainer, and for which he was posted the winner by the defender. The amount of the prize money is £15, but the action was brought for £12. Parties having been called.

Mr. MENZIES, S. S. C., Edinburgh, on the part of the pursuer, gave a brief statement of the case. He said that Mr. McLeod, along with five other gentlemen from Edinburgh, composed a squad in the competition in question. They certainly made excellent scores at 200 yards, but only two of them went on to the 400 yards. In consequence of this a certain suspicion arose in the minds of the Association, and very properly so. Mr. Lockhart also received a protest from the gentleman who was second in the competition, to the effect that the scores made by the squad with which Mr. McLeod shot at 200 yards were extraordinary and

improbable; that four men getting very large scores retired from the squad, being convinced that the marking was erroneous; and that a gentleman who was entered for that competition did not shoot, because he expected unfair dealing on account of his being asked for 2s 6d by a man shooting in the same squad as McLeod for the purpose of bribing the marker. The whole contention was with reference to this last article. Mr. Lockhart along with Major Anderson, as representing the Council of the Association, has gone to Edinburgh and pre-occupied the parties in the squad, and he understood got full and free information on every question they chose to put. But those gentlemen were not thoroughly satisfied that they had elicited the whole truth, and at a meeting he had with Mr. Lockhart it had been arranged that the case should be tried in order that the question of bribery might be got at by the parties being put on oath. He should like Mr. Lockhart would bring forward the party who would be able to prove that the 2s 6d subscription was suggested by one in McLeod's squad. If that could be proved the gentleman who made the suggestion should certainly be branded forever with the odium of having made it. The persons composing the squad were very respectable gentlemen in Edinburgh, belonging to the Queen's Brigade, and they were also very excellent shots. Mr. McLeod, for the clearing of his own character, was very anxious that the case should be tried. The question they had to try was one of bribery, pure and simple.

The SHERIFF asked if Mr. Lockhart admitted that Mr. McLeod was the winner.

Mr. LOCKHART said he did, provided the proper score was given, but his defence went further than Mr. Menzies had indicated, and bore out the first part of the protest. He had found on pre-cognition that the scores were not only improbable, but impossible; that they were not true in point of fact. His defence, therefore, went this much further, that the scores, even upon the assumption that there was no bribery, could not be maintained, and that the prize did not fall to Mr. McLeod in consequence of his having proceeded to complete his competition, knowing the scores to be false.

The SHERIFF—How was it impossible?

Mr. LOCKHART—It amounts to almost a physical impossibility that the score McLeod is credited with, namely 27, out of a possible score of 28, could be made with the Enfield rifle.

Mr. MENZIES—It has been done three times in the Simultaneous Match.

Mr. LOCKHART—It has never been made in an open competition since the Enfield rifle was made.

The SHERIFF—Then your defence is—

Mr. LOCKHART—That the score is wrong in point of fact.

The SHERIFF—A second defence is that there was corruption in the matter?

Mr. LOCKHART—The defence is not put by me. We are merely to examine into the facts. The protest is not put in by me, but by a winner in the competition, who says, "Defer paying this prize till you investigate the circumstances."

The SHERIFF—Then you put it no higher than that McLeod has not gained the prize?

Mr. LOCKHART—Because the score is erroneous. I have no objection to my friend bringing out any fact.

The SHERIFF—It would be a pity to involve any question of a corrupt conduct on either side if it is simply a question of error.

Mr. LOCKHART—My friend is anxious that his client should be exonerated.

The SHERIFF—He does not require to be

exonerated if there is no blame imputed.

After evidence had been led at some length,

The SHERIFF said he had considerable satisfaction in being able to discharge from the case all imputation against the character of the Edinburgh gentlemen engaged in the competition. The Council were justified in having the investigation made, because from the information communicated to them, on which they were entitled to rely, they had reason to expect that, whether in the squad who were shooting or with others, something approaching to corruption had been attempted. The inquiry, however, showed that whether this were true or not with reference to others, the six gentlemen from Edinburgh had nothing whatever to do with it, and were not privy to it. He therefore dismissed it from his mind, and stated that he was entirely satisfied that the defence, so far as that was concerned, was without foundation. The only point left was whether there was evidence that McLeod attained the high score credited to him. If he attained that high score he was right in refusing to allow the sheet to be cancelled.—he was entitled to go on with the competition with the view of gaining the prize. But the point was whether or not the scorer's sheet was conclusive in the face of challenge of the accuracy of the score. Now he knew nothing of what had been previously determined with regard to those sheets, and he should take the privilege of a lawyer in dealing with the sheet in question as with any other writing presented at a court of justice. Now, if there was one action in law clearer than another, it was, that if a writing was proved to be false, although not with reference immediately to the subject matter in dispute, a false writing was not entitled to credit. He could not tell whether the entry of McLeod's shooting had been accurately made, but he could say, from the evidence honestly and honorably given by other gentlemen in the competition, that there were scores erroneously entered. The motive of the scorer for making wrong entries he could not divine. If he was criminal in making these entries, he was equally criminal in swearing in support of them. He did not place any weight on the assertion that the score was correct in the face of the perfectly clear testimony on the other side. After some further remarks with reference to the state of the sheet, the learned Sheriff said he thought there had been absolute failure in the competition through the misconduct of the hired scorer, a man who from what had taken place ought never to be entrusted with duty of this description again. It had brought discredit on the competition by creating the present discussion; but he hoped this would obviate the possibility of anything of the kind occurring again, and that the same honorable good feeling would exist in future competitions as in the past. He laid the whole blame to Morrow's misconduct. He said nothing about poor Mr. A. S. Smith. He dared say that gentleman swore what he believed to be true, and the impression was on his mind that there had been suggested to him some impure thing. But after what Mr. Brown had himself sworn, and considering the agitated condition in which Mr. Smith himself was, he was willing to believe that the latter labored under a misapprehension that misled Mr. Brand, and through him the Council, who had acted in the matter with perfect propriety. He must, therefore, hold that there was not evidence that Mr. McLeod scored 27, and that there had been no proof that he was the winner of the prize claimed. He gave no costs.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

It is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

THE DUTY OF FREEMEN.

THE WRITS for the election of representatives to the first Parliament of Canada have been issued, and during the ensuing few weeks the only subject which will occupy the public mind will be the electoral contests throughout the country. In communities where party feeling runs high or where men from self-interest desire the honor of representing constituencies, the usual role of profuse pledges and pecuniary inducements will be enacted to carry the personal or party objects of the candidates. To fancy that these influences would have no weight in the political arena would be to expect more from frail humanity than is reasonable; but to say that liberty or falsehood must carry even one constituency in the Dominion, would be to give to our countrymen a character far below what we believe to be their due. Whatever controlling influence bribery may wield in this campaign will not be due to the force of the corrupt and ignorant,

but to the apathy of the honest and intelligent, whose sins of omission are scarcely less culpable than the sins of commission of their callous and ignorant neighbors. The general diffusion of education, and the small amount of actual crime in the country are quite sufficient to convince us that the bulk of Canadian freemen are neither ignorant of their moral obligations, nor vicious enough to willfully disregard them. But we cannot forget that what Corruption lacks in numbers may be made up in energy; and while the purchased voter is sure to be forthcoming to prostitute the franchise, the honest elector, frequently unwilling to mix in the party strife, remains at home and by his apathy surrenders his constituency to the political trickster. We do not for a moment suppose that among the tens of thousands comprising the gallant Canadian Volunteer Force there are any who would barter political honor for a paltry election bribe; but of the apathetic class we fear there are but too many, and it is their duty to arouse from their lethargy and by an honest use of the electoral rights crush political corruption out of existence. An examination of the routine observed in conducting an election will show the anxiety of the law to preserve it from the influence of sudden passion or bribery. When the people are called upon to select their representatives, sufficient time is allowed them to freely discuss and calmly select the men they consider best qualified for the duty, and after the candidates have been nominated, a second period of reconsideration is given before the elector makes his final decision, and the last hour he records his vote openly—in the broad light of day, before his fellow-subjects. Every elector should honestly and dispassionately endeavor to choose between the candidates, and when he has decided, let him vote; for shirking the duty is scarcely less wrong than bartering its privilege. This view of the franchise should ever be kept in mind by the Volunteer. He has undertaken to face hardship, danger, and even death in defence of his country and her laws, but it will avail little that his strong arm resists the foe from without, if he does not strive to guard against traitors at home. The free, solid institutions of the mother country, which we have transplanted to the West are worth preserving in their original purity, if they are to be preserved at all. The measures or merits of parties it is not our province to discuss. With honest-minded men in the House the country runs no risk of being badly governed. Let the Volunteer never forget that he is a citizen as well as a soldier, and if he has a vote let him honestly and fearlessly use it. The welfare of his country imperatively demands this at his hands.

ANOTHER THREATENED INVASION.

By cable despatches, dated London the 9th August, we find—"The Government will

immediately despatch a large body of troops to Canada, to repel a threatened Fenian invasion from the United States." We must confess this news comes to us under very doubtful circumstances, but it would be well if at this particular time we were to calmly consider the bearings of this startling communication, and while we prepare ourselves for whatever eventualities may arise, ascertain what the danger is that menaces us and how we should dispose ourselves to resist it. It is time this state of affairs should be ended, for it is too bad that the most peaceable and law-abiding people in the world should be annoyed and excited by those repeated "scares" which tend so much to retard our prosperity, injure our commercial relations, and harass and disgust our people. At this moment, when all the jarring elements of creed and party have united to lay the foundation of a great and glorious nationality, and build up those institutions which are a part of our very existence, as a people, based upon those equal rights and liberties which it is our great good fortune to inherit, it is mortifying beyond endurance to be compelled to endure those repeated threats of attack from outside lawless ruffianism, and that, too, from the so-called citizens of a professedly friendly power. We who have so long enjoyed, and so well know how to appreciate the blessings of liberty would not seek to deprive others of a like good fortune, but there are bounds beyond which it is dangerous to venture, and liberty will degenerate into license if not controlled by proper safeguards. We are well convinced that under British institutions we enjoy a greater share of liberty, and in a truer sense, than is known to our neighbors, yet every one knows it would be utterly impossible for an armed and secret organization to exist in our midst for years unchecked, endangering not only our own peace and welfare, but the friendship and goodwill which should always exist between nations in many things mutually dependant upon each other. What the wrongs of the Irish people may have been in former times is no part of our business to enquire, we have had no share in them and will not endure to be made to suffer for evils of which we have not been the cause and which we cannot alleviate. The threatened danger may never come, but it is our imperative duty to be prepared, and in the days of peace and apparent security is the time to collect our resources and strengthen our arms that should the emergency unfortunately arise it will not find us unprepared. We are well assured of the support of the Home Government should we be again attacked, but it is principally upon ourselves, our own union and loyalty, that we must rely in the hour of danger; then let no efforts be spared to place our Volunteers and Militia in the most efficient condition. The unswerving patriotism of the great bulk of our people is well known, and as they stood before in defense of home and country we are certain they will stand again. While upon this topic we feel it our painful

duty to advert to the mean and unpatriotic action taken by certain commercial and other institutions, in compelling their servants to retire from the volunteer ranks under penalty of losing their situations. Who, we would ask those people, would be the greatest sufferers in case an invasion were even for a time successful? Would a Bank or a large mercantile firm enjoy a happy exemption from the plundering hands of the champions of Irish liberty; or would they, as the price of immunity from danger, be prepared to discount Fenian Bonds? Shame! shame! There is not in our whole history so mean and paltry an exhibition of stupid selfishness! We have had occasion to mention these things before, but we hope this will be the last time we will be called upon to perform so painful a duty. Only last week we referred to the fact of a Fenian Regiment parading with state troops at Buffalo, on the 4th of July, and this is sufficient proof that those barefoot crusaders have the sympathy of a large portion of that party in the United States which glories under the shadow of the spread eagle, and which for its own selfish purposes keeps alive a monster which it may yet find some difficulty in destroying.

THE HOUSE FOUNDED ON SAND.

When the founders of the American republic framed a constitution based on the false doctrine that all men are born free from prejudice and equal in reason and tolerance, they built on a foundation which was unfit to resist the waves of public feeling, lashed into fury by the fierce storms of popular passion, and it is now no subject of wonder to the thinking men of the world that the political tempests of the last few years have shaken to its lowest stone the apparently fair fabric of American freedom. The dispute now pending between President Johnson and that most obstinate of men, Secretary STANTON, may seem to us, as law-abiding British subjects, a most extraordinary occurrence and one which it is hardly possible could take place under our own form of Government; but a little consideration will show that it is just one of a number of clashes in the harmony of American institutions which have already been so disastrous to that country. Having established the erroneous doctrine that all men were born free and equal the adoption of universal suffrage was the next natural step, and having swept away all distinction between man and man the application of the electoral system for the purpose of filling all offices of trust or emolument in the country, followed as an expected sequence. To complete the safety of the people's freedom and preserve their representatives from the undue influence of a political Executive, their next step was to deprive the administration of the day from sitting in the Halls of National Legislation, and render supreme—under certain circumstances—the voice of Congress. Tho' the system might have worked well

among a people to whom corruption and party prejudices were unknown—to a nation in fact who stood in need of no Government at all—its ruinous effects on a people constituted like ordinary mortals, became visible in the United States at an early date. The Chief Magistrate of the Republic soon ceased to be an impartial ruler of the people, with their welfare as the great object of his interest, and degenerated into the nominee of a party the success of whose schemes he endeavoured to promote. The suicidal efforts of such a state of affairs did not become apparent while the majority of the Legislative representatives of the country were of the Presidential faction, and under party Presidents the rebellious doctrines of the secession party were sown, blossomed and at length bore fruit in a war, which for waste of life, treasure and property is almost without a parallel in the annals of history. From this struggle sprung the abolition of slavery, which had so long given a practical lie to the expression of American statesmen that they believed all men to be free and equal—but the abolition of this "peculiar institution"—not cast aside from conviction of its being a moral evil, but simply as a political expediency or military necessity—has brought, like most make-shifts, not peace, but trouble to the government of the country. The negro, for generations treated as part and parcel of the brute creation, deprived of all education and debased in morals was, through this abolition decree, raised to the legal status of a man to whom in the opinion of many in the country the full liberties and privileges of an American citizen belonged—liberties so extensive that even large classes of the more educated whites showed themselves incapable of using them in the spirit intended by the constitution. Well might the more thinking portion of the American community pause and shrink from at once entrusting to this long debased mortal the privilege of the franchise, and demand that before the negro was allowed an increase of power he should be educated to a proper use of it; and we are not surprised that the President has set himself against the reconstruction policy which would virtually render the late Confederate States the legislative property of the most debased class (because most numerous) of their population. On this rock of Negro Suffrage the President and Secretary Stanton have split, and the Chief Magistrate has signified to him his desire that he should resign his position in the Cabinet. The obstinate Secretary has, however, too strong an affection for the sweets of office to quietly relinquish the reins of power and he as firmly declines, "for reasons of state," to resign. What the immediate result of this difference of opinion may be it is impossible to foretell; but that ultimate anarchy will result from a form of Government so loosely constructed and ill balanced as this is, is inevitable, and the probable reconstruction from the approaching chaos, will result in a despotism more gal-

ling than those of Europe, against which Americans inveigh so loudly. We put no faith in the professions of the party which advocate negro suffrage as a just and equitable measure, but believe they are staunch to the doctrine, because they know that the negro vote would control the election of the late rebel states, and they could in this way strengthen their party in Congress, to secure which temporary advantage they are willing to support an act which every reasoning man among them must secretly condemn. If forced upon the country it may produce unlimited mischief; it can produce no good so far as we can see. Do they imagine that the race to whose moral and mental degeneration they were willing abettors, can be by the mere issuing of a presidential proclamation raised to the level of educated, reasoning men; or can they suppose that the educated whites of Virginia, and the disloyal sister states will resign, without a word, the destiny of their country to a class which they hitherto looked upon with the most supreme contempt, and which was in fact their property? The policy of a true statesman in such a crisis would be to try and soften the asperities existing between the two classes, (late master and slave,) and to strive before entrusting the negro with an elector's privileges, to educate him to such an extent as would give some reasonable hope that he understood an elector's duties. But for this reasonable demand the suicidal haste of immediate party interest will not permit the Republican party to wait, and even at the risk of again embroiling their land in civil war, with a full knowledge that no good either to the blacks or the country can result from it, they will endeavor, for party purposes, to carry their point. With such party fanaticism rampant in the land, nothing but continual tumults & anarchy can be expected; and, cursed with loss of national prosperity, increase of debt, and a war of races, the now proud United States may rapidly sink to the degraded and unsettled state of her unhappy neighbor—Mexico.

CAPT. BRIDGEWATER'S LECTURING TOUR.—We are pleased to learn that Capt. Bridgewater, of Mooretown, Ontario, is meeting good support in his military lecturing tour. His lecture is much applauded and appreciated, as it deserves. Capt. Bridgewater is doing good service through his efforts in keeping alive the military spirit of our young Canadians.

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.—A regimental order has been issued naming Monday the 9th of September for the annual rifle match of the regiment. The prize list is large and varied, and so arranged that the novice as well as the crack shot will have a chance of success. In consequence of the Snider Rifles not having been as yet issued, the Spencers will be used at the match.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM SAULT STE. MARIE.

The numerous friends of Captain Joseph Wilson, of Sault Ste. Marie, (whose untiring kindness, for very many years to all around him, is so well known to every one,) felt desirous by some slight testimonial, to give expression to their warm feelings of friendship for that gentleman, and to show how fully they recognise their debt of gratitude towards him. A subscription list being opened, the requisite money was soon obtained for the purchase of a handsome and very substantial gold hunting watch and chain with a suitable inscription; and on August the 5th, many of the contributors being assembled in the Court House, Col. the Hon. John Prince, Judge of the District of Algoma, &c., presented the testimonial to Captain Wilson, and, in an eloquent address, dwelt at considerable length on Capt. Wilson's merits as one of the earliest settlers at Sault Ste. Marie, some twenty-four years ago, adding that he was an example of genuine liberality and kindness, and had been of the utmost service, in a variety of ways, to the neighborhood far and near, not least of all for his most assiduous attention to the sick during the absence of any professional man, and indeed under all circumstances. The Colonel also spoke of Captain Wilson's efficiency as a magistrate, of his hospitality, &c., complimenting him upon his loyalty and on having been the person who raised the first corps of Volunteers in the District of Algoma. At the conclusion of Colonel Prince's address, all around fully concurred in the just eulogies pronounced by him.

Captain Wilson, in reply said, Colonel Prince and Gentlemen,—“I thank you and the absent contributors for this most unexpected testimonial; and believe me, handsome as the present is, still, I prize it most as being the expression of the kindly feeling towards me of those amongst whom I live, and that kindly feeling, you may be assured, I do indeed value. Colonel Prince and Gentlemen I again thank you all most kindly.”

PETER BROWN,
Sec'y and Treas.

FROM CLINTON.

MILITARY LECTURE.—Captain Bridgewater, who has earned a wide reputation as a lecturer, visited our town last week, and on Friday evening lectured to a large audience. Our Volunteer officers and men turned out in uniform. Capt. Murray being called to the chair stated that Capt. Bridgewater had been strongly recommended to his notice by the Colonel of the Battalion, and he felt sure the lecture they were about to listen to would be very interesting and entertaining. The Lecturer (as the heat was excessive) spoke for nearly two hours, and was after loudly applauded, the volunteers paying

particular attention throughout. His remarks at the close of the lecture cannot fail to create a military enthusiasm in the force. There is an earnestness in the manner of the Lecturer peculiarly his own—he is likewise an eloquent and fluent speaker, with a fine clear voice; his sentiments are thoroughly British, and complimentary to our Military Authorities.

After the lecture the Captain was entertained by our townspeople at the Clinton House, when some twenty of our leading men sat down to a most excellent and substantial supper. The chairman proposed as the first toast “Our Guest,” coupled with a most suitable and complimentary speech. The toast was drunk with all the honors. Song, “For he's a jolly good fellow.”

Capt. Bridgewater in reply stated that as he had in his first attempts at lecturing undergone a considerable amount of buffeting he was pleased to say his lecture was now being well received, and he sincerely trusted some good would result to the volunteers of the new Dominion from his efforts. He had met with great kindness at the hands of his brother officers in many places, but in none had he received more genuine tangible proofs of appreciation than in Clinton. The Clinton men were true types of what to him was most pleasing, viz., they were thoroughly British. The Captain of the Volunteer Company was a gentleman he should ever remember with a great degree of pleasure. A most agreeable evening was spent, and the Captain leaves many a warm friend and well wisher in Clinton who will at any time accord him a hearty welcome to their town.

We hear that at Seaforth a handsome gold ring was presented to Captain Bridgewater by the officers, as a proof of the esteem and respect in which he is held by those connected with the Volunteer force.

THE NEW DOMINION.

In addition to the unequalled water highway which we possess in our great lakes and rivers, the Dominion has no less than 2437 miles of railways already opened, the construction of which cost \$133,360,409. The following table is derived from official sources:

Railways.	Miles.
Great Western	345
Grand Trunk	1377
London & Port Stanley	24½
Welland	25½
Northern	97
Port Hope, Lindsay, & Beaverton	43
Cobourg & Peterboro	27
Port Hope & Peterboro	14
Brockville & Ottawa	86½
Prescott & Ottawa	54
Carillon & Grenville	13
Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly	44
St. Lawrence & Industrio	12
European & North American	108
New Brunswick & Canada	88
Windsor & Halifax	93
Total	2437½
Costing a total of	\$133,360,409
To this will soon be added the Intercolonial, the Wellington, Grey & Bruce, and other railways.	

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, 16th Aug 1st, 1867.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to accept the resignation of the post of Brigade Major of Militia by Lieut.-Colonel Masson.

The undermentioned Officers having appeared before Boards of Officers at Toronto and London, for the purpose of having their qualifications tested, have received Certificates, as follows, viz:

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS CAVALRY.

William Walter Sutherland, Gentleman.
LONDON.

FIRST CLASS INFANTRY.

Major R. Campbell, 27th Lambton Batt. of Infantry.

“ T. Patterson, 5th Batt. G. R. Ry. Brigade.

“ T. C. Scoble, 37th Haldimand Batt. of Rifles.

Capt. C. Seager, 27th Lambton Batt. of Infantry.

Major Thos. A. McMillan, 30th Wellington Batt. of Rifles.

Sergt.-Major Smith, 5th Batt. G. T. Ry. Brigade.

Capt. Jno. Walker, 24th Kent Batt. of Infantry.

Henry Walford, Gentleman.

James H. Rielly, “

SECOND CLASS.

John F. Pritchard, Gentleman.

Capt. S. Day, 25th Elgin Batt. of Infantry.

“ Edmond Yeigh, 38th Brant do

“ Neil Matheson, 22nd Oxford Rifles.

Lieut. Richard Chambers, 24th Kent Batt. of Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers having obtained the necessary certificates of qualification are now confirmed in their respective ranks, viz:

Major Thomas Patterson, 5th Batt. G. T. Ry. Brigade.

“ Robert Campbell, 27th Lambton Batt. of Infantry.

“ Thos. A. McMillan, 30th Wellington Battalion of Rifles.

“ Thos. C. Scoble, 37th Haldimand Batt. of Rifles.

Captain Neil Matheson, 22nd Oxford Batt. of Rifles.

“ Jno. Walker, 24th Kent Batt. of Infantry.

“ Samuel Day, 25th Elgin, “

“ Edmond Yeigh, 38th Brant, “

Lieut. Rich. Chambers, 24th Kent, “

The undermentioned Officers having received Second Class Military School Certifi-

cates are now confirmed temporarily in their respective ranks, viz:

Captain Geo. Parker, 35th Peel Batt. of Inftry.

Josh. L. Tucker, 45th West Durham Batt. of Infantry.

Lieutenant Hugh D. Lumsden, 34th Ontario Batt. of Infantry.

Lieut. & Adjt. Clarence C. Rapelje, 39th Norfolk Battalion of Rifles.

Ensign Anson C. Merrick, 41st Brockville Co.

Alex. G. Lomas, 53rd Sherbrooke Batt. of Infantry.

Erratum—With reference to the General Order No. 1 of the 30th November, 1866, instead of "Alfred G. Smith, Esquire, to be District Quarter Master at London," read "Captain Alfred G. Smith, of the Militia, to be District Quarter Master at London."

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

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

FENIAN MOVEMENTS.—An order notifying the circles of the general convocation of the dignified congress of the Fenian Brotherhood at Cleveland, on September 3rd, has been issued by Vice President Gibbon. The New York papers say that a largely attended meeting of Irishmen was held on Wednesday night, to organize a new circle, to be called after O'Donovan Rossa, one of the convicted Fenians now imprisoned in Pentonville, England. The report says: The meeting was called to order by Mr. Edward L. Carey, District Centre of Manhattan, who denied that there was any truth in the newspaper statements that Fenianism was dead. He announced that he was determined to organize circles in every ward in the city, and that he wished no more to join who was not ready at a moment to take the field, fully equipped to do or to die. The organization, he said, had sufficient material to keep 30,000 men in the field for twelve months. (Cheers.) He concluded by introducing Mr. James Gibbons, of Philadelphia, the vice-president of the brotherhood, who addressed the meeting. Major McWilliams next came forward, and said that he was able to announce that there now existed but one branch of Fenianism—both had been formed into one—that Irish, English and Scotch delegates had met President Wm. R. Roberts in Paris, and had given them their fealty. There was now but one hand and one heart. (Great cheering.) United there could be no such word as defeat. (Cheers.) We want no money, we have the arms, will you use them (loud cries of We will." "we will.") General Spear, Captain Burke and others spoke. At the conclusion a very large number of young men came forward and enrolled their names as members of the circle.

Gen. R. E. Lee, it is said, is to be appointed President of the Covington & Ohio railroad, of Virginia, and his son Curtis, is to be Chief Engineer.

A PLEASANT REUNION.—A few months after the breaking out of the war in '61, a party of four ladies and four gentlemen were dining together at Delmonico's. During the dinner, in talking over the national affairs, the gentlemen, one and all, solemnly agreed to volunteer and serve during the war. The ladies were very enthusiastic, and promised to do all in their power to help the good cause. They then signed a document, agreeing, if they lived through the struggle, to meet at the house of one of the ladies on a certain day, hour, and year, and there relate their several experiences. The day named for the reunion was the 14th of June, 1867, when they all assembled together once more. Two of the gentlemen had been promoted on the field for bravery; one was a colonel and the other a major. The remaining two had both been wounded, one having lost a leg and the other an arm. As for the ladies, one was married to the gallant soldier who lost his leg, he having fallen in love with her while she was nursing the wounded in the hospital; another was engaged to the colonel, and the third to the gentleman who lost his arm. The fourth young lady and the major assured the rest that they had arranged the remainder of their lives. The evening was delightfully passed in listening to the many thrilling adventures each had gone through. We promise to give a description of the said military weddings when they occur.—*New York Home Journal.*

It is rather singular that while so many executions have been taking place in Mexico—while the brave old Vidaurri, the soldiers Miramon and Mejia, the Emperor Maximilian, and scores of others have fallen under the Liberal musketry, the only Imperialist whom all the world would be willing to see shot has thus far escaped. We refer, of course, to the monster Marquiz, the plundering, confiscating, blood handed, remorseless Commander of the Mexican capital prior to its downfall. The employment of this man by Maximilian was the most disgraceful action he was ever guilty of, and had a great deal to do with turning the Mexican people against himself and his system of government. Marquez managed to escape the vigilance of the Liberals when the city was taken from his grasp, and thus far he is at large, though we have repeated reports of his capture. When he is executed, no one will weep over his fate. If the Liberal butcher Escobedo was shot at the same time, it would be something like even-handed justice.—*N. Y. Times.*

The London *Morning Post* declares there is no present cause to fear any disturbance of the peace. The Cabinets of St. Petersburg and the Tuileries are acting together on the Schleswig question, and are holding the same language at Berlin. The true cause of the general distrust is the restoration of the French army to what is called its formal footing. What we feel about our naval power, France feels about her military prestige. In like manner, France is agitated on finding that she has no longer the first military power of Europe, and will have to make greater exertions to keep up a first-rate place. Apart from the uneasiness engendered by the precautions of our neighbors, there is, as yet, no single question upon which an angry dispute exists, or upon which a quarrel could be fixed.

QUEEN'S OWN EXCURSION.—One of the largest excursions of the season took place last night on the City of Toronto. The gallant fellows of the Queen's Own, and their friends, numbering between nine hundred and one thousand persons, held the excursion for the benefit of the Horticultural Society. The excellent band of the regiment, under the direction of Professor Chalaupka, was on board, and furnished charming music for dancing. Captain Milloy and his officers were, as usual, unceasing in their attention to the passengers. A more delightful or pleasing trip has not occurred this year.—*Toronto Telegraph 14th inst*

VOLUNTEER CAMP.—It is reported that the 47th Frontenac, and Lennox and Addington and Hastings Volunteer Infantry Battalions, the latter with the Trenton Artillery Company attached, will assemble here in September next and encamp in a field adjoining the Crystal Palace during the holding of the Provincial Exhibition. If there be no truth in the report, at least we hope the hint here given will be acted upon. The Volunteers generally, no doubt, would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to camp out here, especially at that time.—*Kingston Whig*

TREACHERY AGAIN.—Another Fenian leader, "General" Fariols, is said to have turned informer. Fenianism is brimful of absurdity, but it is too sad to be laughed at. The honorable patriotism of its objects, the preposterous inadequacy of its means, and the baseness of so many of its trusted agents, make a mournful contrast. But the story is an old one. Ireland has been for generations fighting against artillery with pop-guns and nourishing traitors for her own betrayal.—*New York Tribune.*

PERSONAL.—Mr. Mason, of "Trent" notoriety, arrived in London on Saturday, and is staying at Tecumseh House for a few days. Mr. Mason, we believe, is engaged in visiting some of the principal towns and cities in Canada, with a view of ascertaining their respective capabilities for manufacturing and other purposes, and report the same to Southerners of capital who desire to settle in the Dominion.

A Denver correspondent, report that Gen. Hancock, in one of his councils with Pith Sanfanti, Chief of the Kiowas, made the latter a present of a Major General's coat, straps, &c. A few days later Sanfanti, with a few braves, rode up in plain sight of Fort Dodge and presuming on his official rank, gobbled the Government herd of cattle and decamped.

The Chicago *Evening Post* says that the French Canadians residing in the United States have resolved to present Hon. L. J. Papineau with a solid silver statue of Liberty crowning the bust of the great popular chieftain of the Canadian revolution of '37 and '38. This movement has been suggested by Mr. L. H. Frechette, of this city, one of the annexationist leaders.

FIRST SHOOTING MATCH OF THE WATERLOO BATTALION.

On Thursday last, the 1st inst., we attended the above match, which took place about two miles from Berlin, in presence of Lieut.-Col. Goodman and a number of officers and visitors. It rained slightly during the greater part of the day, but not heavily enough to mar the general interest taken in the proceedings by all concerned. Each company was represented by 10 men, and the shooting was, upon the whole, such as to elicit much praise, and to show clearly that a Fenian or "any other man" upon the Bull's eye would be nipped "every time." The proceedings commencing at 12 o'clock, continued until 7 p.m. Each company fired five rounds at 150 yards and three rounds at 300 yards, when the score, which we subjoin showed Cross Hill Co. to be the winner of the Silver Cup, by a majority of four points. Lieut.-Col. Goodman, highly complimented the men, on their appearance, shooting and behaviour. All hail! say we to Cross Hill, the praiseworthy honour they have achieved, they deserved it and they got it, but let us hope, while cheerfully yielding the palm this time, that it will have the effect of inducing Volunteers to attend drill and target practice more regularly and steadily than ever. The following is the score:—

Best Shooting Company, Cross Hill, a Silver Cup, the property of the Company, valued at.....	\$10
1st best Marksman, Private Volkner Cross Hill Company.....	10
2nd do. Sergt. Sharpe, Ayr Co.....	8
3rd do. Private Zeigler, Berlin Co.....	6
4th do. Private Manson, Ayr Co.....	4
5th do. Corp. Crosier, Galt Co.....	2
Staff Prize, Lieut. Polson, Galt Co.....	5
Hamburg.....	121
Berlin.....	143
Galt.....	152
Cross Hill.....	156
Ayr.....	137

The following is the number of points made by each company:—

Hamburg.....	121
Berlin.....	143
Galt.....	152
Cross Hill.....	156
Ayr.....	137

The next match will take place on the 20th of September next.—*Ayr Herald.*

RIFLE MATCH AT BERLIN.

(From the Berlin (Ontario) Telegraph.)

On Thursday last, ten men from each Company of Volunteers in the County met at Berlin—the headquarters of the Battalion—to contend for the prizes kindly given by County Council.

The day being favorable for shooting, and had anybody who is anybody by the grace of everybody, or personal energy and merit, bestirred himself, he might have received the Volunteers in good style and had a large turn-out at the ground to cheer on the young fellows who are trying to excel in the use of the Rifle. As it was, but few saw the contest, which was interesting, and sometimes exciting.

By the score below it will be seen that Crosshill carried off the first prize, the Galt men treading closely on their heels as a Company, but falling sadly behind individual merit, particularly at the longest range.

We were glad to see Private Ziegler, of Berlin, take a prize, as it will induce him to practice a little more, and if he does this he will excel as a shot. In shooting off his "tie" with Private Manson of Ayr, Ziegler made a "bull's eye" at 300 yards and his opponent a "centre."

About the 1st of September another match

will take place, of which, we trust, good notice will be given, and then the Volunteers of the Battalion will find hundreds assembled on the ground to welcome and applaud them. The following is the score:—
The Company's prize, a silver cup, value, \$20, won by the Crosshill or Capt. Barbour's Company.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.			
Points.	Winner.	Comp'y.	Points.
1st value \$10.	Priv. Volker.	Crosshill.	26
2nd do	Sergt. Sharp.	Ayr.	21
3rd do	Priv. Ziegler.	Berlin.	20
4th do	Priv. Manson.	Ayr.	20
5th do	Corpl Bergy.	Galt.	19

CROSSHILL COMPANY.			
	150 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Sergt McCutcheon	02332	10	030 3 13
" Campbell	02320	7	332 8 15
" Gutheridge	03003	6	044 8 14
Corpl Rancy	044302	13	022 4 17
Priv. Lee	43434	18	000 0 18
" Mitchell	23202	9	200 2 11
" Volker	23444	17	423 9 26
" Crossby	42233	14	000 0 14
" Manser	22242	12	300 3 15
" Burnett	02224	10	030 3 13
Total	116	40	156
Average	15.60		

GALT COMPANY.			
Corpl Bergy	33224	14	302 5 19
" McCree	33242	14	220 4 18
" Crozier	24344	17	002 2 19
" Irvey	24340	13	023 5 18
Priv. Jaffray	20022	6	202 1 10
" Peck	23022	9	023 5 14
" McKee	22030	7	020 2 9
" Green	43233	15	202 4 19
" O'Brien	03200	5	400 4 9
" McNaughton	34233	15	200 2 17
Total	115	37	152
Average	15.20		

BERLIN COMPANY.			
Capt. Miller	03033	8	220 4 12
Ens. Millar	32402	11	022 4 15
Sergt. Huber	32222	11	022 4 15
Corpl Wagner	22023	9	322 7 16
Priv. Zeigler	40423	13	232 7 20
" Wagner	23233	12	230 5 17
" Ahrens	03320	8	002 2 10
" Colquhoun	22030	7	400 4 11
" Ditrick	00222	6	003 3 9
" Powell	32420	12	222 6 18
Total	97	46	143
Average	14.30		

AYR COMPANY.			
Sergt. Mento	23422	13	230 5 18
" Sharp	22334	14	223 7 21
" Courts	22002	6	020 2 8
" Mitchell	33030	9	020 2 11
Corpl. Swan	30000	3	002 4 7
Priv. Manson	33444	18	020 2 20
" Hatt	00032	5	022 4 9
" Watson	00222	6	020 2 8
" Lindsey	33232	13	222 6 19
" Hagard	23423	14	002 2 16
Total	101	36	137
Average	13.70		

NEW HAMBURG COMPANY.			
Ens. Holwell	02344	13	002 2 15
Sergt. Monaghan	20222	8	000 0 8
Corpl. Mathews	43022	11	220 4 15
Priv. Latshaw	04242	12	020 2 14

Priv. O'Hara	40200	6	000 0 6
" McFee	23330	11	300 3 14
" Kce	22040	8	400 4 12
" Cook	00423	9	000 0 9
" McKenny	04232	11	300 3 14
" Mattison	23232	12	020 2 14
Total	101	20	121
Average	12.10		

The Companies are arranged in the order of merit.



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON,
To WIT:
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of
General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and
COUNTY COURT,
In and for the
SAID COUNTY OF CARLETON,

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

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

AT THE
HOUR OF TEN OF THE CLOCK, A. M.,
Of which all Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Wm. F. POWELL, Sheriff,
By JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ottawa,
August 5th, 1867. } 32-td.



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON,
TO WIT:
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of
OVER AND TERMINER AND GENERAL
GOAL DELIVERY,

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

COUNTY OF CARLETON,
Will be holden at the Court House,
IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

Monday, the 23rd Day of September, 1867.

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

Wm. F. POWELL, Sheriff,
By JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ottawa,
August 23rd, 1867. } 32-td.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Post Master General, Ottawa, will be received until

FRIDAY, THE 30th AUGUST.

For the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, between OTTAWA AND NORTH WAKEFIELD.

Notice containing information as to the details OF THE PROPOSED CONTRACT, may be seen, and Printed FORMS of TENDER obtained at the principal offices on the route.

E. F. KING,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Montreal, 24th July, 1867. 3-lus



IN COUNCIL.

1st August, 1867.

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

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

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

1. That the Collector or other officer of customs at any Warehousing Port in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario heretofore constituting the Province of Canada, may deliver without payment of duty, to the Inspector of any Malze or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured, on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such malze or other grain for drying, grinding and packing in such place and on such premises as shall be particularly described by such importer or owner.

2. That such buildings used for drying, grinding and packing of malze or other grain and the premises thereto belonging, with the description to be given thereof as aforesaid, shall, for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing malze and other grain under the above mentioned Act, be deemed and considered a Government Bonded warehouse, and that none of the malze or other grain so brought into the drying, grinding and packing building or upon the said premises, shall be removed therefrom without a proper warehouse entry and due payment of all duties on the same, if intended for home consumption within the said Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, or either of them, or upon due entry thereof for

removal or exportation under the usual bonds; nor shall any flour, meal or other products from the malze, or other grain aforesaid, be removed from the said premises without due entry as aforesaid, either for consumption as aforesaid, for removal or exportation and payment of all customs duties legally due on the flour, meal and other products into which the said malze and other grain shall have been manufactured, as the case may be, allowance having first been made of five per cent. on the said flour or meal for shrinkage in those cases in which the corn or other grain has been kilndried before grinding.

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

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

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

G-11.



NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER THIS DATE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Will not hold themselves responsible for the payment of any supplies furnished for the

USE OF THE COUNTY GAOL.

In this city, unless such supplies have been ordered by the Sheriff or his Deputy, and Vouchers obtained at the time of delivery from the Officers receiving the same, such Vouchers to accompany accounts when laid before the Council for payment.

All accounts to be rendered in Duplicate, and to be attested to before a Justice of the Peace.

By order,

EDW. BEARMAN,

County Clerk, Carleton.

County Clerk's Office.

Ottawa, July 17, 1867.

30-1d.

DANIELS' HOTEL!

[LATE CAMPBELL'S.] PRESCOTT, C. W.

L. H. DANIELS, Proprietor.

SECOND TO NO HOUSE IN CANADA.

FOR SALE,

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

WHITWORTH RIFLE.

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

HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.

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

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER, AND DEALER IN

IRON Casts, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c., Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges, SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW, Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Mantle Clock, Binocula Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c. Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Lace, &c.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867.

15-1y

MUSIC EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED 1852

A. GROSSMAN, Importer and dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Wholesale and Retail, No. 61 James Street, opposite the Post-office, Hamilton, Ontario.

Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS, on liberal terms. Pipes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Bugles in great variety. 11-3m

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1826 with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. RAMSAY, Manager. RICHARD HULL, Inspector of Agencies.

No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous to taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

R. W. CRUICE,

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

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

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

MATHEWS' HOTEL,

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

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

1867.

"NEW CANADA HOUSE."

THIS SPLENDID HOTEL is now open for reception of visitors. Passengers leaving Montreal by the 7.00 A. M. train for Lachine, connect with steamer "Prince of Wales," and arrive at the springs at 2.30 P. M. The steamer "Queen Victoria, Captain Bowie," leaves Ottawa daily at 6 A. M. and reaches the Springs at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES GOVIN, Proprietor.

281.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Saturday, 22nd June, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 17th Sec. of the Act 25-30, Vic. Cap. 7. His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations respecting the manufacturers of the undermentioned dutiable goods in bond, and the duties to be levied thereon be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, that is to say:

1st. That Alcohol used for the manufacture of Spirit Varnish, shall be mixed with Wood Naphtha of Commerce, in the proportion of one gallon of Wood Naphtha to eight gallons of Proof Spirits, such mixing to be done under such superintendence as the Minister of Finance may from time to time approve.

2nd. That all Tincture, Essences, Extracts and Cordials, manufactured in bond, and from which the Alcohol in Spirits can be extracted in a potable state, by the usual process of re-distillation or rectification shall, when entered for consumption, pay the same duty of Excise as the Alcohol in Spirit which they contain would pay if entered for consumption in its pure state.

3rd. That Extracts, Essences, Tinctures and Cordials manufactured in bond shall only be entered for consumption at the following places:

- Quebec, Montreal,
- Kings-ton, Toronto,
- Hamilton, London.

And when so entered shall be subjected in such tests for ascertaining the quality of Alcohol which they contain and the possibility of extracting it in a potable state as the Hon. the Minister of Finance may approve, and the result of such tests as declared by the Officer or Operator, entrusted therewith, shall be final and conclusive as to the amount of duty which such goods shall pay.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk of the Executive Council.

June 20, 1867.

CITY HOTEL.

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

GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON.

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

J. M. CURRIER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of Saved Lumber, etc. Ottawa, C.W. J. M. Currier, James McLaren, John McLaren.

O'CONNOR & WALLER.

EXCHANGE Brokers, Fire, Life and Accidental Insurance, Commission and Collecting Agents, office—No. 2, Sussex street, Ottawa. R. E. O'Connor, W. H. Waller. References—J. S. McDonald, Cornwall; Hon. James Skead, Ottawa; Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGilivray, Esq.

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEPHERD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

K. MacGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made to any design.



NOTICE.

THE RIFLE RANGE

AT

THE RIDEAU RIVER NEAR OTTAWA.

Being now complete and ready for use the public are notified to

KEEP OUT OF THE LINE OF FIRE

WHEREVER THE

DANGER FLAG (RED)

Is hoisted on the Flag Staff at the Butts.

Trespassers on the Range will be prosecuted under the 46th Clause of the Volunteer Militia Act, herewith published for general information:

"If any person wilfully commits any damage to any butt or target belonging to or lawfully used by any Volunteer Corps or Battalion, or without the leave of the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Battalion searches for bullets in, or otherwise disturbs the soil forming such butt or target, he shall for every such offence be liable, on the prosecution of the Commanding Officer, to a penalty not exceeding

TWENTY DOLLARS

With or without imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months."

THOMAS WILY, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Vol. Militia.

Ottawa, July 1, 1866. 6-1/2

AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Customs, Quebec, March 6, 1867.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Customs, Ottawa, August 16, 1867.

In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 28 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,

Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

G. H. PRESTON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HATS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Profits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and also No. 35 Rideau street, Ottawa City

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARDS PATENT BREECH-LOADING

RIFLES.

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

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

Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

Agents, Montreal.

And for sale in Ottawa by

A. WORKMAN & Co.,

Rideau Street, Lower Town, and

Wellington street Upper Town. 19

HEUBACH & COWARD.

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

W.M. B. AIRD.

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

G. MERCER ADAM,

LATE ROLLO & ADAM,

BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS, BOOK IMPORTER

IN Law,

Theology,

Medicine,

Education,

The Sciences,

and General Literature.

61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK." PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

1867.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The London Quarterly Review, Conservative. The Edinburgh Review—Whig. The Westminster Review—Radical. The North British Review—Free Church. AND Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory.

TERMS FOR 1866.

For any one of the Reviews	81 00
For any two of the Reviews	7 00
For any three of the Reviews	10 00
For all four of the Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	1 00
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	15 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

Payable in U. S. currency.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, twenty-five cents a year for Blackwood, and eight cents a year for each Review, to cover the United States postage. The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American periodicals are advanced in price or reduced in size, and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of the matter contained in the original editions. Hence our present prices will be found as cheap for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

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

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

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

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.:

Blackwood, from September, 1861, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents a year.

The North British from January, 1861, to December, 1865, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1861 to December, 1865, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the year 1865, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of all the four Reviews for 1864 at four dollars a set, or one dollar and fifty cents for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

Publishers, 38 Walker Street, N.Y.

L. S. & Co. publish the FARMER'S GUIDE, By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings. Price seven dollars for two volumes—by mail, post-paid, eight dollars.

W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Chambers—Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 19-1y

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

WILSON & PATTERSON,
MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 152 St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-1y

MR. P. OREILLY, JR.,
BARRISTER, &c. Chambers, over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Hotel and Front street, Belleville, C.W. 16-1y

R. MALCOM,
 181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government Contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-1y

J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,
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SALON AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
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HAIR DRESSER, by appointment, to His Excellency the Governor General.
 Camp's famed Patent Rotary Hair Brush, the only one on this Continent, constantly in use.
 Wig Making—In this line of business E. Miles will always be able to compete with any and all of the establishments of the kind in America, as he makes it his aim to employ the best European Artists in manufacturing all kinds of Hair-work. All orders punctually attended to.
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 Importers of
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 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
 CORNER OF
SUSSEX AND RIDEAU STREETS,
 OTTAWA.



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

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.
 (ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Finance, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the 43rd Section of Chapter 16, Consolidated Statutes of Canada—His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs and other animals, poultry and fancy birds, when imported from the United States of America by Agricultural Societies specially for the improvement of stock, may be admitted into this Province free of duty.
 Certified,
 W. M. H. LEE,
 Clerk Executive Council.



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

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.
 (ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the authority given in the 85th Section of the 28th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the following rates of toll be imposed, levied and collected on all timber descending the Government Slides on Black River, that is to say—
 For every parcel or quantity of timber, equal to a crib of masts or spars, one dollar and fifty cents.
 For every such parcel or quantity (equal to a crib) of square timber, one dollar.
 For every saw-log, two cents.
 And it is further ordered that such tolls be collected on all timber which has passed through the Black River Slide since the opening of the navigation in the present year.
 Certified,
 W. M. E. LEE,
 Clerk Executive Council

PROSPECTUS

OF
"THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" AND CANADIAN MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

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

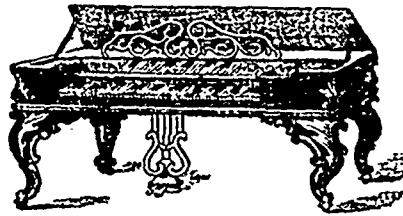
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Toronto, June, 1867. 21-1y

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April 12th, 1867. 115-5

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Do Major's	32 00
Do Captain's	28 00
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Shell Jacket	11 00
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Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to Order.

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Oxford Mixturo	6 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover	2 50
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Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters	20 00
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Sergeants' Sashes	2 25

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

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