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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, JULY 29, 1867.

No. 30.

CONFEDERATION DAY.

From Fundy Bay to Lake St. Clair,
Long frontier famed in battle story—
Baptismal thunders rend the air,
The New Dominion's dawning glory—
And farther echoing westward where
They die in woods antique and hoary.

Brave Cabot, Cartier, Roberval!
Ye prophets true, in deeds unsparing,
And Iberville, and great La Salle!
Oh, not in vain your peril sharing;
Lo! wakes the full-trumpeted fame that shall
Redeem your hopes and crown your daring.

Ye sainted dead your mantle fling,—
Like him of old to heaven ascending,—
Your dauntless faith in God and King,
Your strong-souled purpose, firm, unbending:
Hark, hark, the swelling anthems ring,
In divers tongues hosannas blending.

From fiery Gaul, from Briton bold,
And subtle Celt, in frank alliance;
Teuton and Norseman, true as gold,
And Scotchman strong in self-reliance,—
One name, one fame, one flag unroll'd
For self-defence but not defiance.

O! sure foundation, broad and deep,
Achieved by thoughtful, earnest scanning,
No wasted homes, no hearts that weep,
No gory field presaged your planning,
And soon from sea to sea shall sweep
Unbroken arch of Empire's spanning.

Almighty Pow'r, whose works sublime
Confound the great, exalt the lowly,
From discord, treason, fear and crime,
Ignoble aims and war unholy,
Be Thou our shield through coming time,
Build our Dominion, surely, slowly.

DANIEL CAREY.

Quebec, July 1st, 1867.

THE TWO DAYS BEFORE WATERLOO.

RECOLLECTIONS BY A PENINSULAR VETERAN.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald.

GLASGOW, 18th June, 1867.

SIR,—As to-day is the 52d anniversary of the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, and as I gave you a short account of a few of the many things that came under my notice on that bloody field that day on the 18th of June last, I will not say anything about it here; but as I am in good health, and, by the goodness of God, another year has rolled over my head, I am not willing to let this pass altogether without saying something about it; so if it meets with your wishes I will give you a brief sketch, so far as our regiment was concerned, of the two days preceding that eventful day, and I know you will pardon me for asking a small space in your broadsheet, when you take into consideration that old soldiers are fond at times of talking about their hard-fought battles; and some times inclined to take up the words of the poet, and say—

"Still again would I venture this old trunk of mine,
Could our general but let us, or we fight like
langsynic."

But I find I must go back more than two days to connect the chain of circumstances which leads to that bloody fight.

At the close of the Peninsular war our regiment was the last of the British troops leaving France. We sailed from Bordeaux amidst the applause and cheers of the people, and in due time arrived at the Tower of London; but we were not long there until we heard that Napoleon had broke loose from Elba. We thought it all nonsense—we could not believe it. Indeed, some of our men did not relish it very well, as they wanted a little rest, after having been knocked about so much in Spain; but news arrived day after day, until there was no doubt about it, and we got orders at once to hold ourselves in readiness for foreign service, and in two or three days the route came about mid-day, and we embarked in the evening at Greenwich for Ostend. We arrived there safe, and proceeded at once by Ghent through the Netherlands, and arrived at Engien, and took up our stand there to watch the movements of the French, if they came in that direction, because we knew that they had a strong army in Paris. We erected beacons all over the country, to set on fire at any place where they made their appearance.

We waited there for some weeks, making every preparation to give them a warm welcome at whatever place they would appear, as our army were scattered all over the frontiers, so that they could not pass without our noticing them.

At last the much looked-for time came. We knew what work was before us, and we longed to make a beginning. On the 15th of June, in the evening, the order came to march on Quatre Bras. We marched all night, and next day came upon a body of French who were in a wood. And now for the two days preceding the great battle.

On the 16th, coming up with the French in the wood, we were ordered at once to dislodge them, whether they liked it or not. So we dashed into the wood and drove them before us. Very soon a goodly number lay killed and wounded on both sides, but we drove them before us, the wood being pretty large. They at last took to the fields, but that must have been pre-arranged from what follows. Of course we followed them into the fields, but getting out of the wood could not be done in any kind of order, the wood being surrounded by a thick thorn hedge, so that we had to bore out as we could individually. The French flying before us, as we chased them to some distance, suddenly flew over a rising ground, when a squadron of Cuirassiers came dashing over the hill among our scat-

tered men, and those who had fled before us of course returned, and then we were in a bad fix. We had neither cannon nor cavalry to assist us, as they were hotly engaged somewhere else. But at this time the brave Duke of Brunswick, seeing how we were placed, came flying up with his Black Brunswickers—what we called the "Death or Glory Boys;" and we called them that because they wore the skull and cross-bones on their caps. We stood and contended with the French for some time, we being still scattered, till General Maitland, seeing that we were overpowered and would be cut down, and himself being near taken prisoner, cried "For God's sake, men, fly to the wood;" but that was not such an easy matter. The Cuirassiers, scattered all over the field amongst us, were cutting at our men, here and there; but there were a goodly number got into the wood notwithstanding. As I have said before, however, the Brunswickers came up, and that changed the face of things. In this affair we lost a number of brave officers and men, amongst whom were the Duke of Brunswick, as brave a soldier as ever drew a sword, and young Lord Hay (we had two Lords Hay); he was as handsome a young man as I ever put my eyes upon; and Colonel Miller (Lord Glenlee's son), and a number of other officers and men, all brave; but the bullets have no respect for persons. I may just mention here that we had a man whose name was H—— in our company, whom we could seldom get up to the front. Indeed, in the retreat from Burgos, in Spain, to Portugal, he was as much amongst the French as amongst us. We would not see him sometimes for weeks. We many times wondered they did not make him a prisoner; but he was not very wise. I suppose they thought him a man whom nobody owned—or at least like a chip in porridge, little harm, little good—and they just allowed him to pass. However, on this affair I am writing about we had him with us, but we could not get him up to the front. He was about fifty yards in the rear, and began to fire at the French, but right through where we were standing. We knew he would hit some of us, and we cried to him to come forward; but not one inch would he come nearer. He thought he was near enough them. One man told me afterwards he watched him to see if he really was going to fire. He let off his piece and struck this man on the knee, but slightly. However, our movements were so rapid I soon lost sight of him, and the next morning when we were all gathered together again, I said to some of the men, "Does anybody know what has become of H——?" "Oh! yes," said one of our men who snivelled very much, "poor H—— fell gloriously on the field killing his comrades. He was shot."

And now to return to the field of action. I have said that the Cuirassiers had got in amongst us, and as I had got pretty far from the wood before they made their appearance, how I was to get back again was to job. I made for the wood, and when I saw a batch of them coming where I was, I threw myself on my face as if I had been shot, running the risk of being trampled by the horses' hoofs rather than be cut down with the sword; and by such means I got to the edge of the wood, but the place I came to was a thick, high thorn hedge. There was no time to be lost, as the dragoons were cutting at our men as they were getting through the hedge, and I saw it was either do or die in the proper sense of the word. Regardless of the thorns running into my hand, I put one hand on the top of my firelock and the other on the top of the thorns, and gave myself a poise; and over I went, heels over head. My military hat kept the thorns from running into my head, but it stuck there, and I have never seen it since. I soon got another, as there were plenty lying about whose owners did not need them any more. When we got into the wood we made the Cuirassiers pay for their whistle. We pelted them through the hedge, and, although they were strongly reinforced, they never were able to take the wood again: so we kept up a hot fire on them till it was dark, when it ceased. There were a lot of us had got into an angle of the wood, wishing to find our way to where our regiment was formed, when all at once there was a fire opened on us, and we lined ourselves along the hedge and opened on the enemy, and kept it up briskly for about half an hour. We then agreed that we should charge. We gave a loud huzzah, darted through the hedge, and rushed upon the infantry: but they took to their heels. At this time a field officer came riding up, and told us we had done nobly, and just to keep the ground we had got and he would have us relieved. When he was gone to get some men to relieve us, and while we were standing, there were two poor French soldiers lying wounded behind. They asked for a little water. We had none, and one of our men and myself took out their blankets and wrapped them about them, placing their knapsacks under their heads; but still they cried for water, and I said to the man that helped me to sort them that I would go down the wood and try and get a little water for these poor fellows. This was about ten o'clock at night, and it was dark: but away I went, and when I got into the wood I asked some straggling men if they knew where I could get some water, and one of our company cried me by name to come to him. He was wounded; I bade him cry on until I would come to him, it being dark: and when I came to where he was there were from 30 to 40 wounded men lying along the hedge. I told them to cheer up a little; that the spring waggons were ordered up, and that they would get away very soon. I took it for granted that would be the case, as it really was, for they did come and took them away that night. They were taken prisoners next day, waggons and all, and were retaken the day following. I got the water, such as it was, and gave the poor Frenchmen as much as they wanted of it. By this time the general officer had brought up a part of the 33d Regiment and relieved us, when we went and found out our regiment as we best could; and this ended the first day of the two, or the 16th. On the 17th we marched for the Plains of Waterloo, the French following us up, but keeping a proper distance, and as we began to file off on the field where the battle was fought, there came such peals of thunder, one after another, that one would have

thought the very earth would rend; and the lightning flashing along the ground in wide sheets, and rain falling beyond description, made the scene an awful prelude to what was to follow the next day. I never saw such a night. As for rain, it could scarcely be called such; it came down as though it were emptied out of buckets. It is unnecessary to say that next morning we were all wet to the skin and shivering; but when the cannon commenced it soon drove the shivering out of us, and then began the bloody work.

As I gave you a short account of what came under my notice on that day on the last 18th of June, I forbear to say more about it now; yet I may be allowed to say here that all I have written concerning that dreadful day is as fresh in my memory now as if it had happened yesterday; and as it is most likely I will never trouble you any more, your insertion of the above will much oblige, yours, &c., M.

An Old Peninsular and Waterloo Man,
Late of the Grenadier Guards.

GUNPOWDER.

Of late years, and chiefly determined by the advent and necessities of rifled artillery, much consideration has been given to what has been called the *ris viva* of gunpowder, or, as the French express themselves, the *force brisante*. It is always desirable to avoid the introduction of new names except they set forth some new idea, and we do not think there is need for the use of the term *ris viva*. The violence of explosion has more to do with the time in which the gaseous products of ignition are liberated than with the actual bulk of them. By the *ris viva* or *force brisante* is to be understood the function of combusive velocity apart from the volumes of gas of combustion liberated. Since the introduction of rifled artillery, and in especial built up rifled artillery of large calibre, the combusive velocity of gunpowder has been much considered. It was soon found in the practice of these guns that, using gunpowders already known, the shock of first explosion was almost greater than metal could bear. Thereupon it became desirable to lessen the combusive velocity of the powder used without diminishing the actual bulk of evolved gases. In the British service this desideratum was sought to be accomplished by the device of increasing the size of the grains. In America, and under the auspices of Rodman, the same end was sought to be achieved, perhaps has been achieved, by the device of a perforated powder block. Looking at the requisitions of gunnery and the capabilities of gunpowder, it would strictly follow that there should be a different modification of powder for each individual gun. To achieve this desideratum in practice would of course be impossible, still the theoretical indication should never be lost sight of.

Preceding considerations lead us to correct certain ordinary impressions relative to the expressive strength as applied to gunpowder. When a statement is made that some one kind of gunpowder is stronger than another kind what is the idea bogotten? Is it meant that the strongest gunpowder has more immediate shattering effects, or that it is better adapted to projectile usage? If a little of the fulminate of silver or chloride of nitrogen be laid upon a penny piece and ignited, there follows explosion with deaf-

ening noise, and the penny piece, if not perforated, will at least be strongly bent. Substitute gunpowder and no such result will follow. Whether then is gunpowder on the one hand or fulminate of silver and chloride of nitrogen on the other, the strongest? Judged by the immediate effect, the preponderance of strength is in favor of the two chemical explosives, but in regard to projectile powder their energy is inconsiderable or more properly speaking insignificant. The consideration of time as an element of projectile force is essential to a due comprehension of the subject. The problem being to urge a projectile out of a gun barrel, the precise theoretical conditions to be secured would be as follows: a gunpowder the immediate first force of ignition of which would be enough to overcome the resistance of combined friction and gravity of the projectile; then a progressively increasing velocity of gaseous evolution up to the point whereat the projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun. These conditions evidently do not admit of being achieved. Their fulfilment would imply the existence in one cartridge of successive layers of gunpowder, each successive layer when ignited evolving more gas than the preceding and in a smaller division of time. Even, however, did they admit of being achieved, the advantage in gunnery practice would not be considerable. After a certain velocity of propulsion in a projectile has been attained the increment of any further *ris a tergo* involves an increment of atmospheric resistance so enormous that while the increment of range in the projectile thereby achieved is trifling, the abbreviation of flight is considerable. The propulsive force of inflamed gunpowder admits of comparison with the progressive velocity of a falling body; only where as the precise law of increment in the latter case is known, in the former it can only be theoretically approximated. This, however, is certain, that the projectile force of gunpowder is established from very small beginnings, as the following experiment will make evident. If a smooth bore flint musket be taken, loaded with a full powder charge, and filled with an accurately fitting cylindrical plunger of metal; if the musket be then fired, the cylinder of metal will not be projected at all, there will be no report, and all the energy of combustion will be expended through the touch-hole. The consideration of time of combustion as an element of projectile force accounts for the fact, now well known, that the proper length of a barrel has a certain relation to the quantity of associated gunpowder. Whatever may be the velocity of gunpowder ignition and persistence of its gaseous development, a theoretical point must necessarily be attained at which the velocity of the projectile has overrun the velocity of gaseous evolution. Theoretical indications obviously require that the projectile shall have left the gun some time previously, at the point, to be precise, at which the projectile's velocity and that of the projecting gases are exactly equal. Whenever the conditions are such that the projectile remains in the barrel after the attainment of the limit, then will the former suffer a retardation proportionate to the force of the partial vacuum established in its rear. If a barrel was sufficiently long a projectile might be brought to rest within it through the operation of the cause just indicated. We have often wondered that the experiment has not been tried. It would be easy of trial with a barrel of musket calibre, there then would be no practical difficulty in joining temporarily any number of musket barrels end to end, so as to make some continuous barrel for experimental uses.

The length might be progressively increased until the limit should be achieved at which the projectile would be brought to rest.

Any reference to gunpowder would be incomplete that should fail to take cognizance of glazing. It is well known that British gunpowder excels in this quality, the grains being more bright and shining than are those of foreign gunpowder. Now, in regard glazing, the advantages are twofold; the powder is rendered less hygroscopic, thereby it does not attract water so rapidly as it would unglazed; this is one advantage.—The second is the tendency to impart a constant, so desirable in all applications of force to practical usage. Unglazed gunpowder is ever subject to have its grains mingled with attrition, whereby, proportionate to every varying relation of dust and grain, will be an alteration of time of combustion. It is needless to point out in what way this interferes with constancy of practice, superadding yet another uncertainty to the already uncertain practice of gunnery. Occasionally the polish of gunpowder grains is heightened by blacklead, a practice that especially prevails in the manufacture of gunpowder for the African market. We need not indicate that the presence of blacklead, in whatever quantity, is undesirable: being wholly incombustible it necessarily tends to increase the residue of fouling.—*Engineer.*

INCREASE OF PAY IN THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, July 2.

The following Royal warrant is promulgated to the army by direction of the Secretary of State for War:—

EDWARD LUGARD.

“Victoria R.—Whereas, we have been pleased to take into our consideration the best means of improving the condition of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of those regiments and corps of our army which are liable to service in all parts of the world; and also of encouraging recruiting for our regiments of the line; and whereas, it has been represented to us that this end may most effectually be attained by the grant of an increase to the existing rates of pay as fixed by our Royal warrant of the 3rd of February, 1866; our will and pleasure, therefore, is that the pay of all ranks of non-commissioned officers and private men of our regiments and corps aforementioned—that is to say, foot guards, cavalry, and infantry of the line, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Military Train, Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, cavalry depots, and depot battalions, recruiting districts, schools of gunnery and musketry, departmental corps, be, from and after the 1st day of April last increased by an addition of twopence a day to the several rates of daily pay assigned to them by our said warrant. In consequence of the exceptional rate of pay at present granted to our Household Cavalry, we have not deemed it expedient to extend to all ranks of those regiments the grant of the additional twopence a day; but we are pleased to take the opportunity of assimilating the rate of pay of our regiments of Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards, and have therefore determined that the following schedule be substituted for that portion of our Royal Warrant of the 3rd February, 1866, which regulates the pay of our Household Cavalry:—Life Guards and Horse Guards; Regimental corporal major, 4s 4d; troop corporal major, 3s 10d; bandmaster, 4s 4d; quartermaster corporal major, 3s 10d; orderly room clerk, 2s 9d; after three years' uninterrupted service in the rank, 3s 3d;

trumpet major, 3s; corporal, 2s 9d; private, 2s 0d; kettle drummer, 2s 7d; trumpeter 2s 2d; trumpeter appointed before the 10th of June, 1846, in the Life Guards, and before the 29th of May, 1850, in the Horse Guards, 2s 7d; furrer major, 4s 1d; armourer corporal, 3s 3d; and shoeing smith, 2s 8d. It is our further will and pleasure that, as a special inducement to soldiers to re-engage for a second period of service in our army, a further addition of 1d. a day be, from and after the 1st day of April last, made to the pay of all men who have completed, or who shall have completed, a first period of limited service, and shall now or hereafter be serving in any corps or regiment in our service, except in colonial corps other than the Canadian Rifles. We do further command that this additional pay of 1d. a day during a second period of service shall, as regards the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, be in lieu of the exceptional addition of 1d. a day now received by soldiers of that corps serving under special engagement for continued service.

“Given at our Court at St. James, this 29th day of June, in the 31st year of our reign.

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

WAR-OFFICE, June 29.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for appointing John Alexander Macdonald, Esq., chairman of the recent Conference of Delegates from British North America on the measure of Confederation, to be an Extra Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order; and Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen, members of that Conference—viz., William P. Howland and William McDougall, Esqrs., of Canada West; George Etienne Cartier and Alexander T. Galt, Esqrs., of Canada East; Charles Tupper, Esq., of Nova Scotia; and Samuel Leonard Tilley, Esq., of New Brunswick, to be ordinary members of the civil division of the third class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

THE MAXIMILIAN AVENGERS.

The following proclamation is being circulated on the Rio Grande, in New Orleans, and New York:—

AMERICANS!

Shall the civilized people of a great nation stand passive, and by their silence assent to the most barbarous act of the 19th century—the butchery in cold blood, by a mongrel race of God-forsaken wretches, of the man who by treachery became a prisoner of war? For what else was Maximilian but a prisoner of war? He was certainly not a filibuster, for he would not consent to become their Emperor until a large and powerful delegation of the representatives of the Mexican Government waited on him in Europe and pressed his acceptance of the Mexican Crown, and which he only accepted after much reluctance.

History teaches that the Mexican people for the last half century have been incapable of self government; while Maximilian has shown to the world that he was the best ruler they ever had, and was doing all that a wise man could do to develop the resources of that country, until betrayed by a Judas Iscariot in whom he had trusted.

Maximilian was one of nature's noblemen,

because he was an educated, Christian gentleman, and all his acts high-toned and chivalric. He was a brave man, and died as a brave man should. But his life was the most beautiful sacrifice to beastly swine.

The civilized world will honor and revere his memory for his many virtues for ages to come, while it will shrink with horror and detestation from the perpetrators of this most dastardly outrage of modern history.

Americans!—The bloodhound Escobedo has insolently and defiantly declared to the world that before closing his military career he hopes to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in this country.

Shall this be so? Out with this foul blot that stains the American Continent. Let us meet in our strength that we may give public expression to our indignation, and let it fall on those who, in the eyes of the Christian world, are morally responsible for the death of Maximilian. Yea, even though it falls upon a Secretary of State, whose little bells alas! did not tinkle to save the life of one of the best men that ever lived.

Honor to whom honor is due, but let justice be done though the Heavens should fall.

(Signed)

A NATIVE OF NEW YORK.

MAXIMILIAN TO HIS WIFE.—The New York *Herald* gives the following as a letter from Maximilian to his wife, written in French on the night preceding his execution: “My Beloved Carlotta—If God permit that your health get better and you should read these few lines, you will learn the cruelty with which fate has stricken me since your departure for Europe. You took along with you not only my heart but my good fortune. Why did I not give heed to your voice. So many untoward events? Alas, so many sudden blows have shattered all my hopes, so that death is but a happy deliverance—not an agony—to me. I shall die gloriously, like a soldier, like a king vanquished, but not dishonored. If your sufferings are too great, and God should call you soon to join me, I shall bless his Divine hand which has weighed so heavily upon us. Adieu, adieu.

“Your poor

“MAX.”

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The order in Council containing the new regulations affecting the position of the navigating officers of the royal navy was signed in the early part of the week by her Majesty. As anticipated by us, the name of masters will be abolished, and navigation cadets, midshipmen, sub-lieutenants, and lieutenants will be the designation applied to the junior grades. The rank of staff commander will we believe, be retained. All the officers now holding the post of master attendant will be promoted to the rank of staff captain, and all those who may succeed them hereafter will receive the same step. There is to be a slight increase of pay, and the maximum rate of half pay is to be 17s. 6d. per diem. There is to be a compulsory retirement at 60, and a voluntary one with the sanction of the Admiralty at 55 years of age. The navigating officers in all cases to be subordinate to executive officers doing duty as commanding officers on board ship. Masters in command are not in future to wait upon lieutenants in command at any port where the lieutenant may be acting as senior officer, if the date of the master's commission is prior to that held by the lieutenant.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

The Czar has showered his decorations upon French uniforms. The French Generals who were at the review the other day have been profusely illustrated with eagles.

Lord Strathnairn (Sir Hugh Rose) has been taking a holiday, and has been received at a splendid banquet given by Marshal Canrobert at Paris. A large number of Crimean generals were present.

Colonel Haythorne has declined the new post of Inspector-General of recruiting, and it has been offered to and accepted by Colonel C. A. Edwards, C. B., inspecting field officer of Bristol.

JUSTICE OF PEACE COURT.—On Saturday at this Court, before Mr. William McKinley John Hart, a private in the 2nd Lanark Militia, was sentenced to two months imprisonment for having been absent from the annual training of the regiment since the 3rd current.

The Swiss Federal rifle-shooting match is about to commence at Schwytz, near the spot where tradition says William Tell shot Gessler.

The Russian journal *The Voice* states that the Emperor Napoleon, on taking leave of the Czar, expressed a wish in favor of a general European disarmament.

M. Sagoshkine, a Russian Engineer, has contrived a new submarine vessel, which it is said was lately tried at Cronstadt, and found superior to former inventions of the kind.

Twenty-three of the Constabulary of Drogheda (Ireland) have received badges and chevrons for their bravery during the night of the Fenian rising.

"That's the opening of the ball," as the officer observed when a shell burst overhead. "Dade," replied Pat, "I'm thinkin' its the bhrakin up of the ball."

The Emperor Alexander has given orders that there shall be sent to the Emperor Napoleon to be deposited at the Invalides, a sword which belonged to Napoleon I., which his Majesty offers as a tribute of respect to France.

The annual prize meeting of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers at Wimbledon has terminated. The Elcho Challenge cup, which was held last year by the Marquis of Abercorn's Company, was won on this occasion by Captain McKenzie's company, the victors carrying off the honors of the meeting by three points only. Lady Elcho's cup was won by Mr. Edward Ross, the winner of the first Queen's Prize.

The *Situation*, a new journal at Paris, publishes the following singular note:—"This day is the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, June 18. Let us not forget that date. We have avenged ourselves on all foreigners who crushed us by numbers in 1813, 1814, and 1815. We conquered the Russians in the Crimea; we defeated the Austrians in Italy; we did better than conquer the English—we saved them at Inkermann. We have taken vengeance on all except the Prussians! When shall their turn come?"

PRESENTATION TO THE MASTER OF LOVAT.—On 20th ult., the officers of the Highland Light Infantry Militia at Fort George, presented their Lieutenant-Colonel, the master of Lovat, with two handsome and elegantly engraved silver vases, as a mark of their esteem and regard on the occasion of his marriage. The Master of Lovat is the eldest son and heir of Lord Lovat, and one of the crack shots of Scotland.

The remarkable activity in the French military workshops, and the continual purchases of horses for the use of the French army, have created a great deal of distrust in financial circles at Frankfort, and fears that war is approaching are openly expressed.

Advices from the Island of Candia, via Athens, report that the Cretans are preparing a squadron of five fire ships, with which they intend to attempt the destruction of the Turkish fleet, which is supporting the army of Omar Pasha.

THE TWO SIDES OF THE CRETAN STORY.—A French journal gives an amusing illustration of the familiar truth that "accounts differ." By careful study of the Cretan dispatches it has ascertained that the total loss of the Turks during the present insurrection has been one million five hundred thousand men; of the insurgents forty men. A similar computation, founded by the Turkish dispatches, gives a Cretan loss of three million men at the lowest figures, against a Turkish loss of five. One does not often have to split a wider difference than that.

NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.—The great naval review, in honor of the visit of the Sultan, took place on the 17th. off Spithead, and was the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in English waters. The day was bright and warm. A high wind, which prevailed from the Northwest, tending to increase the interest and excitement of the occasion, though, to some extent, interfering with the evolutions of the fleet. The entire squadron numbered eighty vessels, including ships, yachts, and tenders. The *Minotaur*, bore the flag of Rear Admiral F. Wordon, C. B., as second in command, and held the southeast berth of the line of the armored squadron, which occupied a position nearest the Isle of Wight shore. The *Victoria*, screw, three decks, bore the flag of Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Paisley, commander, and held the southeast berth of the unarmed squadron line, which held the inshore position nearest Portsmouth. The squadron mounted 1100 guns, and the naval portion alone represented a capacity of 18,000 tons and a nominal power of engines of 22,000 horses. A thousand vessels filled with spectators were within seeing distance of the grand pageant. Queen Victoria and suite were present in the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Alberth*. The Sultan and suite were on board the Royal yacht *Osborne*. Ismael Pasha, Sovereign of Egypt, and suite, were on board the *Helicon*. The Prince of Wales, both Houses of Parliament, the Lords of the Admiralty, and the members of the Government, were also present. The shores of Gosport and the Isle of Wight were lined with myriads of people, who witnessed with eager attention the evolutions of the fleet, including a mock battle. A royal salute was fired in honor of the Queen and the Royal visitors, and the yards of all the ships were manned. To-night, at 9 o'clock the entire squadron was illuminated presenting a very peculiar appearance.

THE DOG OF THE REGIMENT.—Animals are invariably great pets with soldiers. In Austria almost every regiment has a dog, and we of course had ours. Hector had his peculiarities; he was attached to no one in particular, but always recognized a Jager by a friendly wag of his stump of a tail. He was a short brown-haired beast, of no particular breed, and he first joined us in the battle of St. Lucia. Whence he came no one knew, but he was ever to be seen in the thickest of the fight and firing, and before the end of it was severely wounded. He was considered to have shown great bravery, and was immediately voted into the Jager corps, and an honorary member of each mess table. From that time, whichever mess Hector graced with his presence at the dinner hour (and he never failed to turn up at one or the other), the cook, after allotting the portions, always made one for Hector, and called out his name in turn with the others—a proceeding which the dog perfectly understood and listened for. Whenever any of the Jagers were mustered for parade, Hector always turned out and took up his position behind the commanding officer, and in front of the staff trumpeter. On the occasion to which I have alluded, *i. e.*, our final separation from the old companies, Hector, seeing that some movement was in contemplation, hurried on to the ground, but was not noticed until the last moment when some of the men called him to accompany them back to quarters, while we called him to go forward with us. The dog looked first at one and then at the other, with a profoundly reflective air; but observing that we were in full marching order, while the others were only in fatigue dress, he decided, to our great joy, that duty required him to cast in his lot with us, and accordingly trotted cheerfully by our side during that long day's march. Those who hold the doctrine of the metempsychosis of souls would have little difficulty in believing that the spirit of a brave, active, and most thoughtful officer was imprisoned in Hector's poor uncouth form.—*Reminiscences of an English Cadet in the Austrian Service, in the Cornhill Magazine.*

Her Majesty's ship *Galetea* left Gibraltar for the Madeira on the afternoon of the 11th of June, and the Duke of Edinburgh has now bid a long farewell to Europe. The departure of his Royal Highness was attended with all the pomp and circumstance befitting the occasion and the important errand upon which the *Galetea* is bound—to circumnavigate the world, and carry a Royal Duke in the footsteps of Cook and Anson—a Royal Duke and his fortunes; for the Prince may now be said to have cut the ropes which held him to the shore, and to be fully embarked in his own ship to discharge a difficult and responsible duty. From Madeira she proceeds to Rio Janeiro. As the whole voyage will be made under canvas, it is advisable to get the benefit of the trade winds which will blow from the Rio to the Cape of Good Hope. At the Cape the Prince will remain a month, and then, should the advices respecting the epidemic fever at Mauritius be satisfactory, will probably visit that island *en route* for Australia. There is no programme made out as yet of the probable proceedings on arrival in Australia, but it is known that the *Galetea* will come round Cape Horn, and that she may be expected in England in the course of twelve months.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

PRINCELY LIBERALITY.—Some time since we mentioned the fact that a gentleman in England, once a resident of this county, had placed £15 sterling in the hands of a party in Woodstock, to be applied as prizes at the rifle matches of the 22nd Battalion. Since then a letter has been received by Lieut. Col. Richardson, making the pleasant announcement that a case of interesting and attractive articles, procured at the Paris Exhibition, had been forwarded by the amiable lady of the same generous individual, to be also appropriated as prizes. Not only has our much respected friend put forth this marked concern for the volunteer force of Oxford, but he has paid all charges of conveyance from Harve to Woodstock. Such generous conduct, and in such modesty, has, perhaps, never been equalled, and with the exception of the liberal donation by Major Casswell on a prior occasion, affords the only evidence of appreciation supplied by this county from persons not connected with the force. Through the instrumentality of Col. Richardson this present will be received duty free, and its receipt here is daily looked for. A range it is hoped will shortly be provided and with the new rifles our annual matches with a little public sympathy may be quite as attractive as any in the Province.—*Woodstock Times*.

A REMARKABLE CRIMINAL.—Many of our readers will remember the incidents connected with the trial of a man named Phillips, who was at one time a corporal in the Grenadier Guards, bought his discharge while the regiment was in Montreal, stole a considerable sum of money from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and absconded to the United States. He subsequently made his way to England, and through the vigilance of the officers of the company was apprehended there and brought back in charge of a celebrated London detective. He was tried before Mr. Justice Coursol, in August, 1864, and after a most patient enquiry, during which the most positive evidence of the man's guilt was adduced, there was left in the minds of respectable men no doubt whatever as to the accuracy of the charges brought against him. The first jury empanelled, however, could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged; but the Crown, considering that it was a case in which the public interests demanded that nothing should be left undone to punish such a man as Phillips, another jury was empanelled. The result of the second trial was to acquit Phillips, and he was let go at large here. Nothing was heard of him for some time, but during last winter he turned up at the Snow-Shoe Races, which took place at Point St. Charles, and had the effrontery to mix with the servants of the Company. Enquiry elicited the fact that he had been again enlisted in the 25th Regiment, and had been advanced to the rank of Sergeant. To-day we learn that a short time ago he was promoted to the position of Paymaster Sergeant, in which capacity he had the handling of considerable sums of money. We learn that he has just again absconded with about \$300 and two or three suits of clothing belonging to an officer of the Regiment.

This is a startling commentary on the proceedings which took place at the trial of this man three years ago. Respectable people were at the time shocked at the result of that trial. The man's guilt was proved

beyond the shadow of a doubt, and his acquittal was the result of the *able* manner in which his counsel defended him, taken in connection with the class of jurymen by whom he was tried.—*Montreal Gazette*.

ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH.—The *Toronto Telegraph* of the 19th, says: Yesterday afternoon No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Rifles, Capt. Edwards, met at the Garrison Range for their annual match. The firing was at 200, 300 and 400 yards. While at the first named range a heavy breeze was blowing from the right, which had the effect of disarranging the sanguine expectations of some of the experts. The attendance was small, owing to several members of the company being from home for their holidays. Scores running from 30 to 49 were made, the following being a list of prizes and names of winners:—1st prize, officers' prize and Captain Murray's medal, L. C., T. H. Marshall; 2nd prize non-com. officers prize, Pr. R. Y. Ellis; 3rd prize, \$8, L. J., C. Wilkinson; 4th prize, \$6, Pr. J. A. Anderson; 5th prize, \$5, Sergt. E. Tyner; 6th prize, \$4, Pr. W. A. Young; 7th prize, \$3, Corp. W. J. Smith; 8th prize, \$2, Corp. W. J. Foster; 9th prize, \$2, Pr. W. Gemmell; 10th prize, \$1, Pr. J. Zimmerman.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Mr. Thomas Langley, an old hero of the war of 1812, sank in the arms of dissolution on the 12th inst., at Crosshill. He was born in 1784 and was in his eighty-fourth year at the time of his death. The place of his birth was New Hampshire, but his parents were English. When he arrived at the age of manhood he emigrated to Canada and lived for a considerable time on the Niagara frontier. He defended his adopted country against the Americans in 1812, and was in action at Queenstown Heights when the gallant Brock went down. He was also under orders to serve against the rebels in 1837-38. By some blunder on the part of the Government he never gained his land, which like his comrades he should have received as a reward for his services. His death was sudden although he has been in failing health for some time past. He died without the slightest evidence of a pang mental or physical, no doubt experiencing the truth of the saying: *Pompa mortis magis terret quam mors ipsa*. Peace to his ashes! He has gone the way of all the earth, and long will his memory be respected by his mourning friends.—*Berlin Telegraph*.

THE 17TH REGIMENT.—We understand that the 17th regiment do not leave Toronto until the arrival of the 78th Highlanders at Quebec. The left wing of the 17th will then proceed to Brantford to relieve the 7th Fusiliers. It is rumoured the 78th will remain in Toronto, but the latter statement is not confirmed.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.—Quarter-master Sergeant C. Conroy, of the R. C. Rifles, was presented with a handsome medal and £5 gratuity, for long service, on Monday last at Kingston, by Col. Moffat. Several privates also received them.

The three deserters from the 53rd Regiment, who left rather suddenly on Monday night last, have not yet been arrested. Rewards are offered for their apprehension.—*London Free Press*.

VOLUNTEER MEETING AND BANQUET IN DUNHAM.—A meeting of the Volunteer officers of the Bedford Battalion for drill and conference was held at Dunham Flat on Wednesday last. Lieut.-Col. Dunkin was absent, being called elsewhere by public duties. Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Brigade Major, was present: Major Miller was in command, Adjut. Smith being also present. A fair muster of officers was also made, and Capt. Kemp's Company was called out to take part in the drill, upon which several hours were very industriously spent. At the conference of officers some preliminary arrangements for the District Rifle Match were made, and a committee appointed to complete them. It was decided that the match should take place in the first week in October, when the "District Challenge Cup" will be fired for the first time. The ladies of the place, hearing of the meeting, determined to entertain the Volunteers, and provided a very excellent banquet in the Town Hall, which was tastefully decorated by them and the young gentlemen of the place who enlisted in their services. Behind the Chairman's seat were placed two handsome Union Jacks. Along that side of the room was "D. of C. forever" in evergreen. At one end were the Crown and Prince of Wales' plumes; at the other the maple leaf and beaver. On the side opposite the Chairman were the letters "V. R.," all in the same material, very nicely done, as were all the other decorations. The Mayor of the Village, Thomas Wood, Esq., presided, having on his right Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, and on his left Major Miller. After justice had been done to the very excellent viands provided, the Chairman proposed with brief and appropriate prefatory remarks—"The Queen," received with all honors; "The Prince of Wales and Royal Family;" "The Army and Navy," responded to by Lieut.-Col. Fletcher; "The Governor General and Dominion of Canada;" "The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Bedford Battalion of Volunteers," which was received very heartily, and responded to by Major Miller. Mr. B. Chamberlin next proposed "The Civilian Guests," coupling with it the name of the Hon. Mr. Moore, who responded. Mr. Smith, the Adjutant, proposed "The Ladies of Dunham," to which Mr. Finley (who had acted as their Secretary) responded in a brief humorous speech, complaining how the ladies had made a slave of him in this as in other matters. Mr. Chamberlain next proposed the Dunham clergy, to which the Rev. Mr. Brown, Roman Catholic, Rev. Mr. Evans, Methodist, and Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of the English Church, all responded. Capt. —, of Granby, next proposed "The Press," briefly responded to by Mr. Chamberlin. The party then broke up, after giving three hearty cheers for "The Queen," "The Ladies," and "The Chairman," all apparently delighted with the fete, for which the ladies of Dunham certainly deserve very great credit.

SOLDIER DROPPED DEAD.—An Artillery man of the Regiment that marched from New Brunswick and arrived at the Levis camp last week, fell dead on the ground adjoining his camp on Saturday morning. The deceased had been long suffering from heart disease, and the fatigues of a lengthy march, it is thought, gave it the sudden termination recorded.

FOOLHARDY.—A soldier of the 16th Regiment, last evening, for a small wager, performed the reckless feat of jumping out of a third story window of the McNab street Barracks, into the top of a shade tree, standing on the outer side of the sidewalk. Being somewhat under the influence of liquor at the time, as it is reported, of course he sustained no serious injury, but was somewhat sprained by landing upon a limb in a position somewhat similar to that in which clothes-pins are adjusted upon a line. He was conveyed to the hospital for repairs.—*Hamilton Times*.

CAPTURE OF A DESERTER FROM ONE OF THE GUNBOATS.—About a year since, a seaman named Hill deserted from the gunboat Rescue, while lying in Niagara River, and domesticated himself at Black Rock, where he obtained a situation in one of the mills. On Friday (an unlucky day), Hill ventured back to the Dominion, and was engaged in catching frogs at Frenchman's Creek, when a "spotter" discovered him. Hill drew a revolver and snapp'd twice at the officers who arrested him, but the caps did not explode, and he soon found himself in jail, where he will probably remain for five or six years to pay for his fool-hardiness.—*Hamilton Times*.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF MILITARY CLOTHING.—Some time since at an inspection of No. 2 Battery Ottawa Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, Capt. Thomas Ross missed an overcoat, tunic and trousers. On enquiry it was found that the articles had been issued to Isaac Fodder, a member of the Battery, who had left the city. Fodder being arrested and brought to the Police Court said he had left the clothing at J. Evans' place when he went away. From information received, Quartermaster Armstrong went into the country and found the clothing in possession of Joseph Parrisseau, in the Township of Gloucester, to whom it appears Fodder was indebted to the amount of \$2. Parrisseau stated that he had gone to Evans' and taken the clothing with the intention of keeping it as security until the \$2 were paid. Parrisseau was fined \$5 and costs for having Volunteer clothing unlawfully in his possession.

The inhabitants of the old and picturesque village of Queenston had the pleasure, on Thursday, the 16th inst., of receiving a visit from a number of the gallant 13th of Hamilton, not as some of us met them last summer at Ridgeway, bravely defending their country from the Fenian invader, but accompanied by wives and sweethearts, and bent on enjoying themselves among the beautiful scenery that surrounds the monument of the hero whom they emulated. The excursion arrived here at 1 p.m., and the afternoon was very pleasantly spent in athletic sports, the interest in which was heightened by Col. Skinner and his officers devoting their whole time to the superintendence of them. The Band of the 13th, under the excellent leadership of A. Grossman, played some of their selections in fine style. A very noticeable feature was the total absence of any rough element—all being determined to do credit to their city and the fine Battalion to which they belong. The excursion departed for Hamilton about 8 p.m., and as the steamer left the wharf, it was the signal for rounds of farewell cheers and the band struck up Yankee Doodle, to the great chagrin of "Young Canada" on shore, who think nothing is so good as the old tune of "God Save the Queen."—*Cor. Hamilton Times*.

A corporal of the 13th Hussars, named John Smeaton, fell into the bay at Toronto whilst fishing on the wharf on the 24th and was drowned. He had re-enlisted the day previous.

The 7th Royal Fusiliers left Brantford on the morning of the 24th by special train for Hamilton, where they embarked on steamers for Quebec, en route for England. There was an immense crowd at the station to bid them good-bye.

THE VOLUNTEERS' PIC-NIC.—This was an immense success. A great boatful went off to Stella Point early in the morning with the Regimental Band on board. A still greater boat load went at 2 o'clock, and a good few at 6 o'clock in the evening. It was a very jolly affair, everything went well, and every body came home delighted with the healthful exercise.—*Kingston Whig*.

ON THE ALBERT.—A correspondent writing to the *Hamilton Times* says:—When off "The Ducks," a point some few miles distant from Kingston, we were hailed by the British gunboat *Hercules*. Many of the lady passengers became alarmed, and thought we were brought to by a Fenian vessel of war. When about twenty yards off, the *Hercules* lowered a boat, and an officer came on board making enquiries concerning a suspicious craft which we had seen some four miles south of Long Point. They then left and proceeded in the direction of the suspicious steamer, and we proceeded on our journey, passing the beautiful scenery of the thousand islands.

A GALLANT ACTION.—Last night as the *Rothsay Castle* was about starting a large crowd of Hamiltonians gathered on the wharf of Hamilton, to witness the departure of the Licensed Victuallers excursion and hear the Band of the Queen's Own. A man who was on the wharf (not one of the excursion party) unfortunately slipped and fell into the bay, and being unable to swim was rapidly sinking, when private Thomas Summers, of Company G., 16th Regiment, gallantly sprung into the water with his full uniform on and succeeded in saving the life of a fellow being; on landing a spontaneous cheer broke from the crowd assembled, and the gallant fellow was carried on the shoulders of the people into the boat, where a change of clothing was speedily procured.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

The 78th Highlanders arrived at Montreal by the steamer *Montreal*, on the 25th, and proceeded to Logan's Farm, where tents had been pitched for them. This regiment bears on its colors the following mottoes: "Cuidich Rhi," "The Elephant," "Assyso," "Maidn," "Java," "Persia," "Kooshab," and "Lucknow." The officers are: Colonel Sir P. Grant; Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Lockhart; Majors A. Mackenzie, O. B. Felden; Captains A. E. Warren, John Finlay, Geo. Forbes, T. Mackenzie, T. H. Thompson, Hew B. Savory, Sir A. M. Mackenzie, Bart.; J. Richardson, Wm. C. Smith, J. N. Gower, A. Murray, A. J. Carstairs; Lieutenants, Wm. Thorp, Geo. E. Lecky, R. L. Dalglish, Ed. P. Stewart, C. Mackenzie, O. Graham, H. F. Rowley, Hugh Grant, James McAdam, C. McCausland, Geo. Taylor, C. E. Croker-King, B. J. Jarvis, W. M. Kirwin, D. A. Kennedy; Ensigns C. B. Stewart, E. R. Massie, G. A. C. Justice, Thomas Sargent, Charles Roberts, E. Alexander, Geo. Budgen, G. O'Grady, Hon. M. Moreton, M. Stacpoole; Paymaster, C. Skrine; Quartermaster, A. Weir; Surgeon, L. Stewart; Assistant-Surgeon, P. Gilgour.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Col. Mountain having embarked for Europe, Col. Gibbon, C. B., Commandant of the Kingston Garrison, and in charge of the 10th Brigade, assumes command of the Artillery in Canada until his departure. The first division of the 3rd Brigade, consisting of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 batteries, embarked at Malta on board the *Simoom* on the 29th ult., and sailed for Quebec, with orders to call en route at Gibraltar and Halifax. The *Simoom* is daily expected. The 10th Brigade, including the batteries in Kingston, will leave Canada in the *Simoom* for Malta.

INSPECTION OF THE ST. HYACINTHE VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—On Thursday, the 18th inst., the St. Hyacinthe Volunteers passed their annual inspection. The arrival of the Montreal train brought down Col. McPherson as Inspecting Officer, deputed by Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, who being pressed just now with General Inspections, could not attend. Being met on the platform by Brigade Major DeBellefeuille, he was accompanied to the market square, where the Company was drawn up in line and received him with the usual "Military Salute." Col. McPherson having minutely inspected the arms, accoutrements and uniforms, caused their officers (Capt. R. St. Jacques, Lieut. Corcoran, and Ensign Lelievre) to put the Company through the various military movements, to show their efficiency in drill, and was pleased to say that though he had already inspected a great many Companies of Volunteers this year, he had not met one that surpassed and few that came up to them in general efficiency, and he particularly remarked the steadiness of the men in the ranks, and the absence of talking, which is generally the perceptible feature between the Volunteers and Regulars. The inspection being finished, Col. McPherson was invited by Brigade Major DeBellefeuille and the officers of the company to partake of lunch, which was tastefully prepared at "Yamaska House." The chair was filled by R. St. Jacques, Capt. of the company, with Col. McPherson on his right, and the Rev. J. P. Dupuis, chaplain to the company, on his left. There were also invited Col. P. Duchesnay, Assistant Provincial Aide de Camp; the editors of *Courrier* and *Journal* of St. Hyacinthe, L. G. DeLorimier, Esq. Prothonotary of the Superior Court of St. Hyacinthe, and some others. The good things prepared having met with the attention they deserved, the chairman proposed the following toasts, which were drunk and responded to with that zest and spirit which that wit-enlivening beverage, sparkling champagne, alone can produce on such occasions, viz:—The Queen, "God Bless Her: the Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal Family, the Governor General of the Dominion, General Michel, George Etienne Cartier, "Minister of War;" A Lieutenant-General McDougall, Col. Osborne Smith, the Ladies, absent though not forgotten, and the healths of the company present,

But lightly falls the foot of Time,
Whom'er he treads on Flowers.

so it was found that the return train to Montreal was close at hand, and, in conclusion, Col. McPherson rose to thank his friends for the pleasant manner in which he had been received, and stated he would convey to the various absent officers whose healths had been so enthusiastically drunk on his meeting them, the well wishes of the company. Accompanied to the train by Brigade Major DeBellefeuille, Col. P. Duchesnay and the officers of the company, he returned to Montreal.

RIFLE MATCH AT TILBURY EAST.

A Rifle Match between No. 1 Co., of Chatham, and No. 7 Co., of Tilbury, both belonging to the 24th Kent Volunteer Battalion, came off at the range of the Tilbury Co., on Tuesday last, 9th inst. The average score was poor, comparatively speaking, which is accounted for by the prevalence of a heavy gale of wind across the range during the firing. Corporal Marshall of the Tilbury Co., made the best individual score, Sergt. Barr, of No. 1 Co., being next to him. No. 1 Co., came off the victors by 23 points. We append the score.

NUMBER SEVEN COMPANY.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.
Capt. Martin.....	12	2	2-16
Sergt. Smith.....	10	4	8-22
" Best.....	9	4	0-13
Priv't Mifflin.....	14	0	0-14
Corp. Marshall.....	12	9	10-31

NUMBER ONE COMPANY.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.
Major Baxter.....	11	8	6-25
Q. M. Sergt. Smith.....	14	5	4-23
Sergt. Barr.....	12	9	5-26
L. Corp. Brundage.....	8	9	4-21
Priv't T. Nelson.....	10	3	11-24

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1 Company, total number of points 119
 No. 7 Company, total number of points 98
 No. 1 Company, winning by 32 points.

A CHALLENGE.—The above five men of the Chatham squad challenge any five men belonging to any military company in the County of Kent, not excluding the Royal Canadian Rifles, to a friendly match at the above ranges, 200, 300 and 400 yards, five shots at each range. Stakes to be arranged by the officers in command of the squads. Come along breechloaders!—*Chatham Planet*.

RE-ENLISTED.—We are informed that a large number of the P.C.O. Rifles, stationed in Ottawa and Montreal, whose first term of service had expired, have unlisted for the second term and have received, or are about to receive the usual bounty, and we hear that they are to have furloughs for relaxation and pleasure; they will thus be relieved for the period from military restraint and have an opportunity of spending some of their bounty in pleasure.

TARGET PRACTICE.—On Saturday the 22nd inst., a rifle match took place between the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Civil Service regiment, at the range on the west bank of the Rideau river, Ottawa, with the following results:—

	OFFICERS	
	200 yds.	300 yds.
Lieut. C. C. Wily,	0.0.2.2.4-8	0.0.0.0.0-0 8
Major Bernard,	0.2.2.2.2-9	0.0.0.2.0-2 11
" Anderson	3.4.4.2.4-17	2.0.2.0.3-7 24
Capt. Desbarats,	2.2.3.1.4-13	0.3.0.0.0-3 16
" White,	4.4.2.4.2-16	0.2.0.2.3-7 23
Lieut. Smith,	2.3.3.2.0-10	2.0.0.2.0-4 14
" Stewart,	4.0.2.0.2-8	0.2.0.0.0-2 10
" Hay,	3.4.3.3.4-17	3.2.3.0.2-10 27
Adj. Ross,	2.2.2.2.4-12	0.2.0.3.3-8 20
Ensign Walsh	3.1.2.3.2-14	0.4.3.2.4-13 27
Totals,	124	36 180

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

	200 yds.	300 yds.
Staff Sergt. Barber,	3.2.2.0.4-11	2.0.2.2.0-0 17
Col. Rowan,	0.0.2.4.2-8	0.0.0.4.3-7 15
Sergt. Smith,	3.0.0.2.0-5	0.4.0.3.2-9 14
" Deboucherville,	3.3.0.3.0-9	0.3.0.2.2-7 16
Cor. Harvey,	3.2.3.2.2-12	0.3.0.2.0-5 17
" Pellant,	0.2.4.0.3-9	3.0.2.0.0-5 14
" Botterell,	2.2.2.2.0-8	0.3.0.0.0-3 11
" Simpson,	4.4.3.3.4-18	2.0.2.2.0-6 24
" Stevenson,	3.2.4.4.4-17	2.3.2.2.3-12 28
" Ryan,	4.2.4.3.3-10	3.0.3.2.2-10 27
Totals	113	70 185

LATEST NEWS.

The condition of the Empress Charlotte is painful in the extreme. Her mental alienation has become intensified, and she cannot be left alone for one moment as she has several times attempted her life. Occasionally, she has lucid intervals, and asks for her husband. Lately, she is reported to have said,— "Where is Maximilian? shall I never see him more? No, no, he is dead and I am left alone in the world."

The latest advices from Vera Cruz say, that the body of Maximilian is to be delivered up to the Austrian Legation. We trust the news may turn out true. Mexico, in case of refusal, would only add another stain to the many that tarnish her fame in the eyes of civilized communities. It is said that Santa Anna is still in prison, and is to be tried by a Military Commission.

LONDON, July 22.—Omar Pasha reports that the military forces under his command have succeeded in suppressing the insurrection in Candia, and that the war in that island is now ended.

By the orders of the British War Office, a trial of the American 15 inch Rodmar gun was held to-day, in presence of a number of naval and military officers and experts. It was proved, by the tests to which the gun was submitted, that no iron or steel armor yet invented is capable of resisting its shot.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: The latest dates from the capital states that Generals Andraja, Lacunza, Lorez and others were found sequestered in the English Minister's house and arrested on the grounds that foreign powers did not recognize the Liberal Government, therefore no consideration was due the minister.

General Corona recently passed through Queretaro with 7,000 men en route for the Sierra de Anca to oppose Lozada Diaz, who recently obtained \$200,000 without interest to pay his army.

According to private accounts Ostero, Castillo and ten more generals were recently shot at Queretaro. The publication of the facts were prohibited.

Gonzales has proclaimed himself Governor of Tamaulipas, and levied contributions on Victoria, San Fernando and other places. He is supported by a small force. The people are much excited and call upon the government for protection. Assistance has been promised and 3,000 troops have left Queretaro to relieve the garrison at Matamoras.

Advices from Hayti state that a general amnesty had been granted to all political offenders except Geffard and his wife. Souloque had been again invited to return. Salnave having inspired public confidence found no difficulty in getting all the money he wanted.

It was believed that the United States would succeed in negotiating a transfer of the island of St. Thomas as a coaling station for their ships.

The *Times*' special announces the abandonment of the Mexican filibustering schemes which have agitated the Gulf coast since the execution of Maximilian.

MONTREAL, 25th.—There was a fire yesterday morning in Mr. Maxwell's Carpenter's shop, in rear of Hanover street. The Beaver Hall was damaged to the amount of \$1250. Several officers of the 78th Highlanders nobly assisted the firemen in subduing the flames.

QUEBEC, 25th.—Thirty soldiers re-enlisted yesterday for a term of 14 years.

Latest advices from Mexico report the shooting of twelve more generals who had

served under Maximilian; amongst others, Ostero and Astello. Four Imperial Colonels have met with a similar fate. A strict search is being made for Generals Marquez and O'Honan, who are secreted by some of their adherents, it is believed, in the house of the British minister. In case he be found he, too, is certain to fall a victim to Mexican vengeance and bloodthirstiness.

The letter of condolence that the Emperor of the French addressed to the Emperor of Austria on the death of Maximilian, is said to have contained an admission by Louis Napoleon that the grief he felt at the melancholy event, was increased by a sense of the responsibility of the painful part he had taken in bringing about the misfortune and appeals to "God, who penetrates our hearts, knows that I never had any other object, than to extend to those distant places the influences of our civilization."

WIMBLEDON RIFLE SHOOTING.

The shooting for the Queen's Prize commenced at Wimbledon on the 9th. At the conclusion of the shooting at the 200 yards the Scotch had the lead by two points only, the numbers being—Scotland—419; England, 417; and Ireland, 355. Corporal Ingram at this range made four successive bull's-eyes, making his total score 23; but that number was also gained by Mr. Edward Ross and Mr. McIntyre.

In shooting for the Duke of Cambridge's prize with military breechloaders some very extraordinary scores for rapidity were made. Mr. Dunlop, of the London Scottish, made 75 points in three minutes, and it was believed by many who witnessed the trial of skill in rapid firing, that he would have made two shots more in the three minutes, but he was unable in consequence of the great heat of the barrel, to hold his rifle longer. This score, however, was altogether eclipsed by Col. Halford, of Leicestershire, who fired 23 shots in three minutes, with six bull's eyes, 13 centres and four outers, making altogether 71 centres. He fired with a Henry rifle. Two other gentlemen fired 30 shots in three minutes with Remington and Westley Richards rifles, when 50 points were scored for the Remington, and 48 for Westley Richards rifles.

It was not until an advanced period in the day that the International Enfield challenge trophy was brought to a conclusion, and every stage was watched with the greatest interest. The highest score made by any single individual was that of Private Smythe, of the 1st Lanarkshire, one of the Irish twenty, who scored 68 points. Last year, when this prize was shot for at Edinburgh, the highest score made by individuals was by Mr. Edward Ross and Mr. Plenderleith, who respectively made 67 marks. After a very arduous struggle, the contest this year has terminated in favor of Scotland, and the following are the numbers at the different ranges:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Scotland,	419	370	297	1,086
England,	417	380	251	1,048
Ireland,	355	328	276	959

thus Scotland became the winner for the second time of this prize, and according to the conditions, next year it must be shot for in Scotland. Last year the numbers were—England, 1,070; Scotland, 1,052; so that it will be seen that while Scotland has increased from 1,052 to 1,086, England has fallen off from 1,070 to 1,048. In 1865 the numbers were—Scotland, 1,047; England, 1,029. The Scotch are naturally highly delighted at this renewed victory over their southern competitors.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the MILITARY 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.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Further than the success of the military and naval policy of the New Dominion is concerned, we as military journalists have of course little interest in the question as to what party may be dominant in the new Canadian House of Commons. It would give us sincere pleasure were we able to state with confidence that whatever political party should triumph at the polls, the honor and safety of the youthful nation would be in good hands. So far as the great mass of the people are concerned, we believe this position might be taken without any fear of its being falsified, but we have seen in Canadian politics too much of that spirit which would sacrifice every other consideration to partizan success, not to be apprehensive that in some instances the people may be led astray at the bidding of selfish demagogues, who, when the hour of trial comes, would not hesitate to sacrifice our vital interests in a military point of view, and our good name in the mother country, for the purpose of embarrassing the government of the day. Hitherto, with the exception of the somewhat costly efforts put forth to meet the Fenian raiders, our military preparations have not been of such a character as to give confidence, in the face of powerful and unscrupulous neighbors, whose military career on this continent, from the Texas, Florida and Mexican wars to the subjugation of the South, and recent intrigues in Mexico to the present war of extermination against the Indians, indicates unmistakably that nothing but the plain inability to carry their designs to a successful conclusion will

deter them from attempting to make this whole continent tributary to their avarice and cupidity. And it is not in their acts in the premises named alone that we read threats against our independence. No doctrine has more faithful adherents in the United States than the Monroe, which teaches that the whole continent shall be brought under the dominion of the Stars and Stripes. Only the other day in a speech delivered in Massachusetts, Mr. SEWARD, who undoubtedly at this moment wields the destinies of the Federal Union, pursuing this subject so grateful to American ears, delivered himself of the following, to us, ominous language: "I know that nature designates this whole continent, not merely these thirty-six States, but the whole continent, should be sooner or later within the magic circle of the American Union. . . . Give me only this one assurance that there shall never be an unlawful resistance by an armed force, to the President bearing the authority of the United States, and give me then 50, 40 or 30 more years of life, and I will engage to give you possession of the American continent and the control of the entire world." We may smile at the egotistical braggadocio contained in the extract, but we must remember that only the first and a very small part of its fulfillment would be the conquest of Canada, were it not that the foremost power in "the world," of which the astute Secretary of State speaks so flippantly, is pledged that even that first part shall never be accomplished, if we only do our part, so far as we are able, in the way of military preparation. Knowing, as we do that in accomplishing that part large sacrifices of money will be demanded from the exchequer of the Dominion, and knowing also that no subject is so gratifying to the hearts of a Canadian opposition, in a general way, as economy and retrenchment, it becomes the duty of our countrymen and our military friends in particular to send no man to the House of Commons whose antecedents would lead to the belief that his patriotism would not rise superior to mere partizanship—who would sacrifice effective defensive measures for the sake of office, or to gratify a desire for political vengeance. Of this class Mr. HOWE, of Nova Scotia, will undoubtedly be the leading spirit. No one can deny his great ability, and his patriotic utterances in the past may lead many to believe that when the time comes he will hesitate to carry his Americanizing threats into execution, if he should have the power. But even if he should he would present the spectacle of a man taking advantage of the confidence won in the service of his country, to excite strife and disaffection in his own Province only for the purpose of betraying it.—Therefore, whether he endeavors to carry out his disorganizing and anti-British threats or not, he is not to be trusted by those British Americans who desire to maintain British supremacy and their own independence on this continent, Mr.

Howe has time and again in his crusade against Confederation, in his desire to shake the faith of Nova Scotians in the project of union, declared that the long line of Canadian frontier was utterly indefensible; and although we know that he held no such opinions before disappointed ambition embittered his spirit and distorted his vision, we may be pretty sure that he will take up the same line of argument in the Canadian Commons, whenever appropriations for defensive purposes come under consideration. To assume that he will not have some followers at his back from the Maritime Provinces would be a dangerous assumption, when we remember how thorough a master of popular eloquence he is; then we have a party in Lower Canada, energetic and persevering, though it be small, which, as avowed annexationists, will array itself under his banner, or indeed under any banner that promises to undermine our British and Monarchical constitution; and we are sorry to say that there is also a small faction in Upper Canada which seems to be disposed to go hand in hand with the distinguished Nova Scotian in his work of demolition and disaffection. That there will be two parties in the new House of Commons is certain: One adopting as its watchword British unity and permanency in America, and the other willing to advocate any expediency, whether democratic or republican, for the sake of change. One willing to make any sacrifices in a military point of view, for the preservation of our British institutions; the other anxious to adopt any pretence, whether of economy or retrenchment, or sectional interests, (and these are almost invariably merely hollow pretences), for the purpose of creating divisions and strife among British Americans, and thus weakening and destroying our monarchical character, our strength and our independence. That Mr. HOWE will be the leader of the anti-union, anti-British party is just as sure as that powerful minds, familiar with all the arts of swaying the multitude, and of long parliamentary experience, overshadow weak, and inexperienced, and vacillating ones; and although we regret the conclusion, we cannot avoid it, that the first onslaught of this party will be against extended and necessary military organization; and if our fears should prove correct, every man returned to the Canadian Commons on any other grounds than sterling British unity, will simply be one added to the disunion retainers of Mr. HOWE, and another spoke in the republicanizing wheel of Mr. SEWARD, the progress of which he so confidently predicts. Whatever pretences they may set up—economy, purity, sectional interests or religious bigotry—this will be the result of electing retainers and friends of Mr. HOWE and the party which he will undoubtedly lead; and no man who desires to rear a strong power on this continent, capable of resisting, with the aid of the fleets and armies of Great Britain, the aggressions and encroachments of repub-

licanism, will stultify his better judgment by giving the slightest countenance to such a party, or to any one who does not repudiate it from beginning to end. The preservation of our young nationality, and the assistance which we expect from the mother country, demand this much from every true British Canadian.

THE INDIAN WAR IN THE U. S.

We believe we would not be speaking justly of a brave and generous body of men, if we were to say anything derogatory to the character of the soldiers of the regular army of the United States. In the bloody civil war against the South they for the most part comported themselves gallantly, giving and receiving hard blows in battle, without a thought of wreaking a mean vengeance for victories fairly won against them, whenever the field turned in their favor, and they found their courageous and devoted opponents at their mercy. It was only when unprofessional officers, who knew as little of war as they did of honor and common humanity, like *beast Butler*, wielded unrestricted power over regulars and volunteers, that we heard of deeds whose atrocity caused a thrill of horror and disgust, or made the cheek of soldier and civilian alike to tingle with shame. Taking it for granted then that the professional soldier of the United States, with few exceptions, have the same chivalrous feelings which characterize soldiers of other christian and enlightened nations, we cannot but sympathise with them in the inglorious task placed before them in the Indian war, by the politicians, contractors and petty thieves whose interest it is that the poor Indian should either submit to be robbed systematically or be exterminated from the face of the earth. The construction of the overland mail-route to California and the advance of the Pacific railway portends the speedy collapse of that infamous system of swindling which the red man has so long indured at the hands of the politically appointed Indian agents. So long as the aborigine remained in total ignorance of the wrongs he was made to suffer, he took whatever the agent was pleased to give him; but when others than the agents crowded into the wilderness and the plain, he came to know the real worthlessness of the commodities which had been pawned upon him, and his savage indignation became aroused. At this point a just government would have stepped in and dealt fairly with the Indian and meted out just punishment to his unblushing despoiler; but with the Washington government the influence of the Indian agents and traders has been greater than the claims of justice. Naturally enough these latter desired that the aboriginal inhabitants should be driven as far as possible from the frontier of civilization, so that their peculiar mode of fraudulent operation should be as far from detection as possible; and in accomplishing this purpose, some thou-

sands of United States troops should become their customers and be forced to submit to their extortions, they would simply be killing two birds with one stone. As we said the policy of the traders and agents triumphed, and instead of justice a relentless war was waged against the Indians. Some time since a commission was appointed to enquire into matters relating to Indian hostilities, and voluminous documents have been transmitted from the department of the interior, showing that the commissioners believe that by a peaceful and just policy all hostility might have been avoided. In speaking of the war it must be remembered that the army merely obey orders, and as there can be no glory so there should be no shame attached to them in the premises. General Buford, under date of June 6th, says he and the other two commissioners, who had just returned from Fort Laramie, believe that but for Gen. Hancock's expedition they would have secured peace with all the tribes to whom they were sent, and he proceeds to show that a certain portion of territory ought to be set apart as hunting grounds for the Indians; and he further says—"unless it is judged necessary to retaliate on the Indians for the barbarities and massacre at Fort Phil. Kearny, no war is necessary north of the Platte. Peace can be obtained by more humane and cheaper means than by an invading army, who never can bring Indians to battle, unless by celerity of march they can surprise the women and children in their villages." We have too much respect for the soldiers of any nationality to suppose that they would willingly engage in any war where there was no principle at stake, and in which their successes would only be marked by the "surprise of women and children in their villages." Such victories have been heretofore heralded by the press of the United States as worthy of glorification, but we cannot but believe that the soldiers who accomplished the work were heartily ashamed of the business in which they were engaged. General Sanborn, another of the commissioners says,—“In regions where all was peace, as at Fort Laramie in November, twelve companies of soldiers were stationed, while in the regions where all was war, as at Fort Phil. Kearny, only five companies were allowed. To secure peace, it is necessary for the Government to abstain from aggressive war. It is believed the history of Indian wars furnishes no instance where Indians have asked for mercy, or even for a cessation of hostilities. He recommends that all the troops in the Indian country be employed in garrisoning military posts, protecting weak points on the railroads and railroad lines and the migration and travel across the plains, and in pursuing, and, if possible, punishing the small thieving parties of Indians that come upon our lines of travel. Commissioners should be sent to the Indians and friendly relations restored. It is believed sound policy would demand this course. To jeopard and sacrifice the lives of a large number

of our people for the purpose of carrying on a fruitless war against a few Indians, who can be readily kept at peace, is deemed unwise." The Commissioner of Indian affairs in his report says,—“A further and persistent disregard and violation of the natural rights of the Indians, and of treaty obligations of Government towards them, such as have characterized our military operations among them for the last twelve months, will soon result in an Indian war of gigantic proportions and prolonged and indefinite duration, at an appalling expense of life, and at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars. We have provoked, enlarged, intensified hostilities, until our whole frontier is in a blaze; until our infant Territories are isolated and besieged, and our Pacific overland communication cut off. We have only to press a little further the policy we are now pursuing, and we will get all we desire in the way of war. From facts before me, I conclude we can have all we want from the Indians without war, if we so will, with entire security on our frontiers and in all our territorial domain, at a cost of less than two days expenses of the existing war, to wit—a quarter of a million of dollars, and in less than one hundred days." The Commissioner asks how can peace be attained? and answers—"simply by retracing our wrong steps and by doing right. Pay the northern Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, and hostile Sioux for trespasses we have committed upon their recognized rights, and negotiate with them by fair treaty for privileges of way and of military posts on their lands, so far as we may need them." Lieut.-General Sherman in a despatch to the Secretary of War, dated from Fort McPherson, Nebraska, June 17th, speaks as follows:—"My opinion is that if fifty Indians are allowed to remain between the Arkansas and the Platte, we will have to guard every stage station, every train, and all railroad working parties. In other words, fifty hostile Indians will checkmate three thousand soldiers." "Now," continues the Commissioner, "if this be true between the Arkansas and the Platte, of which region General Sherman is speaking, what a tremendous army will be required in the field if we conclude to precipitate a general Indian war, and prosecute it to a successful result! In my judgment we have war, general, prolonged, bloody, and ruinous, with all its accompanying barbarities and atrocities, and peace, speedy and desirable, with all its concomitant and consequent blessings, in our own hands, at our option." Some time since in pointing out the different spirit which existed between the Indians and the British authorities, and that existing between them and the United States—in the former case constant peace, in the latter constant war,—we endeavored to show that the monarchical institutions of Great Britain were strong enough to enable her to deal out even handed justice even to the savage, and by that justice she secured their respect and fealty; while on the other hand the Republic was so much

the creature of individual selfishness that its authorities dare not do right even if so disposed. We have above shown by their own evidence that the rulers of the United States have instituted a barbarous war, where a little justice would have secured peace. We have shown that their own Commissioners recommend justice, as the cheaper and safer policy; and it now only remains to be seen whether, with all this evidence, they will rise superior to the influence of the army of contractors and Indian robbers, and have the courage to do justice; or whether they will decide for a war of extermination, in which more whites will assuredly be sacrificed than red-skins, and in which the chief glory of the United States arms will be in "surprising women and children in their villages."

CONTINGENCIES.—Officers of Rural Battalions will be glad to notice that a small sum is to be placed at their disposal for the purpose of paying their postage account in connection with their commands, as we advocated should be done on several occasions. The Militia authorities will receive the thanks of the Force, not so much on account of the amount, as showing a disposition to relieve officers of expenses which should be borne by the country—a principle which we hope to see fully adopted when re-organization takes place and authorizes it.

THE UNITED STATES HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR MEXICO'S DOINGS.—The London *Times* of July 8th says:—"Among the reproaches which the Mexican expedition has brought on the Imperial name, the last indignity ought not to be numbered. The French government, like that of every other civilized country, may now be content to await the course of events, and the changes which will probably avenge them on the men who have thus abused the rights of victory. Only one government has now any duties to perform towards Mexico. The United States, having placed Juarez and his partisans again in power, are bound to see that the rule established in Mexico shall show some respect to humanity and morality."

CAPTAIN BRIDGEWATER'S LECTURE.—We have received a copy of Capt. Bridgewater's Lecture, neatly got up by Messrs. Chewitt & Co. of Toronto. It gives a graphic and almost living picture of Military Life in India—alludes with great feeling to his Riding Master Captain Nolan—Mutiny and its causes—with allusions to General Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell. His concluding remarks to the Volunteers of Canada are excellent, and will no doubt be the means of creating a keen military spirit in many. A very large number have been sold, in many instances whole companies have taken them. They may be had by addressing to the Captain at Mooretown, price 30 cents.

GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT WIMBLEDON.—A cable despatch from London of the 25th inst., says:—"The great review of the Royal Volunteer force, for which extensive preparations had been made, came off to-day at Wimbledon. Twelve thousand men were in the line and were reviewed by the Sultan of Turkey. The precision with which the field evolutions were performed is much complimented."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

Sir,—You would confer a great favor on myself as well as others by answering the following questions:—

Many of the Volunteers who originally joined for five years have been already in the force during a longer period than that. Are they entitled to claim an immediate discharge at any moment, or must they give six months notice? Some old companies are composed mainly of Volunteers who are in this position, and it is important to them, as well as the officers, to understand exactly on what footing they continue in the force?

Yours, &c.,

OFFICER.

Hamilton, July 15, 1867.

NOTE.—Volunteers who have served five years are entitled to their immediate discharge on application to their commanding officers, and giving over the property of the Government.—Ed. Vol. Rev.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

FROM FORT ERIE.

We are glad to get The Review here as it acts as a stimulant to the company to know how military matters are progressing in other parts of the Dominion, and what we have to reinforce us should another raid come upon us from our neighbors across the river, who are drilling once a week and declaring their intention to take Canada this year anyway, in spite of the red coats. Our company has been in the habit of drilling twice a week within their sight. Some of them, not satisfied with looking at us from their own side come over to see us perform our drill. They are very cautious as to what remarks they make while here. They had a Picnic in Clinton Grove on the 17th. I was not over, but I learn that it did not amount to much. There was a good many spectators, but they were all without any money to give to the Fenian Brotherhood. The speeches were below par and consequently the whole thing did not come up to their expectations.

FROM HAMILTON.

FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC OF THE 13TH BATTALION, July 18.—At half past seven in the morning, a goodly company of the members of the 13th Battalion, the Hamilton Field Battery and the Dundas Infantry Company, together with a number of their friends assembled on board the steamer *Huron* which had been chartered for the occasion. After the party from Hamilton and Dundas had been taken on board, the steamer crossed the Burlington Bay and received the Waterdown Infantry Company and their friends, who were quite an accession to the large party already on board. The excursionists being all on board, the boat now started for Queenston Heights, the point designated for the contemplated pic-

nic. During the passage some who felt so inclined were improving time by "tripping the light fantastic too," while others, the majority, preferred to have that amusement for the return by moonlight, meanwhile employing themselves in lively conversation or a quiet contemplation of the beautiful scenery along the shores of Lake Ontario and the banks of the Niagara River, the weather being all that could be desired for such an occupation on such an occasion. Scarcely a cloud was to be seen, and so little wind was there that only the slightest ripple disturbed the smoothness of the water. At the mouth of the river compliments were exchanged between the military portion of the excursionists with the garrison of the American Fort who turned out on the banks of the river, the band of the 13th Battalion meanwhile playing a well-known American air.

About one o'clock the steamboat landed the party at Queenston, and they at once commenced a leisurely ascent of the Heights, the summit of which being gained they scattered themselves in small groups through the groves for the purpose of refreshing themselves, by partaking of the dainties which had been stored within haversacks and baskets, and this part of the days' proceedings seems to have been intensely enjoyed, judging by the sound of mirth in every direction, and from the fact that the passage by water had lent a very hearty appetite to all. On finishing their repast the majority repaired to the open space of ground at the foot of Brock's monument, which had been selected as the scene of the various athletic sports which were to be engaged in, while others wandered over the ever memorable grounds and conversed upon the scenes which had been enacted on the spot some fifty-five years ago, and in which their forefathers had played so active a part, and which reflects so much credit upon the militia of this country; others again engaged themselves in the ascent of the monument, a very serious undertaking on such a warm day amid such a crowd. Meanwhile the sports commenced without loss of time, the list of prizes to be given having been read and the names of competitors enrolled before leaving the boat. The sports were engaged in with much spirit every one apparently taking a great deal of interest in them and the contests running very close, now this one was sure to win and now the other, but all pleasant things must have an end. The games were at length concluded, and as the hour of departure drew near the scattered hundreds made their way toward the boat, and soon the boat having received the entire party left its moorings amid the cheers of a large party of the residents who had gathered on the shores.

Shortly after starting the Quadrille Band began their labors, and those who wished were soon engaged in the mazy dance which was kept up almost constantly during the

passage home, the light for that purpose being supplied by the moon which was shining in all its glory upon the merry scene. So pleasantly and gaily passed the time that the members of the party were surprised when at midnight they found themselves at the wharf in Hamilton, but the steamer soon discharged her living cargo, and the company rapidly dispersed towards their respective homes; beginning to feel somewhat wearied with the days' exertions, now that the excitement was removed, but well pleased with their trip.

The Band of the 13th Battalion which under the leadership of Mr. Grossman, has made unprecedented progress during the few months which it has been organized accompanied the excursion, and at short intervals performed some very good pieces of music in an excellent manner to the extreme gratification of the many listeners.

The prizes given for the athletic sports were distributed as follows:—

LIST OF PRIZES.

No. 1—Foot Race, 150 yards—1st prize, Geo. Cochenour, Dundas Co.; 2nd, E. McGann, No. 1 Co., 13th Battalion; 3rd, McFarland, Dundas Company.

No. 2—Standing Jump—1st prize, Sergt. Lachlan, No. 5 Company, 13th Battalion; 2nd, Sergeant D. Stock, Waterdown Company.

No. 3—Three Standing Jumps—1st prize, Sergeant Lachlan, No. 5 Company, 13th Battalion; 2nd, Quarter-Master Mason, do.

No. 4—Running Jump—1st prize, E. McGann, No. 1 Company, 13th Battalion; 2nd, Sergeant Lachlan, No. 5 Co., do.

No. 5—Standing High Jump—1st prize, Capt. Gibson, No. 1 Company, 13th Battalion; 2nd, Sergeant Lachlan, No. 5 Co., do.

No. 6—Running High Jump—1st prize, Capt. Gibson, No. 1 Company, 13th Battalion; 2nd, J. Attridge, Waterdown Company.

No. 7—Hop, Step and Jump—1st prize, E. McGann, No. 1 Company, 13th Battalion; 2nd, McFarland, Dundas Company.

No. 8—High Jump with Pole—1st prize, Lieut. Stock, Waterdown Company; 2nd, Sergeant Lachlan, No. 5 Company, 13th Battalion.

No. 9—Throwing Heavy Hammer—1st prize, H. Hamilton; No. 1 Company, 13th Battalion; 2nd, Ensign Fletcher, Waterdown Company.

No. 10—Throwing Light Hammer—1st prize, Ensign Perry, Dundas Company; 2nd, H. Hamilton, No. 1 Company, 13th Battalion.

No. 11—Foot Race, 490 yards—1st prize, G. Cochenour, Dundas Company; 2nd, E. McGann, No. 1 Company, 13th Battalion; 3rd, Sergeant Little, No. 6 Company, 13th Battalion.

No. 12—Putting the Stone—1st prize, Ensign J. Fletcher, Waterdown Company; 2nd, Lieut. Stock, do. Special Prize—Ensign Perry, Dundas.

No. 13—Sack Race—1st prize, Tavernier, 13th Battalion; 2nd, D. Stock, Waterdown Company.

No. 14—Three-legged Race—1st prize, McFarland and Webster, Dundas Company; 2nd, Sergeants Strickland and Evans, No. 2 Company, 13th Battalion.

No. 15—Walking on Hands—Prize, Sergt. Lachlan, No. 5 Company, 13th Battalion.

No. 16—Hand Spring—Sergeant Lachlan, No. 5 Company, 13th Battalion.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 26th July, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The Commanding Officer of each Rural Battalion will until further orders be entitled to claim quarterly, an allowance in lieu of Postage, &c., at the rate of three dollars per annum for each Company under his command, rendered necessary by the scattered state of his Battalion.

No. 2.

48th Lennox and Addington Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major (temporary):

Captain George A. Fraser, M. S., from No. 3 Company.

To be Surgeon:

Thomas Keith Ross, Esquire, M. D.

56th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant and Drill Instructor (temporary):

Captain James Morrow Welch, M.S., from No. 2 Company.

No. 2 Company, Prescott.

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieutenant Samuel Reynolds, Junr, M. S., vice Welch, appointed Adjutant.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Ensign James Gore, vice Reynolds, promoted.

57th "Peterborough" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Peterborough.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Alfred Leach, Gentleman, vice Hy. H. Smith, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Civil Service Rifle Regiment, Ottawa.

To be Captain:

Lieut. Frederick Braun, vice Meredith, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):

Ensign John Walsh, M. S., vice Braun, promoted.

Small St. Marie Infantry Company.

The resignation of Lieutenant S. A. Prince, is hereby accepted.

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

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

Canada.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 27, 1867.

Hamilton—J.A.G. \$2.25. Prescott—Col. H.D.J., \$1. Vernon—Capt. McG., \$1. Fort Erie—Mr.B., \$1. Delaware—Ens. W.C., \$1. Toronto—A.H., \$2; G.M., \$2; M.J.B., \$2. Montreal—A.M., \$2; D.G., \$2; F.J.G., \$2. Quebec—L.T., \$2.

ONTARIO.—The Local Ministry is now complete as follows:

Atty. Genl. and Premier—Hon. J. S. Macdonald. Com. of Public Works—Hon. John Carling. Com. of Crown Lands—Hon. Stephen Richards. Secretary and Registrar—Hon. M. C. Cameron. Treasurer of the Province—Hon. E. B. Wood.



ARMY CONTRACTS!

SEALED TENDERS

In duplicate—the service of supply being marked on the envelope—will be received at this office until

12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

ON

THE 8TH AUGUST NEXT,

For the following supplies AND SERVICES FOR ONE YEAR, FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1867, TO 31ST SEPTEMBER, 1868. At Kingston, Ottawa, and Prescott,

GENERAL SERVICE,

Fresh Meat at - per 100 lbs.
Bread at - per ditto.
Forage at - per ration.
Firewood at - per cord.
Candles, Tallow mould at - per 100lbs.
Coal Oil at - per gal.
Wicks for Coal Oil Lamps at - per doz.
Water for troops at Fort Henry and Point Frederick at - per 100gls.
Do. at Ottawa at - per 100gls.
Do. at Cataragui Cottage at - per diem.
Land Transport—Cartage.
Separate tenders will be required for each of the above services.
Forms of tender, and all other necessary information, can be obtained at this office.
No tenders except those on the printed forms will be noticed.
Commissariat, Kingston, C. W., 15th July, 1867. 30-21n



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-td.

THE FIELD ARTILLERY.

(Continued.)

Having reference to the past condition of the batteries of the provincial force, the enquiry to what extent new material has been supplied, and in what particulars they still fall short of the proper standard of efficiency, suggests itself.

The eight batteries comprising the Field Artillery in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are now uniform in composition, being nine-pounders each of four guns, that is to say, of 3 9-pounder guns and 1 24-pounder Howitzer, the same in nature (bronze smooth-bore) as the present reserve field guns in England and as those on service in the Indian Empire, better adapted for provincial artillery than breechloading ordnance on the Armstrong principle, as being less liable to get out of order and more simple in the working, and having extent of trajectory sufficient for any probable range within the territory where their service would most like be employed.

The carriages, limbers, and waggons are new and sound, the ammunition waggons in proper proportion to the number of guns,—excepting five spare ammunition and store waggons—a forge waggon complete in every respect has been supplied to each battery; there being some improvements in sighting, elevating, and in the mode of packing tools and implements. These guns and carriages are superior to any heretofore in use in the provincial artillery. Harness of brown leather and of pattern and manufacture much better than the disused stores of this kind has been issued, but as yet, not in quantity sufficient to meet the requirements of the batteries.

The weight of each gun with its carriage, limber, stores and tools packed being in round numbers 40 cwt., and of each waggon under the same conditions 38 cwt.—of the Howitzer and its ammunition waggon somewhat more. These eight carriages cannot be moved with the certainty and expedition required even in field exercise with fewer horses than six to each the calculations given by all practical writers on the powers of draught horses as applied to artillery draught demonstrates this very clearly, and the experience of those who have made themselves acquainted with the subject from actual observation confirms the assertion.

In field battery artillery, also, the gun detachments must be mounted on the limbers and waggons on the march, and often in the field, another reason for increased power of traction. With only four horses to each carriage, therefore, the allotted task of each horse would be at least one half greater, than that laid down in theory and found to be sufficient in regular practice, and with six horses would be quite as much as ought to be exacted from ordinary draught cattle.

The forge and store and spare ammunition waggons, which ought to form parts of every serviceable battery, would require on

ordinary occasions two horses each, and four on service; but as the two last mentioned are not as yet comprised in the carriages supplied, the actual present number of carriages for which horses are required is nine to each battery; and fifty horses the lowest number for draught—in addition to which there must be at least six for mounted duties, leaving spare and officers' horses entirely out of the calculation: (and each battery should have at least four spare, at all times). Fifty-six horses is therefore the lowest numbers with which the new 9-pounder batteries can be effectively worked, and for this number provision should at once be made, the present number (by 2 Vic. Chap. 3, Sec. 6,) being only forty-five and four spare, when the battery is called into actual service thirty-nine only of that number being available for draught. There is, therefore, power sufficient at present for only three guns and three waggons, leaving the fourth gun of each battery not available for active service, or even for instruction in field movements. It will not be sufficient to authorize the enrolment of the above minimum number of horses conditionally upon actual service; but there should be power at all times to maintain that number at least and to increase it in the event of actual service. The proper complement of horses, to allow for accidents and casualties, on the peace establishment would be sixty, exclusive of officers' horses. Before dismissing this part of the subject it will be well to allude to the question of maintaining at all times the requisite strength, both in men and horses, to keep the field artillery arm up to the proper standard of efficiency. With respect first, to the horses—the principal difficulty in these corps: further inducements are wanting than those at present existing for the encouragement of the owners of horses of sufficient size and weight, to hold such liable by enrolment for the public service; and as at present officers in command of field batteries have difficulties to contend with in respect of this essential, so great as to render their position always one of anxiety, to an extent which few, not aware of this, would imagine, there is necessity for parliamentary interference by the granting of exemptions to owners of horses from every description of imposition, municipal or otherwise, attaching to such ownership, to maintain the requisite supply of serviceable draught and other horses. And if to the exemption was added some fixed premium for every such horse after a protracted service, the difficulty in this respect, at present rendering the duties of commanding officers onerous in the extreme, would probably be overcome. The experiment is certainly worth trying. With reference to the strength in gunners and drivers, the number as at present provided for, is also below the effective requirements, for 9-pounder four gun batteries, with six horses to the carriages: fifty-nine being the now authorized force, from which deducting at least twenty-five for drivers, but

thirty-four gunners are left to work the four pieces of the battery. Add to these eight from the higher ranks and there will be only four gun detachments of nine each and six spare gunners, a number sufficient in itself, but certainly below the mark, when allowances come to be made for absence, sickness, and other causes of non-attendance incidental to a force of this description. Therefore, to ensure the full number of every gun subdivision being always in training, the strength of the batteries would be advantageously increased to seventy-five gunners and drivers, of whom twelve should be gunners; and for this arm of the force especially where a higher degree of training is requisite, involving greater exertion and sacrifice of time. Such exemptions in addition to those already allowed by law (which at present are of little moment), as would encourage good and loyal men interested in the defence of the country, to take service in this force are deserving of consideration. Lighter taxation and total freedom from statute labor, to those who voluntarily take arms and learn military duties would be a proper and gratefully received recognition of such public services, to be continued for life after a certain period. Having already referred to the disadvantages suffered by the field batteries in the want of camp equipage, it is only to be observed that as yet it forms no part of the equipment of these corps. It is therefore to be hoped that in this essential no long delay will be made to complete them for service.

Another point requiring consideration and amendment it is submitted, is that the present course of instruction in field exercise as directed by the active force general order of the 29 October, 1862 is too extensive and diffuse for artillery of the nature of the provincial force. It has not in fact been possible to carry out that order at any time to its full extent, as to do so, additional horses not provided for would have been required. But in any case it is scarcely possible that field artillery could, in the limited time allowed to that of the active for field exercise, accomplish anything like perfection or even ordinary proficiency in the numerous movements for which the order referred to gives latitude, and a consequence of so extensive a course of training in field movements as has been laid down to choose from (as no more could have been intended by the order) is, that uniformity in instruction in this respect does not exist, and the object of all such exercise for batteries is not sufficiently attained, the time of each battery being often occupied in the field in working drivers and their horses at some intricate movement to make them "handy," when in less time the same thing by some more simple means might be as fully effected. The time thus occupied is lost to the gunners: and as after all the main object to be accomplished by the Field Artillery, is that the mobile power should be sufficiently humbled to bring the battery as rapidly and exactly

as possible into action on the ground chosen, and that gunners when there should exhibit as much quickness and precision as can be obtained in their time for drill in the working of their pieces effectively, these desiderata would both be best attained in the brief opportunities of this force, by a combination of simple movements, sufficient on the one hand to make drivers and their cattle tolerably "handy" and ready to carry out orders, and gunners smart and apt in their particular duties on coming into action. There is greatly needed for the uniform guidance of the batteries, a condensed manual of gunnery and field exercise, compiled by experienced hands and authorized by the Commander-in-Chief.

Allusion has been made to another requirement with reference to this arm of the force: that of constant and systematic direction, meaning of course that kind of supervision which only an intelligent and experienced officer of Royal Artillery, on the permanent staff of the Province, could with advantage apply for the benefit of the Field Artillery which would be under his direction. A disultry mode of inspection has hitherto been maintained, which has not really answered the object for which, in every military organization, periodical inspections form a recognized part of the system. Where these inspections were made by field officers of the Royal Artillery, the purpose was doubtless so far answered, as that these officers fully and faithfully performed the duties of their position, and reported on everything which came under their observation that required remark and amendment in organization or equipment; but this being done, further action was rarely taken, for the want of a permanent staff officer at headquarters with the means and power of supplying what was required, from his own practical knowledge of this branch of the service, and thus the object and intention of annual inspection went no further than the report of the officer whose duty ended there, but whose suggestions and advice, if carried out, would in frequent instances have led to marked and not unduly expensive improvement in the Field Artillery. To an inspection by field officers of the Royal Artillery appointed for the purpose, under the pressure of actual service in the past year, it is probably owing that so much has been effected as we have seen, and it may reasonably be a matter of doubt to members of the force, if, under the old system which prevailed before the officer now directing the active force was placed in that position, the reports so promptly and energetically acted upon, would not have received as little attention as their predecessors. The crowning necessity of the present force to be complete in all respects is a Deputy Adjutant General of Artillery.

Leave of absence has been granted to Major Nixon, Rifle Brigade, from the 17th July to the 31st August

LATEST NEWS.

The latest news by steamer, *via* Queenstown, on the 8th, is as follows:—

In the House of Lords on the 9th, after announcing the confirmation of the report of Maximilian's execution, Earl Derby said, he shared the feelings of all their Lordships with regard to this unnecessary, cruel and barbarous murder, which must have excited sorrow in every country—a murder purely gratuitous, which far from producing any beneficial effect would only add to the miseries of Mexico, but he declined to state what action the Government would take in the matter.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe said he should press a resolution on the subject.

In the French Corps Legislatif, M. Thiers said, the Mexican expedition had been without any good result to France, and the prestige of her greatness was lost in America, and compromised in Europe.

Jules Favre said the French troops ought to have brought Maximilian back and thus saved France from the stain of blood which will rest upon her. His speech was interrupted by exclamations of disapproval.

M. Rouher strongly protested against his work.

The Mexican traitor Lopez has been degraded by his dismissal from the legion of honor.



PROVINCE OF CANADA.

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

Sir—
With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 31st of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized foreigners have applied in this country, for passports without being in possession either of a passport from the Governor or of any official document from the colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to embarrass this Department, and also to cause much private inconvenience to the parties concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce any sufficient evidence of their quality. I have therefore to suggest that, in every colony containing naturalized foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity for such persons providing themselves before leaving the colony with some official evidence and description.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
Signed, BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.
The Officer Administering
the Government,
&c., &c., &c.

[With reference to the foregoing Circular.]
DESPATCH NOTICE is hereby given that parties requiring Passports must apply, until further notice, to this Department, transmitting at the same time a certificate of identity, accompanied in each case with a description of the applicant, signed by a Justice of the Peace, and also the fee of one dollar.

WM. McDUGALL,
Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
Ottawa, 31st May, 1867.

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,
27-11 271 Cathedral Block, Montreal.

WHITWORTH RIFLE.

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

HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.

R. EATON & CO., Rideau street, Ottawa, have the largest stock of Mirrors, Paper Hangings, Paintings and Pictures, Window Blinds, Stained, Plain and Figured Glass in the city. Call and see them.
Glass plate silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art.
Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 22-1y

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

AND DEALER IN

IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c.,

Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges,

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

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

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867. 15-1y

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
WARRENTS INSTRUMENTS,
on liberal terms.

Fifes, 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 BELL, Inspector of Agencies.

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

R. W. CRUISE,

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gillinour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumont, 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.

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

MATHEWS' HOTEL.

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

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 Bowe, leaves Ottawa daily at 6 A. M. and reaches the Springs at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES GOULIN, Proprietor.

241.



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 24-30, 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,
Kingston, 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. 6-Ins

June 27, 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. Choicest wines and liquors kept.

J. M. CURRIER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of Sawed 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. 27, Sussex street, Ottawa. R. E. O'Connor, W. H. Waller. References:—J. S. McDonald, Cornwall; Hon. James Skead, Ottawa; Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGillivray, Esq.

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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



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 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 willfully 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.

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, July 26, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 2 1/2 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 BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Profits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and also No. 33 Rideau street, Ottawa City

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

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

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

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Agents, Montreal.

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

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 HULLO & 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 form of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the equipment 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.....\$4 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.....4 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.....13 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, fifteen dollars, are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British publishers for early sheets and copyright in gold—one dollar costing us at this time, January, 1865, nearly two dollars in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

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

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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. News 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, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents a year.

The North British from January, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864 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 1863 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. NORRIS, 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,
MERCHANTISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452 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.,
MANUFACTURE on their premises **RIFLE CUPS** and other **PRESENTATION PLATE,** London and Paris House, Toronto, C.W. 19-1y

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

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

JAGGER & LEDYARD,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German **SHELF** and **HEAVY HARDWARE, FANCY** Goods, &c., wholesale. No. 50, Yonge street, Toronto. W. M. JAGGER. H. S. LEDYARD. 1-1y

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

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PHOTOGRAPHER, 21 Sparks street, Central Ottawa. Sign of the Camera. Photographs of all sizes, from the miniature gem to the size of life. Particular attention paid to Cartes de Visite or Album Pictures, which are sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of Canada, if desired.
First-class Workmen constantly employed.
He would call particular attention to his Stereoscopic and other Views of Parliament Buildings and Ottawa Scenery, of which he has a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.
N.B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic and other views at reasonable rates.
Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to the heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at Ridgeway. 1-1y

"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The Queen" is now fitted up, and comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The house has been refitted and refurnished throughout. 1-1y

GEO. H. PERRY,
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PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer in Drugs, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Combs, &c. Office and place of business, corner of Rideau and Sussex streets; Residence, Rideau street, nearly opposite to Mathews' Hotel, Ottawa.
N.B.—Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Advice to the poor free of charge. 1-1y

ROBERTSON & CO.,
CUSTOM and Military Tailors, and General Out-fitters, are now showing a very large assortment of Tweeds, Cloths, &c., selected with special care, which will be made up on the shortest notice, in the most fashionable styles. Professional Robes, Riding Habits, Military Uniforms, Livery, &c., promptly made to order, Sparks street, Ottawa. 1-1y

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,
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Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy, and almost painless process. References given to parties successfully treated, if required. The cure guaranteed. 1-1y

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IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Haberdashery Counterpanes, Table Covers, Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Damasks, and General Furnishings. 14 Rideau street, Ottawa, C.W. 1-1y

WILLIAM MCKAY,
DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glasses, Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Painter. **GLASS STAINING**—This is the only Glass Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of the three in British America. As to style of work, reference is made to the stained glass work in the Parliament Buildings, executed at this establishment. First-class artists only employed. Orders from any part of Canada or the United States, for church and other designs, will receive prompt attention. Mosgrove's Block, Rideau street, Ottawa. 1-1y

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FORMERLY MATHEW'S HOTEL,
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IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings, Manufacturers of Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks street, Ottawa. 1-1y

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

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SALOON AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
ANGUS' BLOCK, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

E. MILES, Proprietor.
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.
N.B.—A large stock of Musical Instruments, Walking Sticks, Canes, &c. Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-1y

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



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

PRESIDENT:
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,
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.



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

PRESIDENT:
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,
WM. E. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.

PROSPECTUS

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

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

THE late war in the neighboring Republic, and the consequent establishment of the United States 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;
Titantic 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.

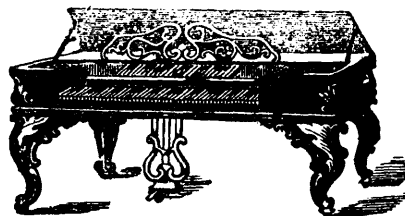
"THE REVIEW" will contain carefully prepared Editorials and selections on Military and general subjects, and an interesting digest of European, American and general news.

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.

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

GEORGE MOSS,
Proprietor, Ottawa.

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



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

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of all descriptions, from the celebrated manufacture of Courtois, Paris.

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

MILITARY BANDS.

Parties applying by letter will receive PROMPT attention.

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

CHARLES POTTER,

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OPTICIAN, &c.,

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

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

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

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Always on hand—Company Roll and Squad Books; Riflemen's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.
April 1868, 1867. 11-5

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RIFLES.

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27 00
Dress Tunic—without Ornaments.....	21 00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Embroidered.....	35 00
Do Major's.....	32 00
Do Captain's.....	26 00
Patrol Jacket.....	9 to 12 00
Shell Jacket.....	11 00
Dress Pants.....	7 00
Mess Vest.....	5 00
Shoulder Belt & Pouch—Plated Ornaments..	12 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 00
Color-Sergeants' Badges.....	2 25

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to Order.

INFANTRY.

Over Coat.....	25 00
Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern.....	27 00
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Patrol Jacket—new regulation.....	26 00
Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge.....	7 50
Mess Jacket.....	12 00
Dress Pants—black.....	7 50
Oxford Mixture.....	6 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 50
Silk Sashes.....	9 00
Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters.....	20 00
Color-Sergeants' Chevrons.....	2 00
Sergeants' Sashes.....	2 25

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

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CAVALRY.

Dress Tunic—gold Trimmings.....	100 00
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Dress Tunic.....	125 00
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Undress Pants.....	9 00
Dress Vest.....	11 00

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