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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, NOVEMBER 4, 1867. No. 44.

FOR THE REVIEW.

THE ONLY FLAG FOR CANADA.

BY WILLIAM PITMAN LETT.

We want no flag but the old Red Cross!
The Flag that our fathers bore
On many a well fought field of fame,
In the glorious days of yore!
The flag that floated o'er the Nile,
And at Trafalgar too;
And got a baptism of renown
On the field of Waterloo!

We want no flag but the old Red Cross!
That sprang from freedom's soil,
And fluttered high above the reach
Of hands that would despoil—
The gallant banner of the brave,
Our country's Union Jack,
That never streamed above a slave,
Or swerved from glory's track!

We want no flag but the old Red Cross!
The terror of the main,
That never had its blazonry
Polluted by a stain—
The old and honor'd bunting—
The chosen of the free—
Which made our land for ages
The Mistress of the Sea!

We want no flag but the old Red Cross!
'Neath which our country grow
The mightiest Empire of the earth,
To Freedom ever true!
The emblem of high enterprise,
And of the rights of man,
Which Liberty's disciples
Carried always in the van.

We want no flag but the old Red Cross!
For this young land of ours,
To raise it to the standard
Of the world's mighty Powers!
We've flourished 'neath its sheltering folds
In darkness and in light;
Then give to us the good old Flag:
We claim it as our right.
OTTAWA, Oct. 23d, 1867.

THE GUNBOATS ON THE LAKES.—Owing to the gunboats Aurora and Wolverine leaving the first week in November, the Aurora for England, and Wolverine for Halifax, all the crews now on board the Provincial gunboats are ordered to join their ships the beginning of next week. Previous to their leaving the Government are having the Prince Alfred and Rescue put in dock for new caulking, they having stuck this summer several times in the Niagara and Detroit rivers, while patrolling. In the absence of the senior naval officer in Halifax, the Lieutenant in charge of the gunboat Huron will be senior on the lakes during the winter.

STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

No. XIII.—THE CAPTIVES.

We have now arrived at one of the most remarkable periods of American History. Remarkable because about this time commenced that death struggle, as it were, of the two great rival nationalities—the French and English—which was to decide the pretensions of both to the dominion of the vast northern continent. About this time also were sown the seeds of that Revolution which was destined to give the grandest impetus to modern liberty and civilization. Already the light was rising on the forests of the far west which was to cast its refulgence to the uttermost parts of the earth; and the rumbling thunder of the approaching storm, already made the thrones of effete despotisms tremble, which, not being based on the will and happiness of the people, were tottering to destruction. Back from the shores of America a great wave was about to recoil which would bear in its bosom anarchy, destruction and death, but which would leave the shores of Europe better and purer from its terrible baptism.

Liberty in its highest and purest state has seldom if ever been enjoyed by any nation of which history gives an account. To be free in the truest acceptance of the term is not merely to enjoy the right of self government, but to be above the reach of those miserable chances engendered by an imperfect civilization and which will exist until such time as the human race is educated up to the wisdom of Christianity in every day life, and not the spurious faith which is kept like a best suit for Sundays and holidays. Most men are blind and deaf—the great picture of the universe is unrolled to their eyes every morning when they awaken; the exquisite melody sung by the voice of nature and kept time to by myriads of toiling hands, and feet which are marching on to that magnificent goal which is the consummation of destiny, pass by them unnoted and unheard.

But though the great masses may be blind

and deaf there are those who are neither, but who, removed from the vexations of the hour by the indomitable spirit which is stirring within them, are working out slowly and surely the great problem of Humanity. These are souls which guide mankind upon its inevitable march and, though they may at times mislead, yet the main impulse is for good and ever returns to the path of truth and rectitude.

“Ut aqua cavat lapidis, non vised saepe cadendo.”
So does the constant working of great and onlightened minds wear away the mass of human ignorance and prejudice.

The incapacity and stupidity of the Generals sent out to America by the British Government led to the most disastrous results, and bitterly did the frontier colonists feel the inability of their Government to protect them from the French and their savage Allies. The most cruel devices were adopted in this war of races by both parties, but perhaps that which deserves the greatest reprobation was the system pursued by the French in purchasing English captives from the Indians. The plausible reason advanced for this was that it was done to preserve them from the torture, but the real one was the desire of gain and the destruction of the British frontier villages. After hounding the savages on to the destruction of some settlement the French would purchase the captives taken and then exacted a large ransom for their release. This system led to many a sad and painful episode in the history of this cruel war.

On the banks of the Ohio, or, as it was sometimes called, the Wabash, stood a small log fort which had been built more for the purpose of trading than for defence, it was garrisoned by a detachment of two companies of provincial troops; who, far from succor or assistance were ill prepared to resist an attack from their northern enemies. They had taken every precaution to guard against possible surprise and, with the slender means at their disposal, awaited the attack which they were certain would be made before long.

In this fort were many women and children belonging to the garrison, and among

others the wife of a young Virginian volunteer who, after the defeat of Braddock, was sent to take command of this post which was valuable for many reasons. Gifted with many noble qualities he possessed a firm courage and thoughtfulness beyond his years, and was endeared to those under his command by many amiable qualities. It was in the darkest of the hours of night, that which precedes the dawn, when the night watch becomes most weary and irksome and the longing eye of the sentinel turns to catch the first glimmerings of day, that the long expected attack was made. Three times the savages were repulsed from the stockades of the lonely fort, and each time the fierce red men left some of their tribe biting the dust under the deadly fire of the brave Virginians. At length the savages, finding that it would be impossible to take the place by storm, called to their aid an ally which they well knew how to employ and which seldom failed to achieve their purpose. From the neighboring forests they collected great heaps of brushwood and piling it up about the wooden defences of the fort set the whole on fire. Many of the savages engaged in this work were shot down and consumed in the flames which spread with a rapidity that left the little garrison small hope of maintaining their position. Hidden behind the convenient screen of the woods the Indians awaited the time when they could rush in and complete their work. Nor had they long to wait, for many of the garrison unable any longer to endure the torture of the flames that surrounded them, rushed into the opening and were shot down and scalped by the lurking savages. The Virginian commander seeing all hope of holding his position was gone, determined upon making his way to the river where he had several boats, and if possible make his escape with the remnant of his force. They succeeded in reaching the river, but found to their dismay that their means of escape was cut off, the Indians having carried away their boats. In the meantime the savages took possession of the burning fort, and finding it empty followed the fugitives to the river where a short and desperate encounter quickly decided their fate. About a dozen captives, all that was left of the unfortunate garrison, for the Indians remorselessly dispatched all who were wounded and unable to travel, were bound and led away to the French post of Du Quesne. Here, according to the custom they had established, the French purchased the captives from the Indians. The Virginian officer and his wife were bought by the Commandant of the fort, a vulgar wretch who had risen to his present position by means anything but creditable. Having got the unfortunates in his power other thoughts than cupidity filled his mind and he determined to make the lady his wife, but to do so it was first necessary to make away with her husband. So on some quibbling pretence he refused to ratify his bargain with the Indians for the purchase of the Virginian,

who was consequently delivered up to the torture. Upon hearing this dreadful news his young and delicate wife became insane, and breaking from the place where she was confined rushed among the savages in the midst of their horrible game just as her husband was in the last agonies of death; flinging herself upon his body she gave vent to the most piercing cries until a young warrior with friendly hand buried his tomahawk in her brow and released her soul to bear company with his whom she loved so well on earth.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PETERBORO.

[By some unaccountable blunder in the Post-office, the following did not come to hand until too late for insertion in our last.]

As the quantity of ammunition to be expended by the Volunteers in target practice this season, is but small, Lieutenant Colonel Poole, of the 57th Battalion, ordered the first practice to be held on the 9th ultimo, as a Rifle Match, when the following prizes should be competed for, viz :

1st prize—A Gold Medal, value \$50, presented to the Volunteers of Peterboro, Ashburnham and Lakefield, by a number of young men of Peterboro, resident in the city of New York, as a token of their appreciation of the manner in which they turned out at the time of the Fenian raid. To this was added \$2 in cash, by Lieutenant T. B. Clementi, of No. 1 Company.

2d prize—A Repeating Pistol, value \$10, presented by Lieutenant Colonel Poole.

3d prize—A Silver Flask, value \$5, presented by Lieutenant John Burnham, of No. 4 Company.

4th prize—A Pistol, value \$5, presented by Surgeon Kincaid.

5th prize—\$4, presented by Paymaster by J. H. Dummett.

6th prize—A Gold Pencil, value \$3, presented by Adjutant Kennedy.

7th Prize—\$3, presented by Lieutenant T. B. Clementi, of No. 1 Company.

8th prize—An Album, value \$3, presented by Captain J. H. Kennedy, of No. 3 Company.

9th prize—A Book, value \$2, presented by Captain Green, of No. 5 Company.

The firing was at 200 and 400 yards: 5 rounds at each range. 68 members competed. The day was very unfavorable, as the rain commenced when the firing was about half over at the 200 yards range, and continued until night. The match was carried on notwithstanding to its completion, but the rain and cold had a very damaging effect on the score.

The following are the names of the winners and the number of points obtained by each :

Sergt. G. Brown, No. 4 Company,	20	points
Corporal McIntyre, 3	23	"
Captain J. L. Rogers, 4	23	"

Private Gow,	4	"	21	"
" John Green,	1	"	21	"
Bugler E. Green,	1	"	20	"
Private Ring	4	"	19	"
Private Carlisle	5	"	19	"
Capt. J. H. Kennedy,	3	"	18	"

There were four ties, which, on being decided, resulted as above. No. 1 Company has a gold medal, value \$30, and a silver one, value \$10, which are to be fired for every three months, by the members of that Company. It was arranged that this match should decide who should be the winners or them for the next three months Private Green won the gold one and Bugler Green the silver one.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the three Companies in town, got up a picnic party in the town hall, for the same night, and the prizes were then presented by Lieutenant Colonel Poole, who made a few appropriate remarks to each of the prizemen.

The band of the 57th Battalion, under their highly esteemed band-master, Mr. Rackett, enlivened the proceedings very much by playing several pieces of music in good style. A number of comic songs were sung, and a very pleasant night was spent. Dancing was kept up until the "ree sma' hours" warned all present to retire, which they did, highly delighted and wishing that the Volunteers would often get up such pleasant parties.

It is in contemplation to have a rifle match on a larger scale some time in the next month, when it is intended to have a number of prizes to offer, the result of which will be sent to the REVIEW in due time.

Yours,

ESSEX

FROM ORANGEVILLE. O.

On Tuesday last the Inauguration of the New Drill Shed, erected for the use of the Volunteer Company, was celebrated in Orangeville, by a Parade and Review in the forenoon of the Whittington Rifle Company, and three Companies of the 36th Battalion viz., Alton, Mon Mills, and Orangeville Infantry Companies; and in the evening by a Grand Concert under the patronage of the Officers. The splendid Band of the 10th Royal Regt. from Toronto was in attendance, and by their dashing appearance and spirit-stirring music created quite a *fièvre* among the numbers of gaily dressed ladies who honored the Volunteers by their presence on such an auspicious occasion.

We were glad to perceive that not only was the muster of the several companies present, good, but that the different manoeuvres were executed with much steadiness and precision bringing encomiums from several Regulars present. The marching was particularly good. The Parade was under the command of Captain Allan, Hutton Battalion. After various movements consisting of a retreat before, and a final and successful attack upon an imaginary enemy the men

were marched back to the Drill Shed, where a hollow square was formed and Captain Allan was presented by Surgeon Riddall, 36th Battalion, on behalf of Alton Company, (No. 6.) with a beautiful Silver Snuff-box, as a slight acknowledgement of his very efficient services as Drill Instructor to that company. The gift was accompanied by the following address;—

To CAPTAIN W. ALLAN.—Sir: We the undersigned members of No. 6 company 36th (Pool) Battalion, desire to evince in a tangible form our respect for one who, while performing the duties of Drill Instructor to this Company, earned the esteem of every man of the corps. We, as well as the many friends you gained in this locality by your affable manners, regret the change in the New Militia Regulation which deprived us of your valuable instructions and; we beg that you will accept the accompanying slight token of our good wishes, sincerely hoping that you may be long spared to adorn the profession, you are so ardently attached to. We beg respectfully to subscribe ourselves faithfully yours,

HUGH BRWSTER, CAPTAIN,
Commanding on behalf of the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

REPLY.

To the Officers and Men of No. 6 Company :

MY DEAR FRIENDS: I thank you most heartily for the handsome present you have given me this day, and on returning you my sincere thanks, allow me to say that in a somewhat protracted military life both in the regular service and in the Volunteer force of Canada there is no incident I look upon with more heartfelt satisfaction than this beautiful tribute of your esteem towards myself as your instructor for the past three years, in which you have considered me a worthy recipient; and I sincerely trust you may continue to be in the future, as you have been in the past, distinguished for steadiness under arms, cleanliness in your appointments, sobriety, diligence in the discharge of your duties, and that gentlemanly conduct which you have ever evinced towards myself when it was my inestimable privilege to have charge of you. I shall ever look back to my connection with No. 6 Company 36th Batt., with satisfaction.

Yours very truly, Wm. ALLAN.

One of the greatest attractions in the day's pageantry was the turn out of the new Company of Orangoville Cadets, numbering some 60, elegantly equipped in Scarlet Tunics, forage caps and belts. Their steadiness and knowledge of Squad Drill was most surprising considering the short time they were organized and their age, the eldest not being more than 14. These embryo soldiers were under the command of Regimental Orderly Sergeant Dunbar, and by their conduct and appearance reflected great credit on themselves and their Instructor. We need scarcely say these boys were the lions and the pets of the day, and could such an example of

loyalty be shown in all the Villages of Canada as in this, military ardor and patriotism would be the order every where in our Dominion.

The Concert in the evening was a success, several popular vocalists and amateur performers took part in the proceedings.

FROM STRATHROY.

Capt. Bridgewater delivered a most interesting Lecture here on Tuesday evening on military matters, dwelling at considerable length on the subject of our defences. He handles his subject cleverly, is convincing in argument, and it is impossible to hear him without being deeply impressed with the soundness of his views. We only hope he will have the opportunity of continuing his tour and that he will be patronized by all lovers of good government. The Captain fairly tears to pieces the platform of those parties who are continually crying out about the expense of defence, and shows up their narrow minded policy with a masterly hand. Had we more Lectures of this nature we should soon see the effects in an universal military spirit amongst us. Capt. Bridgewater richly deserves the patronage and support of the militia of the Dominion, whose cause he is so ably and so effectively advocating.

FROM NORFOLK.

This Battalion is now all served out with the Snider Enfield, and some of the companies have commenced to drill regularly every week; and if the Fenians should come, they will find them a hardy set of fellows and ready for work. They wish to make a suggestion through the Review, that considering the responsible men now officers of the Volunteer force, why not have a sum equal to the annual pay of the Company placed at the Captain's credit at some bank adjacent, that he could draw on and pay the men every week, or two weeks, or monthly, as well as to pay them one year after it is earned. They consider it not altogether fair play that they should be called out for battalion drill, hire teams to go several miles, and pay all incidental expenses, and wait on the Government for a year for what their families want the benefit of now; but if such should not be granted, it will not damp the military spirit of the Volunteers of glorious old Norfolk, for they glory in their loyalty and patriotism.

FROM EXETER, O.

VOLUNTEER TOURNAMENT.—The quarterly Rifle Tournament of No. 6 Company, took place on the Francestown Range on Tuesday the 23rd Oct., 1867. The day was very inauspicious, as rain fell occasionally, and thus prevented the arrangements being carried out to completion. It was decided that the Ranges be 200, 300 and 400 yards, but on account of the unfavorableness of the day

and the lateness of the hour at which the exercises began, the 300 yards Range was omitted. The Consolation Match, which was intended to be the *finale*, and open to all members of the Company who did not win in any of the other matches, was postponed for want of time. The shooting upon the whole was very creditable, especially when we consider that the Company is now and had not the advantage of much experience in target practice.

FIRST MATCH.—Prize Company's Challenge Silver Medal, value ten dollars. Ranges 200 and 400 yards; three shots at each Range; open to the whole Company. This was won by Ensign James Howard, who scored nineteen points—nine at the 200 and ten at the 400 yards Range.

SECOND MATCH.—Open to non-commissioned officers and privates of the Company. Ranges as before; three shots at each. Three prizes—1st \$4; 2nd \$2; and 3rd \$1.

The following is the score of the winners:

	200 yds.	400 yds.	T'l.
Private Alex. Lewis,	10	4	14
" Wm. Gould,	10	4	14
" Richard Sanders,	7	6	13

The tie between Alex. Lewis and Wm. Gould was decided as above.

THIRD MATCH.—Open to all comers; Ranges as before; three shots at each. Three prizes awarded—1st prize \$5; 2nd \$3; 3rd \$1. The score of the winners is as follows:

	200 yds.	400 yds.	T'l.
Ensign Jas. Howard,	9	9	18
Mr. Wm. Sweet,	8	9	17
Private Wm. Gould,	9	7	16
" Thos. Bissott,	10	6	16

The tie was not shot off; the parties dividing the money.

A Donation Belt was awarded by Mr. G. Eacrett of the Village to the one who made the highest score during the match. Ensign Howard, who scored nineteen points, was the winner. The greatest harmony and decorum prevailed during the day, and all were satisfied with the result of the matches.

FROM BEAMSVILLE.

The following scores were made by some members of No. 4 Company, 19th Lincoln Battalion, in their first and second trials with the Snider gun, at 200 yards:

Sergeant F. Grobb,	33342	15
Corporal A. Marlatt,	23331	11
Sergeant Vosburg,	03044	11
Lieutenant Kew,	33040	10

SECOND TRIAL.

Lieutenant Kew,	3222220233	21
Sergeant Vosburg	3324323223	27
Sergt. Grobb,	3332333303	26
Private House,	3322343333	29
" Tufford,	3323430333	27
" P. Dean,	4343300032	22

The general average of Company shooting is much higher than with the Enfield-rifle. The men are greatly pleased with the Snider, both for its accuracy and rapidity in loading.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

An old Indian chief offers himself and two hundred warriors to the Fenians. His offer has been declined with assurances of respect.

At the instance of Sir Roderick Marchison, the British Government have resolved to send out a geographer, a geologist, and a naturalist with the Abyssinian expedition.

The special commission for inquiring into the Fenian outrage at Manchester is to sit, according to present arrangements, on the 27th of November.

Two companies of mounted militia sent to Montana to defend the people from the Indians, have deserted, officers and all, and commenced a guerilla warfare on the white inhabitants of the country.

All furloughs to soldiers of the Paris garrison are rigorously refused. At a recent agricultural meeting at Tarare, M. Ferras, a member of the Corps Legislatif, said: "If the Emperor gives us peace we will bless him, if he calls upon us to defend the country we will follow him."

Certain French journals hint with malicious enjoyment that M. Monnier, the dismissed tutor of the Prince Imperial, is busying himself at Bourges with the preparation of a work on the conquest of the Gauls. One of them asks whether this new *Vie de Cesar* is written to supersede a recent "august and anonymous work."

PREPARING FOR WAR.—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* confirms the report that France is provisioning her fortresses on her German frontier, and building war steamers for the navigation of the Rhine. Prussia, on her part, is not idle. She is iron plating all her redoubts on the Rhenish frontier, and recently ordered a number of railway carriages for the transport of the sick and wounded.

An adventurous journalist, who is going to Abyssinia in advance of the expedition tried to nigriify himself the other day with tincture of iodine. Thus transformed, he took a quiet walk in the sunshine [of course in a walled garden], and was rather surprised to find himself photographically tattooed with an exact reflex of the trees and flowers around him.—Echoes from the *Cubs*."

ANOTHER SMALL WAR.—It seems probable that Great Britain is destined to have another little war with savages upon her hands. The Foudhili Arabs have long been a nuisance to the British settlement at Aden, and it is now found necessary to force them to deliver up a son of their chief as a hostage for the good behavior of the tribe. A small force of troops has been sent to compel this concession.

HOKEY POKEY WINKY WANG the First, or whatever his name may be, King of the Fee Jee Islands, has made the United States Government a present of a commodious harbor as a small tribute of his respect and esteem. He also is desirous of arranging for admission into the Union. So say the American papers. Here is a primo opportunity for Mr. Seward, who with the Czar of Russia and the King of the Cannibal Islands on his side would be able to defy the world!

Early on Saturday morning a young man named M'Donell, a musician in the 2nd Life Guards, while passing along Vernon Place, Holborn, in company with a friend, was attacked by two Irishmen, supposed to be Fenians, and deliberately shot through the body. The wound is of such a nature that M'Donell is not expected to recover. Government has offered a reward of £100 to any one who shall give such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the man who fired the shot.

THE ZOUAVE JACOB.—The Zouave Jacob has been released from parade. He says that the hard work of attending to so many patients for several weeks so fatigued him that he slept for forty-eight hours. On Friday evening he played on a saxhorn at a concert given at Versailles to a regiment about to leave that town. He anticipates a discharge from the service immediately, and should he not obtain it he intends to suspend his consultations until the time he has to serve shall expire. Very brilliant offers continue to be made to him. He is now quite a celebrity at Versailles. Wherever he appears there is a salute for him, and some of the leading persons of Versailles exhibit a desire to form his acquaintance. He does not go ten steps without being saluted by twenty persons. The belief in his power to cure diseases, seems to increase, at all events, at Versailles.

A CARTE DE VISITE MARRIAGE.—A marriage, which has excited considerable interest in the town, took place at the parish church a few days since. The bridegroom was a color-sergeant in an infantry regiment, and the bride's brother was a private in the same company. The sergeant taking a fancy to his comrade, showed him many acts of kindness, and one day in barracks the latter exhibited to his superior the *carte de visite* of his sister. The sergeant at once became enamoured with the likeness, and in a few days placed himself in the hands of a photographer for a *carte*. This was sent by the brother to his sister, and the portrait appears to have produced a corresponding feeling on the part of the lady. The upshot was that an engagement was made, and the day fixed for the wedding at Chertsey Church; and, strange as it may appear, neither of the parties met until the morning of the wedding. It is to be hoped that the future of this marriage "at the venture" may be happy.—*West Surrey Times*.

ANOTHER IMPROVED RIFLE.—Although the Snider breech loader has been adopted by the Government as the best substitute for the Enfield or any other description of infantry arm, it now appears, says the *Observer*, that had they waited a little longer the Government would have been amply repaid by the production of a weapon of a far superior character, whether in regard to accuracy or rapidity of firing. It is stated that in an official trial with this weapon and the Snider the former beat the latter in the proportion of 27 to 16 as regards rapidity of firing, and 67—about the same proportion in regard to accuracy. If this statement be true, carrying as it does ammunition of the Enfield gauge, there is no reason why the Volunteer force should not have the whole of their Enfields converted into breech loaders on the new principle, instead of that of the Snider.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A POWDER MAGAZINE.—On Wednesday morning last a wicked attempt was made to set fire to the powder magazine of the 18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, situated at the Grange, Roxeth. The Captain commanding has offered a reward of £40 to any person giving such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the offender.

THE PRUSSIAN HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.—The Prussian War Office has issued the first volume of the Campaign in Germany in 1866. It contains the diplomatic correspondence, records, and all the details connected with the placing of the army in the field, and the operations against Hanover and Hesse. The preface is written by General Moltke, and the work will be completed in five volumes.

A PRESENT FROM THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—In recognition of the hospitality shown by Captain Medland, of the 4th Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteers, to the officers of the Belgic Civic Guard, who were entertained at Dunstable on the 18th of July last, her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians has forwarded to Captain Medland a splendid locket as a present to his daughter. The locket is set with a valuable sapphire stone and diamonds.

Mr. Joseph Sturge questions the accuracy of a statement which has been made in the *Times* that the English graves in the Crimea are neglected. He says:—"When travelling in the Crimea in the month of November last I visited a large number of these interesting spots, and they appeared to be, without exception, well looked after, and in a condition which reflects credit on the care of the resident custodian, and on the supervision of the Vice Consul at Theodosia. Among the numerous tombstones in the enclosure on Cathcart's Hill I did not see one which was defaced or damaged."

A report from Woolwich states that a number of workmen are employed in the fitting up of the two hospital ships at Deptford dockyard, which are each to take out four hundred and thirty-two pounder shot, to be available, if required, to bury the dead in the Red Sea. The statement is a very simple one, but what a sad chapter it foretells in the history of the Abyssinian expedition! How many homes will be left destitute before the remnant of the expedition returns, and how many hearts will have to think wearily of the dear ones cast into the Red Sea, can only be told when its history is written; but one cannot read of these "four hundred and thirty-two pounders" to sink the dead without a feeling of deep sorrow.

THE LATEST SUGGESTION TO GOVERNMENT ON THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—The last suggestion made to the Government in aid of the Abyssinian expedition proceeds from the pen of Mr Wm. Coningham, of Brighton, who urges that instead of buying mules and jackasses for the transport of troops and implement of war, it will be far better to lay down a railway from Moscow to Debra Ta bor. Mr Coningham is of opinion that such an undertaking "will be found perfectly practicable, may save the lives of thousands of men, may help to civilise as well as terrify the Abyssinians, and, lastly, may actually be made to pay." Although we are aware that Mr Coningham has had much experience as a director of the Brighton Railway, we cannot conscientiously endorse his re-

commendation of the Massowah and Debra Tabor line—unless, indeed its shares should be taken up by the landed gentry of Abyssinia through whose estates it will have to pass, and unless Theodore himself can be prevailed upon to accept the chairmanship, as an opening for Abyssinian enterprise and as an investment for Abyssinian capital. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE NEW MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.—Her Majesty the Queen has signified her approval of the appointment of Edward Thornton, Esq., C. B., at present British Envoy at Rio de Janeiro, to the post of Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. Mr. Thornton has quite recently received the appointment of Minister at Lisbon, but in consequence of the sudden death of Sir Frederick Bruce his destination has been changed. Mr. Thornton's ability as a diplomatist has been thoroughly well tested in the missions which he has successfully discharged at Uruguay, the Argentine Confederation, and Brazil. The services he has rendered extend over a long series of years, and in each post that he has filled he has succeeded in gaining not only the entire confidence of the Foreign office, but the respect and esteem of the different governments to which he has been accredited. To use a cant phrase of the day, he is the right man in the right place, and his election does honor to Lord Stanley's judgment and impartiality. *London Standard.*

THE FENIANS IN ENGLAND.—The *Liverpool Mercury*, an exceedingly able and influential paper, says: "We hope it may be assumed that the deliberately premeditated murder of a policeman in the discharge of his duties will not be made the occasion of that sickly and demoralizing cant about "political offences" with which writers and speakers of a certain school delight to mystify their own and other people's consciences. What took place at Manchester on Wednesday last was murder pure and simple—murder organized with extraordinary care and deliberation, and perpetrated with exceptional audacity and violence; and any community which shrinks from punishing such a crime with unsparring rigour must be in the last stage of moral paralysis and imbecility. There is no question here about the wrongs, real or imaginary, which British legislation may or may not have inflicted on the Irish people. It would be an insult to common sense and common morality to suggest or entertain political excuses for a gang of ruffians, who, in a peaceful English city where tens of thousands of their countrymen are contentedly earning an honest livelihood, waylay a prison van, fire volleys of pistols among a few unarmed policemen, blow out the brains of a constable who was merely doing his duty, and forcibly rescue prisoners from the hands of the law. The act was a foul and barbarous crime, and nothing else: and if society is not strong enough and resolute enough to mete out condign punishment to the criminals, we may as well repeal our penal laws altogether and leave a clear field to men of blood and violence."

REGIMENTAL MONUMENT.—There has just been erected in the north aisle of the Cathedral, Glasgow, Scotland, a monument, which will, we should think, be generally regarded as an ornament to the sacred edifice. The work comes from the studio of Mr Brodie, R. S. A., Edinburgh, having been executed for the 71st Highland Light Infantry, as a memorial of comrades who fell in the cam-

paign of Eusofzai, on the northwest frontier of India, in 1863. The regiment in question claims a connection with Glasgow, hence the selection of that Cathedral as the site of their pious tribute to departed friends. In designing the monument, Mr Brodie avoiding conventionalism, has hit upon a conception at once simple and suggestive. On a background of black marble placed against the wall there stands out in a bold relief a white marble structure, of plain but elegant proportions. This is draped with the regimental flag, emblazoned with the names of many hard fought fields. In front are sculptured the names of the officers and men whom the monument is designed to commemorate, and atop is the St. Andrew's Cross, encircled with a crown. On one side, and quite detached from the black marble background, is a young officer in the act of depositing a laurel wreath; while on the other a private soldier holds the hand of a little boy, to whom he is supposed to be pointing out his father's name in the list of the honored dead. The introduction of the boy has, we understand, been suggested by the fact that the gallant 71st have shown a fatherly care for the children of fallen comrades. Such being the design of the monument we have only to add that the execution is all that could be desired. The figures, in particular, are admirably modelled and cut with great delicacy of manipulation.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

OPPOSITION TO MILITARY DRILL.—The *Hali tax Chronicle*, of the 12th ult., opposes the calling out of the Nova Scotia militia for the annual five days' drill, on the ground that every militia man's time is worth a dollar a day, and at this rate, when applied to the 50,000 men who are liable to drill, for five days, amounts to \$250,000 a year—no trifling tax upon the industry of the country. An argument not uncommonly urged in Canada, but getting pretty well played out, in view of the fact that we must all provide for our own defence, and be as far as possible independent of the aid of the mother country.

DRILL SHED OPENING.—The East Durham Drill Shed, situated in Port Hope, is now all but complete, and will be out of the hands of the contractor in the course of a week or two at furthest. We understand that it is the intention of the volunteers to open the new Drill Shed in the course of a very few weeks, by a public entertainment of some kind, which it is generally supposed will take the form of a concert. We see that this same idea is being carried out in other places, and doubt not that it will prove successful here.—*Guide.*

RIFLE MATCH.—We are requested to state that a Rifle match, open to Officers and men of the 40th Battalion only, Government Rifles, will take place at Cobourg on the 5th of next month. Firing to commence at 1 o'clock. One range, 300 yds., 7 shots. The prizes are as follows. 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$7; 4th, \$6; 5th, \$5; 6th, \$4; 7th, \$3. The last two prizes open to only those who have never won a prize or medal at any previous match. Entrance Fee 50 cts. Competitors in uniform. It is to be hoped that a few of our crack shots will devote themselves to a little earnest practice, and go up and carry off at least some of the honors of the occasion.—*Colborn Express.*

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and General Stisted, in his address to the 29th Regt. at Hamilton, a day or two since, advised the men to keep from whiskey drinking, as "the whiskey in this country is not the best in the world, and will do more injury than even the arrack of India." We heartily endorse the General's advice, if we cannot accept his logic. Canadian whiskey may be every whit as execrable as the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario describes it, but will not good whiskey make a man drunk as surely as bad? and will it not as inevitably lead to confirmed inebriety? The advice should have been: Avoid all spirituous liquors.

ANOTHER BRAVE VOLUNTEER GONE.—Another of our Volunteers has been brought to an early grave through the active part he took in assisting to repel the Fenian invaders in June, 1866. The *Toronto Telegraph* notices the death of a member of the Queen's Own, whose personal bravery has been frequently spoken of. His memory will long be revered, in connection with that of the lamented Ensign Mr. Eachren, and the very many others who either met their death on the field, or have since died from illness contracted while on service. The *Telegraph* says: "Mr. Thomas Eman Lockie, who volunteered to serve on the frontier during the Fenian pilfering expedition in June last, died this morning at his residence, in the west end of the city. He was formerly a color sergeant in the London Scottish Volunteers under Lord Elcho, and at the time of the raid was in the employ of Messrs. Blako and Alexander of this city. He volunteered and served in the Highland company of the Queen's Own, and was one of those noted for bravery and excellent conduct in the field, in Col. Gilmore's report."

MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.—Between the Dominion of Canada and the two British possessions above named, the correspondence maintained emanates chiefly from the military. It is important therefore, both to officers and soldiers, that they should properly understand what are postage rates on mail matter to these destinations. On letters then the postage is 23 cents the half ounce, and on newspapers 3 cents each. As regards letters, of course the soldier can, under the special privilege he enjoys, send his epistle on prepayment of 2 cents only, provided the usual regulations applicable to soldiers' letters are properly complied with, but he must not suppose that either one or two cents will sufficiently prepay a newspaper; three cents in postage stamps must be affixed. The error which the officer is very prone to commit is that of supposing that the postage on a letter to these places is 12½ cents only, 23 cents must be prepaid. The non-observance of these regulations is the occasion every week of the necessary transmission to the dead letter office at Ottawa of several letters and papers.

NO. 2 COMPANY QUEEN'S OWN RIFLE MATCH. On the 23rd the presentation of the prizes for the match which came off a short time ago, took place in the Drill Shed. Col. Gilmor presented the prizes, of which the following is the complete list:—1st. Priv. Bell, ink-stand, box cigars, purse \$6. 2nd. Pr. Conway, 7½ yards tweed, pair of camp candlesticks, purse \$6. 3rd. Sergt.-Major Taylor, daily Leader one year, leg mutton, purse \$6. 4th. Corporal Woods, dressing case, watch-stand, purse \$3. 5th. Private Gibson, pair of boots, purse \$3. 6th. Sergt. Gray, DAN.

TELEGRAPH, one year, purse \$3. 7th. Corp. Cooper, stove, purse \$3. 8th. Private Harrison, box soap, purse \$2. 9th. Corp. Tarleton, pair boots, purse \$2.50. 10th. Col. Sergt. McCormick, 3 cord wood, purse \$2.50. 11th. Captain Morrison, lamp, purse \$2. 12th. Sergt. Jose, ham, purse \$2.50. 13th. Priv. —, vest, purse \$2.50. 14th. Sergt. Villiers, album, purse \$2.50. 15th. Priv. Musgrove, box cigars, purse \$2.50. 16th. Priv. Purdy, merschaum pipe and case. 17th. Corp. Campbell, spirit flask. After the presentation the company repaired to the Queen's Own Hotel, King street, where refreshments were provided. The officers and men of No. 2 Company tendered their thanks to the several persons who subscribed to the title match — *Toronto Telegraph*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

SIR: The Ottawa Times of the 30th ult contains an article entitled, "Defence, Ways and Means," which is calculated to convey very erroneous impressions, indeed, of the heroic struggle Canadian settlers of French and British origin maintained, successfully, against the unjust pretensions of the United States, backed by the whole power or prestige of the French Empire, in the war of 1812-15.

It is one of those articles calculated to do a great deal of mischief from the moderation and meekness of tone assumed. It asserts that "in 1812 the Americans rushed into long meditated war with Britain with four frigates, seven sloops, and six thousand men; and that with these tiny forces they achieved a greater number of victories over the British at sea than the French did during the whole course of the revolutionary war, and baffled on land the veteran troops of the Peninsula."

Now, sir, it is impossible to conceive more culpable or careless misrepresentation condensed in fewer lines. The writer had, evidently, never read a work published at Ottawa, in 1864, entitled, "1812, a Chronicle of the War—by Lieut. Col. W. F. Coffin," or he would have hesitated before he stamped American statesmen as a parcel of incapable imbeciles, and attempted to lower the dignity of these Provinces by the assertion that they had to oppose the efforts of madmen.

On page 27 of that book, while defining the right of declaring the port of an enemy in a state of blockade, the following sensible remarks occur: "Constructive blockade was an innovation in the enginery of war. It was blockading *in ma.* The right to blockade an enemy's port in time of actual warfare had been perfectly understood, so long as the blockade was effectual and complete, but the blockade declared by England was of countries, not specific ports, and was declared to exist whether such countries were blockaded or not. England justified her course by contending that, as Mistress of the seas, having one thousand ships of war afloat, she practically blockaded the whole world."

Now, sir, the writer in the Times asserts that with the "tiny" force enumerated, the

American people not only rushed into war with a power whose smallest squadron could easily annihilate their whole naval force, but that they actually achieved important victories.

What the object of such teaching may be, it is not for me to inquire, but its effects are sufficiently obvious, and these are, that notwithstanding all physical or other laws to the contrary, the people of Canada, like the victims of Polyphemus, are graciously reserved to the last, and will only be devoured by the monster Republic when pressed by hunger or as a *bonne bouche*.

It is well known that at the commencement of this most unjustifiable war on the part of the United States administration (for the people had nothing to do with it), the whole force for the defence of Canada was 4,450 regular soldiers and 3,800 militia-men; and of this force 1,460 regular soldiers and 1,800 militiamen bore the brunt of the onset of 25,000 United States soldiers in Upper Canada, on which the first fury of invasion fell.

It is not my intention to analyze the article of the writer in the Times, but to set at rest an assertion so detrimental to the military prowess of the British colonies on this continent.

The most brilliant page in the military history of Great Britain is the defence of Canada in the war of 1812-15, the Crimean Campaign and the Indian Mutiny to the contrary notwithstanding, because both of these gallant episodes were the work of practiced and trained soldiers, with all necessary equipments.

The defence of Canada was effected by militiamen, nine tenths of whom never stood in line nor fired a shot at a mightier foe than a squirrel, till the day they had to confront the well trained and carefully organized American battalions; and how they did their duty, let Chateauguay and Lundy's Lane tell. Inexperienced, unequipped, and without one of the circumstances of glorious war, the Canadian militia met a foe carefully trained and amply provided, outnumbering them in the proportion of ten to one; and at the close of the contest that foe did not possess a square rod of Canadian territory.

As to the naval victories, the Americans captured a very few vessels in single combat; but the result was that their maritime interests were annihilated. The correspondent of the Times has never read the famous John Randolph's description of the only effectives of the American navy, the celebrated "gunboats," which he declares were built to run up a creek *stea foremost* on the approach of danger.

At the close of the war between 1793 and 1815, the British had captured and destroyed of French, Dutch, Spanish, Danish, Russian, Turkish, and American vessels, 1,261, carrying 29,869 guns, and sustained a loss by capture or otherwise of 166 vessels, mounting 3,017 guns. Of American vessels

captured, three were added to the British navy. Will the Times' correspondent inform the public how many British vessels were added to the American navy?

I would not have trespassed on your valuable space, Mr. Editor, if I did not feel it my duty as an *old salt*, to put this matter in its proper light before the people of these Provinces.

A new constitutional era has dawned on us. The maintenance of our independence is necessary to our future prosperity, and to that end an efficient Militia force must be provided; but it is certainly a queer way to set about the organization by degrading the prowess of the people who must compose that force.

From the crude proposals floating about in the official and semi-official organs, it would appear as if we were to have a repetition of Colonel Lyson's bill relative to the organization of the Militia. Knowing the temper of the people well, I have no hesitation in saying that such a measure will fail, and that it will be killed by what the correspondent of the Times calls the *cadre* or staff.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
BESNOW.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.

SIR: The payment of the Volunteers is a matter I often hear discussed, and so should it be, but what seems strange to me is that paying the officers for their services is scarcely thought of. I believe this is an evil that should be remedied. My reasons are these. The officers especially in rural battalions or companies are not able to afford the outlay and loss of time which is necessary to the good working of their companies. In fact, a great number are not, so well able to afford the loss of time and money as the rank and file are. An officer may be a loyal man and wish for the welfare of his company, and will spend time and money until his means will no longer allow him to do so: hence the great number of resignations, and still a greater evil, viz., the Captains of Companies expending the allowance they receive for armories, and devoting a share of the men's pay to their own use, thereby causing a general dissatisfaction among the men, and making the arms entirely useless for want of cleaning, thus leaving the companies in almost a disorganized state. In my opinion this might be remedied by paying the officers according to their rank, for their services at least, if not allowing something in lieu of clothing. For instance, take all the officers of a Battalion, say of six companies, and you don't find three in possession of a full dress uniform, or perhaps one half in possession of the undress. The men are loyal and willing, I believe, but their means don't allow them to appear as they should. It is to be hoped that the Adjutant General in forming his new Militia Bill, will not overlook this very important fact.

Yours, etc.,
SEBALTERS.

RIFLE MATCHES.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of this association commenced at Waterloo, on Tuesday, the 1st October. By 10 o'clock, a. m., the ground presented quite a lively appearance, from the presence of a large number of lookers-on, and the fine display of flags, &c., showing that the residents of Waterloo, and the Townships in general, are ever willing to forward any rational amusement and manly exercise.

The Townships throughout had sent their representatives, and as one looked around he could see the face of many a one who had already become celebrated as a "shot."

The old familiar names of the much dreaded men from Danville will be recognized in the lists, as also some representatives from Montreal, including the names of Color Sergeant Wynne, of the Royals, who, by the bye, up to the present time has not had his usual good luck, but intends to stick to it like a "brick." The shooting throughout has not, to our knowledge, in a public match, ever been equalled in the Dominion. The scores, from which we give selections, will speak for themselves. The weather throughout has been cold and wintry, but with some few hours of a warm sunshine.

The following, in Class No. 7, has not been surpassed this season in any rifle match of which we have heard.

All comers and rifles—Range 200 and 400 yards—5 shots at each range—65 entries.

1st prize \$25, gift of Hon. A. B. Foster, won by Corp. Fosburg, Lacolle, 39 points.

2nd prize \$15, gift of Hon. A. B. Foster, won by H. L. Jaquays, Frelighsburg, 36 points.

3rd prize \$5, by the Association, won by Sergt. G. Bell, Waterloo, 35 points.

4th prize \$5, by the Association, won by Corp. Duncan, Danville, 33 points.

	200y.	400y.	Tl.
Corp Fosburg, Lacolle,	4444	3444	79
H. L. Jaquays, Frelighsburg	3434	4432	75
Sergt. G. Bell, Waterloo,	3433	4424	75
Corp. Duncan, Danville,	3433	4333	73
S. S. Martin, Waterloo,	3444	3324	67
J. G. Pell, Dunham,	2234	3434	53
T. Slack, Waterloo,	3334	3343	62
Jno. Best, Danville,	2434	3432	52
W. Raith, Melbourne,	3434	0434	32
Capt. McKenzie, Danville,	2334	4324	31

The following is also a capital score.

CLASS 13.
Members of E. T. Rifle Association; range 400 yards, 5 rounds, 83 entries.

1st prize \$20, by the Association; won by H. L. Jaquays, Frelighsburg, 19 points.

2d prize \$15, by the Association; won by G. A. Shaw, Danville, 18 points.

3d prize \$10, by the Association; won by Sergt. Lattimer, Waterloo, 18 points.

4th prize \$7, by the Association; won by J. Leet, Danville, 17 points.

5th prize \$5, by the Association, won by L. B. Hodge, Waterloo, 17 points.

H. L. Jaquays, Frelighsburg,	4443	19
G. A. Shaw, Danville	4244	18
Sergt. Lattimer, Waterloo,	3434	18
J. Leet, Danville,	3434	17
E. B. Hodge, Waterloo,	3442	17
T. Stark, Waterloo,	4333	16
Capt. McKenzie, Danville,	3334	16
Sergt. Bush, Clarenceville,	3343	16
S. S. Martin, Waterloo,	4323	16
A. Straker, Boxham,	3343	16

In class 15 prizes were offered for a style of shooting, of which we would like to see more in other matches. It was for all single breech loaders for the largest number of points made in one minute from each range. Range 200 and 400 yards; 18 entries.

1st prize \$20, by the Association; won by Wm. Andrews, Montreal, 10 shots 200, 26 points, 10 shots 400, 23 points—total 49 points.

2d prize \$10, by the Association; won by S. S. Martin, Waterloo, Snider, 7 shots 200, 24 points; 9 shots 400, 25 points—total 49 points.

3d prize \$7, by the Association; won by Sergt. Lattimer, Waterloo, Snider, 8 shots 200, 21 points; 7 shots 400, 22 points—total 44 points.

4th prize \$5, by the Association; won by T. Slack, Waterloo, Ball Rifle, 11 shots 200, 19 points; 12 shots 400, 25 points—total 44 points.

5th prize \$3, by the Association; won by W. G. Parmelee, Waterloo, Allen & Wheeler Rifle, 8 shots 200, 19 points; 10 shots 400, 24 points—total 43 points.

A silver cup presented by Lieut. Colonel Fletcher for the Volunteer making the highest aggregate scores in the three first matches, was awarded to Private John Nicholl, No. 2 Co., Shefford, who scored 63 points in 20 shots.

We regret that want of space prevents us from giving the report of these matches in full, but we congratulate E. T. R. Club on making the best scoring of the season, and hope that each succeeding annual tournament may show them still improving.

PRESENTATION.

The beautiful Gold Medal of the Charitable Irish Society was presented to the Halifax Rifles in the Drill Room last evening. There was a full dress parade of the Corps, which had turned out in full strength for the occasion. The band of the Battalion was present, and enlivened the proceedings with some choice music—Irish national airs pre-eminating. About half-past eight o'clock, the Officer-Bearers of the Charitable Irish Society, headed by their President, James Cochran, Esq., M. P. P., came into the Drill Room, and were received with open ranks and "present arms" by the "Rifles." The company was then formed into three sides of a square, and Mr. Cochran stepped forward, and presented the Gold Medal of the Society, and a handsome Gold Watch from himself, as a second prize. In presenting the prize he read the following

ADDRESS.

Captain Barron and Cummins, the Officers. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Halifax Rifles:

GENTLEMEN—

During the seven years which have passed since your Company was first organized, you have by your exemplary conduct, your proficiency in drill, and your exact performance of all the duties of citizen soldiers, gained the respect and esteem of your fellow-citizens.

It affords me sincere pleasure indeed, to find that the Charitable Irish society, over which I have the honor to preside for the present year, has determined to mark their appreciation of your character and services in a substantial manner, and for this purpose have caused to be designed and executed this beautiful Gold Medal, which in their name, and on their behalf, I now present to you to be competed for.

Allow me, gentlemen, to express a hope that this splendid gift, worthy alike of donors and recipients, may serve as an additional tie to bind you more closely together, to encourage you to preserve in your known loyalty to our beloved Queen, in devotion to our country, and in your exertions to maintain the high position you have attained.

Gentlemen, while in the performance of this, to me pleasing duty, I desire to express my personal approval of your efficiency as a Volunteer Company, by presenting to you a Gold Watch, to be competed for you, on such terms as I shall hereafter suggest to your Captains.

With best wishes for your future welfare,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES COCHRAN.

Presdt. Charitable Irish Society.
Capt. Cummins read the following

REPORT;

James Cochran, Esq. M. P. P., President of the Charitable Irish Society.

On behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the "Halifax Rifles," we beg leave to tender our sincere thanks to the "Charitable Irish Society," for the very handsome Gold Medal with which you have presented us this evening. Such a munificent gift, coming as it does, from a Society proverbial for its liberality and benevolence, make the gift doubly valuable.

We thank you for the high and complimentary opinion expressed of our conduct since our organization, both as citizens and volunteers: our particular desire has always been to merit the esteem of our fellow townsmen, and your presentation of to-night proves that desire to have been fulfilled.

The wish expressed by you that this very handsome gift may bind us more closely together, we have every reason to believe will hereafter be fully gratified, and the presentation of to night will long be remembered with pleasure by the members of the "Halifax Rifles," and the gifts be viewed by the happy recipients years to come as souvenirs of the kind feeling evinced towards the company by the Charitable Irish Society.

In conclusion, dear sir, please again accept the thanks of this company for the many and uniform acts of kindness received from you since our formation, and particularly for the costly patent Lever Gold Watch, with which you have just presented us; it adds one more to the already numerous presents received from your hands. To be the possessor of a prize such as this, must create a spirit of emulation in a much larger body than this company numbers at present.

That you may long live to witness the beneficial results of your liberality to-night, is the earnest wish to every member of the "Halifax Rifles," again thanking you for your kindness and liberality.

We remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient servants,
WILLIAM BARRON,
JOHN D. CUMMINS,
Captains Commanding,
"Halifax Rifles."

Halifax, N S, 15th Oct., 1867.

James Butler, Esq., then stepped forward, and presented \$20, as a third prize, to be competed for by the company. In the course of a few appropriate remarks, he paid a well-merited compliment to the efficiency of the company as citizen soldiers. Capt. Barron acknowledged the prize briefly, making Mr. Butler for the interest manifested in the welfare of the "Halifax Rifles." The ceremony concluded, three cheers were given for the Charitable Irish Society and the Donors, the band playing "St Patrick's Day." Three hearty cheers were then given for Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, Band playing the National Anthem. The company reformed and marched out of the Drill Room, through some of the principal streets to the Grand Parade, where they were dismissed.—Halifax Reporter.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1867.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

There is something grand in the unanimity with which the people of Canada are working out the great destiny which is opening before them. A gigantic revolution is being accomplished peacefully by a people in conscious loyalty and rectitude of purpose. Under the fostering care of the Parent State, with the blessings of liberty, and the labor of hand and brain, we are gradually rising to the dignity of an Empire. Calmly, diligently, with the desire and determination to do justice to all classes and sections, we are proceeding with our work. The ends we seek are peace, security and happiness, and while we continue our efforts, unbiassed by prejudice or the infatuation of jealousy, we are determined to defend the work of our hands against all aggression, come from where it may.

The Dominion of to-day is but the opening germ of the magnificent empire, which

is destined to spread from ocean to ocean, and it is no chimera to suppose that many of us will live to see the whole British portion of North America united under one government, inheriting the laws, language and principles which have made the Empire to which we are proud to belong the greatest and freest on earth. Now, while we are still upon the threshold of a new life, and the greatness of our mission is hardly yet to be comprehended, it would be well if we were to consider the best means to employ to secure to those who will come after us the rights which we have inherited. The first thing necessary to be considered is the means we should adopt for the defence of our country, and next the development of our resources.

To secure an efficient and reliable system of defence will demand a large outlay, that is if it is intended to erect fortifications along the most exposed portions of our frontier. Doubtless the erection of forts is a necessity; but it is not necessary to go to work and build, at immense cost, works which may prove in the end useless.

The more exposed and assailable points on our border are already partly protected by defensive works. These should be strengthened and armed with the best attainable guns; they should also be made depots, where, in the event of trouble, the people of the country could rally and be supplied with the means of resistance: for, after all, it is not in stone walls or big guns, that our true means of defence consist, but in the loyalty and determination of the people. To a young country like ours struggling with many difficulties, not the least of which is our inability to bear heavy taxes, the large expense involved in establishing a reliable system of defence, is no light burthen, nor is it one to be undertaken without the most careful consideration. But it is nevertheless a necessity and we must be prepared to cheerfully submit to a little extra pressure at present, that we may hereafter enjoy a greater amount of security.

The next thing in importance to this is the organization of the militia, the fundamental principle of which should be, that every citizen owes military service to his country, if such should be required of him. It would be almost impossible for us to maintain a standing army of such proportions as would be of real service in the hour of danger. Nor could we keep a navy on the lakes without the assistance of the mother country; and it would be sheer absurdity to establish one without the other. Therefore the whole people of the Dominion should be made to take an active share in the defence of the country; and to do so they must be educated to a knowledge of the duties required of them. For these purposes we trust the new Militia Bill will be made to provide.

The development of the resources of the country is a question of time, and rests in the hands of enterprise and depends on the

wisdom of our legislators; but it is so intimately connected with the question of national defence, that the building of canals and railroads must, as auxiliary means for intercommunion, occupy a large share of attention. Our internal resources are immense, and will eventually, by wise management, give employment and wealth to many millions of people. We of the present generation will have to sacrifice much to this end, but it is a sacrifice demanded by our country, and we must be ready to cheerfully make it.

FATHER McMAHON.

Mr. O'Reilly, Q. C., of Kingston, has presented a petition to the authorities at Ottawa praying for the release and pardon of Father McMahon, of Fenian notoriety. We must confess that we can neither see the justice nor expediency of this measure, especially at this time, when it is a well known fact that the ruffians whom he represents are straining every nerve to secure means for making another raid upon Canada. The fact that he is a minister of the Gospel, instead of being in his favor, is altogether against him. He knew well when he came with the raiders, that he did so in opposition to the express command of the Roman Catholic bishops. The excuse that he was there to administer consolation to the dying, will not stand one moment, for the prelates all over the continent have denounced the Fenian conspiracy and have denied the ministrations of the Sacraments to all its members. Therefore when he lent his countenance and the inspiration of his presence to those people, he forfeited all right to be considered other than an outlaw and filibuster, and when captured he should be made to pay the penalty of his crime. We know well that whenever Irishmen are engaged in any enterprise, there also will be found men like Father McMahon, who, from private conviction, are ready to risk life and liberty in a cause which they deem of paramount importance. We know, also, though we do not share in the prejudices of a large class of Canadians. We simply look at the matter from a purely national point, and considering all the bearings of the case, we cannot see why this man, who has set at defiance the orders of his superiors in the church—thereby forfeiting all claim to be considered in connection with his character as a priest—should be pardoned and released. He wilfully committed a breach of the law, was taken in the act, found guilty, and should be made pay the penalty of convicted crime. It has been our conviction from the first that these people have been treated with a degree of leniency which they had no right to expect, and which they did not deserve. In the ranks of our Volunteers are many of the same religious persuasion as McMahon, who regard him in the same light as we do, and who can see in his sacred character no palliation for his guilt.

Our country and our people have been made to suffer dooply by these lawless raiders, and we have no patience to listen to sentimental cant about political wrongs. The Government owes a duty to the Volunteers, and that duty is to punish those who desecrate our soil and bring sorrow and death into the homes of our people. It would be foolishness and imbecility to release those men. It would be an act of clemency entirely unnecessary and utterly useless: therefore, justice to ourselves, our country, and the dead, demand that they should bear until the last hour the punishment they so well earned.

THE SNIDER VS. THE HENRY.

The shooting mania which has taken hold of the Ottawaites has been productive of good results in more ways than one. Among other interesting challenges which rose out of the Tournament was one for a trial of the superiority of the Snider-Enfield over the Henry breech-loader. The wager was which could be made to fire one hundred rounds in the shorter time. The trial resulted in a complete victory for the Snider. Although the gentleman who backed the Henry had his whole 100 rounds arranged in tin tubes ready for loading as fast as each lot was discharged. The powder charge of the Snider is much heavier than that of the Henry, yet it did not heat to such an extent as to interfere with the rapidity of discharge. The Henry on the contrary became unmanageable several times. The Henry was fired first, and discharged the hundred rounds in 10 minutes and 35 seconds. The Snider, handled by Corporal of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, delivered its hundred rounds in the remarkably short space of 9 minutes and 55 seconds. The trial was well and fairly conducted and proves the great superiority of the Snider as a military weapon; and though it may be defective in some respects, yet we are satisfied that it is the best arm of the kind in use on this continent.

TORONTO RIFLE CLUB MATCH.

We would call the attention of the Volunteers to the rifle match gotten up under the auspices of the above club, and which promises to be one of the best of the season. The Volunteers of Toronto have given many excellent proofs of their patriotism, not the least of which is the spirit they have displayed in promoting and encouraging rifle competition. Their efforts in this respect have been ably seconded by the Lieut. Governor of Ontario, General Stisted, and all accounts agree in declaring the success which has attended the rifle matches held at Toronto. The prizes offered are such as may well claim the presence of ambitious marksmen, and we anticipate for our Toronto friends a highly successful affair. Rifle competition more than anything else tends to keep alive the spirit of volunteering, and it is a highly gra-

tifying sign of the condition of the force when we see accounts of matches which are being held all over the country, the number of competitors, and the value and beauty of the prizes. To the Volunteers of Toronto, who have ever been among the foremost, we wish every success.

THE BEST SHOOTING REGIMENT.

In a late issue we recorded the final classification of the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, prefacing it with some remark concerning the firing of this corps during its service in the Mediterranean. By the annexed return it will be seen that the Royal Canadians still maintain the prestige of former years undiminished: for, of the fourteen regiments at present serving in the Dominion, the 100th takes the lead by long odds. The 1st Battalion of the 22d, which we remember as a crack shooting corps in Malta, is the worst, the 100th coming within 33 points of doubling the average of the 22d.

Return showing the *Figuro of Merit of Corps* stationed in Canada, 1st October, 1867:

CORPS.	FIG. OF MERIT.
100th Regiment,	121.34
53d "	110.18
4th Battalion 60th Rifles,	108.60
2d " 17th Regiment,	106.55
29th Regiment,	102.52
2d Battalion, 23d Regiment,	99.62
69th Regiment,	99.50
Royal Canadian Rifles,	97.09
47th Regiment,	94.61
78th "	92.31
1st Battalion 16th Regiment,	89.46
2d " 4th "	87.64
1st " 15th "	84.35
1st " 22d "	77.20

THE NEW KNAPSACK.

This new article is thus commented upon and described in *The Lancet* for the 31st of August:

"The necessities of modern warfare have led to the search for some better provision for the carriage by the soldier of a large supply of ammunition, so as to enable him to take full advantage of the rapidity of fire now demanded in the field, and, moreover, to relieve as far as possible all restraints upon his marching capacity and enduring powers. The weight of the kit, filled with 90 rounds of ammunition, will vary from 20 lbs. to 23 lbs.; that of the apparatus for carrying different articles is reduced to 4 lbs. 3oz. from 16 lbs. 2oz. The ammunition is carried in pouches distributed over the front of the body. A bag takes the place of the knapsack, and is worn low down, so as to give free action to the muscles of the shoulder, and it is suspended by means of a yoke, on the principle first suggested by Sir T. Trowbridge. The weight of the bag is distributed in three directions—on the yoke, the sacrum, and the waist belt in front. The great coat is folded on the back, and attached to the yoke by a strap. The illustrations will readily show these several particulars. In a medical

point of view the advantages are great; and if further experiment confirm the favorable encomiums already passed upon the new pack, the sooner the old cross belt arrangement is dispensed with the better. Of all the packs of all armies produced before the committee appointed to inquire into the equipment of the soldier, that of the British army was, we understand, considered to be the worst."

CIVIL SERVICE REGIMENTAL MATCH.

FOURTH DAY.—PRIVATES' MATCH.

Concluded from our last.

This day the weather was all that could be desired, indeed the Civil Service have had a remarkably fine week for their match, but the scoring was all through anything but what could be styled good. For this match there were forty-one entries, and the prizes won by the following:—Bengough, 1st prize; Yoomans, 2nd; Deslauriers and Ernst being ties at 24 points, fired off for the third and fourth prizes, Deslauriers winning the 3rd; Ernest, 4th; LaRose, 5th; Lyonmais, 6th; Cross, 7th; and N. Bureau the 8th.

COMPANY MATCH.

This match which appeared to excite a greater interest than any of the preceding ones, from the fact that the best shots were supposed to have been selected from each company, was brought to a close late in the evening. It grew so dark ere the last shot was fired, and that a centre, that the signal was scarcely discernible; in fact the last three squads had not a fair show, especially No. 6, still they will not complain, having come off first best.

There were thirty entered in the contest, five from each company, and as it would require a score of 600 points for the whole squad to have made an average of outers, and there being only 565 scored, the day's work cannot be classed as good.

Capt. White's squad of No. 6 Company having made the highest score, are winners of the Challenge Cup, which will be retained by that gentleman until competed for next year. Capt. White having also scored the highest number of points in his squad, carries off the Silver Plated Ice Pitcher, presented by Capt. Desbarats. Sergt. Pellant, of No. 1 Company, however, scored the most points in the match—28. At the first range Lance Corporal Morgan made the best score—12 points; at the second range Lance Corporal Ryan—10 points; and at the last range, 400 yards, Sergt. Pellant—12.

The Battalion Tournament of the Civil Service Rifles was brought to a close, so far as the shooting is concerned, leaving nothing to be done but the presentation of the prizes to the winners, which ceremony will take place on Saturday, the 9th of November. For the Regimental Match over 90 entries were made, many of the competitors did not, however, fire throughout the match, some being ruled out by reason of their

small scores, and others voluntarily withdrawing, seeing that they had no chance of success. The firing took place at 200, 300 and 400 yard ranges, three rounds at each of the first two, and four at the third, ten shots in all, giving a possible score of 40 points. At the end of the firing the first prize was found to have fallen to Major Anderson for 30 points, though he was closely pressed by Captain White, who scored 29. Sergeant Powell secured the third with 28 points; while Privates Harvey and Cross tied for the fourth for 26 points, and shot off, when Private Harvey took the lead. For the remaining prizes, five in number, five competitors tied for 25 point and shot off with the result given below:

1st prize—Her Majesty's Minister's prize, Louis XIV Ormolu Clock with medallions, and enamelled dials with illuminated figures—Major Anderson.

2d prize—The Hon. the Minister of Militia's prize, a French Clock—Capt. White.

3d prize—Field Officers' prize, Gipsy Camp Kettle—Sergt. Powell.

4th prize—Deputy Adjutant General's prize, Gentleman's Dressing Case—Private Harvey.

5th prize—Quarter Master's prize, two elegant Berk-hires—Private Cross.

6th prize—Lieutenant Walsh's prize, Howard breech loading rifle and ammunition—Lieut. Hay.

7th prize—Mr. Leslie's prize, an Ivory Binocular Opera Glass—Private Berry.

8th prize—Capt. White's prize, Gold Pencil Case—Lieut. Walsh.

9th prize—Capt. White's prize, Tegetmeir's Poultry Book—Private Killaly.

10th prize—Sergeant Wolfe's prize, Gold Charm, Cross Guns in Wreath—Private Des Lauriers.

The consolation prizes fell as follows:

1st prize—For the highest score in any one match except No. 4, not being the winner of a prize—a Palmer Rifle, presented by Corporal H. Cotton—Color Sergeant Benjamin.

2d prize—To the lowest single individual score—a pair of Green Spectacles—Arm. Sergt. Julien.

Lieutenant W. H. Cotton's prize for the highest aggregate score in the whole match, the scores of match No. 4 being excluded.—a Revolver, with ammunition—Major Anderson.

The firing at this match was very poor throughout, there being very few of what might be called respectable scores. The prizes, however, were all very beautiful and appropriate, and the whole thing reflects the greatest credit upon those who conducted it.

CHALLENGE MATCH AT OTTAWA.

Every Monday since the late Rifle Tournament at this city, No. 1 Battery of the Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery has been engaged in contest with companies composed of the crack shots in the city and surrounding district, and has recently shown itself to be unconquerable. We have this week to chronicle another match on the Rideau Range on last Monday, between this Battery and No. 1 Company of the Ottawa Provisional Battalion of Rifles, being the result of a challenge from the latter, they

having, previous to the match between the Artillery and the Military School Association a fortnight ago, notified the officers of both parties that they would challenge the winners. The match was a friendly one, with two prizes, got up by subscription among the opposing parties, both to go to the winning company. The first of these prizes consisted of a chaste and handsomely engraved silver syrup jug on a small silver salver. The second was a card basket of silver, an exquisite piece of workmanship, consisting of a wreath of grape vines, with a photograph centre representing the scene at the Village Pump—both prizes being from the jewellery establishment of Mr. E. K. McGillivray, of this city. The ranges were 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each, Snider Enfield rifles, and Iythe position, as laid down in the Book of Musketry Instruction issued from the Horse Guards in 1864. The day was rather dark and heavy, without a breath of wind, but altogether highly favorable for shooting. As good scores were expected, the match of course attracted quite a number of spectators, among whom were several crack shots, evidently nervous in case their chances of being sent to Wimbledon next year might be lost. At 3 p. m. sharp, the bugle having sounded the assembly, the competitors fell in, the Artillery being under the command of Lieut. Gemmill, of No. 1 Battery, and the Rifles under Captain May, of No. 1 Company, who afterwards assumed command of both parties. Lieut. Falls, Adjutant of the 43d Carleton Battalion of Infantry, was chosen as referee, but as disputes seldom or never occur in the Volunteer Force, his services were not called into requisition. Captain Ross, C. S. R. R., and Sergeant Cuzner, of No. 1 Battery, officiated as scorers, the marking being under the superintendance of Sergeant Major Rhodes.

As will be seen in the subjoined detail, the shooting of the Battery was splendid; indeed, we are sure that few if any companies in Canada have ever made as good, there being but one miss made in the whole fifty rounds, and the average for the squad being seven over centres, or thirty-one and two-fifths points per man out of a possible forty. The shooting of the Riflemen was also good, particularly that of Sergeants Hinton and Barry.

NO. 1 BATTERY.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	T'l.
Captain Parsons,	24334	34344	34
Sergeant Harris,	42433	43344	34
Sergeant Haycock,	23442	03333	27
Bom. McDonald,	44344	23233	32
Gunner Morrison,	43222	43442	30

Grand total points, 157

Average per man at 200 yards, 15.4

" " " 400 " 15.3

NO. 1 RIFLES.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	T'l.
Lieut. Mowat,	32233	24322	26
Ensign Mathewman,	42023	03302	19
Sergt. Major Lang,	32422	22232	24

Sergt. Hinton,	44344	33342	34
Sergt. Barry,	33444	43442	36

Grand total points, 139

Average per man at 200 yards, 14.4

" " " 400 " 13.

Grand average, 29.6.

Captain Ross having read over the scores and declared the Battery winners by 18, three hearty cheers were given by the Riflemen for their victors, which were as heartily returned by the latter. Cheers were also given by both parties for Captains Ross and May, and for Sergeant Barry, the man who made the highest score of 36 points.

The men of No. 1 Battery then agreed to fire off for the prizes, 3 rounds each at 400 yards, which resulted as follows:

	400 yds.	T'l.
Captain Parsons,	434	11
Sergeant Harris,	333	9
Sergeant Haycock,	024	6
Bombardier McDonald,	244	10
Gunner Morrison,	342	9

Total, 45

Average per man, 9.

Captain Parsons, splendid score of 11 out of 12 points, of course took the first, and Bombardier McDonald's 10 bore off the second prize. Cheers were then given for Captain Parsons, after which the proceedings terminated.

These two Companies, the oldest in the city, have been for the last seven or eight years almost neck and neck in Company matches, there seldom being more than one point difference between them, and the Rifles need feel in no way disheartened at their being defeated by such a large number of points this time, when such first class shooting was made.—Com.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

"A. C.," Watford.—"In case a senior officer does not qualify, the next in rank takes his place if he has the proper qualification, after the 1st of August." This order, dated the 5th April, 1867, is not cancelled, but will be carried rigidly into effect.

"INQUIRY," Toronto.—The matter to which you refer was decided some time ago, and we have no desire to revive the subject. However, if you feel aggrieved, your proper course is through your commanding officer.

"PRIVATE," Quebec.—In our issue of the 19th August.

"S. C.," Owen Sound.—The agent was duly authorized, and he has probably forgotten to send your name in to us. We have now placed you on the list, and will communicate with our agent on the subject.

"I. C.," Hamilton.—Have sent you the required copies.

An excellent report of the second annual dinner of the 37th Haldimand Batt., came too late for insertion this week.

Captain Bridgewater, who has been Lecturing so successfully in the West and whose efforts in infusing a military spirit amongst our Volunteers and young men of Canada, has been so successful, desires us to intimate that he will, after a couple of weeks rest, resume his tour and may be expected in the following places during the next month:—Hamilton, 8th November; York, 11th do.; Whitby, Bowmanville, Coburg, Belleville, Napanee, Kingston, Brockville, Ottawa. We hope our Volunteer officers will award to the Captain a kind reception. As we have intimations from many reliable resources that his Lecture is calculated to be of immense benefit to the defenders of our new Dominion. The Captain is, moreover, an eloquent speaker and a gentleman of ability.

SEMI-ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

Lieut. Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major, will inspect the Volunteer Companies at the following stations during the present week, viz:

Huntly, Tuesday 5th Nov., at 11 a.m.
Bell's Corners, do. 5th Nov., at 4 p.m.
Wakolefield, P. of Q. Thursday 7th, 11.30 a.m.
Buckingham, " Friday 8th, at 11 a.m.

78th HIGHLANDERS.—There seem to have been an opinion prevalent in Quebec that these "children of the mist," who bore so distinguished a part in the capture of Quebec, under Wolfe, in 1759, and in its subsequent defence under Murray, in 1760, were so hardy a race that they wore the kilt from choice during the whole of the severe winter, and suffered no inconvenience therefrom. And it will have been remarked that Mr Lemoine, in the interesting article which was recently published in the *Chronicle*, and others inclined to the same opinion, and thought it possible that the ladies of the convent who so praiseworthy endeavored to clothe their nakedness, did so from a conviction that the "trews" would be a more modest and fitting costume while they remained under the walls of the Convent. This view, however, turns out to be erroneous, as will be seen from the following extract from the "Journal" of Lieut. Malcolm Fraser.—"December 20th.—The winter is becoming almost insupportably cold. The men are notwithstanding obliged to drag all the wood used in the garrison on sledges from St. Foy, about four miles distance. This is serious duty; the poor fellows do it, however, with great spirit, though several of them have already lost their fingers and toes, by the incredible severity of the frost, and the country people tell us it is not yet at the worst. Some men on sentry have been deprived of speech and sensation in a few minutes; but hitherto no one lost his life, as care is taken to relieve them every half hour or oftener, when the weather is very severe. The garrison in general are but indifferently clothed, but our regiment in particular is in a pitiful situation, having no breeches, and the philabeg is not at all calculated for this terrible climate. Colonel Fraser is doing all in his power to provide trousers for them, and we hope soon to be on a footing with other regiments in that respect." The official returns fully corroborate this. After the battle of 13th Sept., there remained 894 men on the strength of the regiment. Up to 24th April, 1760, their had died of those 106, and 508 were on the sick list. On that 314 alone were reported fit for duty. There can be, then, no doubt that Fraser's Highlanders exhibited the largest sick list, and that in proportion to its strength of any regiment in the garrison, and there is much reason to believe that this was caused by the insufficient clothing.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, October 31st, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

In accordance with the Militia General Orders No. 2, 27th October, 1865, and No. 1, of the 5th April, 1867, Boards of Officers, will assemble at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto and London, on Tuesday, the 19th November next, for the examination of such officers of the Volunteer Force, throughout the Province, as many desire to have their proficiency in drill and discipline tested and certified by such Board.

The Certificates which the Board will be authorized to give, will be of two classes.

Class 1. For such officers as shall have proved to the Board their ability to handle a Battalion at Battalion Drill.

Class 2. For such officers as shall have proved to the Board, their ability to drill a Company at Company's drill and command a Company at Battalion Drill.

No charge for travelling expenses will be admitted.

No. 2.

Montreal Field Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant to date from 1st February, 1867.

2nd Lieut. Thomas W. Boyd, vice Bauden, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Port Colborne Field Battery.

To be Surgeon:

Francis Louis Mack, Esquire, vice M. F. Haney, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Prescott Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery.

To be Quarter master:

Sergeant Major W. B. Carroll.

1st Prince of Wales' Regiment, Montreal, No. 1 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Charles Offley Smith, Gentleman, vice Rogers, promoted.

6th Battalion "Hochelaga Light Infantry."

The resignation of Lieutenant James M. H. Dixon, is hereby accepted.

10th Battalion "Royal Regiment Toronto Volunteers."

To be Captains:

Lieutenant George A. Shaw, M. S., vice Brunel, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Thomas Thompson, Esquire, vice Musson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

William Adamson, Gentleman, vice Connon, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be ensigns, temporary:

James Wiley and John Ramsay, Gentleman, M. S.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

No. 6 Company.

To be Lieutenant, temporary:

Ensign Alexander W. Roy, M. S., vice J. Young, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

21st Battalion "The Richelieu Light Infantry,"

No. 2 Company St. Johns.

To be Captain, temporary:

Reno Horace Porlier, Esquire, M. S., vice P. Vandal, who has left the limits.

To be Lieutenant, temporary:

Ensign Alex. Daolet, M. S., from No. 3 Company, vice Fletcher, promoted.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."

No. 6 Company, Oro.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Sergeant Hugh Clark, vice Lloyd, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Corporal Wm. Wilson, vice Steele, left the limits.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company.

Captain Orange Lawrence having obtained a 2d Class Military School Certificate, is now confirmed temporarily in his rank.

33rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Sherbrooke.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Reuben M. Hart, Gentleman, vice Lomas, resigned.

Lieut. and Adj. W. R. Johnson, M. S., to have the rank of Captain.

57th Peterborough, Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Lakefield.

To be Captain, temporary:

Charles E. Bowker, Esquire, M. S., vice Leigh, promoted.

Portage du Fort Infantry Company.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

George Purvis, Esquire, vice N. Driscoll, whose resignation 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.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN ABYSSINIA.

From the Times.

Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who has been nominated to the command of the Abyssinian expedition, with full civil powers, belongs to the old corps of Bengal Engineers, a regiment which has occupied a distinguished place in the Indian services, but the identity of which has now become merged by its amalgamation with the Royal Engineers. He entered the service in 1828. For the first eighteen years from that time he was employed in the Public Works Department, and first came prominently into notice in 1842, when, on the large frontier station of Kurnool, on the borders of the Punjab, being abandoned on account of its extreme unhealthiness, he was selected to lay out the new station of Umballa, and to design and construct the extensive military buildings required for the garrison. Up to this time Indian barracks had been wretchedly insufficient in size, ventilation and convenience; but Captain Napier took the opportunity thus offered by the creation of an entirely new cantonment, the details of which were left wholly to his own discretion, to discard the conventional idea then held about barrack building. For the first time since our occupation of India the British soldier was properly housed in the spacious buildings erected by Capt. Napier at Umballah. The "Napier Barrack" was, indeed, in its day, considered one of the wonders of the time; and, although the advance of sanitary science has since led to the further improvements being suggested in them the Umballah barracks will stand as a proof of the enlightened intelligence of their designer, and the care and sympathy he has always shown for the European soldier.

On the sudden breaking out of the Sikh war in 1845, Captain Napier, obtaining leave of absence from his civil duties, was in time by a 60-mile ride to be present at the battle of Moodkee, where his horse was killed. A second horse was killed under him at the succeeding battle of Ferozeshah. He was also actively employed on the staff at the battle of Sohraon. On the subsequent occupation of Lahore by the British army, Lord Hardinge selected Major Napier for the duty of constructing temporary barracks for the large European garrison quartered in that city—an arduous duty, admirably performed. While thus employed he was sent on the outbreak of the insurrection at Mooltan in 1848, as chief engineer of the force which marched from Lahore under General Whish to recover that place, and served throughout the campaign in that capacity, and afterwards, when the force was augmented, as second in command. He was severely wounded on this occasion.

On the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, Lord Dalhousie selected Major Napier for the post of Chief Civil Engineer in that country, and from this time dates the introduction of anything deserving the name of public works in India, with the sole exception of the Ganges Canal, which had been commenced a short time before.

The Punjab was Lord Dalhousie's favorite province. Sir Henry Lawrence was at the head of the local Government. With their support and encouragement a new ideal of progress was developed. In eight

years Napier and his staff had placed that country in advance of all our old acquisitions in India; and it may be said, without exaggeration, that the development since given to roads and other public works in India is due in a great measure to the extraordinary energy displayed on this occasion. The Indian official mind, under the influence of the example thus set in one corner of the empire, then first shook off the *laissez-aller* maxims of earlier days, represented by the school of Lord Metcalfe and his contemporaries, and conceived the idea of that policy of progress now happily accepted as a necessary condition of good government in India. The merit of this great reform is due in a very large measure to Sir Robert Napier.

The outbreak of the mutiny in 1857 found Colonel Napier in England on sick leave, but he immediately returned to India, and was at once appointed chief of the staff of the force which under Outram, first relieved Lucknow. Recovering from a wound received on this occasion, he was then appointed chief engineer, with the rank of Brigadier, of Lord Clyde's army, and in that capacity presided over the Engineer department during the highly successful operations which resulted in the capture of that place. Shortly afterwards he was sent as Brigadier General, to relieve Sir Hugh Rose, on that officer falling sick, in the command of the Central India Field Force, and after several dashing cavalry affairs with different bodies of rebels, among others that headed by the notorious Tantia Toppee, succeeded in pacifying that part of the country. His next active employment was in the command of one of the two infantry divisions composing the army which in 1860, under Sir Hope Grant, captured the Takoo forts, and extorted peace from the Emperor of China under the walls of Peking. Returning to India in 1861, Sir Robert Napier was appointed member of the Governor General's Council, and conducted the military department of the Government until 1865, when he was nominated to the less lucrative, but perhaps, to a thorough soldier, the more congenial post of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

Although Sir Robert Napier has thus reached almost the top of his profession while yet in the full possession of his physical and mental qualities, perhaps no man in the army has won his different grades more thoroughly. The Sutlej campaign gave him a brevet majority. His great services at Mooltan were recognized by another step of brevet rank, a reward given to every staff officer engaged in the campaign, whether distinguished or not. The mutiny found him a brevet colonel by seniority, and so, while other officers serving in the same campaign obtained a step of rank as well as the C. B., the chief of Outram's staff received only the latter. For his services at the capture of Lucknow, under Lord Clyde, Colonel Napier was knighted, but his subsequent command in Central India did not lead to any promotion. Yet some of the most brilliant cavalry affairs in the mutiny were the actions in Central India fought by Sir Robert Napier at the head of a handful of native cavalry and the 14th Light Dragoons, and they would doubtless have been brought more under notice if undertaken by a less modest or more pushing man. For his services in the China war of 1861 he was promoted to the rank of Major General, which advancement, as he was at the time second senior colonel in the army, gave him exactly one step. Within the last few days Sir Robert Napier has been nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India.

Thus each step of promotion to his present place has been well and hardly won. The popularity with which Sir Robert Napier is regarded in the army has steadily increased with his reputation. A splendid horseman—great horsemanship and great power of bodily endurance are valuable gifts in a general—he has won the hearts of the troops under his command by his love of justice and his kindly sympathy and consideration for the soldier, while every member who has ever been on his staff during active service will be able to offer a tribute of affectionate admiration for his gallantry and skill. If wise selection of a fit General can insure success, the Abyssinian expedition will not be a failure.

HOW KRUPP'S STEEL GUNS ARE MADE.

One of Krupp's steel thousand pounders is at the Paris Exhibition. A correspondent describes the manner of manufacture as follows:

"The gun consists of an inner tube, strengthened by rings shrunk on in a three-fold layer over the breech and a two fold layer over the muzzle. The inner tube weighs twenty tons, and has been reduced from an ingot originally forty and a quarter tons in weight by the removal of the dead-head in turning and boring. The outer rings are of soft steel, not tempered; they are made in the same manner as Krupp's railway tires, which have attained much celebrity. A large ingot of crucible cast steel is forged out into a flat rectangular piece corresponding with the required weight, and split down the centre for a certain distance. The slot is then enlarged and opened out into a circular form by inserting and driving through wedges and cylindrical punches till the forging assumes the shape of a ring, only rather less in internal diameter than is required, so that it may afterwards be bored out. In the whole ring there is no joint or weld liable to prove a weak point; the metal becomes condensed in the process of forging, and the fibres run in the best direction.

"This immense gun was in process of manufacture day and night for sixteen months without interruption; and as the railways possessed no wagons strong enough to remove it to Paris, the manufacturer had to construct its own wagon, which is made of steel and iron, and weighs twenty-four tons. The steel gun carriage on which the gun rests at the Exhibition weighs fifteen tons, and the twenty-five ton turn-table on which it should work could not be sent to the Exhibition for want of space. Taken as a specimen of steel forging, nothing could be more perfect than this monster cannon. From beginning to end of the bore there is not a fault to be seen, and one is astonished at the marvellous organization of labor that must have been required to cast so perfect an ingot, of such immense size, when it is remembered that the units of melted steel from which the great mass is formed are not more than at the outside sixty pounds each.

"For such a cast as this several hundreds of men are employed, and the most perfect precision must be observed in emptying the crucibles of molten steel at the right moment into the troughs destined to convey the metal to the reservoir, and thence to the mould; for were the stream to cease its continuous flow the cast would be spoiled. And then when, long afterward, the huge 40-ton cylinder, which has been kept at the heat known as cherry red, is brought under

the steam hammer to be forged, who can fail to wonder at the perfection of the machinery which enables one man, by a movement of his arm, to regulate the mass of fifty tons that falls from a height of ten feet with blows that, though they seem irresistible, scarcely perceptibly affect the forging? As a triumph of the metal workers' art, combining both selection of material, casting and forging, this great gun is almost unrivalled, and it excites little surprise that the price put upon it should be nearly £16,000, or, with carriage and turn-table complete, £22,000.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

GENERAL DOYLE.

The officers gazetted to the Lieutenant Governorships of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, we presume temporarily, like General Stisted for Ontario, are well and favorably known in the army. General Doyle served many years in the 24th Regiment, and was in the action at Chillianwallah, when that corps were cut to pieces by the Sikhs. He has since been a good deal employed on the staff, and was selected to proceed with the expeditionary corps to the east previous to the breaking out of the Crimean war. He was, however, stricken down by fever at Varna and had to return to England. Subsequently he was appointed Inspector General of the Irish Militia, a post he held, we believe, up to the time of his appointment to the command of the troops in Nova Scotia some years since. General Doyle is a brother of Colonel North, M. P., who assumed the name of North on his marriage with the Baroness of that name, one of the wealthiest of the British aristocracy.

COLONEL HARDING.

Colonel Harding has seen a good deal of Indian service in the 22nd Regiment, in which, we believe, he has continuously served since he was first commissioned. He is a man of considerable erudition and administrative capacity, and has the credit of blending in a remarkable degree the swiftness with the fortiter. He is popularly known in the service by the sobriquet of "the British Lion," from his supposed facial resemblance to that noble animal. Colonel Harding is a strict disciplinarian, but we believe immensely popular with the officers under his command.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

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

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

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

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,
Printers and Publishers.
Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867. 43-1f

SMITH AND RODNEY,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
opposite the Russell House, Elgin Street,
Ottawa.

WE have secured the services of a Military Tailor from Duckmaster's, London, and are in a position to warrant a perfect fit in all kinds of Military clothing. 41-ly



ADDITIONAL CANAL REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in accordance with the 28th Chap. Con. Statutes of Canada, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to approve of the following additional regulations to ensure the proper using, management and protection of the Canals of the Dominion of Canada.

By Command, WM. H. LEE,
C.P.C.

Privy Council Office,
Ottawa, 14th October, 1867.

Regulations in pursuance of the 28th Chap. Con. Statutes of Canada, for landing fire-wood on the line of the Rideau Canal, in the city of Ottawa, and in addition to the regulations for the management and protection of the Provincial Canals, which were authorized by the Governor in Council, 20th May, 1857, Section 14 and following, and were made applicable to the Rideau Canal, under the Order of His Excellency in Council of the 2nd of June, 1860.

1st. No fire-wood to be landed on the easterly side of the Basin from Sappers Bridge to the line of Little Sussex street.

2nd. Fire-wood may be landed between the line of Little Sussex street and the By-wash or waste well, but must be removed within twenty-four hours after having been placed there; a fine of three cents per cord will be charged for every day the wood remains on the wharf after such notice has been given.

3rd. Fire-wood may be landed and piled around the Basin on Government land within forty feet of the water, leaving a roadway of at least fifteen feet between every four pile of fire-wood, which roadway must be as near as practicable at right angles to the margin of the Canal, this wood must also be removed within twenty-four hours after the owner or person in charge has been notified to that effect and in default a fine of three cents per cord will be levied upon it for every day it remains thereafter.

4th. Two cents per cord will be charged as wharfage or ground rent upon fire-wood placed on any part of the Government Canal Reserve.

5th. No fire-wood may be landed without a permit having been first obtained from the Lock Master or Collector, and the let-pass must be given up to this officer before the wood is unloaded, under a penalty of forty dollars. 11-6m.

W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A.,

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First-class Workmen constantly employed. He would call particular attention to his Stereoscope and other Views of Parliament Buildings and Ottawa Scenery, of which he has a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.

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

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C A N A D A .



DESPATCH AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,
5th September, 1867.

SIR,

Cases have not unfrequently occurred in which it has been proposed by Foreign Governments to grant Decorations to British Subjects residing in Her Majesty's Colonies.

It appears to be not generally known, that British Subjects are not entitled to wear such Decorations without Her Majesty's special permission, and that such permission is granted only in cases in which the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service which had been performed before the enemy, either at Sea or in the Field; or in cases in which the Recipient shall have been actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's Dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

You will find in the Appendix to the recent Edition of the Colonial Regulations, page 128, the Regulations respecting the grant of Foreign Orders and Medals to British Subjects, which have been promulgated by Command of Her Majesty, and which are now in force. It would be desirable that general publicity should be given to these Regulations in the Colony under your Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant,

Signed, BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor the Right
Honble. Viscount Monk,
&c., &c., &c.

S. (Page 43.)

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct that the following REGULATIONS respecting FOREIGN ORDERS and MEDALS shall be substituted for those now in force:—

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited at the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there may be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-chief if the application relates to an Officer in the army or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an Officer in the navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favor it has been made to accept the Foreign Order and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

9. When a British Subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service or in the service of his own country, or any other distinctive mark of honor strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original Order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the Crowns of Great Britain and Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favors bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the army or in the navy for military or for naval services, should be addressed, as the case may be, to the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary of State for War, or the Lords of the Admiralty, who, if they see fit, may submit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without any other formality.

2. Permission to wear a Foreign Medal cannot be granted to a British Subject unless such Medal is bestowed for military or naval services performed by the command or with the sanction of Her Majesty. But no permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

Signed, CLARENDON.
Foreign Office, 10th May, 1855.

H-61P

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1867.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

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

Blackwood, from September, 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 the four Reviews for 1863 at four dollars a set, or one dollar and fifty cents for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO,
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GALEDONIA SPRINGS,

1867.

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

JAMES GOVIN, Proprietor.

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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, Oct. 31, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 31 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.

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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

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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 hour,
The vast Republics that may grow,
The Federations and the Powers;
Titantic forces taking birth
In divers season, divers clime;
For we are ancients of the earth,
And in morning of the times."

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

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

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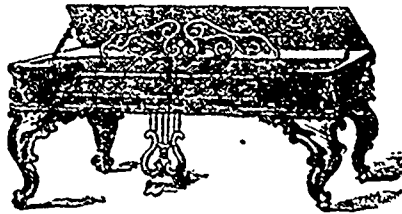
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