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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, DECEMBER 23, 1867.

No. 51.

FOR THE REVIEW.

THE WARRIOR.

BY MISS M. A. CAMPBELL.

He has mounted his steed, and onward he hies,
With the speed of the falcon athwart the blue
skies:

One sigh to his love, one lowly breathed pray'r,
And the gleam of his sword dances bright thro'
the air.

The eye of his courser with war's fire is lit,
Proudly dashing the foam in flakes from the bit,
The breath of his nostrils, like the burning stroc,
Or the spray of the cataract, ascending in smoke.

He pricks up his ears to the deep voice of war,
And defiant he neighs to the trumpets afar,
Bendulah; Bendulah; how eager thy pace,
Like the hound of the hunter when bound for the
chase.

They onward my steed till the high-ground we
clear,
And dash at the foe with a bound and a cheer,
Like a rock from the hills, dashing down on the
plain,
We'll clear us a path grimly marked with the
slain;

'Neath the red eye of battle reap fame and renown,
And pluck of the garlands of victory's crown.

A SHOT AT TWELVE PACES.

(Concluded.)

"'Thrifle!" ejaculated Doolan.

"Now, cannot we hit upon some method
for bringing to a peaceful issue a business
which, if proceeded with to the end at pre-
sent proposed, must, as I'm sure you per-
ceive, bring nothing but ridicule upon all
engaged in it."

"Faith, then," said Mr. Doolan warmly,
"I perceive nothing of the kind. Hark ye,
Mr. Morley, I came here to arrange peace-
ably the time and place for this meeting,
and not to dispute about the rights and
wrongs of the matter, or to question the
good sense which no doubt injured both
the gentlemen to take the fair and honor-
able course which they have taken. May
I beg, sir, that you will enter, as soon as you
conveniently can, upon the real business
for which I am here."

"There was nothing for it but to pocket
the olive, and do as the lieutenant wished.
Time and place were agreed upon, and Doolan
rose to take his leave. As we were
shaking hands in the most friendly manner,
I said, "By the way, Mr. Doolan, I must
not forget to tell you that I have nothing
at all in the shape of a duelling pistol,
perhaps you are better provided."

"Make yourself perfectly easy about that

Mr. Morley," said Doolan, who would no
more be without hair triggers than hair
brushes; "I never travel without the pace
makers. *Au revoir.*" And Mr. Doolan took
his departure, after receiving my assurance
that I would call upon the surgeon, and
make sure of his attendance upon the
ground.

I cheerfully undertook to do this, as I
was determined that, any rate, the surgeon
should not be an Irishman, and I had some
hopes that he might be able to suggest
some way out of the difficulty. Accordingly
after writing a couple of lines to O'Dowd to
say that I had arranged everything, and to
inform him of the time and place, I set off
at once to look up the surgeon. His name
was Hale, a thoroughly scientific man, de-
voted to his profession, and as little likely
as anybody to have any sympathy with the
romantic folly of a duel. I found him at
home, in remarkably good spirits, as doctors
generally are, and engaged upon a paper for
the 'Lancet,' upon the subject of gun shot
wounds.

"How are you Hale?" said I.
"How do, Morley?" said he. "What's
the matter? Anything wrong with you?
You look rather out of sorts. Digestion
wrong, or what is it?"

"Oh! there's nothing the matter with
me," I said; "don't flatter yourself. I
want your help certainly, but not for myself.
You'll be wanted about half past five
this afternoon at—"

"Eh!" said Hale. "You don't mean
to say that Mrs—"

"No, no," said I, "nothing of the kind,
quite the reverse, indeed. No, the state of
the case is this.—O'Dowd has taken um-
brage at something O'Flaherty has said, and
has insisted upon calling him out."

"Ah, that's it, is it," said Hale, his
eyes brightening, "and you'll want me up
on the ground in case of accident. Certain-
ly, with all my heart. Pistols, of course,"
with a glance at his manuscript—"nothing
like pistols. You may depend upon me,
Morley, you may be quite certain that I
shall be there."

The villain was evidently in want of an
illustration to prove some confounded
theory of his own with regard to bullet
wounds. His glance at the manuscript
betrayed him.

"No, but look here, Hale," I said, "the
affair ought not to be allowed to go on."

"You think not," said he, as if enter-
taining the very gravest doubts as to the
wisdom of my opinion.

"Certainly I think not, and you'll think
so, too, when you hear the case. Last night
O'Flaherty, when slightly screwed, charged
O'Dowd, with having tubercle of the lung.

"And a most insolent thing to say, too,
though it's a positive fact all the same. *In
vino veritas*, and no mistake. But still a
man with any respect for himself, can't al-
low his lungs to be thrown in his face in
in that way without taking notice of it.
And so O'Dowd demands an apology or a
meeting, eh?"

"Just so. He insists upon an apology,
and it's really too absurd—a declaration
from O'Flaherty that the charge brought
against his lungs was unfounded."

"Quite correct," said Hale, and this
declaration O'Flaherty is, of course, unable
to make. His statement was a perfectly
true one, and he can't unmake it without
telling a falsehood. Upon my word, if you
see any way but one out of the difficulty
you are cleverer than I."

"I believe you are all gone mad," I said,
vexed beyond bearing. "There's not a
creature who will look at the thing in a calm
and reasonable manner. Why, do you
realize, sir, that just for a ridiculous word
from a drunken man a valuable life may be
lost?"

"Ah, very sad, very sad, indeed," replied
the doctor coolly; "but it can't be helped.
The matter is gone too far now to be stop-
ped. A meeting is absolutely necessary for
the honor of the parties, and,"—laying his
hand casually upon the MS., and speaking
in a thoughtful manner—"and may be of
infinite service to the cause of—"

He broke off there, but he meant "the
cause of science," I'm certain, confound
him! He was devoted to his profession was
Hale. "Half past five, at Harrison's bung-
elow, if you please, Mr. Hale," said I coldly,
and walked out of the room, the man of
science following me to the door, and as-
suring me, in the cheerfulest and friendliest
manner, that I might depend upon him
absolutely, that he would sacrifice any
number of patients sooner than not be
present, and that he would be certain not to
forget his instruments.

I had done my best. I had called upon
Common Sense to help me, but Common
Sense was nowhere to be found. I had ap-
pealed to the Dread of Ridicule, but it slept,
and could not be awakened. I had asked
Science to lend me a hand, but Science
wanted both of hers to seize her own op-
portunities. There was no resource now
but to let the matter go on to its bitter end.

In affairs of this kind, you know, it is
not etiquette for the parties to go in com-
pany to the battle ground, as pugilists do to
a prize fight. We must go separately to
what "Bell's Life" would call a likely spot,
and meet there with distant politeness. As
we had to drive a good way to the place
pitched upon by Doolan and myself—an

open space, well known to us all, a little way into the jungle—it was agreed that O'Flaherty and his second should go on an hour or two in advance, taking their rifles with them, in order to pass the time with any sport that might fall in their way, and that I, with my principal and the surgeon, should follow at the stated time. All of which happened as arranged. The respondent and Doolan departed early in the afternoon, designing to lunch at the rendezvous; and shortly before six the appellant, Hale, and I followed, drove to the outskirts of the jungle, there left our carriage, and strolled through the trees to the place. "Here we are," said Hale; "true to our time; but I don't see our friends." Euphemism for enemies.

"They've been here very lately," said O'Dowd, pointing to the relics of a luncheon scattered about on the grass; "and, faith, they've made mighty free with the eatables."

"The end of a feast, most decidedly," said Hale; so we are quite ready for the beginning of a fray."

"They'll make their appearance in a minute or two, no doubt," I said. "They're having a shot at something in the jungle, perhaps."

"The crack of a rifle a short distance off seemed to confirm my words.

"They might have taken both rifles with them, then, I'm thinking," exclaimed O'Dowd, picking up O'Flaherty's which lay on the grass.

"We were standing about, O'Dowd examining the rifle, which was loaded, and Hale the pale ale bottles, which were all discharged, when we were surprised by seeing Doolan running towards us with every appearance of extreme terror.

"What's the matter?" we all shouted.

"Here!" he cried. "Come here. Bring the rifle. O'Flaherty's been carried off by a tiger!"

"Now, Morley," said O'Dowd, "you've got your wish at last. Come along!"

"And we all set off running towards Doolan, who stopped, and was loading his rifle.

"Did ye hit him, Phil? did ye him?" said O'Dowd, when we reached the lieutenant.

"Hit him, is it?" said Doolan. "No faith! I daredn't try. I fired, in hopes of frightening him. Come along! He jumped on us from behind, as we were sitting on the bank there, caught poor Tim by the shoulder, and trundled off with him, never saying a word, as if six feet two were nothing to spake of at all. Come along! We were hurrying after him all the while. "I jumped up, picked up the rifle: 'Stop; ye thief!' I called out, 'or I'll shoot you!' He gave a wag with his tail, the baste, as much as to say, 'Shoot away; ye daren't hit me for fear of killing Tim; and begorra, I'll make myself safe enough for the matter of that.' And at the word the cratur chucked poor Tim on to his back, as a fox does with a goose, and away he went again—come along! safer than ever, for I could see more of O'Flaherty now than I could of him, bad luck to him! and wished I'd shot at first. I daredn't touch the trigger for the life of me, now, you understand; so I followed till he stopped, after a bit, and lay down with Tim before him, and then I shot, not at him, for fear of killing Tim, but in the hope of frightening the brute. But sorra a bit did it frighten him; it only made him gnash his teeth, and Tim was between 'em, ye'll recollect. So then I ran back for the other rifle, and met you, and—and have a care now, we can't be far off him, unless he's clop with Tim again, which the saints for-

bid, for it's a mighty unpleasant way of travelling."

"He had not eloped with Tim. He was still lying where Doolan had left him, with his mouth so close to poor O'Flaherty's ear, that he looked as if he were whispering into it. What was to be done? The very thought of firing into him across O'Flaherty made my hand shake. We all stood still for a moment or two, staring at the tiger and his victim.

"Now then, who's going to shoot?" said Doolan. "Somebody must, or faith poor Tim will be minced veal before he knows where he is. But I'll be hanged if it's me that's going to do it. You're the best shot, Dennis."

"Shoot, O'Dowd," said I. "I daren't, for the life of me."

"Faith it's a risky shot for certain," said O'Dowd; "but if we stand here and do nothing, there'll be no chance for him at all. Now, hark ye, gentlemen," he said, throwing up his head and looking, tubercle or not, a thoroughly fine fellow, "you all know, I'm sure, and though I was anxious enough to shoot O'Flaherty standing opposite me at twelve paces, I'd be the last man in the world to take advantage of him now. All right—all right. There, that's enough! Upon me sowl, then, I never thought other wise for a moment. Look here, now. Give Morley your rifle, Phil, and you and Hale stand a trifle back. Now Morley, my boy, I'm going to creep in a thought nearer. Keep you just behind me. I'll blaze away at him first; and I shall hit him, don't be afraid for that. If he springs right at us, cover him well and let fly. If he only jumps up, hand me your rifle, and I'll bang at him again. D'ye understand me?"

"Perfectly."

"Follow me, then."

"O'Dowd stepped gently towards the tiger, and I followed his steps closely. When we were within a dozen yards of the animal, the tiger dropped O'Flaherty's arm, which it had in its mouth, and lifted its head. O'Dowd sank on to his knee instantly, looked along his barrel for one second, and fired. With the most awful yell I ever heard the tiger sprang up, gave one bound towards us, and then, before I'd time to mark him properly, rolled over on the long grass.

"Twelve feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, I'll bet a hundred," said O'Dowd, quietly.

"I handed him the loaded rifle, and we all, except Doolan, who dashed recklessly over to O'Flaherty, walked cautiously towards the fallen tiger. The bullet had passed through his eye into his brain, and he was as dead as his greatest grandfather.

"Dead as a herring!" I cried.

"Begad, and so he is," said Doolan, who was bending over O'Flaherty; "and so he is. Come here, Hale, can't you. Bad luck to ye! you're a pretty doctor to stand staring at a tiger when there's a dead Christian in want of your assistance five yards off. Come here, can't you!"

"We all ran at once to O'Flaherty.

"Oh, Tim, Tim," whined Doolan, "what-over injured you to go and die in a hurry like this?"

"Die!" said Hale, sharply; "what the dickens are you talking about dying for? The man's not dead. Not a bit of it. His left arm's broken, certainly broken in two places; and he's nicely contused all over. I'll stake my reputation; pretty well frightened, no doubt; I confess I am, without so much cause; but dead! Bless my soul, sir, will you have the goodness to allow him a breath of air?"

"The breath of air was allowed him. In a very short time he recovered consciousness, requested to know in a strong Irish accent whereabouts he was; betrayed by a few words that he was under the impression that he had lost his way in returning from a heavy dinner, and had gone to sleep by the road side. Then recovered his senses completely; listened to the whole history, while Hale tied his arm as well as it could be done; and finally, with much assistance, rose to his feet.

"Well, gentleman," said I, cheerfully, "I suppose we may return at once, for the business which we came about will scarcely be proceeded with now, I apprehend."

"I decidedly forbid Mr. O'Flaherty's proceeding with that matter to-day," said Hale, sulkily, laying strong emphasis upon the last word.

"Faith, Hale," said O'Flaherty, "ye may even forbid it altogether. I should be a more insensible brute than that tiger there if I could not apologize now without feeling any humiliation in doing so. Give us your hand, Dennis, and receive my apologies. I was serewed when I met you the other night, and—"

"You shan't say another word, Tim," said O'Dowd; "if you do, I'll never spake to ye again. Come along; let's go at once. We'll send the servants for the beast yonder."

"We all returned in high spirits; and that was the first and last duel I ever had a hand in."

"By Jove! that was a fine shot of O'Dowd's," said Galton, "and, all the circumstances considered, must have been immensely satisfactory to himself. Yours is the only affair of kind, Morley, that I ever heard of, in which either of the principals obtained any real satisfaction."

"If O'Dowd was as good a hand at a pistol as at a rifle, O'Flaherty's chance would have been a very poor one," said Dormer.

"Well, the tiger was the real peacemaker after all," said Bingham, "and yet he had to suffer for it. There's a want of classical *Justico* about that part of the story."

"Nay," said Morley, "on the contrary, it is quite correct and classical. Amongst the ancients, you know, when two enemies were reconciled, they sacrificed a beast upon the occasion."

A RIDE IN THE SEWERS OF PARIS.

But few of the Americans who visit Paris know of the opportunity which may be offered them to visit the very extensive sewerage of Paris, and examine its system. Receiving cards of invitation we stationed ourselves near the tower of St. Jacques, at an iron trap-door, and the party were soon called upon to descend. Not knowing of the *modus operandi* or getting into these dark regions below, we all felt as if we were going to "take a leap in the dark," but what was our surprise to find elegantly fitted up carriages or cars, lighted by four large globe lamps on each corner! These cars contain twelve persons each, and there were five of them, making sixty persons, which is the limit of the number invited at one time. Of course our ride was limited to the large tunnel or main sewer, which was about twenty feet high and fifteen feet wide. The cars run on a six-foot gauge track, and are pushed on a down grade by two men for each car.

The water sewerage or drain is below, and is from six to eight feet deep, so that small boats can be towed all the way, and has down-grade enough to make quite a current. We rode by this train of cars across the Boulevard Sebastopol, to the head of the Rue Rivoli, alongside of the palace and Tuilleries' gardens to the Place Concord, a distance of more than three miles, where we disembarked into boats and sailed under the whole length of the Rue Royal, coming out by the side of the Church of the Madeleine. All along this main channel are openings of trapdoors, covered with gratings, at the head or each cross-street, which are marked by the names of the streets on the side of the tunnel. By this means complete ventilation is secured. On the top of the tunnel are two large iron pipes through which passes the fresh water supply for the city—one from the aqueducts and artesian wells, the other from the water pumped up from the river Seine.

There are also three lines of telegraph wires inclosed in lead pipes. It is well known that those great sewers are built for double purpose, and that one is for the underground transportation of troops in the times of an insurrection or war. By this means Napoleon can transport, secretly, troops from one part of the city to the other, suddenly appearing from the ground at almost any point. The telegraph would also be serviceable on such occasions. Besides this navigable sewer, which is fitted up especially for pleasure trips, there are smaller sewers running under twenty-five of the principal streets, and the whole length of the sewerage of Paris, large and small, including that under construction, I was informed, is over three hundred miles in length, and by these means the drainage of Paris is affected on a magnificent scale, and far surpasses the Subterranean wonders of ancient Rome.

REVELATIONS OF FRENCH AND ITALIAN DIPLOMACY.

A correspondent at Florence, writing on the 8th ult.; says,—I am enabled, on very good authority, to send you a few facts which will throw some light on the perplexed history of the last month. M. Ratazzi's determination to connive at the incursions of the Garibaldians on Papal territory was, I am assured, arrived at in consequence of the advice of Prince Napoleon and the reports sent from Biarritz by M. Nigra. The Prince strongly recommended the Italian Government not to ask anything of France, but to advance boldly to Rome, and thus create a *fait accompli* which France would not venture to disturb. As for M. Nigra the following was the enigmatical reply which he obtained from the emperor to his arguments as to the necessity of an immediate solution of the Roman question. "Il ne faut pas compromettre ma politique. Je resterai à Biarritz." These words were interpreted at Florence as giving a tacit consent to the settlement of the question being undertaken by Italy, and recruiting officer for Garibaldian volunteers were immediately afterwards opened publicly, both in the capital and the other principal towns. As, however, republican tendencies had been observed among many of the volunteers, the Government organized a corps of its own, officered from the regular army, which acted with the Garibaldians. This

corps, commanded by Major Ghirelli, actually entered the Papal States, but when its commandant proclaimed Victor Emmanuel at Orte his men left him in a body and joined the bands commanded by Menotti Garibaldi. Ghirelli then returned to Florence. Meanwhile, the Government got everything ready for crossing the Papal frontier. The King ordered his troops to occupy Velletri and Viterbo, and General Ricotti proceeded to the army with his staff to take the chief command, when a telegram arrived at the Palace from Prince Napoleon, stating that French intervention had been decided upon in the Cabinet Council at St. Cloud, and that he and M. de Laveletto had alone voted against it. Victor Emmanuel, alarmed, then sent for Ratazzi, and requested him to postpone the order to cross the frontier. Ratazzi urged upon the King the bad policy of such a step, saying that it would alienate the people from the Government, and that the intervention was merely a threat which would never be fulfilled if Italy marched on to Rome; and finding the King was immovable, resigned. What followed is well known. I will only add that in the Battle of Monte Rotondo the Papal troops chiefly consisted of Frenchmen of the Antipes Legion. The prisoners taken by Garibaldi were sent to Florence, and it was somewhat startling to see men in the French uniform, many with the order of Legion of Honor on their breasts, being taken as captives through the streets of the Italian capital.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

The military authority have given permission for private sleighs to drive across the Esplanade at Quebec during the winter season.

A Soldier of the 69th Regt., at the annual course of musketry with his Regiment recently made the extraordinary score of 69 points in the third, 69 in the second, and 69 in the first classes. When it is remembered that he belongs to the 69th Regt. it may fairly be considered "a remarkable instance of coincidence."

MILITARY BALL.—The Mersea Volunteers have made arrangements for holding the military ball at the Leamington Town Hall on New Year's Eve. The committee consists of energetic and practical men, and no pains will be spared to make the ball pleasant to all who may attend it. Ticket—\$1 75 each.

The memorandum of a despatch from Sir John Michel to Lord Carnarvon, lately published, points out in a very clear and unmistakable manner, that the first steps towards incorporating the Red River territory with Canada, must be the establishment of safe communications with Fort Garry for military and other purposes.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A SOLDIER.—Last Tuesday night, after the soldiers of the 10th had gone to bed in the Victoria barracks, Montreal, one of them rose from his bed and came over to a comrade, saying that he would shoot him. The man who was threatened rose, and seized hold of the rifle in the hands of the other soldier, but during the struggle the rifle went off, wounding the man, who was the object of the murderous attack, in the leg. The would-be murderer was at once arrested and placed in confinement.

The 74th Highlanders, ordered from England to New Brunswick, lay in St. John forty years ago. Their arrival is looked forward to with much interest.

During the first day of the mayoralty election in Quebec, the mob gathered round the poll in St. John's Ward, grew so noisy and threatening that the returning officer, Mr. Bolduc, felt it incumbent on him to make a requisition for troops. Two companies of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade were accordingly sent out at three o'clock, and drawn up in front of the poll house. Everything passed off quietly after their arrival.

THE RIFLE MATCH for the Cup presented by the County of Simcoe will take place in Barrie, on Monday 30th, of December, at 1 p. m., not on the 21st as was originally intended. We trust some members of the Battery and of the Infantry Companies of Collingwood and Bowmore will go down and return with the Cup. Many of them have proved themselves to be good shots, and this is a good opportunity to test their skill with their brethren in Simcoe. The distance will be 200, 400, and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range, Snider rifle. All competitors to be in uniform. Members of companies in uniform will go and return the same day, at one fire.—*Collingwood Enterprise.*

HOW NOT TO DO IT—W. H. Russell in his work on Canada, tells the following story—another illustration of 'How not to do it.'

He says that some thirty years ago the old flint lock was dealt out to the men along the borders, and of course flints were needed. These were accordingly sent by the War Department. In course of time the flints were superseded, and various improvements in muskets adopted. Still the barrel of flints was sent out as regularly as the appointed month came round, and were sent the year he was in Quebec, (1866.)

He tells us another story illustrative of the red tapeism that still clings to the Department. A ship brought out from England to Quebec a huge spar that was in everybody's way during the voyage. It taxed the resources of the proper officials when it got to Quebec—and what was it? Why a huge Canadian pine, which had gone home in its rough state, had been hewn and prepared, and then sent out to its native soil again, to be a flag staff on the citadel.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY—This fine Battery was inspected on Thursday last by Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major. They paraded in full marching order and presented a very smart and soldier-like appearance, numbering three officers and 44 Non-Commissioned Officers, and men.

After about an hour's drills by Lieutenant Hume, and Low, and Capt. Worsley, they were highly complimented on their fine appearance, steadiness under arms, and proficiency in drill.

Immediately after the men were marched to Wall's Saloon, where the Captain had provided the usual annual supper for them. It is needless to say that the supper was in Wall's best style. The chair was occupied by Sergt. Major Conway. After doing justice to the good cheer, speech and song were the order of the evening. The men separated at an early hour, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment; but not without expressing their warm attachment to Captain Worsley and his subalterns.

The officers were entertained at the Captain's house, and also spent a pleasant evening.—*Brockville Recorder, Dec. 12th.*

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM COLBORNE, O.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Captain Bridgewater lectured here on the 11th ult. A number of influential people were present, although the audience was small—much too small considering the interesting nature of the lecture. The Captain after speaking of the difficulties attending the organization of a military system out of raw material, spoke of the extreme apathy manifested by the very people who ought to encourage and foster a military spirit. He adverted to the fact that no drill shed had been erected in order to afford the Volunteers an opportunity of being comfortable during drill-time. At the close of the lecture Major Webb stated that he would give the first \$50 towards this object. Mr. Grove advocated the erecting of a shed, so that the subject is now under consideration. At the close of the lecture the following resolution was passed:—Moved by J. Robinson, Esqr., seconded by J. Grove, Esqr.,—That this meeting whilst regretting the small attendance, thank Captain Bridgewater for his able and very interesting lecture.

FROM ST. ANDREWS, Q.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5TH BRIGADE DIVISION RIFLE MATCH.—We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the result of a series of Rifle Matches held at St. Andrews, County of Argenteuil, commencing on the 6th November. All the corps in the Division were fully represented, and the interest taken by the inhabitants in the Division we trust may induce the Volunteers to meet annually and vie with each other in the use of the "Snider" Rifle lately placed in their hands. A new feature in Rifle Matches presented itself by the appearance of thirty-five men of the old St. Andrews Cavalry, under the able command of Captain John Burwash, who fired at 100 and 200 yds., mounted; although but recently supplied with the "Spencer" Carabine, they made good firing as will be seen by the subjoined scores. During the progress of the matches, which occupied from the 6th to the 11th November, not the slightest accident or dispute of any kind occurred, and the best of feeling prevailed throughout the proceedings—a result no doubt attributable to the good arrangements of the Managing Committee, and also in having secured as scorers and markers the services of Sergeant Stewart and four privates of H. M. gallant 78th Highlanders, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by the officer commanding at Montreal.

On the occasion of the presentation of the Prizes on the 14th November, a Grand Ball was given at Carillon in the New Drill Hall. Lt. Colonel Hanson, Brigade Major of the

Division, presented the prizes accompanied by complimentary remarks to each of the successful competitors. The Ball was largely attended by Volunteers and their friends, and was kept up with great spirit till the small hours of the morning.

Lt.-Col. Hanson, Major Macdonald, of the 11th Battalion, and Major Shields, of the 18th Battalion, and in fact all the officers of the several corps have reason to feel proud of the success which has attended this their first District Rifle Match.

MATCH NO. 1.

First prize a Silver Cup; Second \$12; Third \$8; Fourth \$5; Fifth \$3. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each; Rifles, Government issue; open to all Volunteers in the Division. Entrance 25 cents. The following were the prize winners in order as below:

| | Yards— | 200 | 400 | T'l. |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|------|
| Lt. T. T. Higginson, 18th Batt. | .16 | 17 | 33 | |
| Ensign E. J. C. Abbott, 11th " | .15 | 17 | 32 | |
| Pto. S. J. McMahon, 18th " | .15 | 17 | 32 | |
| Sergeant Campbell, 18th " | .17 | 12 | 29 | |
| Ensign Higginson, 18th " | .19 | 9 | 28 | |

In firing off the ties, 2 rounds at the last range, the score ran thus—

Ensign Abbott, 11th Battalion, . . . 6 points.
Private S. J. McMahon, 18th Batt. . . 5 "

There were 107 competitors in this match.

MATCH NO. 2.

First prize a Silver Cup, presented by Lieut. Col. J. J. C. Abbott; Second \$12; Third \$8; Fourth \$5; Fifth \$3. Ranges 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each; Rifles, Government issue; open to all Volunteers in the Division. Entrance, 25 cents.

| | Yards— | 400 | 600 | T'l. |
|------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|------|
| Ensign Higginson, 18th Batt. | .12 | 12 | 24 | |
| Capt. S. Macdonald, 11th " | .11 | 11 | 22 | |
| Eng. E. J. C. Abbott, 11th " | .14 | 8 | 22 | |
| Sergeant Campbell, 18th " | .14 | 7 | 21 | |
| Captain Higginson, 18th " | .14 | 6 | 20 | |

There were 61 competitors in this match, a strong North wind prevailed during the day.

MATCH NO. 3.

First prize a Silver Cup, presented by Ottawa River Navigation Company; Second \$12; Third \$8; Fourth \$5; Fifth \$3. Ranges 300 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each, Rifles, Government issue; open to all Volunteers in the Division. Entrance, 25-cents.

| | Yards— | 300 | 400 | T'l. |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----|-----|------|
| Lieut. Vankleek, 18th Batt. | .11 | 18 | 29 | |
| Sergeant Mooney, 18th " | .11 | 15 | 26 | |
| Lieutenant Wells, 18th " | .13 | 12 | 25 | |
| Sergeant Leroy, 18th " | .12 | 13 | 25 | |
| Ensign Higginson, 18th " | .12 | 13 | 25 | |

In firing off the ties at the last range the score ran thus—

Lieutenant Wells, 6 points.
Sergeant Leroy, 4 "
Ensign Higginson, 3 "

There were 84 competitors in this match; the weather was cold and a strong wind from the North East.

MATCH NO. 4.

First prize a Silver Cup, presented by Lieut. Col. Higginson. To be fired for by Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the 18th Batt. Ranges 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each; Rifles, Government issue. Entrance, 25 cts.

Yards—400 600 T'l.

Pto. W. Hamilton, No. 3 C'y,
18th Batt. 14 11 25
There were 35 competitors in this match.

MATCH NO. 5.

First prize a Breech Loading Rifle, presented by Hon. J. Hamilton, Senator; Second \$12; Third \$8; Fourth \$5; Fifth \$3. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each; Rifles, Government issue; open to all Volunteers in the Division. Entrance fee, 25 cents.

Yards—200 400 600 T'l.

Surgeon Harkins, 18th Batt. 7 12 7 26
Sergeant R. Leroy, 18th " 9 10 5 24
Private T. White, 18th " 6 12 6 24
" J. Mooney, 18th " 8 10 5 23
Sergeant Saucier, 18th " 10 9 3 22
There were 60 competitors in this match.

MATCH NO. 6.

First prize a Silver Cup, presented by Judge Daniels; Second \$12; Third \$8; Fourth \$5; Fifth \$3. Ranges, 300, 500 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each; Rifles, Government issue; open to four members of any Volunteer Company in the Division. Entrance fee, \$1.

Yards—300 500 600 T'l.

No. 5 C'y, 18th Batt.
Lieut. Wells, 5 9 6 20
Captain McIntosh, 8 4 2 14
Sergeant Saucier, 5 9 5 19
Corporal Stirling, 8 6 2 16
Total points 69

No. 2 C'y, 18th Batt.
Captain C. W. Johnston, 7 5 3 15
Lieutenant Vankleek, 11 5 0 16
Sergeant Campbell, 9 5 3 17
Private Case, 9 6 5 20
Total points 68

No. 1 C'y, 11th Batt.
Captain S. Macdonald, 4 8 6 18
Lieutenant Kemply, 6 0 0 6
Ensign Abbott, 7 9 7 23
Sergeant Burwash, 8 5 5 18
Total points 65

No. 1 C'y, 18th Batt.
Captain Higginson, 5 5 9 19
Sergeant Leroy, 5 9 9 23
Private McMahon, 5 0 3 8
Private White, 6 5 3 14
Total points 64

No. 3 C'y, 18th Batt.
Sergeant Wright, 6 3 7 16
Sergeant Steele, 7 7 5 19
Corporal Hamilton, 5 6 0 11
Corporal Case, 9 3 2 14
Total points 60

10 Companies competed in this match.

MATCH NO. 7.

First prize a Silver Cup, presented by Field and Staff Officers of 11th and 18th Batt.; Second \$12; Third \$8; Fourth \$5; Fifth \$3. Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yds., 3 rounds each; Rifles, Government issue; open to all non-commissioned officers and men in the Division. Entrance fee, 25 cents.

| | Yards—200 | 300 | 500 | T ¹ |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|----------------|
| Sergeant Saucier, 18th Batt. | 10 | 7 | 10 | 27 |
| Privato Ellis, 18th " | 9 | 8 | 8 | 25 |
| Sergt. Campbell, 18th " | 11 | 7 | 5 | 23 |
| Private Ryan, 18th " | 8 | 9 | 6 | 23 |
| Corporal Case, 18th " | 10 | 10 | 3 | 23 |
| Privato S. J. McMahon, " | 8 | 10 | 5 | 23 |
| Privato J. A. Sample, " | 8 | 7 | 8 | 23 |

In firing off the ties, 2 rounds at each range, the score ran thus—

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Sergeant Campbell | 6 |
| Privato Ryan | 5 |
| Corporal Case | 6 |
| Private McMahon | 2 |
| Private Sample | 4 |

Ties being again between Sergt. Campbell and Corporal Case, resulted as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Sergeant Campbell | 5 |
| Corporal Case | 3 |

There were 41 competitors in this match.

MATCH NO. 8.

Volunteer Cavalry Match.

Ranges 100 and 200 yards, 5 shots at each, "Spencer" Carabines—position mounted—open to Cavalry force in the Division.

Yards—100 200 T¹

St. Andrews Troop Cavalry.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 1st prize, \$10—Captain Crosier, | 17 | 16 | 33 |
| 2nd " 7—Trooper Miller, | 18 | 13 | 31 |
| 3rd " 5— " Shepherd, | 14 | 15 | 29 |
| 4th " 3— " Shaw, | 17 | 10 | 27 |

There were 35 competitors at this match.

MATCH NO. 9.

All Comers' Match

First prize, \$10; Second \$5. Ranges 300 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each; any Rifle not contrary to rule 3; any ammunition; any position. Open to all comers. Entrance, 50 cents; Volunteers, 25 cents.

Yards—300 500 T¹

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|
| Privato Byers, 18th Batt. | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Sergt. Mooney, 18th " | 16 | 13 | 29 |

There were 43 competitors in this match.

MATCH NO. 10.

Lieut. Colonel Hanson's prize, a Silver Cross Rifle. Open to the highest aggregate score in Nos. 1, 2 and 5 Matches, open to non-commissioned officers and men of the Division.

Private S. J. McMahon, 18th Battalion, the highest aggregate score in Nos. 1, 2 and 5 matches.

MATCH NO. 11.

Consolation.

First prize, \$12; Second \$8; Third \$5. Ranges 200 yards, 5 rounds at each; Rifles, Government issue; open to all unsuccessful competitors at this Match. Entrance fee, 25 cents,

Yards—200 T¹

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|----|
| Private Sample, 18th Battalion, | .44334 | 18 |
|---------------------------------|--------|----|

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|----|
| Privato Geo. Bates, 18th " | .44343 | 18 |
| Privato Jas. Morrison, 11th " | .24324 | 15 |
| Captain Macdonald, 11th " | .33243 | 15 |
| Corporal Crosier, (Cavalry) | .32433 | 15 |
| Sergeant Corkran, 11th " | .23344 | 15 |
| Qr. Mr. R. A. Bethune, | .32432 | 15 |

Ties fired off as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Privato Sample, | 6 |
| Privato Bates, | 2 |
| Captain Macdonald, | 4 |
| Private James Morrison, | 7 |
| Corporal Crosier, | 6 |
| Sergeant Corkran, | 4 |
| Qr. Mr. Bethune, | 2 |

There were 31 competitors.

MATCH NO. 12.

Prize presented by Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. Open to officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 11th Batt., Argenteuil Rangers. Ranges 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots each; Government Rifle.

Yards—400 600 T¹

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|---|----|
| Winner, Lieut. Earle, 11th Batt. | 18 | 5 | 23 |
|----------------------------------|----|---|----|

There were 17 competitors in this match.

RIFLE MATCHES.

GUELPH RIFLE MATCH.

The Guelph Rifle Association range was opened on Thursday, the 5th inst., by a grand shooting match, the first of a series. Owing to the cold and disagreeable weather, there was not a large attendance of outside spectators, but the competitors were in fine spirits, and the contest keen and exciting. The following is the score, five shots at range:—

ASSOCIATION MATCH—ANY RIFLE

| | 200 yds | 300 yds, | T ¹ |
|------------------|---------|----------|----------------|
| A. A. Macdonald, | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| A. H. Macdonald, | 16 | 8 | 24 |
| Judge Macdonald, | 14 | 8 | 22 |
| E. Newton, | 9 | 12 | 21 |
| W. Sunley, | 16 | 5 | 21 |
| A. Strowger, | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| C. H. Saunders | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| J. Hazelton, | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| G. Elliott, | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| G. W. Webster, | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| J. Stewart, | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| H. Marcon, | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| A. Wilson, | 2 | 0 | 1 |

Messrs. Newton and Sunley then shot off for the 4th prize which was won by the former by one point in one shots at 300 yards.

Mr. A. A. Macdonald, therefore, gets Mr. Horsman's six shot \$10 revolver; Mr. A. H. Macdonald comes in for Messrs. Mills & Melvin's \$9 parlour stove; Judge Macdonald has Mr. Mulholland's camp basket; Mr. E. Newton wins Mr. D. Savage's meerscham pipe; Mr W. Sunley secures Mr. Berry's lugo cake; Mr. A. Strowger is presented with Mr. J. T. Day's "Half an Hour with the best Authors"; Mr. Saunders takes off Mr. Sleeman's half barrel of beer; Mr. Hazelton will have Mr. Galbraith's bridle; Mr. Elliott lays claim to Mr. Walker's six cans of oysters, and Mr. J. W. Webster carries away Mr. Wood's pair of vases.

BATTALION MATCH.

The second of the series—the 30th Battalion match—came off Friday. The following is the total number of points made by the lucky competitors, with Snider rifles 300 and 600 yards, five shots at each range:

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Sgt. Catley | 26 |
| Wheelihan | 20 |
| Copp | 1 |
| Marsh | 16 |
| Corp. Jordan | 16 |
| Copeland | 16 |
| Ensign Hooper | 16 |
| Corp. Parkinson | 14 |
| Sgt. Day | 14 |
| Ensign Tribe | 13 |
| Kribbs | 13 |

The ties having been shot off, resulted in the distribution of prizes in the above order:

| | |
|---|------|
| 1st. The Mayor's and Col. Higginbotham's purse | \$20 |
| 2nd. Hogg & Chance, coat | 10 |
| 3rd. Capt. Swinford, fat sheep | 10 |
| 4th. Fraser & Henderson, shirt, drawers and socks | 5 |
| 5th. Wm. Stewart, dry goods | 5 |
| 6th. John McNeil, boots | 5 |
| 7th. R. Rutherford, tea sett. | 4 |
| 8th. A. Thomson & Co., pair of pants | 3 |
| 9th. J. Hazelton, toilet glass | 3 |
| 10th. Heffernan Bros., fancy shirt | 3 |
| 11th. J. Horsman, artillery flask | 3 |

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

The All Comers Match was completed on Saturday, with any rifle, 200 and 400 yards, five shots each range. The following points were made, and the shot-off's resulted thus:

Ensign Tribe, 35; R. Cuthbert's \$25 silver watch. Miller, 31; C. Raymond's \$12 sewing machine. Wheelihan, 28; Innkeeper's purse, \$10. Jack, 28; E. Harvey's \$5 pair of vases. Armstrong, 28; Drovers' and Butchers' purse, \$5; Jordon, 25; Prest & Hepburn's \$5-pair boots. O'Connor, 25; James Massio's \$4 tea set. Beattie, 24; M. Shewan \$4 Goldsmith's works. Judge Macdonald, 24; T. Holliday's half barrel of beer. G. Skinner, 23, W. Sunley's \$4 box stove.

CONSOLATION MATCH

It was already afternoon, and it being desirable to close the shooting that night, it was decided that five shots at 300 yards should end the Consolation Match. The shooting was remarkably even, and the shot-off's resulted in the following order;

R. Wishart, 12 points; \$5. J. Martin, 12; George Jeffrey's parcel dry goods. James Nelson, 11, J. Cormack's hat. Ed. Bostrell, 11; G. A. Hadden's mitts and comforters. R. J. Swales, 11; E. Carroll's fancy jug. Corp. Trapp, 11; C. Meredith's fancy jug. A \$4 prize was also awarded to A. Jones, there being a dispute as to whether he made 9 or 12 points.

RIFLE MATCH AT PRINCETON.

On Monday and Tuesday last, the Princeton Rifles held their first annual matches, and the day was as favorable as could be expected at this season of the year. The members of the Company turned out in great force, evincing their interest in the tournaement. The following is the result:

First Match—200 and 400 yards, for a bible, worth \$10, presented by the Rev. H. Bartlett, won by Hindson. Second, \$4, won by Long street. Third a pair of Boots, given by Mr. Edgar; won by Davis. Fourth a whip, \$2, won by Lawrence. Fifth, \$1, won by Cowan.

Second Match—300 and 400 yards. 1st a Colts Revolver, given by Major Cowan, worth \$10, won by Hisc. 2nd \$8, won by Green. 3rd \$6, won by Hynes. 4th \$4, won by Fancitt. 5th \$2, won by Nelms.

Third Match—300 and 400 yards, open to all comers. 1st, pair pants, by Scott and Bro., value \$8, won by Capt. J. Stitt. 2nd, a beautiful silver cup, presented by W. H. Landon, Esq; won by Ensign G. F. Williamson. 3rd a pair of boots by Focoth, value \$3, won by Sergt. Fair. 4th a pair of boots by Ehle, value \$2, won by Wm. Parkinson.

A match will take place at Princeton on Saturday next, between the Drumbo and Princeton company, to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.—Woodstock times.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Dec. 16, 1867.

From the Official Army Register for 1867, just published, I gather a few particulars respecting military matters in the United States, that may not be quite uninteresting to your readers. The Register shows all the changes that have taken place in the army for the year ending August 1st, 1867, the organization of the army, the retired list, brevets, &c., &c. During the year the following changes took place among the commissioned officers.

| | Reg. | Vol. |
|---|------|------|
| Resigned,..... | 87 | 11 |
| Commissions vacated by new appointments,..... | 181 | 46 |
| Declined,..... | 239 | 1 |
| Cancelled,..... | 115 | 1 |
| Died,..... | 67 | 4 |
| Expired by constitutional limitation,..... | 11 | 0 |
| Revoked,..... | 3 | 0 |
| Wholly retired,..... | 1 | 0 |
| Dropped,..... | 4 | 0 |
| Dismissed,..... | 2 | 3 |
| Cashiered,..... | 1 | 1 |
| Honorably mustered out,..... | 0 | 240 |
| Mustered out,..... | 0 | 4 |
| Dishonorably mustered out,.... | 0 | 1 |
| Total,..... | 741 | 312 |

Among the names of officers resigned are those of Generals W. S. Rosencrans, Kennar Garrard, W. F. Smith, and Alfred T. A. Torbert of the regulars; and Generals James B. Steedman and John M. Palmer of the Volunteers. A number of the Generals at the conclusion of the war, declined Colonelcies and Lieutenant Colonelcies in the regular army. The retired list shows the following:—Retired on their own application, after forty or more years of consecutive service,

five Colonels and one Major; retired from incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, wounds, &c.: one General Officer, five Colonels, twelve Lieutenant Colonels, twenty six Majors, thirty three Captains, fifteen First Lieutenants, four Second Lieutenants, and one military Storekeeper. Retired by direction of the President having been over forty five years in the service or being over sixty two years of age, five General Officers, sixteen Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, one Captain, one Second Lieutenant, one Military Storekeeper, and two Post Chaplains: retired from incapacity resulting from wounds, Generals J. B. Ricketts, G. R. Paul, and G. Fesenden. The fact of one Second Lieutenant being retired by order of the President, after being forty five years in the service, may call to mind the grumbling of British officers at the system which keeps them Subalterns until they are ready for the grave, unless they have a very deep pocket very well lined, but it is explained in this way. The officer in question had served for half a century as an enlisted man, in consideration of which he received his commission and was retired. The manner in which brevets have been conferred, would be ludicrous did it not show how thoroughly absurd a system, which might be made a means of honorable reward, will become by abuse. Promotion by brevet has been conferred on almost every officer. Indeed brevets appear to have been scattered broadcast, and the exception is, not to find an officer brevetted for distinguished conduct, but to find one who is not brevetted for something. Looking over the reasons for such promotion, we find every conceivable excuse for it. The War Department must certainly, have retained the services of a man of strong and vivid imagination to assign reasons for confirming brevets, thus. Recruiting officers are brevetted for faithful and meritorious services connected with the recruitment of volunteers, doctors are brevetted for faithful and meritorious services during the war, paymasters for diligent, faithful and meritorious services, &c., &c., *ad nauseum*. But even the fertile brain of the War Department's special employe appears to have succumbed to the pressure, for 130 officers were brevetted for nothing. Such was his success, however, that he ought to have been brevetted himself for "faithful and arduous services." The number of brevets conferred on officers of the regular army from the commencement of the war to Sept. 30th, 1867, is three thousand five hundred and twenty-seven, as follows:

| | |
|---|-----|
| To be Major Generals by brevet,..... | 151 |
| To be Brigadier Generals by brevet,..... | 310 |
| To be Colonels by brevet,..... | 400 |
| To be Lieutenant Colonels by brevet,..... | 683 |
| To be Majors by brevet,..... | 999 |
| To be Captains by brevet,..... | 770 |
| To be First Lieutenants by brevet,..... | 214 |

Total,.....3,527

A few days ago a motion to relinquish to

the builders of such iron-clads as are not required by the Government, the vessels constructed by them on their refunding the amount paid to them with an abatement for any injuries received by such vessels, was adopted by Congress, but subsequently reconsidered, and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Fenians are greatly moved about the doings of their brethren in England; but of them more in my next.

L. E.

FOR THE REVIEW.

ON WINTER CAMPAIGNING.

The idea of an invasion of our country in winter has been pronounced by many as impossible, and in support of their argument they point triumphantly to our icebound ports and harbors, and our winter ally, General Jack Frost, as our surest defence should such madness enter the brain of an enemy. But notwithstanding these potent reasons, winter campaigns have been carried on, with more or less success, in countries even more frigid than our own,—and even this country during the winter of 1775-6 was invaded by the Americans under Montgomery and Arnold—who, notwithstanding the rigor of the climate, and the almost impenetrable wilds through which they had to force their way; managed to maintain a six months' campaign with an army badly clothed; badly provisioned, and badly armed, in the midst of a hostile and barren country. Why then should the thing be impossible now? the climate is not more rigorous; the means of transport are more numerous and accessible; and the country more settled, and therefore better supplied with provisions: roads are open; woods are leveled; isolated villages numerous: and the very ice which covers our rivers forms a natural bridge which may serve as an aid, rather than an obstruction to an enemy. True, the cold would be unpleasant—but would be quite as unpleasant to the invader as to the invaded; and the snow, however deep, would be equally so for both parties. And as the prevailing idea seems to be that the Fenians would merely attempt to seize and hold some position until such time as overwhelming reinforcements arrived, provided with such stores and armaments as would be sufficient to blow the word 'Canada' bodily out of the map of the world—when recognised as belligerents by their foster mother 'aunt Samuel,' they could trumpet defiance to Great Britain from an 'Irish Republic' situated on half an acre of Canadian soil,—will any one say that to the miscreants of Manchester and Clerkenwell such things are impossible? Not so. Let us consider General Sick Frost as an ally, but only as an ally, and otherwise prepare for the reception of these men, for whom no scheme is too hazardous or ill conceived, to deter them from attempting its fulfilment. And with a view to preparation in the smaller details, which are, however, sufficiently important should

the necessity arise for their use, let us consider in what manner we should meet these hair-brained ruffians should they venture on our shores.

Judging from the experience of June 1866, the main attack would be at some point on the frontier near Montreal. This seems the more likely, as any reports we have received during the past year, of the concealment of arms and supplies &c., have been along that frontier. But as the 'Grand Army of the Irish Republic' is very scattered, and all are anxious for their share of plunder, it is more than probable that diversions will be created by the attack of isolated towns and villages along the whole frontier. It is therefore the duty of Volunteer officers whose headquarters are exposed to the danger of sudden attack, to concert some means of defence should such danger arise. And in such defences, snow fortifications, simple and easily constructed, must bear an important part. Breastworks of snow thrown up across roads, and covering approaches to villages, make a good barricade against an enemy without artillery. Such breastworks should be about 1½ feet high, and 4 feet through, well packed, and with a few buckets of water thrown over the outward slope. They may be so arranged that they will not prevent ordinary traffic, by making them in two parts, extending from each side in parallel lines a little more than half across the road, with sufficient width between them to admit of the passage of sleighs. Two or three such lines of defence might be thrown up in a few hours by the inhabitants of a village, and should not be less than 50 yards apart. A central building, of brick if possible, should be chosen as a citadel, to which the defenders of the place could retreat if they should be driven from their lines of defence. A church, mill or schoolhouse is generally best suited for the purpose. Care should be taken that the building selected commands the principal roads, and that it is, if possible, in an isolated position. Any sheds &c. that might afford cover to the enemy, should be torn down and carried away.

Into this citadel should be collected—on the approach of an invading force—provisions, water, fuel, bedding, ammunition, tools for breaking loopholes &c. and materials for blocking up windows and doors, such as bags filled with sand, timbers, boxes or bales of goods, &c. &c. These should be carried into the ground floor, and all doors, windows &c. where an entry could be effected from the outside blockaded first. Doors should be blockaded to within a few inches of the top and then have loopholes cut in them for musketry. Windows should have the glass broken out, and be blockaded six feet from the floor, with loopholes, if possible, at about 4½ feet. If necessary, loophole the walls with two tiers of loopholes, one tier two or three feet above the level of the floor, the other about 4½ feet above it, attending first

to the most exposed parts; loophole the upper floor so that a fire from above may be directed on the enemy should they force an entrance into the lower rooms—cut away staircases, and substitute ladders, which can be pulled up as the defenders retreat to the upper stories. It will scarcely be believed how successfully a building can be defended by resolute men, but to use the words of a distinguished writer on Fortifications—"All these works, defences and obstacles, will be of little avail, unless the garrison is determined to do its duty. 'Fight to the last, regardless of danger,' ought to be the motto of men called upon to occupy a fortification, and 'Duty' that of the commanding officer." Space prevents further mention of this subject, but we can refer our readers for further information to Lieutenant Colonel Denison's 'Manual of Outpost Duties,' a most valuable little work, with which every Volunteer officer ought to be acquainted. In it he will find detailed information as to the defence of outposts which it would be impossible to give in this article.

So much for the defenders,—now a few words for the attackers. It is more than likely that very little time will be given to Volunteers to make preparation should a necessity for their services arise. It should, therefore, be the duty of every company officer to see that every man in his company is properly provided with warm underclothing before the company leaves its headquarters. Each man should have an extra shirt, a pair of warm socks, and a pair of warm gloves or mitts in addition to his mess kit, (i. e. tin plate, cup, knife and fork) in his haversack, if no knapsack is provided. Let particular attention be paid to the boots—that they are not too tight, and are strong and serviceable. These little matters can be attended to while the man is at, or near home, without trouble, but if neglected, may result in the most serious consequences.

If marching through deep unbroken snow as an advance guard, relieve the leading party frequently as their is the most fatiguing duty. The same rule applies to the head of a company, or column, wading thro' deep snow.

If halted to cook, let the mess squads be regularly told off and divided into wood men, water men, ration men, and cooks, whose duty it will be to procure the various necessaries for cooking. While the three first are absent procuring the things for which they are detailed—let the cooks scrape away the snow in a circle of about four feet in diameter, laying the fire on the bare earth. Three ramrods, if nothing else can be procured, make a capital tripod on which to hang a mess kettle. A fire can easily be procured, by searching decayed stumps or rotten logs, for some dry, rotten touchwood, which will smoulder away and form a basis for the fire.

In bivouacking in the snow, let a space be cleared as for cooking, and build a fire in the centre; then throw the snow back so as

to form an inclined plane in a circle all round the fire; cover with some pine brush, if obtainable, or with spare blankets, and rest with the feet towards the fire.

If camping where no tents are to be had—clear a space in the snow 12 feet wide and 20 feet long—rest rails, rafter fashion, over this space, bedding the butts well in the snow, and packing it. Then interweave these rafters with pine brush, like basket work, and cover the whole with snow, building up the ends in the same way, but of course leaving a door way, which can be closed with a spare blanket, or greatcoat. This is a most comfortable and warm barrack hut until a thaw comes; when of course it is not watertight. It will accommodate twenty men. If floored with dead pine leaves it makes it still warmer.

A snow wall five feet high on the weather side protects a sentry on his beat from the wind.

Of the tactics to be observed in winter campaigning, of course nothing can be said. This will devolve upon the officers in command of columns and outposts—and we trust should a necessity arise, that they will be experienced men. A winter campaign is no joke at any rate; but a winter campaign under incapable officers would be a very serious reality. Let us trust that no occasion will be given for the practical application of these hints, but that instead of having to defend our hearths and homes, we shall be able to warm ourselves at the one, and rest in peace in the other, in defiance of Fenianic bluster.

TRENTE-SEPTIÈME.

A paper in Vienna has just made public a very singular fact. It seems that during the last German war a small state—the Principality of Liechtenstein—ranged itself with Austria to protect her ally against Prussia and Italy. To succor her ally she sent her all the forces of which she could dispose—namely, fifty one soldiers—the sum total of her army. During the battles in Bohemia, and on the day of the battle of Sadowa, the contingent of Liechtenstein did not make a great show, but nevertheless its presence in the Austrian ranks did not the less constitute a hostile demonstration against the troops of King William and those of Victor Emanuel. M. de Bismarck and M. de Ricasoli, occupied with more important labors, neglected, when they signed the Peace of Prague, to conclude the simplest armistice with the Prince of Liechtenstein. Hostilities are therefore still open between the last named Sovereign on the one side, and Prussia and Italy on the other. As a probable result of this omission a Paris correspondent facetiously remarks:—"The world may consequently at any moment expect to behold twenty five men and a half, of the army of Liechtenstein, march upon Berlin, while the other twenty five and a half set out to attack the Italian Quadrilateral. This is, perhaps, the match that is to set the continent on fire. Europe had better look to it in time."

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.

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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 BATALION 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.

OTTAWA SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW"

Are respectfully informed that arrangements have been made with Mr. DAVID FULTON, News Agent, 37 Rideau Street—who is our sole Agent for the city—for the delivery hereafter of their copies of the REVIEW, at their residences or offices, instead of through the Post-office, as formerly. It is hoped this arrangement will insure the regular delivery of the paper, and consequently do away with all complaints in that respect.

GEO. MOSS.

Ottawa Nov. 18, 1867.

"DOMINION" NEWS DEPOT!
MILES' OLD STAND, 37 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

THE undersigned, seeing the need for a News Depot in Lower Town, for the better convenience of a part of the reading people of our city during the stormy winter season—have this day, MONDAY, 18th Nov., opened the "DOMINION" NEWS DEPOT, in Miles' old stand, opposite Workman & Co., Rideau street, where they will, in co-operation with their Depot in Centre Town, keep on hand all the general publications of the day, and endeavor to satisfy the reading public. They will furnish the following periodicals at the earliest convenience:

AMERICAN:

N. Y. Daily Herald, N. Y. Weekly Herald,
Boston Pilot, Irish American,
Irish Citizen, now, Irish People,
Scottish American Journal, Musical Review, new,
Harper's Bazar, now, Harper's Weekly,
Chimney Corner, Literary Album,
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, N. Y. Ledger,
N. Y. Weekly, Fireside Companion, now
Pen and Pencil, now, Police Gazette, Police News,
N. Y. Clipper, Sporting Times,
Waverley Magazine, Harper's Monthly,
Godey's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Lady's Mag.,
Madame Demoreat's Monthly Magazine,
Budget of Fun, and other Comical Papers,

ENGLISH:

London Journal, Family Herald,
Bow Bells, new, Englishwoman's Magazine,
London Illustrated News, and other Periodicals,
London Punch, and other Comical Papers.

CANADIAN:

Toronto Globe, Toronto Leader,
Montreal Gazette, And our City Papers.

STATIONERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

HOUSER & FULTON.

Ottawa Nov. '91 1867.

CAUTION.

The public are hereby cautioned against paying any monies, on account of "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW," to

ALEXANDER RIGGS,

as they will not receive credit for the same, he having been DISCHARGED by me, FROM MY SERVICE, on the 3rd of August last.

GEO. MOSS.

Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1867.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

In order to effect some needed improvement in our office, and to admit of our employes enjoying, like other people, the holiday season, no paper will be issued by us next week. We are sure our kind patrons will not object to our having this respite after a year's close attention to business. So wishing all our friends and readers a MERRY CHRISTMAS and HAPPY NEW YEAR, "and many of them," we relinquish the pen, and allow the types to rest, until the first week in January, 1868, when we will present our subscribers with NO. 1, VOL. 2 of The Review.

THE SPIRIT OF THE HOUR.

Winter in all his weird beauty and desolation is upon us; he has wooed him a bride whose youth was passed among flowers and under summer suns on the banks of our beautiful lakes, crowned with a piney wreath he sits among the snow-capped hills and shaking the clanking icicles off his beard strives vainly to chill the heart of his joyous spouse. See he has covered her pathway with snow and the mark of her footsteps can no more be seen; his breath is the cold North wind, but it only blushes on her cheek and brightens in her eye; his clasp is a chain of ice but it chills not the blood of her heart, and he moans with impotent rage, until her glad spirit overcomes his gloomy soul and he laughs aloud in the joy of a hale old age. And, fearing lest she should grow sad, he calls the spirit of the hour, (for her glance had followed the sunset,) and with fleecy robes brought from his native northern cloudland he wraps her warmly round, and their folds cover up the graves of the

past. Then he wanders down the streets of the city and the old men bow reverently as he passes, young children run out to hail him with a joyous greeting, and fair maidens glance before him; his is a triumph of merriment, and smoothing the wrinkles from his aged brow, he smiles an answer to the welcome. There is room for us in the glad procession, so let us join hands and shout "Merry! merry! Christmas!" to him and to each other, and revel in the joy of the happiest of all holidays. The summer has passed and peace still blesses our country, and, although the danger may not have all passed away, we have gathered strength for the future and congratulate ourselves upon the peace, happiness and prosperity of our land. At this particular season of the year it is customary among those who think and labor in the fields where the harvest of wisdom is gathered, to turn retrospectively and regard the past year of their existence. There we behold in the long vista, fading dimly down into many avenues of the past, the unalterable work of our hands; we cannot return like an artist to touch and retouch the lines of beauty in the picture of our lives, nor by convenient gloom curtain the shadowy background of our existence. For good or ill the page has been written, nor can we fondly erase the indelible characters burnt by the hand of Time within the leaves of the book of life.

Turning therefore to look upon the labors of the past we feel that, in striving conscientiously to fulfill our allotted part in the field we have chosen, we have not failed we hope in our duty. While conscious of the hearty goodwill and co-operation of all who labor with us in the service of our country, we will still go on, sparing no efforts that the work of our hands may be such as at the end of another year we may look back upon it with pleasure and satisfaction.

ANY BORE SIMULTANEOUS MATCHES,
1868, FOR ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

In the *Volunteer Service Gazette* of England, under the date of 2nd March 1867 the terms, arranged with the Australian Volunteers who took part in the Wimbledon Matches, were published; and we have been requested by the Secretary of the Canadian Wimbledon Committee to publish those rules for the information of the Volunteers throughout the Dominion. He also informs us that he has placed himself in communication with the English Committee, and will shortly be able to give all further information which may be required. The rules are as follows:—

There are three matches. Two of these are for individual competition; match A for 500 and 600 yards, and match B for 900 and 1,000 yards. Match C is between Rifle Clubs, and is decided by the score in match B.

The following rules (I., II. III., and IV.) apply to each of the matches A and B, which

must be regarded as quite distinct in entry and prizes, but they may be fired on the same day.

I. Each match, A and B, consists of three competitions. Each competition comprises six days, on any or all of which the firing may be conducted. Competitors entered as a squad may fire at any butt at ranges 500 and 600 yards, ten shots at each, if entered in match A, and at ranges 900 and 1,000 yards, ten shots at each, if entered in match B; so that no competitor fires more than twenty shots in match A, or twenty shots in match B, in one competition; Wimbledon targets, rifles, scoring, and ties, except that aperture sights may be used. The captain of each squad may arrange with his squad on which of the six days any of them will commence firing in the competition, and may stop, and proceed again with the firing on any of these days. No competitor of the squad is to commence until the second day, then the first day may be used by them for practice; if none is to begin until the third day, the first and second days may be used for practice, and so on; but on the day first used in the competition by any squad, and until all the shots of the competitors in that match, firing at the same butts, shall have been registered, no competitor may (except in a match) fire a rifle at any range or let the rifle to be used by him be fired at a target. No competitor may fire except in the presence of another competitor of the squad. No competitor may use the same rifle as another on the same day.

II. A squad of two or three pays for each match, A or B 30s for the three competitions; and a squad of four or five pays £2 for the three competitions. The payment is to be made to the undersigned at least one week before the first day on which the squad fires. An entry made after the time will be 5s extra. A form of register (with directions) will then be sent for use, this will suffice for either match by altering the figures with a pen. The squad may be differently composed at different competitions. A competitor may fire in any or all competitions. The names of the competitors need not be sent for entrance.

III. The squad must send before the firing day the names of one or more persons, certified in writing by the officer commanding some battalion, or the Adjutant, or the Captain of a Company in an Administrative Battalion, as trust-worthy to act as Registrar. One of the registrars thus nominated, may act for two squads firing together, or for any number of squads firing at different times. When more than one Registrar acts for a squad in the same competition, each Registrar should sign the register for his part of it. The Council of the National Rifle Association have kindly consented to be Referee. The scores of each competition will be published in the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, in the order of the aggregates made by the squads, also the principal individual scores in their order.

At the end of the competition, the aggregate of the best two scores of each competitor, each match, will be taken to determine the prizes, which will be paid in money. If more than £20 is available, there will be a second prize; if more than £30, a third prize. Additional receipts above £50 will be given to the highest aggregates of A. and B. together.

V. Besides the matches A and B between individual competitors there is match C between Rifle Clubs, represented by squads.

The scores in the individual match B will be reckoned in match C between such "club squads" as may enter for the Club Match.

Every competitor in a "club squad" must be a member of the same Rifle Club. This is to be certified by the captain of "club squad" upon the register of the match B which contains the names and scores of the "club squad," and in this case the words match C should also be written at the head of that register.

Each "club squad" of not more than five competitors, pays £2 for the three competitions, one week before the first competition. This entry is in addition to that in the match for individuals. The squad may be differently composed at different competitions, but all the names of a "club squad" must be on the same registrar. The entering "club squads" will form a squad prize for the "club squad" with the highest aggregate of the best two squad scores among the "club squads."

N.B.—A strict adherence to these rules is requested, so as to prevent unnecessary labour in the management of the match. The rules as modified for the Canadian and Australian competition will be carried into effect by responsible committees on the basis of a letter in the *V. S. G.*, March 2nd, 1867.

J. MacGREGOR.

LONDON, 1 Mitre Temple Buildings.

We hope the members of the Force will take hold of this matter with their usual spirit, and we will have the gratification of seeing what we have long advocated—Canadian marksmen competing with those of the mother country. Judging by the scores made during the late season at the different matches in the Dominion we have no doubt but our men will acquit themselves in a manner befitting sons of "the land of forest and flood."

"SOMETHING ABOUT IRELAND AS IT IS AND FENIANISM"

The above is the title of a pamphlet laid upon our table by the author, Mr. W. H. Waller, of Ottawa. As the arguments which it contains profess to deal with a subject which has assumed the proportions of a political problem, and one which is of the first importance to us, as Canadians, in our relations with the British Empire, it is meet that this Conspiracy, its causes, and the best means to provide against its possible consequences, should be fairly and broadly discussed that the real root of the evil may be ascertained. We are therefore pleased to see that there is one person who has had the courage to boldly take the subject in hand, and though we cannot agree with him in much that he has written, yet it is easy to perceive that he has brought to the discussion much thought with not a little force, and that enthusiasm which Irishmen always display on subjects connected with their country and her wrongs. In the "Prefatory Note" he starts by saying:—"That it is his object to show that Ireland has grievances, and that they are real, heavy and tangible; that they arise only from English misgovernment; that Fenianism is but a remote consequence of a cause, and that that cause is England's misrule of Ireland; that we, in Canada, have suffered through Fenianism, through the stubborn injustice

of the British Government, and that we must still suffer, if a proper remedy be not resorted to for the cure of the evil." Having established these propositions to his satisfaction, forgetting that the very evils which he denounces were created and perpetuated by the Irish themselves. Even take the most indefensible price of misrule and the one against which he has most cause of complaint—the Irish Church Establishment—and we find a large and influential portion of the Irish people rising with indignation at bare mention of its abolition; and through their mouthpiece, Lord Roden, that most patriarchial of Orangemen, demanding the continuation of the wrong. Ever divided by miserable factions and religious animosity the Irish people have never united for their common good; but have ever sacrificed their best interests to gratify religious (?) hatred or worse still, private revenge. However, it cannot be denied that the author of this pamphlet has much sound argument on his side, and good authority for many of his assertions; but we cannot for one moment agree with him when he says on page 18 "that Fenianism in so far as Ireland is the field of operation is perfectly justifiable;" nothing can justify a political conspiracy which, having its headquarters in a foreign country, uses the basest and most reprehensible means to further its objects. In continuation of the above he says:—"I differ with its leaders as to the means they employ towards redressing Irish wrongs. I countenance only the use of the 'moral force' power in Ireland's behalf." Here it cannot be denied the author is right, for all the murders, burnings, mobbings and assassinations by which Fenianism makes its presence known can only have an effect contrary to that desired by its promoters; and the late outrages in England will but tend to exasperate an indignant people and bring down the fearful vengeance of a powerful government. In reference to "Fenianism in Canada" we thoroughly agree with the author when he says:—"I do not believe that throughout its wide extent, from one end of the Dominion to the other there is a Fenian organization in the country." Of this we feel certain for nothing of the sort could exist one day in Canada without being crushed out by the people in whose immediate vicinity it showed itself. We have a stronger reliance upon our Irish fellow-subjects in Canada, led by such men as McGEE and ANGLIN, to doubt for one moment their loyalty and patriotism. Well have they demonstrated these qualities when danger and invasion threatened the country and in the ranks of our volunteers are many Irishmen prepared to shed the last drop of their blood in defence of the land of their adoption. We cannot help agreeing, and we make the confession much against our will, that the remarks in the "Conclusion" of this pamphlet are in many instances only too correct. If England should become embroiled in war with the United States,

Canada will be the battlefield, and, the result of our allegiance to the British Crown, will be suffering and disaster to our people; of this fact we needed no reminder, but as in former years, we are prepared to abide by our political faith and affection and feel proud to make every sacrifice demanded of us. But at the same time we are not disposed to feel the least alarm on account of Fenianism, and we demand that the full penalty of the law be administered to all who under a spurious guise attempt to desecrate our soil.

The pamphlet is written in a generally forcible style though the writer at times becomes somewhat cloudy when he gets into the region of metaphor; as for instance on page 17 he is decidedly absurd in his mistiness when he says:—"If the British Government would but awaken to a sense of common justice—ascend to the summit of moral excellency and at once apply the axe to the root of Irish disaffection, . . . agitation would become extinct, &c." We think there is a slight obfuscation of ideas here, and confess that the "summit of moral excellence" is a queer place whereat to find the "root of Irish disaffection." If the root be so elevated, the grievance itself must be quite heavenly and accordingly much beyond the reach of legislation! As this is a subject which is likely to claim our attention again frequently, we may have recourse to Mr. Waller's pamphlet for many facts, which he has clearly brought out, and although we disagree with him in the main, we must give him credit for much honesty and forcible argument.

TRIAL OF THE STOAKES BREECH-LOADER.

On Monday last Capt. Stoakes, of Lacolle, Province of Quebec, made a trial in Ottawa of the breechloading rifle invented by him, and which has been frequently referred to in these columns. There was quite a number of military gentlemen present to witness it, amongst whom were Colonel MacDougall, Adjutant General; Lord Alexander Russell, P.C.O. Rifle Brigade; Lt. Colonel Wily; Capt. Stuart and others. The day was clear but cold, so cold that the hands of those who were firing became quite numbed, which of course rendered the trial not so satisfactory as it would otherwise have been. Nevertheless the superiority of the arm over any breechloader in use in this country, was to our mind quite conclusively shewn—so far as rapidity in firing is concerned. A soldier of the Rifle Brigade handled the weapon and fired in the first test, by word of command, ten shots in a minute, but losing some time through defective cartridges. Twelve shots per minute may therefore be fairly accepted as the average firing capacity of the arm in the hands of an ordinary individual waiting before each shot for the word of command, as the soldier in this case had practised with the rifle but three times

previous to the test. Immediately before the trial on the same day we know the same soldier fired fourteen shots in a minute by word of command. The rapidity of the rifle was next tried in independent firing, the operator making 17 shots in a minute, though dropping two cartridges from his hand in carrying them from the table to the gun. Capt. Stoakes then took the rifle himself and fired 19 shots in a minute. He has, he informed us, made as high as 24 shots within the minute. We do not think the Snider capable of over 13 shots per minute in any hands, and firing by word of command not over 7. The Chassepot, called by the French the "Infernal Chassepot," cannot be made to fire in this way over eight rounds in a minute. It will thus be seen that we are indebted to Canadian genius for the most effective breechloading arm yet invented, and hope that now, Capt. Stoakes having had an opportunity of proving the superiority of his rifle, our Government will not be slow in giving the subject their favorable attention, and for once at least give proof that a prophet may have after all a little honor in his own country.

VOLUNTEER CLOTHING.

In reply to several correspondents on the question of the Clothing Allowance, we publish the following synopsis from the "Regulations relating to the issue of Uniform Clothing."

Uniform are supplied of the old or new pattern, at the option of the Corps seeking the supply, at the following prices, viz:—

| | <i>Old Pattern.</i> | <i>New Pattern.</i> |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Tunic. | \$5 25. | \$3 00 |
| Trowsers | 2 75. | 2 13 |
| Shako. | 1 37. | 1 37 |
| Great Coat | 4 00. | 4 00 |
| | <u>\$13 37.</u> | <u>\$10 50.</u> |

Corps selecting the old pattern must pay the excess in value over \$10 50 out of their first year's annual drill pay

Three dollars per annum is *credited* to each efficient and fully clothed Volunteer of every Corps reported as such at the Annual Inspection.

Corps supplying themselves with their own uniforms will receive the clothing allowance, if reported at the Annual Inspection complete and efficient.

No Corps in debt to the Government is entitled to receive any of the Clothing allowance until that debt has been liquidated. A statement of the Clothing Account of each Corps up to the close of each financial year, 30th June, can be obtained on application to the Militia Department.

The working of the above system would be as follows, e. g. :

Suppose a Corps is fully equipped with uniforms in 1868, it would be entitled to receive \$1.50 out of its clothing allowance in 1871, and the full allowance every subsequent year that it maintained its clothing in an efficient and serviceable state.

The clothing is supposed to last 5 years; with common care and the ordinary service required of a Volunteer when not called out for service it should last 10. Hence there is an inducement to Volunteers to be careful of it as the receipt of the clothing allowance would be a sort of premium to those doing so.

The Militia Act prohibits Volunteers from wearing their Uniforms excepting at certain specified times. Officers commanding corps would exercise a wise discretion, and in the interests of their respective corps, by rigidly checking the practice which sometimes prevails, more particularly with the rural Companies, of men wearing their Great Coats at their ordinary avocations during the winter season.

WINTER CAMPAIGNING.

We insert with pleasure, in this impressive, well considered and timely article on winter defence, to which we beg to ask the attention of our readers. The writer displays an intimate acquaintance with the subject of his letter, and throws out many useful hints of which our Volunteer officers should take a note, as a knowledge of such matters at any time is desirable, and may sooner than many of us expect be called into requisition.

HELLISH PLOT OF THE FENIANS.

THE CASE FOR THE CAVALRY GUARD TO THE TOMB OF THE PRINCE.

The New York *Tribune* gives publicity to a rumor that a plot has been discovered on the part of the Fenians to kidnap Queen Victoria while visiting the sanctuary of the late very much lamented Prince Albert, and ship her on board a gumboat for Abyssinia, where, that ferocious savage could have carried out at his leisure his intention to compel her to marry him. The plot, however, seems to have been discovered in season, and the Queen only visits the aforesaid sanctuary at present under the protection of a regiment of Cavalry.

The above is the last Fenian Sensation. That there are members of this Thugish Brotherhood desperate enough for any villany possible to man, we are well convinced; but this report coming from such a source, is too outrageous for belief. Fenian extravagance and desperation could go no further.

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.

W. P., Brantford—On the 17th of February next.

Capt. C., New Hamburg, (Ont.)—Accepted with thanks. We shall be happy to hear from you at all times.

Capt. T. O. B., Moorootown, (Ont.)—With pleasure.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House on Wednesday last Hon. Mr. CARTIER moved the second reading of the Bill, "An Act to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms and the practice of military evolutions or exercises, and to authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace." He explained that this Bill was simply intended to extend an Act passed by the late Parliament of Canada to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. McKENZIE referred to the extraordinary powers which the Act conferred upon Justices of the Peace, and in particular to that provision which gave to any Justice of the Peace power upon the information on oath of one or more credible witnesses to issue a warrant for the seizure of arms or munitions of war in the possession of suspected persons.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said that it was necessary in the interests of public safety that the Bill should be re-enacted, so as to apply to all the Provinces.

Mr. McKENZIE then said that after what the Minister of Militia had said he (Mr. McKenzie) had nothing further to say on the matter.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN was understood to say that he had no objections to the Bill if it was deemed, by Government, necessary for the public safety. But he thought the Bill would create the impression abroad that there were disloyal persons in the Dominion, and at the same time cause some annoyance in the country.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that there could be no doubt of the loyalty of the people of this country, but it was also no doubt true that there were amongst us persons of a disloyal character. The Act was not intended to annoy the former class, nor did he see that it should, but to put down and prevent the latter class from unlawfully using arms and engaging in military evolutions. He then referred to the objections of Mr. McKenzie, and said that so far as he knew, the laws of the country, generally speaking, declared the evidence of one credible witness to be sufficient, except in certain cases. He then referred to the great necessity which existed for watchfulness on the part of the Government, and thought that the powers conferred by the Act was for the public good.

Hon. Mr. McFEE expressed his concurrence in the views of the Minister of Justice. He believed that the great mass of the people of the country were loyal, and thought that they would be very unreasonable if they were not so. But it should not be forgotten that there were in the country some persons who had association with unlawful organizations outside the Dominion.—He then said that he had no wish to be an alarmist, but he had reason to believe, from facts which had come to his knowledge, that the next six months would be a very critical time for the Dominion, and he thought it was the duty of the House and the people of the country to prepare for further developments of the Fenian organization.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said that he did not wish to be misunderstood. As far as he was concerned he felt disposed to place in the hands of the Executive, all the power that was deemed necessary to counteract the machinations of unlawfully disposed persons.

The Bill was read a second time and referred.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The debate on this Bill was resumed on Wednesday evening last by Hon. Mr. DONON moving, that the Committee be instructed to report against the route being finally settled without an appeal to the House. The motion was negatived by a vote of 33 against 35; thus leaving the Government free to adopt any route they may think proper.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

On Saturday the House adjourned until the 12th of March next. His Excellency the Governor General came down in the afternoon, and gave his assent to the various measures passed during the Session.

DRILL ASSOCIATION AT QUEBEC.

The Brigade Major at Quebec has issued a circular to commanding officers of Battalions of the Volunteer Militia, within his district, shewing the necessity for the Volunteer officers to form a Drill Association to put themselves up to alterations in the Field Exercise for 1867. This is a good move, and we hope to see it extensively followed throughout the Dominion.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

For the week ending Saturday, 21st Dec., 1867, we have received as follows:

Cambellford—Major W., \$1. Brockville—Ensign D. I., \$2; Capt. Y., (G. T. R.) \$2. London, (Ont.)—Hon. J. C., \$2; Adj. G., \$2; Colonel S., \$2; Ensign W. H. N., \$2; Capt. S., \$2; Ensg. E. McK., \$2; S. D., \$1; Capt. L., \$2; J. M. W. (Hospital Sergt.) \$2. Ottawa—Capt. G. M., \$2.

A horrid sportsman is thus described by M. Jules Richard, in the *Paris Figaro*; "An Englishman follows the Garibaldian forces. He is armed with a rifle of excessively long range, and made expressly for long shots; to this weapon is fixed a small telescope, and a reflecting mirror permits our Englishman to sweep the country to a distance of one thousand eight hundred yards. Comfortably installed on a height, out of reach of the enemy's shot, he picks off his men in an artistic manner just as a sportsman shoots down larks. This sanguinary eccentric keeps a sporting book, in which he jots down the exact circumstances of every homicide he commits. He has no political opinions; he is a simple slayer of men; but as no regular army would permit such sporting, he attaches himself to the irregular Garibaldian bands."

The Cheyenne Indians have killed only three white men since signing the treaty, and they shot these only to try the new guns given them by the Commissioners.

During the late war in the United States 252 general engagements took place, of which 16 were naval.

There are 200 Volunteer officers in the United States Army yet.

Swearing is strictly prohibited in the Austrian army.

C. A. A. D. A.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 20th December, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Northumberland and Durham Squadron of Cavalry.

2nd Troop, Port Hope.

To be Lieutenant:

Cornet Charles H. A. Williams, vice D. Carson, who retires, retaining his rank.

To be Cornet (temporary):

Volney V. Ashford, Gentleman, M. S., vice Williams, promoted.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor, with the rank of Lieutenant:

William James B. Parsons, Gentleman, vice Watford, left the limits.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor with the rank of Lieutenant:

Frederick Leyden, Gentleman.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor, with the rank of Lieutenant:

William Pickering, Gentleman.

38th "Bant" Battalion of Infantry.

Captain Henry Lemmon, having been prevented, through indisposition, from appearing before the Board of Examiners assembled at Toronto, on the 30th and 31st July, and having filed a Certificate to that effect, with the Board which assembled at Toronto, on the 19th ultimo, before which he passed off with credit for a Second Class Certificate, is now confirmed in his rank from the date of his appointment, 1st June, 1866, and not from the 19th ultimo, as was stated in the General Order No. 4, of the 6th instant.

32nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company Granby.

To be Ensign (temporary):

F. X. Mayotte, Gentleman, M. S., vice Seale, resigned.

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

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

Canada.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

The Italian Government has sent two staff officers to accompany the English expedition to Abyssinia.

On 1st December a new system of commissariat supply, similar to that in use on foreign stations, was introduced in Ireland.

An old lady died in Maine recently, at the age of 92, who had 225 descendants, 50 of whom were in the union army during the late war.

The Italia announces that the Pontifical Government intends to liberate the Garibaldian prisoners. A first detachment, consisting of 600 men, is shortly expected at Florence.

FORTIFICATION OF ROME.—The *Gazette de Turin* states that the French are very actively employed erecting fortifications at Rome and Civita Vecchia. Wooden palings are being constructed along the walls of Rome, with loopholes through which the troops can fire in case of attack.

A New York correspondence says that Roberts, the "president" of the Fenian "brotherhood," is about to offer the services of 50,000 men to the Pope. "This says the correspondent, 'is a stroke of policy intended to secure the countenance of the Pope to any future movement, and to the Fenian business generally.'"

We mentioned some time since that considerable opposition would probably proceed from the Liberal side of the House to the vote of supplies for the Abyssinian expedition. We may now state that it is almost certain that Mr. Lowe will lead the attack, and thus embark upon his second great attempt this year to upset the Government.—*Glow-worm.*

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—A blue book of 500 pages was issued on Tuesday containing papers relative to this expedition. Sir John Lawrence, Governor-General of India, expresses (in three lines) his conviction that there was every prospect of success if the expedition be well commanded. It appears that Government has had under its consideration plans for laying down a light railway for the use of the troops in Abyssinia.

The pamphlet recently published, and entitled 'Napoleon III. and Europe in 1867,' was, says the Paris correspondent of the *Observer* written by the Abbe Bauer, who has frequently preached during Lent at the Tuileries. Although, perhaps, no great importance is to be attached to the publication in question, yet I am in a position to inform you that the proof sheets were corrected by Napoleon himself.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ABYSSINIA.—'Captain Hozior, the author of 'The seven Weeks' War,' has obtained leave of absence from his regiment the 2nd Lifeguards, and sails from Portsmouth on the 26 inst. with the rest of the staff to which he is attached. The number of Volunteers for Abyssinia has been extraordinary, but Sir Robert Napier has peremptorily refused to accept the services of any officer who has not been acclimatised to India or Africa.

ITALIAN HATRED TO THE FRENCH.—As an example of the bitter hatred with which the French are now regarded by the Italians, it may be stated that about 300 French soldiers the Pope, who were taken prisoners of the Antibes Legion in the service of by the Garibaldians, and by them sent into the territory of Victor Emmanuel, were grossly insulted by the people of the towns and villages through which they were conveyed. Almost everywhere vociferations were made against them; and in many places they were pelted with stones. In not a few the people actually spat in their faces. It is alleged, too, that the Italian authorities at La Spezia kept them shut up for ten days in the buildings of the Bagne, with but straw to sleep on, with covering, and with no other food than a ration of soup once a day.

ENGLISHMEN IN THE FAR WEST.—Lieut. Butler, of the 69th Regiment, writes to the *Times*:—"During some weeks spent on the prairies of Nebraska, where we had gone in pursuit of buffalo, our party consisting of four British officers, experienced nothing but the greatest kindness, courtesy, and attention from all ranks and persons. The kindness was more particularly marked on the part of the officers of the United States army. For many days we were most hospitably entertained by the garrison at the frontier post of Fort Kearney. We went among them perfect strangers: they housed, horsed, and fed us, and showed us the very finest buffalo hunting which it was possible to imagine; nor was theirs a solitary example of kindness and good fellowship—wherever we turned our steps we found the same hospitality, and whether at the department, head-quarters, or at an outpost, were alike received as old and well-known friends. I feel convinced, sir, I need not apologise for troubling you with this letter, since it may tend, however slightly, to promote in England a better idea of civility and courtesy which Englishmen meet with in America, even in these Fenian days."

MULES FOR ABYSSINIA.—The *Daily News* says.—It has been reported, and is generally believed, that British officers were sent in the first instance to buy mules at Constantinople, where mules worth having are almost as rare as black swans. What was the meaning of this? Why are the proceeds of our rates and taxes to be thrown away in so wanton a manner? Some person at the War Office or at the Horse Guards might have fairly been expected to know in what places mules could be bought with advantage, and in what places they could not. For instance, every officer who has been quartered at Gibraltar must have been perfectly well aware that Spain and the Barbary States swarm with them; but Turkey, in the districts about Constantinople, is pre-eminently a horse country. Towards Trebizond and in Central Asia mules are certainly to be found, though not in very great numbers or of very good quality; and it would hardly enter into the arrangements even of the Circumlocution Office to buy mules at Samsoon to be employed against Theodor in Abyssinia. What we require is a well-appointed commission, composed of representative officers taken from every branch of the service, to superintend the commissariat purchases and army contracts generally. No accounts should be finally passed till it was made quite clear that they were entirely free from jobbery and abuse.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* contains the following items:

News from St. Petersburg informs us of the return of the Russian Baltic iron-clad fleet into port after its summer cruise, under the command of that distinguished defender of Sebastopol, Admiral G. Boutakov. The Monitor division of eight vessels, under Admiral Popoff, had turned a perfect success. That officer swears by them, and has just returned to St. Petersburg after a flying visit of inspection to the naval department of the Paris Exhibition. The sea worthiness and remarkable stability of the Russian turret ships have quite won the confidence of the Russian admirals, and they go to the extent of recommending the low fire-board system to seamen in general for even large transports and passenger ships. We are evidently on the eve of important discoveries on this novelty in ship construction, and several of our naval officers and architects are giving attention to a subject which the genius of Ericsson first practically applied to naval structures.

We understand that a report has been laid before the French Minister of Marine on the claims for admission into the Imperial Navy of some ships built on the designs exhibited by Vice-Admiral E. P. Halsted, and it is now under consideration: but, from statements which have reached us, we do not think it will be favourably received. The French do not appreciate the value of the turret system: and, although the Royal Sovereign was an object of lively interest to their naval officers when she was at Cherbourg, we have yet to learn that they are converts to the principles advocated by its supporters in England, Russia and America.

THE HEROINES OF PARAGUAY.—A newspaper published in the Spanish language, at Asuncion (the capital of Paraguay), contains a letter from Marshal Lopez, the Commander-in-chief of the army and President of the Republic. The epistle is directed to the Vice-President, authorising him to thank the women of Paraguay for their patriotism, and especially for a particular proof of it recently given by them. It appears that they formed the noble resolution of placing all their jewels and gold upon the altar of their country to aid her resources in maintaining the unequal conflicts forced upon her by the aggression of neighboring States. They also expressed their resolve, if that were not a sufficient sacrifice on their part for the common cause, to take the field and lay down their lives in defence of their country, rather than permit it to be desecrated by conquering enemies. In the despatch of Marshal Lopez, the Paraguay heroines are warmly and gratefully eulogised. The General is able to decline acceptance of those sacrifices, as the resources of the country, and the offering of the fellow-citizens are more than sufficient to meet all the exigencies of the struggle. He proclaims his conviction that his army possesses adequate material, and resolution sufficient to drive out the troops of the invading Powers. There is, however, one portion of the despatch which completes the romance of the touching incident. The General, as President of the Republic, offers to accept one-twentieth part of the proposed gift, not to pay his soldiers or equip or arm other citizens (all which objects have been secured by ordinary means), but to be coined into gold pieces, the first in Paraguay, so that here-

after, when victory has secured the liberty and honor of the country, whoever touches or sees these commemorative coins cannot fail to remember that Paraguay was the land of heroines as well as heroes, when encroaching foes had the temerity to believe she could be easily vanquished.

THE BATTLE OF MENTANA AND THE DEFEAT OF THE GARIBALDIANS.—The *Reforma* publishes a letter addressed to the editor of the official *Gazette*, and signed by General Fabrizi, Alberto Mario, Menotti Garibaldi, Missori, and the deputy Guerzoni. The purport of the letter is to give a denial to the following statements in the *Gazette*:—"Whilst the columns of General Garibaldi were proceeding towards Tivoli they were attacked and defeated, and he was obliged, after a lamentable loss of blood, to take refuge in Passo Cossese, on our territories."

ARMY REFORM.—We (*United Service Gazette*) are enabled this week to chronicle another step in the progress of army reform, which although very trifling in its nature will effect the comfort of every man in the service. The heavy thick woollen forage cap worn by privates is to be superseded by another of a greatly improved pattern, similar to those now issued to sergeants, to be made of cloth, which, besides being much more comely, will be lighter, more comfortable, and healthy than the present one. A change is also about to be made in the forage cap worn by the field officers, in the addition of a piece of gold lace round the peak, which will serve as a distinctive mark of field officers.

GENNERY EXPERIMENTS.—On Wednesday Captain Luard, C.B., R.N., of the Ordnance Select Committee, Quartermaster Behanna, of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Pegard, of the French navy, attended at the Crosby Sands, near Liverpool, to witness experiments with the Mackay gun. The results attained were remarkably effective. The first shot fired was from a 6 inch gun with a steel bolt of 82lb., with 22lb. of powder, at 75 yards range, at a 6-inch best rolled plate from the Mersey Steel and Iron Works. The penetration was complete, and the bolt was buried a considerable depth in the sand at the back of the target. Another steel shot of 77lb., with 30lb of powder, fired from an 8-inch gun, passed through the plate as if had been so much paper, and was picked up 738 yards beyond, while large pieces of the plate were found at distance of 500 yards. Afterwards, from the 6 inch gun, bolts were fired with charges of 12lb. of powder for accuracy and range—for accuracy at a target 1000 yards distant, measuring 9 by 7 feet. The first grazed 15 yards in front good line, the second passed through the centre of the lower part of the target, the third through the right hand top corner, and the fourth, judging by its first graze, passed a little over the target. For range the elevation was 18 deg., and Captain Luard going down the range, found the distances of first graze to be from 6550 to 6650 yards from the gun. Judging by the fact that two members of the Ordnance Select Committee (Colonel Freeling and Captain Luard) have been down to Crosby within a month the Mackay gun will probably soon appear at Shoeburyness:

THE BATTLE OF MENTANA.

Very slowly are the fact relating to the battle of the Mentana allowed to transpire. But it is now evident that the first accounts of the battle were quite erroneous. So far from the French troops not being engaged in it, we now find that the French general was in command, and that 2,000 French troops were engaged. So far from the Papal troops being successful, the Garibaldians thoroughly beat them, and they only escaped destruction by the arrival of the French troops. Thirdly, so far from the Garibaldians being utterly routed, it appears even from the despatch of the French general that the engagement was undecided when night closed upon the field, and that next morning the Garibaldians had retired. Finally, it is not known that Garibaldi was actually evacuating his position, with the view of withdrawing from the Papal territories, when this attack was made upon him by the French General. It is certain that the affair of Mentana, was very sanguinary, and within living memory no battle in Italy was fought with such desperation on both sides. The Garibaldians—those 'miserable bands,' as they have been called—recalled to mind the famous soldiers of the French Republic. Naked, barefooted, hungry, and badly armed, they remained firm under the fire of the infernal Chassepot, leaped over heaps of slain to meet the bayonets of the enemy, whom they rushed on like hyenas—biting, when all failed, at the faces of the soldiers. Lads of thirteen and fourteen rushed to death as to a festival, and fell covered with wound, shouting, 'Viva l'Italia, viva la Liberta.' The Pontifical Zouaves and the French soldiers in particular made frightful slaughter. Amongst the heaps of dead and dying were found young men of the first families of Italy mixed with the shepherds of the Abruzzi. The loss of the allies is great. Captain Devaux, of the Zouaves; Count Barnardini, Lieutenant of Artillery, and Worscheck, Lieutenant of the Swiss Carbineers, are dead. Major Castella and many of the officers are mortally or dangerously wounded. Captain Marambas, of the 39th was killed, and several other French officers are wounded. The dead were so numerous that the ground was not clear of corpses after three day's removal. The French officers turned away those who came out of curiosity to visit the field of battle. Amongst the combatants with Garibaldi was Fra Pantaleo, the ex-monk and priest. He fought as a Lieutenant on the present occasion. He once edited a paper in Naples, and whilst in that capacity he accepted a challenge from the son of Signor Gualterio, a young lieutenant, only on the condition that the combat was to continue till one of the two was wounded severely, and it was actually continued till the result was obtained.

**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. 27, 1867.

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I. B. TAYLOR,
Proprietor.
Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867. 43-17



**DEPARTMENT OF MARINE
AND FISHERIES.**

Ottawa, 29th Nov., 1867.
**PUBLIC NOTICE
IS
HEREBY GIVEN
THAT ALL
COMMUNICATIONS**

RELATING TO
LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHT-SHIPS, SIGNALS, Buoys, Beacons, Regulation of Harbours, Enquiry into causes of Wrecks, Provision Depots and Relief of Shipwrecked Seamen, Marine Hospitals, Shipping Offices, Pilot Service, River Police, Inspection of Steamboats, Classification of Vessels, Examination and granting Certificates of Competency to Masters, Mates, &c.; Provincial Steamers, Gunboats, Craft connected with Improvement of Navigation, and Maritime Subjects generally, for Canada, should be directed, "DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES, MARINE BRANCH, OTTAWA."
AND THOSE RELATING TO
Protection, Regulation and Development of Deep Sea, Coast, and Inland Fisheries, Inspection of Fish and Fish Oils, and general promotion of Fishery Interests for Canada, should be addressed,
"DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES, FISHERIES BRANCH, OTTAWA."
P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
46-B-126.



ADDITIONAL CANAL REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREDY 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 weir, 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.

44-61n.

W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A.,

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OTTAWA.

1867.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS—

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

TERMS FOR 1866.

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

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CALE DONIA SPRINGS,

1867.

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

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

PARLIAMENT HAIR-DRESSING

SALOON AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

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E. MILES, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSER, by appointment, to His Excellency the Governor General. Camp's famed Patent Rotary Hair Brush, the only one on this Continent, constantly in use. Wig Making—In this line of business E. Miles will always be able to compete with any and all of the establishments of the kind in America, as he makes it his aim to employ the best European Artists in manufacturing all kinds of Hair-work. All orders punctually attended to. N.B.—A large stock of Musical Instruments, Walking Sticks, Canes, &c. Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-ly

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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, Dec. 19, 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.

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

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BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

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

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

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Glass plate silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art. Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 22-ly

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AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

E. K. MacGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made, to any design. 1-ly

NOTICE.

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

E. MILES. -35-11

Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867.

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ESTABLISHED 1826, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. RAUSAY, Manager. RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies. No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

In view of the unsettled state of affairs on our southern border, the Home Government has of late made considerable addition to the Imperial Forces in this country, and her leading 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 testified 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 by the notice of the authorities and their fellow-countrymen.

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

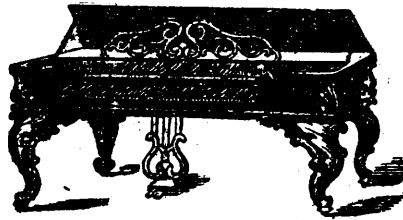
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the friends of his family.

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

Subscription price: Two Dollars a year, payable strictly in advance.

GEORGE MOSS,
Proprietor, Ottawa.

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



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Military Bugles, Drums, Fifes, &c. &c. &c.
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Parties applying by letter will receive PROMPT attention.

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Toronto, June, 1867. 24-ly

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.

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April 15th, 1867

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| Mess Vest..... | 5 00 |
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| Forage Cap—with silk cover..... | 2 50 |
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