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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 16, 1867.

No. 50.

THE DOMINION OF THE WEST.

Tell me, stranger, how to name thee—What the land that gave thee birth—
Has it place in song or story? Ranks it with the great on earth?

Has thy standard mark or symbol? Can it shelter those it rules?

Bears it Blazon, proud and hoary, azure, white, or grey gules?

I claim no record in the past—
Mine the future's mystic page—
Thou'rt my empire looms more vast
Than King or Caesar heritage.
Born in peace serene and tranquil,
I can show no bloody claim;
But I have a roll ancestral,
Ranking next to none in fame.

Exists the land, or rolls the sea,
Where England's banner has not waved,
Unfurl'd for death or honor's foe,
Whose valour oft its folds have saved?
On shot-swept deck and battle plain,
The Scot and Erin's sons have stood,
And borne the standard free from stain,
Or sank beneath its steepe' in blood.

And to these, an oft-sung glory,
I can set a gem as bright;
To the Lilies' lofty story
I have ascendent lineal right.
England, Scotland, Ireland, Gaul,
Land of roses great and regal;
Each to me has yielded all,
In my veins their tributes mingle.

What did the sire, the son can do
Dare foe attempt to forge a chain;
Death may his free-born limbs subdue—
The fetters can but deck the slain,
From icy Gaspé to the sea,
Where sinks the sun at eve to rest,
Lake, river, plain belong to me,
The young "Dominion of the West."

W. B.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1867.

A SHOT AT TWELVE PACES.

'A Russian officer killed in a duel, I see,' said Galton, laying down the 'Times.'

'Every man who fights a duel is a fool, who's better out of the world than in it,' said Dormer, laying down the law.

'And the seconds are worse than the principals; they share the folly and not the danger,' said Bingham, taking up the strain.

'Gently, gently! Sweeping censure is always unjust,' said Morley, taking up the speaker.

'Heyday, Morely! You are not a duelling man, are you? You never left the Rue de la Paix to walk in the Camp de Mars, surely!'

'Well, I was very nearly a second once.'

'Very nearly! Didn't the fight come off?'

'No.'

'How was it? A very decided challenge, I suppose, and then the principals fought—shy, eh?'

'No, no; the principals were in serious earnest about it, I assure you.'

'Then the authorities interfered and stopped the fun, perhaps?'

'Wrong again. Not a soul threw the least obstacle in the way of the meeting.'

'Well, how was it, then?'

'Why, the fact was, that when we got to the ground—but perhaps I'd better tell you the whole story.'

'By all means,' said Galton. 'Silence gentlemen. Silence, there. Monsieur raconte.' And accordingly Monsieur recounted the following.

'When I was shooting in India, I one morning received a letter, expressed in some such terms as these:—

DEAR MORLEY, I have a little shooting party on, and want your assistance. Come as soon as possible to Harrison's bungalow; we will make all arrangements there, and you can go and call on O'Flaherty at once. We are going to have a shot at large game for a change. Don't delay a moment. In these cases the scent should be followed while it's warm. The fellow's a big brute, and shall not escape me, if I know it. He's caught a Tartar this time. We'll put an ounce of lead into his carcass before he's twenty-four hours older, or I'm not yours, ever,

"DENNIS O'DOWD."

"A tiger, by Jove! I thought. A tiger at last."

'I had been waiting for weeks in the hope of getting a shot at a tiger, and had been repeatedly tantalized with reports of one being somewhere in the neighborhood. The jungle came down to within a very short distance of the place where I was staying, and the country looked the very ideal of what a tiger country should be; but I never had the luck to get a shot at one yet, altho' for some time past there had been rumours that a tiger was about. He had been seen here, and heard of there; he had carried off a sheep in one place, and a bullock in another; but still no one had been able to find out anything as to his actual whereabouts sufficiently definite to make it of any use our going after him. But now, thought I, O'Dowd must have got the bearings of the beast pretty accurately. I could have wished that Dennis had been a little less flowery and "tropical" in his account, but he always was a funny dog; the drift of his letter was clear enough; and if the tiger's having caught a Tartar was not a mere figure of

speech, the animal must be a very fine one. The part about O'Flaherty puzzled me a little; it had always struck me that he and O'Dowd were by no means warm friends; O'Flaherty was always chuffing O'Dowd, and O'Dowd always vowing vengeance against O'Flaherty. But it was all fun, perhaps; and O'Flaherty was a great hand at tiger shooting, I dared to say. At any rate, hurrah for the tiger! And I hurried off to Harrison's bungalow, where I found O'Dowd, with an expression of the utmost determination upon his face, drinking pale ale as if he meant it.

"Well, O'Dowd," said I; "we're to have a shot at him at last, are we?"

"That we are," said he; "or I'll post him."

'Post him! Post a tiger! O'Dowd was still at his jokes.

"Well! And when is it to be?" I asked.

"I won't have it delayed longer than to-morrow morning," answered Dennis. "You must go to O'Flaherty at once, and if he prefers this evening—faith! all the better."

"Oh! it depends upon him, does it?" said I.

"Well, of course it does," said O'Dowd, "to a certain extent; but not later than to-morrow morning, mind. And now I'll tell you all about it."

"Ay, let's hear all about the gentleman," said I, eagerly. "He's been playing with us long enough. We'll put a bullet into his hide now."

"That we will, my boy," returned O'Dowd "Now just listen to me. As I was walking up here last night, I met him sauntering

"What! You met the beast, you say?"

"And you may call him a beast," said O'Dowd. "He was that for certain. He'd had too much; I'll take my oath of that."

"Glutted with carnage," I muttered.

"I could see it, at once," continued O'Dowd; "I took his measure at a glance."

"Well," said I anxious to know his size,

"and—"

"And I could see that he'd had a deal more than a taste of the cratur, though he carried it off in such a mighty easy way."

"Carried it off easily, did he?" said I: "a sheep or a bullock, of course. "What! he was off with it to his den, no doubt?"

"No doubt," said O'Dowd; "he generally finishes his evening in his own den, the insatiable thief. Well, when he saw me, he came, towards me, roaring—"

"Roaring! Came towards you!" I exclaimed. "By Jove! you took it very coolly. Didn't you run?"

"Run!" said O'Dowd, as if uncertain whether to be offended or not; "will you

please to be serious, Morley. This is no joke I'm telling you."

"No joke! My dear O'Dowd, I should think not, indeed. What did you do?"

"When he saw me, I tell you, he pulls his cigar out of his mouth—

"Eh! What? Cigar!"

"And comes towards me, roaring out. 'What are doing out o' bed, O'Dowd? Go home with you. You've got chawbercles in your lungs. Go home!'"

"The tiger said," I gasped out.

"Tiger! What are you after, Morley?"

"Who said you'd got tubercle?"

"Who? Why, O'Flaherty!"

"Oh, confound O'Flaherty!" I said. "Why the plague are you always bringing his name in? Tell me about the tiger."

"What tiger?" said O'Dowd. "In the name of mystery, what tiger?"

"Why the tiger we're going to shoot O'Flaherty."

"Shoot O'Flaherty! What are you going to shoot him for?"

"Why, didn't you understand? He told me I'd got chawbercles."

"And so this precious note of yours," said I, producing the epistle, "was to tell me that you're going to fight O'Flaherty?"

"Faith! and you may say that," replied O'Dowd. "I thought I'd put it delicately."

"By Jove! you put it so delicately that I thought it all referred to tiger shooting."

"And did you so?" said Dennis, with some pride. "Begad! I always was a neat hand at letter-writing."

"But you're not serious, I hope, O'Dowd," I said. "You don't really mean that you intend to shoot O'Flaherty?"

"I'll be shot if I don't," returned O'Dowd, very decidedly. "He told me I'd got chawbercles in my lungs."

"And there was very little doubt that O'Flaherty was right. A few years afterwards the fact became fatally evident. Death, and a P. M. examination, put it beyond all question. But even if there had been no grounds for it, the idea of shooting of shooting a man for such a reason as this was absurd."

"My dear fellow," said I to O'Dowd, "this must not be allowed to go on. I can't consent to act as your friend in such a case as this. It would be a different matter if he'd given you the lie, or—"

"Given me the lie!" said O'Dowd. "Didn't he tell me I'd got chawbercles, when I haven't anything of the kind. Isn't that giving me the lie, to all intents and purposes; giving me the lie in the throat as deep as to the lungs, as Shakespeare says, eh? Once for all, will you undertake the matter?"

"I'd rather be excused," I said.

"Very good," said O'Dowd; "then I wish you good morning. I'll go and call on O'Grady."

"O'Grady! The most determined fire-eater in the empire. If he called on O'Grady it would end in a fight as certainly as doomsday. If I undertook it, we might perhaps come to some arrangement; so, with much reluctance, I told Dennis that he might command me."

"I knew you'd never spoil sport," said O'Dowd. "Now, look here, Morley, you go at once to O'Flaherty, and give him to understand that I require—"

"Far heaven's sake, my dear O'Dowd," said I, anxiously, "don't be too hard upon him. Put it as peaceably as you can."

"Just what I'm going to do," said O'Dowd. "You go to O'Flaherty, and tell him I require a written apology, which must contain a confession that he was drunk at the time of speaking, and a declaration of

his full belief that I've no more got chawbercles than he has. If he declines to give immediate satisfaction. I can't put it more peaceably than that, now can I?"

"I certainly thought it possible, but as O'Dowd adhered to his own opinion, that did no good at all. So, armed with this peaceable message, I took my way to O'Flaherty, whom I found sitting lazily upon a cane-bottomed chair, and surrounded by soda-water bottles."

"Ha! Morley," said he, delighted to see you, upon my conscience. Will you take a peg? No! You'd better. I've done little else ever since I got up. Well! yes, I was a little sprung last night; just a dappie in me ee, as that Scotch fellow says in his infernal brogue. Begad! looking back upon last night's proceedings, reminds me of those dissolving views, where each picture gets misty, and runs into the next."

"I suppose, then, you have no very distinct recollection of the people you met last night, have you?" I inquired.

"Faith! no," said he; "my memory might be clearer."

"Well, the fact is, I'm come upon a very unpleasant mission. You don't remember meeting O'Dowd, do you?"

"It's O'Dowd you mean!" said O'Flaherty, thoughtfully. "Begad, then, I don't."

"Ah, you did meet him though and he says insulted him greatly."

"And did I insult him?" said O'Flaherty, taking up a soda-water bottle. "That's mighty curious. How did I do it?"

"Well, it seems you said something about his having tubercle of the lung, and he does not like it. He's rather touchy about his chest, you know."

"Ay, I know. And did I tell him that?"

"Yes, you told him that he'd got tubercle; and he took the speech so much to heart, that I am come from him to say that he expects an apology."

"Begad, and were you told to say that?"

"I was indeed; and I'm sure, my dear fellow, you must see how extravagantly absurd we shall all make ourselves if this affair proceeds any further. Every mess-room in India will be laughing at the 'Tubercle duel. I am sure you must perceive the truth of this, or the absolute necessity of putting a stop to it at once. By Jove, sir, we shall never hear the last of it till the day of our death."

"You may say that, indeed," said O'Flaherty, laughing. "Faith, it won't be only O'Dowd who'll be troubled with chawbercles, will it?"

"No, that it won't. It's not generally considered an infectious disorder, but it will infect us, at any rate," said I.

"Change of air will be the only thing for us," said O'Flaherty.

"Then, look here, my dear O'Flaherty," said I, pushing a writing-case toward him; "just scratch two or three lines to say that last night you were, as you've just said, troubled with a drappie in your ee; and you may add—it's as well to do the thing handsomely while you are about it—that you have perfect faith ha! ha! in the integrity of O'Dowd's lungs. Come, what do you say?"

"Pop went the soda-water."

"That," said O'Flaherty.

"That! Explain, please."

"That's all the apology yo'll get from me."

"But, my good sir, if you don't ap— explain in some way, O'Dowd insists upon fighting."

* As it may not be among the things generally known, I ought perhaps to expect that in India the word 'Peg' means soda water and brandy. The full phrase is 'another peg in your coffin,' alluding to the deleterious effects of the drink.

"And by the blessed St. Patrick," said O'Flaherty, his speech becoming ten times more Irish than before at the mention of the national pastime;—"and by the blessed Saint Patrick, I'll humour his fancy. If it's fighting he means, I'll fight him with all my soul—with all the pleasure in life, bogad. Ye can't fright Tim O'Flaherty into an apology by telling him that fighting's the alternative, I promise ye."

"Fright you," said I; "I never dreamed of frightening you. But reflect for a moment upon the absurdity of the whole affair. Come, old fellow, stretch a point, and save us from universal ridicule."

"Faith not I," said O'Flaherty; "the prospect don't trouble me at all to speak of."

"Then you decline to apologize altogether?"

"There, if you haven't stated the case exactly."

"Then I have no resource but to ask you for the name of your friend, if you really will not be persuaded to—"

"I can't really undertake to be persuaded, my dear friend. Are you going? Well, good-bye; I'll send one to call upon you in a twinkling."

"Disgusted exceedingly, I took my leave and returned to my quarters. The idea of two fellows shooting at each other for no better reason than that one had accused the other of having diseased lungs, was so confoundedly ridiculous, that, setting aside the unpleasantness of being engaged in an affair of this kind at all, I would have given anything to be able to wash my hands of it. But what was to be done? When the two principals—both of them Irishmen, too—were resolved on fighting, what could stop them? Perhaps O'Flaherty's friend, who would, of course, be of my mind about the serious farce in which we were compelled to act, might be able to hit upon some means of getting out of it. I would see what could be done when he arrived. It was really such utter nonsense, that a peg was the only thing to restore a fellow's equanimity, after two such interviews."

"Before I had finished the peg O'Flaherty's friend made his appearance. He was unknown to me. We both bowed.

"Mr. Morley, I believe."

"Upon my life, another Irishman; and my hopes of a peaceable termination to the affair took flight at the very sound of his voice."

"Allow me to introjuice meself—Lieutenant Doolan,—th Regiment. I come from Mr. O'Flaherty."

"Oh, yes," said I, affecting to have been momentarily forgetful of that little matter. "Very happy to make your acquaintance, though I could wish it had been under pleasanter conditions."

"Not at all," said Mr. Doolan, in a tone of the most perfect contentment: "not at all. It's not meself that going to quarrel with the conditions."

"This might be only politeness towards me, but I thought it sounded much more like satisfaction at his mission."

"Mr. O'Flaherty has, no doubt instructed you fully as to how the matter between himself and Mr. O'Dowd stands."

"Quite so, quite so," said the lieutenant.

"Then I feel certain, Mr. Doolan, that you must agree with me that this affair cannot be allowed to proceed."

Doolan simply stared.

"You can scarcely avoid feeling," I continued, "that the cause of quarrel is too slight for us to permit our friends to peril their lives about such a trifle."

TO BE CONTINUED.

RIFLE MATCHES.

RIFLE MATCH.—A shooting match between ten members of the Niagara Volunteer Company and ten members of the Virgil Volunteer Company, took place on the 3rd. The result was as follows:—

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Virgil.....	46

—Niagara Mail.

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING MATCH AND SUPPER.

According to arrangement the Listowel Volunteer Company were visited by their comrades of Hollin, on Thursday last. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather—fresh snow lying about a foot deep, and still snowing—both companies mustered in nearly full force, showing that their hearts are in the work. After partaking of lunch at the Commercial, the men marched to the range. It was well on in the afternoon before the weather cleared, so that it was impossible for all to shoot, and consequently ten men were chosen from each company to contest the match. The shooting on the whole was very good, and terminated in victory for the Hollin boys by two points. The range was 300 yards, 5 shots per man. Listowel Company scored 101 points and Hollin 103. The other match was at the same range, 3 rounds per man. Corporal T. Dazell, Hollin, was awarded the first prize on 10 points; and as privates Scott, Mannell, Lytle and Bugler McKechrine of Hollin, and McFall, Kerr, D. Bogues, and W. Bogues of Listowel, each had 9 points the balance of the money was divided equally among them. The following is the score:

LISTOWEL COMPANY.	
Sergt. D. Barber.....	10
" T. Hethers.....	7
Corp. G. Willis.....	12
" W. Bogues.....	11
Pte. R. Oke.....	11
" E. Willis.....	16
" H. Lundy.....	13
" W. Stinson.....	3
" W. Poland.....	5
" J. Kerr.....	13
HOLLIN COMPANY.	
Corp. Robinson.....	8
" Sleeman.....	14
Sergt. Campbell.....	15
Pte. J. Mannell.....	11
Bugler McKechrine.....	13
Sergt. Anderson.....	2
" Sajion.....	10
Pte. Tait.....	3
" Lytle.....	14
Sergt. Patterson.....	13

After the conclusion of the shooting-match the Companies returned to the village and paraded the streets, presenting quite a fine appearance. At six o'clock the officers and men of both Companies with invited guests, making a total of about 100 persons sat down to a splendid feed in the commodious hall of the Commercial Hotel. It is sufficient to say that the table was supplied in Mr. Zimmerman's usual splendid style, and that the Volunteers were in fine condition to do ample justice to the good things so plentifully supplied. After satisfying the cravings of appetite, drinkables were supplied, and Captain Campbell moved in the chair. After a few suitable preliminary remarks, the chairman read over the list of successful competitors, and paid over the prize money. He then proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were duly honored.—Listowel Banner.

RIFLE MATCH.—On Monday and Tuesday of last week the Princeton Rifle Company held their first annual rifle match, the members of the Company turning out in force. Considerable interest was manifested in the tournament.—The following are the awards:

- 1st Match, 200 and 400 yards. A. Henderson, Bible presented by the Rev. H. Bartlett. Value, \$10.
- 2nd. Mr. Longstreet, cash \$4,
- 3rd. J. Davis, Boots by Edgar & Son.
- 4th. Wm. Davis, Whip by H. Lawrence.
- 5th. Wm. Cowan, Cash \$1.

Second Match, 300 and 400 yards.

- 1st. Alex. Wise. Colt's Revolver, presented by Major Cowan, value \$10.
- 2nd. Sergt. Green, cash \$8.
- 3rd. Corporal Hymers, \$6.
- 4th. Mr. Fawcett, \$4.
- 5th. Mr. Nelms, \$2.

Third Match. This was by all means the match of the day, 300 and 500 yards.

- 1st. Corporal Jas. Still, pair of pants by Scott & Bro. Value, \$8.
- 2nd. Ensign Williamson, a beautiful silver cup, presented by Wm. H. Landon Esq.—
- 3rd. Sergt. Fair, of the Drumbo Company. Boots by Forsyth.
- 4th. Wm. Parkinson, Boots by Ehle.

We understand there is to be a lively match come off at Princeton on Saturday at 10 o'clock between the Drumbo and Princeton Companies.—Brantford Courier

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER OF THE 16TH REGT.

On the 7th inst. in Montreal at 5. p. m., an inquest was held at the officers' quarters of the 16th on the body of Arthur Cooch, a captain in that regiment, who had come to his death by his own hand on the morning of the same day. The Coroner's jury being sworn in,

Major Helyear, of the 16th Regiment, deposed to the effect: That deceased came out from England some days ago, and being strange to most of the officers of the Regiment, with us having known him previously invited him to share his sitting room, which he did for several days. During this time both he and Lieutenant Crofts, who had also known him previously, often observed his conduct was peculiar and that he seemed to be depressed. He appeared to dislike company, and some nights would go to bed at six o'clock, and when rallied on the circumstance by his brother officers, would give no definite reason. About six or seven days ago witness and Lieut Crofts were together with deceased in the major's room, when witness said, "I say, Cooch, you look as if you had got the horrors. He replied, somewhat excitedly, "Oh, no, no," and seemed irritated at the remark. There was no reason why he should be so, as the witness merely meant the remark in the sense in which it would be understood by officers and soldiers, namely, that he had been drinking and had *delirium tremens*. Witness however was unable to make him drink anything, though he had tried, for he thought it would do him good. His wife was in England, and he had not been long married; his father-in-law was Gen. Murray. A variety of trivial circumstances now recurred in the mind of the witness which, though scarcely noticed at the time, left no doubt that deceased was suffering from temporary insanity.

Private O'Keefe, of the 16th regiment, stated that he was servant to the deceased, and brought down his bath at 8:30, and soon afterwards his breakfast, the deceased being still in bed. He then went to a march-out, and before going told deceased that if he went out he must put the key in his pocket. He did not return till two o'clock, when on opening the door, he found him in front of the hearth, reclining with his head on his bed, and a pistol in his right hand, with which he had shot himself.

Lieut. Henry Crofts, of the 16th regiment, deposed that deceased belonged to the 2nd battalion of the 16th Regt. had known him for three years and a half in Halifax, Nova Scotia, up to 1865. Since his arrival in Montreal he had been very melancholy, and had shunned everybody's society. For the first two or three days witness talked to him a great deal about his old regiment; noticed his manner was strange, but did not know what the cause was. He had only been married two or three months; any person could walk into the room where deceased shot himself; he was fond of books and of very temperate habits; was not aware that there was any reverse in his pecuniary affairs; he wanted to go to India but was disappointed; was a very sober man.

John Foley, sworn; was a private in the 60th Rifles, and servant to Lieut. Colson of that regiment; was in the kitchen of No 36 Notre Dame street, about 10:30, when he heard the report of a pistol, but paid no attention to it, as it was a common occurrence for the officers of his regiment to fire pistols in their rooms. A dog that was in the kitchen at the same time got up and went towards the door, but witness drove him back and made him lie down.

Dr. Keir, sworn—Was assistant surgeon of the 16th Regiment. A soldier came to him between one and two o'clock, p. m., and requested him to go and see an officer who had shot himself. Witness went and found deceased in his room reclining on the hearth resting on his left thigh, with his head on his bed, and a pistol in his right hand. There was a pool of blood in the bed, which seemed to come from his mouth. There was no external wound on the body, which now lay in the same position in which it was found.

The jury now went to view the body, the deceased's room being a back room on the ground floor of the next house to that in which the inquest was held. The deceased was found as described, half reclining on the hearth, with his back towards the door, and his head resting on a small camp bed which was drawn across the hearth from the mantle piece. He was dressed in his trousers and a white shirt, and in his right hand, resting on the floor, held a pistol, apparently a small Smith & Wesson. His face was concealed by the bed clothes, on which there was a pool of blood, but the hair, which was brown, appeared to be neatly brushed. It was found on examination that he had shot himself in the mouth, and that the ball had passed out at the upper part of the skull.

The jury now returned to their room, and after a short consultation returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had committed suicide while labouring under aberration of the mind.

In conclusion, we may state that Captain Cooch was only about 27 years old, and received his commission as ensign on the 16th of April, 1858, was promoted to lieutenant on the 10th of May, 1860, and had only recently obtained his captaincy, having been in the service ten years. The friends of the unfortunate gentleman have been written to, and will receive information of the sad event by the next mail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF GUNNERY

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW :

DEAR SIR.—Nothing particular in the Military line has transpired recently. The Cavalry and Artillery Schools are so far a decided success, and the officers of both do all they can to make cadets acquire a thorough knowledge of their duties. Col. Anderson C. B. R. A.—Commandant of the Artillery School, takes a great interest in his pupils and those who may be fortunate enough to obtain certificates from him will have just reason to be proud of them. The Instructor Sergeant, Flood, who is also Instructor of Gunnery to the Brigade, is a first class drill and holds the highest certificates from Shoosburyness. Each Cadet before leaving the school is to have some actual practice with both Gun and Mortar.

It would be a decided advantage, in my opinion, if some arrangement could be made whereby more candidates could enter the school. The allowance at present is 12, which surely might just as well be 30, entailing only the expense of an additional Sergeant. I understand that upwards of 80 applications have been received for the next course and as each course occupies from 9 to 10 weeks, fully a year must elapse before the whole 80 can graduate. Surely if the Government are made aware of this they will at once see the advisability of the improvement suggested. The Artillery force is undoubtedly the most valuable arm of the service and to enable officers who obtain certificates at the school to make their acquired knowledge of use, each recognized effective Brigade or detached Battery having a drill shed of its own, should be furnished with 2 Garrison guns on standing, or better, travelling carriages. How many hundred, 18, 24 and 32 pounder guns are lying useless and rusting in heaps on the Esplanade, and various parts of the Citadel at Quebec? Even if anything so extraordinary as an act of Parliament were required to obtain permission to use them it would be worth while for the authorities to carry it out. How an officer can keep his knowledge available without ever seeing a gun or mortar after quitting the school is something that puzzles.

Yours Truly,

"GARRISON."

Toronto Dec. 3rd, 1867.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Dec., 1867.

Even at the risk of being supposed to be afflicted with "Fenian on the brain," I must allude again to that body. In my last I referred to a great indignation meeting held here on the question of the right of naturalized citizens to the support of the United States Government. There have been others of the same nature since and many leading men have taken part in the proceedings.

Indeed, the movement is not confined to New York alone. Horace Greeley, Fernando Wood, Mayor Hoffman and several other influential men have spoken very strongly on the matter, and it is a very generally received opinion that England must acknowledge and respect as aliens those who were formerly her subjects but now United States citizens, or that the question must be pushed to a final settlement by the Government here. I need hardly remind your readers that England holds the doctrine "once a subject always a subject," and has always acted fairly and impartially upon that principle. A subject of any other power may become a naturalized subject of England, but a return to his native country entails a forfeiture of his right to any protection from the English Government. Many cases have occurred in which Germans, naturalized in England, have on returning to Germany been compelled to perform certain military duties. An appeal to England for protection has been uniformly disregarded. In the same way England has acted with respect to her own subjects who have become naturalized citizens of other countries. While in that country they have no claim upon the English Government, but in England they are no longer aliens. Such is the law whether good or bad. It is easy to perceive that a state of things which renders nugatory the renunciation of one country and the oath of allegiance to another, is, to a nation like the United States made up of contributions from all the nations of the world, a fertile source of discontent at home and complications abroad. Now, however, something will be done towards bringing the question to a settlement. Many violent speeches have been made with frequent allusions to the war of 1812, as having been caused by the same action on the part of England as has given rise to the present movement, and the President in his message to Congress to-day refers to it, though much more mildly than the "buncombe" speakers do, and "respectfully appeals to Congress to declare the national will immediately upon this important question." We may readily be excused if the answer of England to the demand, which will, no doubt, be made, is looked forward to with some anxiety.

On Thanksgiving day (Nov. 28th) the Fenians formed a monster funeral procession in memory of the Manchester "martyrs," as they call the men who were hanged for riot and murder. There must have been 10,000 men in the procession, and more than that number on the streets through which it passed to witness it. The procession was formed of the different Irish Societies of New York, not all of them Fenian Societies, though no doubt the members of them all belonged to one or other of the Fenian circles. All the men wore a band of crape tied with a green ribbon round the arm, a large number being in the Fenian military uniform. Near the centre of the procession were three hearses bearing the names of the three

criminals "Allen," "Gould," "Larkin." Immediately after the hearses was a banner having on one side—

"Whether on the scaffold high
Or in the battle van
The noblest place for man to die
Is when he dies for man."

And on the reverse—

"We mourn their loss and will avenge them."

(It is plain to see that the former was the production of an Irish brain, or the *time* of a man's dying would never have been called the noblest *place* for him to die.) The chief mourners were several men who are said to have taken part in the Manchester riots and then escaped here. The procession formed at Fenian headquarters, marched through the streets to the City Hall, where it was reviewed by the Mayor, thence to Union Square where Savage, Head Centre, delivered an oration, in which he very eloquently called upon all Irishmen to be united in their efforts to reclaim and regenerate Ireland, saying that if the Fenians had been united that which they then mourned could never have taken place—that England would not have dared to do so. Savage is undoubtedly a clever man and a brilliant, though rather showy orator. The fact that so many men turned out for such a purpose on a day which was cold and wet, (a drizzling rain was falling all day), tells more forcibly than any words of mine can how deeply earnest the men are in the Fenian cause.

General Grant has prepared an elaborate report to the President, embracing all particulars of the army to be furnished by the Secretary of War and General of the Army, both of which offices are filled by the hero of Vicksburg. The reports fills more than six columns of the *Herald*, consequently I can give but a very short digest of it in the space allotted to me in THE REVIEW. Grant immediately on assuming the duties of Secretary of War, instituted a rigid system of retrenchment and economy, the consequence of which is that his report shows marks of the pruning knife in every department. Unnecessary clerks have been dismissed by scores and the cheapest means of working have been every where employed. In the Freedman's Bureau matters are working very satisfactorily. The negroes are being trained to habits of usefulness and industry, while they are at the same time being carefully educated. The total number of schools is 2207, of which 699 are taught by colored men. The number of scholars is 130,735. The total expenditure of the Bureau for eleven months ending August 31st, 1867, is \$3,597,397. The aggregate strength of the army on the 30th September, 1867, was 56,815; the number of recruits 31,191; and desertions 13,608. In this part of the report General Grant calls attention to the great number of desertions, and recommends some change in the present system of courts-martial and punishment. He also recommends that the term of enlistment be changed from three to five years. During the past year 11,432

records of military courts were received at the Bureau of Military Justice. The report from the Quartermaster General's Department contains so many interesting statistics that it should be given *in extenso*, if possible. It shows that during the past year 11,130 accounts, amounting to \$309,738,171, have been examined, while 1,514 accounts, amounting to \$47,451,262, yet remain to be examined. 16,086 horses have been purchased for public service, while the sales of useless and unnecessary animals amount to \$268,572. The sale of one thousand temporary buildings yielded \$112,000. Bodies of United States soldiers are interred in 308 different cemeteries of which 81 are known as "national cemeteries." The total number of soldiers interred in cemeteries is 251,827. There are 76,263 bodies yet to be interred in these cemeteries, that is they will be removed from their present resting place, at the cost of the Government, and reinterred. The total cost of the cemeteries for the interment of soldiers is estimated at \$3,500,000. The cost of transportation of troops and supplies for the year was \$4,048,000. Claims to the amount of \$18,924,764 were presented from different sources to the Quartermaster General's Department of which \$5,440,041 have been paid. The claims made upon the Commissary General's Department amount to \$2,493,257. No reduction in the staff of this department has been made, but on the contrary an increase is recommended. Tobacco to the value of \$104,895 had been furnished the soldiers in two years. The report of the Surgeon General is a very interesting one. In this department complete registers of the names of all dead and wounded soldiers are being made out. Up to the present time the registers give the names of 244,747 white soldiers, 29,796 colored, and 30,204 rebel soldiers dead. The number of wounded of whom the histories have been traced and registered is 207,941. During the past year 573 pieces of artificial legs, arms, &c., have been furnished wounded soldiers. Up to October 20th, 1867, 407,857 bounty claims had been received; of these 105,378 had been settled entailing an expenditure of \$9,352,797. There has also been an expenditure of \$3,353,203 for ordering bounty and arrears of pay. During the year 23,083 Springfield rifles have been converted into breech-loaders. In all 50,000 have been so converted. Gen. Grant speaks highly of the efficiency of this arm. He says, "it is confidently believed that no converted breech-loader in this country or in Europe has been produced which is superior to the converted Springfield musket as altered at the armory, and that none equal to it in serviceable qualities can be produced at less cost." The officers report that "the musket is simple, strong, not liable to get out of order and extremely accurate in firing." Rifled cannon are recommended, smooth bore being found ineffective against iron-clad vessels. An increase in the number of cadets at West Point Military Academy is recommended, in order to

meet the increased demand for officers consequent upon the increase in the strength of the army.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows 103 vessels mounting 898 guns now in use, engaged in squadron service and otherwise. Also 135 vessels mounting 971 guns either laid up or in course of construction, making the strength of the United States navy 238 vessels and 1869 guns.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM CORNWALL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The semi-annual inspection of the Volunteer Companies at this station took place on the 29th ultimo, by Lt-Col., Jackson, Brigade Major. The force paraded very strong, averaging 46 officers and men per Company. The clothing of No. 1 Rifle Co., Major Bergin, is completely worn out; consequently the men did not present a smart appearance, the drill however was very fair.

No. 2 Rifle Co., Capt. McDonald, is completely clothed, and as their drill is every thing that could be desired, the Company presented a highly satisfactory appearance.

The Inf. Co., Capt. McIntyre, although not so bad off as No. 1 for clothing, require a complete outfit; the men drill fairly, and the whole of the officers here are very efficient. This small town of about 2000 inhabitants may well feel proud of being able to maintain three highly efficient Companies. Mayor Allen interested himself as usual in having the drill shed properly lighted and in order.

FROM GLENGARRY.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A few days since Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, inspected the two Volunteer Companies of this County. Captain McLennan commanding, at Lancaster, had with considerable trouble and expense procured the services for one week of one of the Pipers of the 78th Highlanders, now stationed at Montreal. This was a great treat for the Glengarry people. The men turned out strong, and made considerable progress during the week's drill, and were complimented by the inspecting officer.

The Company at Williamstown under command of Captain George McGillivray, paraded in its usual smart and soldier like manner. The steadiness and precision with which the men went through the movements, showed the advantage of the wise course pursued by the Captain, in thoroughly grounding them in squad drill. It is to this their present high state of efficiency is indebted. Lt-Col. Jackson, Capt. McGillivray, Lieut. Shuttleworth, Royal Artillery, and Mr. McGillis spent an afternoon at rifle practice with small bores, when some excellent scores were made at 700, 800 and 900

yards. On this as on other similar occasions, the McGillivray homestead displayed its usual hospitality.

FROM WALLBRIDGE, O.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Will you be kind enough to give following score a place in your valuable paper. It is a regular target practice of the Sidney Co., No 3, 19th Battalion Hastings, Capt. B. H. Vandervoort commanding.

	200yds	300yds	T'l.
Sergt John Graham	12	12	26
" F. B. Prior	11	12	23
P't W. B. Pritcherson	12	12	24
" Alfred Ketcheson	13	18	31
" Burt Dunham	16	16	32
" John Moon	13	13	26
" Albert Vandervoort	14	11	25
" Peter Frederick	19	15	34
" Henry Ketcheson	16	12	28
			249

FROM LONDON, ONT.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

An interesting Rifle Match came off at the Cove Ranges here to-day (Dec. 4th), between a team of ten chosen men from the London Light Infantry Battalion and ten from the Oxford Battalion Rifles. This match was originated by the Rifles sending a challenge to the Infantry after the victory the Infantry gained at the District Tournament by the small majority of eight points in three ranges; five shots at each range. The scoring all through was very good considering the cold. There was a variable wind blowing which it was hard to allow for. The scores were as follows:

OXFORD RIFLES.

	Yards—300	400	500	T'l.
Asst. Adj. Chinner,	11	16	12	39
Capt. McCleneghan,	17	15	7	39
Gr.-Mr. Sergt. Smith,	10	17	11	38
Sergt. Hall,	12	5	10	27
" Chambers,	6	9	8	23
Corpl. Coad,	7	15	11	33
" Lunn,	11	13	6	30
Private Buckner,	13	17	16	46
" Pascoe,	14	15	14	43
" Howell,	14	12	15	41

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LONDON INFANTRY.

	Yards—300	400	500	T'l.
Captain Dawson,	14	16	13	43
Lieut. Teal,	12	14	9	35
" Gorman,	6	16	16	38
Ensign Bennett,	14	9	11	34
Sergt. Elliott,	14	15	10	39
" Wood,	7	12	12	31
Corporal Hennessey,	12	16	3	31
Private Wastic,	12	17	10	39
" Harris,	12	11	12	35
Sergeant Coombs,	14	17	11	42

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London majority, 8

After the match was over Colonel Taylor, D.A.A.G., Brigade Major Moffat, and Major Lewis and others of London, and Major Greig

and others of Woodstock, (who were present during the match) fired off a few rounds and made some excellent scoring. It is expected there will be a return match soon, considering this was closely contested. It may also be mentioned that some of the best shots from both Battalions were absent to-day.

Our citizen soldiers here are not an exception to the general rule at this season, being not over active in attention to drill; but they have set some examples in their drill and general deportment which might well be followed, some of the most prominent of which is of giving instruction to their non-commissioned officers, by making them act as squad instructors, which thoroughly initiates them in their duties and forms a greater stimulant for each one to try to excel in his particular squad. Then the Infantry Battalions are thoroughly British, for they do not say much but do a good deal and do it well when it is undertaken. They have now just organized a fine Battalion Band, and are effecting some very beneficial changes in their internal economy.

FROM HAMILTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The 13th Battalion met for its usual monthly drill on Thursday the 5th inst.—the number present being unusually large and the array of spectators, principally ladies, was large also, taking into consideration the fact that the weather was very sharp and frosty. The Battalion was put through a variety of manœuvres by Lieut. Col. Skinner in accordance with the new drill book, with which the men are becoming quite familiar although their opinion of it is anything but flattering to the compilers. At the close of the parade the orders were read; among others there was one of considerable importance, from some points of view, viz: That the officers and noncommissioned officers are to parade for drill every Wednesday evening, in addition to attending their regular company drills once a week. This is an important order because, as every military man well knows, a battalion or company of men cannot possibly be well drilled and disciplined unless its officers and noncommissioned officers are well qualified for their posts, and it is only by constant practice that they can attain and retain those qualifications; and it is earnestly to be hoped that there will be a good representation from each company at these highly necessary instructions. We also noticed that Sergt. Little of No. 6 Company received the appointment of Ensign to that company, until further orders, than which a better appointment could not have been made, he, in addition to other qualifications, having been a member of the company since the organization of the battalion, and consequently understands thoroughly the temper and requirements of the force; he has also the reputation of being the best marksman in the battalion and as having

made the highest score—won the highest prize in the late battalion matches, that prize being a Snider Enfield Rifle presented by Col. Skinner.

The first annual matches of the 13th Batt., which came off on Thursday the 27th and 28th of November, were in every respect successful, the weather being all that could be desired—perfectly calm—and although somewhat cool still it was very mild for the season. There were over one hundred entries made and the practice was remarkably good, but there is no doubt that there will be much better practice made in future years as the prizes given will be a great incentive to more thorough preparation; and there certainly is still much room for improvement in many members of the battalion, but we hope to see far less room for improvement at the close of another twelve months; however time will soon tell the story.

The Hamilton Field Battery of Artillery have recommenced their weekly drills, and will, no doubt, make such progress in the knowledge of their duties as will entitle them to retain the name that has always been sustained by them of being one of the best corps in the country, and the efforts of the men in that direction are ably seconded by their captain, Capt. G. B. Smith, and their lieutenant, Lieut. Robert Daville, who make it their aim to perfect themselves in all the duties of Artillery Officers, well knowing that without a good artillery force it is impossible to defend the country in these days of progress and improvement.

FROM ARGENTEUIL, Q.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5TH BRIGADE DIVISION.—A rifle match was held at the Head Quarters of the Division, (St. Andrews) on the 6th November, when there were as many as 107 entries in the 1st Match to compete for the Silver Cup so kindly presented by our popular and energetic Staff Officer, Lt-Col Macpherson. Owing to the indisposition of the Secretary who is absent from Head Quarters, the return of the Match will unavoidably not appear until next week. The Drill Shed at Head Quarters is being enlarged to a two Co. one, with all the convenience of arm stacks and Quarter Master Stores, &c, for the gallant Argenteuil Rangers.

The plan, approved of the Adjt-General of Militia, was drawn by Archibald Macdonald, Esq., Civil Engineer, who has received the contract for the completion of the work, and no doubt from his well known ability, in a short time a good and substantial building will be erected. Lt-Col Hanson has commenced his semi-annual inspections, on Wednesday Thursday Friday and Saturday he inspected the Gore Co's, and although deprived of the benefit of drill sheds, they of the Argenteuil Rangers turned out as ready for inspection, as when called upon for frontier service.

CANADA



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 13th December, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The Commander-in-Chief calls the attention of Officers Commanding Battalions, Corps, or Companies of Volunteer Militia to the absolute necessity of punctuality in transmitting all Returns which may from time to time be required of them.

Officers in Command of Battalions are responsible for the punctual transmission through them of all Returns required to be furnished by the different Companies of their respective Battalions.

No. 2.

6th Battalion "Hochelaga Light Infantry."

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign David Seath, vice Dixon, resigned.

To be Ensigns, acting till further orders.

Angus McIntosh and Robert Gillespie, Gentlemen, vice Stanway and Seath, promoted.

38th "Brant," Battalion of Infantry.

To be assistant Surgeon:

Duncan Maiquis, Esquire, M. D.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Smith's Falls.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders.

Henry Duncan Chalmers, Gentleman, vice Gilroy, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

47th "Frontenac," Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon.

John R. Smith, Esquire.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 11 Company Dunham.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Malcolm Cameron Baker, Gentleman, M. S., vice Stevens, left the limits.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.

1st Battalion Garrison Artillery, Montreal.

To be Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor, temporary, with rank of 2nd Lieutenant.

Edward Ross Prendergast, Gentleman, M. S., vice Townsend, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 1 Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

2nd Lieutenant Frederick Henderson
Brydgos, vice Thornton, left the limits.

No. 5 Battery.

To be first Lieutenant, acting till further orders :

2nd Lieutenant Thos. Edward Brown,
vice Russell, left the G. T. Ry., ser-
vico.

To the 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders :

James Wiggins, Gentleman, vice Brown,
promoted.

3rd Battalion Rifles, Montreal.

No. 3 Company.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders.
Sir Robert Graham, Bart, vice Bell, whose
resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign William Wells, vice Jas. D. Mur-
ray, whose resignation is hereby accep-
ted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders :

George L. Bryant, Gentleman, vice Wells.
promoted.

*4th Battalion Garrison Artillery, Toronto,
No. 2 Battery.*

To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further or-
ders :

John Henry Hunt, Gentleman, vice Jas.
Murray, whose resignation is hereby
accepted.

No. 3.

The following Officers and Non-Commis-
sioned Officers of Volunteer Cavalry, have
received certificates from the Commandant
of the Cavalry School.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Lt.-Col. Norman McLeod, Oakridge Troop.
do D'Arcy E. Boulton, Cobourg do
Major Robert W. Smart, Port Hope do
Captain John Duff, Kingston do
Cornet Frederick C. Denison, Governor Gen-
eral's Body Guard.

SECOND CLASS.

do C H. A. Williams, Port Hope Troop.
Sergeant. Major Dunn, Govr. Genls. Body
[Guard.
Sergant Ashford, Port Hope Troop.
do Elliot, Markham do

No. 4.

SERVICE MILITIA.

The following Candidates for Commis-
sions in the Service Militia have received
Certificates from Commandants of the Schools
of Military Instruction :

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions Names.

Ottawa... Richard S. Lawlor, Gentleman,

Quebec.....George Matte, do
Terrebonne...Pierre Filiatrault, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Bromo.....Willard E. Eldridge, Gentleman
Chambly.....Joseph Leduc, do
Champlain...Edouard Brunelle, do
Charlevoix...Phidymo Huot, do
Chateauguay.Pierre Primeau do
Chicoutimi...Joseph Gagnon, do
Compton.....John Cummings, do
Hochelaga...James Suttie, do
do.....John Yeomans, do
do.....George Hinloy, do
do.....Chas. A. G. Fautaux, do
do.....Montgomerio Lewis, do
do.....Frederick Bacon, do
do.....John B. Seebold, do
Jac'q Cartier.Louis A. Pare, do
Kamouraska.Thomas Pollotier, do
Levis.....Jos. A. Boulanger, do
do.....Cyrille Aubert, do
Lotbiniere...Honore Laliberte, do
Montmorency.Louis Gosselin, do
Nicolet.....Benjamin Bourgeois, do
Quebec.....J B H Allard, do
do.....Robert Sampson, do
do.....James B Douglas, do
do.....George E. Stubbs, do
do.....Philippe Gingras, do
Rouville....Didace Ste. Mario, do
do.....Pierre Monast, do
do.....Lucien Forget, do
St. Hyacinthe.George H. Henshaw, do
Terrebonne...Charles Chagnon, do
Vercheres....Napoleon Beaudry, do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Lanark.....R Wm. Bell, Gentleman,
Prescott and
Russell.....Wm C O'Brian, do
do.....Ed F. Dartnell, do
Simcoo.....James Allen, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES

Brant.....Jos. C. Tisdale, Jr., Gentleman,
Frontenac....George Ford, do
do.....George Bluff, do
Grenville....Albert Jones, do
Halton.....John H. Watkins, do
Hastings.....John W. Thrasher, do
Lanark.....John F. Bain, do
do.....William H Wylie, do
Lonnox and
Addington..Lieut. Samuel C. McDonnell,
Norfolk.....Lieut. George Wm. Kent,
Ontario.....Lawrence Burns, Gentleman,
Victoria....Ens. J. Arthur Thirkell,
Wentworth...Lieut. Andrew McKnight,
York.....David A. Henry, Gentleman,

York.....George Reid, do
do.....James Wm. Sharpe, do
do.....Lieut. Col. Robt. B. Denison.
do.....Harry E. Caston, do
By Command of His Excellency the Right
Honorable the Governor-General and
Commander-in-Chief.
P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia.
Canada.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

MILITARY BALL.—Major Messiter and Offi-
cers of the 69th Regiment, stationed in Brant-
ford, gave their first Ball on the evening of
the 26th ult., at their quarters in the Kerby
Block. There was a large attendance of the
elite of the town, and numerous guests from
other regiments stationed in Canada, and
from the neighboring towns and cities.

The affair was of the most *recherche* char-
acter, and the assembly one of the most
brilliant ever witnessed in Brantford. Those
of our citizens who were present speak in
the most cordial terms of the hospitality of
Major Messiter and Officers of the 29th, and
will long remember the occasion as being
one of the most delightful in which they
have participated in our town. The Ball
Room was tastefully decorated, and the
regimental Colors and some scarred and
torn battle flags mingling with the other de-
corations spoke of the valor of the regiment
by "flood and field" in days gone by. Mr.
Butler was the most courteous and efficient
Master of Ceremonies, and kept going the
"merry dance" until after 4 a. m. The
Band of the Regiment under the able direc-
tion of Mr. Lamont, discoursed sweet
music on the occasion.—*Brantford Expositor.*

FENIAN RUMORS.—The following is contain-
ed in the Prescott *Telegraph*: "We are in-
formed by a gentleman from Ogdensburgh,
who has good opportunities of learning the
facts, and who is thoroughly trustworthy,
that several batteries of field artillery, as
well as 30,000 stand of small arms, have
been brought by the Fenians from different
parts of the States this fall, and deposited
at certain points along the frontier between
Ogdensburgh and St. Albans. It is the
opinion of the same gentleman that this
movement of arms is a part of the Fenian
preparations for a big raid on Canada in the
spring. Our Government is doubtless
acquainted with these facts, and will surely
take such steps for the efficient defence of
the country as the circumstances demand."

The Virgil Infantry Company gave a
soiree in the Baptist Church, Virgil on the
3rd inst. The church was tastefully decora-
ted with British flags, trophies of arms, and
mottos, such as "God Save the Queen,"
"God Bless our new Dominion," etc. The
gathering was large and respectable, and
the utmost hilarity prevailed. The chairman
William Kirby, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Coll and
the Rev. Mr Stone delivered addresses suit-
able to the occasion, which with singing by
the choir and volunteers, and the music of
the Niagara Band, which has become a very
superior one and excellent refreshments,
constituted the programme of the evening.
We are glad to know that the Virgil com-
pany keeps its ranks full, and that under
their excellent officers, Capt. Short, Lieut
Hiscott and Ensign Shaw, their drill is stead-
ily attended to, and the company although
the last formed, is now as efficient as any
other in the 19th Battalion.—*Niagara Mail.*

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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 send to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

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

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

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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 places, 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 News, N. Y. Ledger,
N. Y. Weekly, Fireside Companion, new
Pen and Pencil, now, Police Gazette, Police News,
N. Y. Clipper, Sporting Times,
Waverley Magazine, Harper's Monthly,
Godley's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Lady's Mag.,
Madame Demorest's Monthly Magazine,
Budget of Fun, and other Comical Papers,

ENGLISH:

London Journal, Family Herald,
Bow Bells, now, 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. 18, 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 16, 1867.

VOLUNTEER EXPENSES.

There is no people as a class from whom more is expected or to whom less is given in return than soldiers. True, the successful warrior is nearly always certain of reward, and the glory of mighty achievements light up his path to fortune; not so is it with the humble instruments by whose strength and blood he acquired his greatness; they must be content with the honor bestowed upon their chief and be thankful if permitted to share a little of its reflection. Nor is this to be wondered at. Hero worship is an inherent passion of the human heart and often takes the form of a mania. As yet in our young country we have had no instances of this; we have had no Washington, no Wellington, no Napoleon. The annals of our Dominion, or, more properly speaking, the countries which now compose the Dominion, although abounding in examples of the loftiest heroism, have never yet been graced by a name of transcendent greatness—one who takes the first place in the popular heart of the people, and whose form occupies the proudest niche in the national Hall of Heroes. This is only natural seeing that we have never yet been called upon to endure the fiery baptism of revolution; but although we have been so far fortunately exempted from this terrible ordeal in its most extensive form yet we have known much of public suffering, and "ruin, flame and blood" were more than once familiar to our people. Upon those occasions arose the indomitable spirit of the freeman, which will not succumb to the mightiest power until the last hope has failed and the last struggle overcame and defeated. But there is a subtle danger which menaces the freest and bravest people; a danger which men are too apt to overlook or underate, a danger which has led to the destruction of nations and

powers once the mightiest on earth, and that danger is prosperity. It would seem very strange indeed if this were to menace us at this early period of our history, but it is not the apathy which arises from prosperity which we have to fear and guard against, but the unwillingness to provide for the defence of the country, which springs from an overweening dread of taxation; whereas if we were really alive to our true interests we would consider this our first duty and all expenses incurred in this respect as an eventual saving. Nations as well as individuals must make provision for the future if they would perpetuate that prosperity on which their happiness and well-being depend.

Under existing circumstances there is another source from which danger of no common order, may arise and that is the shirking of a duty owed by all upon the shoulders of a willing portion of the population. None but these who have been active members of the Volunteer Force, in Canada can form any conception of the trouble, labor and expense attending it; and we honestly believe there is no class of men who so perseveringly and faithfully discharge the duties of their position, or who devote more time and energy to the service of their country and receive therefor less thanks and remuneration than the Volunteers, and more especially volunteer officers. The merest village tout as well as the self-important city soloman think and speak as if they had a perfect right to criticise the appearance and doings of the Volunteers, as if they were competent to judge of what it may fairly be presumed they can neither comprehend nor imitate. Take the experience of any one officer who has been an active working member of the force for a reasonable period of time and it will be found that were there not higher and purer motives to influence him, the annoyance and expense attending his position would be cause sufficient to make him resign his commission in disgust. We have on many former occasions alluded to the loss the country has sustained by officers of experience and ability having been compelled to leave the force for reasons such as we have stated. A case in point has lately been brought to our notice of how "the willing horse" may be worked, while the sordid and unwilling stand aloof. This gentleman has been an active member of the volunteer force for over twelve years, during which period he has taken every means within his power to become acquainted with, not only drill, but the details and routine of a soldier's life, by undergoing frequent courses of instruction with regular battalions in Her Majesty's Service both in England and Canada. This voluntary sacrifice of time was made not alone to gratify a strong predilection for the profession of arms but to obtain all available knowledge that he might render himself fit to occupy his position as a volunteer officer, if ever called upon to engage in active service. As soon as the military schools were established this officer

entered and was one of the very first to take a first class certificate. At the time of the "Tront" difficulty he raised and drilled a volunteer company which was inspected and passed, but as their services were never required they were of course never called out. He was also one of the first who organised and took charge of a drill association in an Upper Canada town; afterwards, in the most inclement season of the year 1865 he travelled thirty-one miles once a fortnight, remaining four or five days each time, to drill a company for which service he received at the rate of \$100 per annum. It may easily be conceived how remunerative this must have been to him. During the same year he resigned a situation to attend the camp at Laprairie; again at the time of the Fenian raid in 1866, he was on account of his well known ability and experience, appointed Adjutant of a Provisional Battalion having first raised a company to join it. In June of the same year, being unattached, he proceeded to Toronto as a Sergeant of the Company he had raised, but immediately on his arrival there was again appointed Adjutant of a Provisional Battalion with which he proceeded to the front. In September of the same year being still unattached, he went as Lieut. of a Company to the camp at Thorold; and finally after long and tried service he was gazetted Major of a Battalion of service Militia in Ontario. Finding there were no regularly qualified officers in three of the Companies in his District, he, at the request of the Brigade Major undertook to instruct them, which necessitated a round of fifty miles once a week. For this service faithfully performed, he received at the rate of \$240 per annum. As an instance of how energetic officers task themselves for the good of the Force, we annex a rough statement of the expenses for one year of a Major of a Volunteer Battalion:—Saddlery, \$40; Sword Knot, \$13.40; Cap Badge, \$2; Spurs, \$3.50; Lace, \$3; two day's pay for band, \$7.80; subscription to Rifle Match, \$7.00; travelling expenses, \$20; Books and Postage, \$4.50; total, \$101.20. As a set-off to this he received one day's pay, viz:—for the 1st July. Surely there is nothing further required to prove what we have so often stated in reference to the subject of expenses incurred by Volunteer officers in fulfilling the duties imposed upon them, and it would be but a simple act of justice on the part of the Government to make such provision as will in the instances we have quoted, indemnify to some extent the victims of volunteering, in order that conscientious officers of the Force may be relieved from the heavy burthens at present laid upon them.

SEMI-ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

By Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major,
No. 1 Division, Ontario.
Brockville, Inf. Co, Monday 16th Dec. 8.
P. M.
Merrickville, Rifle " Tuesday 17th 8. P. M.
Burrills Rapids, Inf. Wed's. 18th 10. A. M.
Perth, 2 Cox. do do 8 P.M.
Portage-du-Fort, Inf. Friday 20th 1.30 "
Brockville, Rifle do Monday 23rd do 8 "

THOSE "STANDING ORDERS."

A letter appeared in a late issue of the *THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW*, signed "an officer of the 35th Battalion," claiming that the book of standing orders (which we had previously noticed in favorable terms and stated was compiled by Major T. C. SCOBLE of the 37th Batt.) was compiled by Major McKenzie, 35th Battalion, and that "Major Scoble, while acting as Brigade Major made some alterations in them and got them printed, but to the astonishment of the officers of the 35th Battalion, they came out as the Standing Orders of the 37th Battalion."

In the first place Major Scoble never claimed authorship, at least to us; and from a careful comparison of Major McKenzie's MS. with the printed copy of the standing orders of the 37th Battalion, we must say that very little similarity of language exists, though naturally so—the general features and principles are exactly the same. Major Scoble's compilation, we find, bears not only resemblance to that of Major McKenzie, but takes much of its subject matter from the "Standing Orders" of H. M. 16th Regt.; "Major Dixon's Manual"; "The Regulations respecting the Volunteer Force" and other sources. Such works as this must necessarily be nothing more nor less than compilations, their merits solely resting upon the ingenuity displayed in their arrangement. Major Scoble may have, and very likely did, use Major McKenzie's MS. as a reference; for it appears to have been carefully prepared and adapted to the requirements of a Volunteer Battalion, but in that there is no plagiarism as Major McKenzie certainly must have previously collected his data from some other similar source. We lay these facts before our readers to prevent any unjust inferences being drawn from the letter above referred to, and feel quite satisfied that both the gallant Majors only had in view, in getting up the "Orders," the efficiency and welfare of their respective battalions, without any idea of rivalry or misunderstanding in connection therewith.

A SENATORIAL JOKE.

We clip the following good thing from the *New York Army and Navy Journal*, of the 7th inst:—

"We see in the Congressional reports a resolution of Mr. CHANDLER in the Senate declaring our neutrality in the war now existing between the governments of Great Britain and Abyssinia. Some of the learned Senators thought these resolutions a joke; but it is by no means certain that Great Britain will think so very long. King Theodore can furnish quite as many sailors and officers as did the "Southern Confederacy," and the same use of our ports as was conceded by Great Britain to the "Confederacy" is all his Majesty desires. The agents of his Majesty are reticent; but enough is known to feel the assurance that they will not be idle.

In the meantime our Congress can well amend our navigation laws so as to conform to the practice of Great Britain, and allow King Theodore a fair chance on the high seas."

There seems to be a peculiar and amusing affinity between the "greatest nation in all creation" on this side of the Atlantic and of old despoticisms of Europe, but we hardly expected our neighbor's sympathy would be extended to His august and humane Majesty of Abyssinia; but this is scarcely to be wondered at when we observe the points of resemblance between the rulers of the two nations—"King Andy and King Theodore."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the following particulars of a visit to the field of Montana after the battle:—

"Montana is situated in a hollow, surrounded by wooded heights, vineyards, and olive grounds, through all which the Garibaldians retreated fighting, and I found people still occupied in finding and burying their bodies on spots where they lay—fifty-three having been buried that morning. A French captain, who obligingly accompanied me to the principal positions round the village, showed me in a vineyard, at the summit of which his company was stationed, the hastily dug hole into which his soldiers had thrust fifteen corpses, the sight of which immediately round their *corps de garde* incommoded them. The captain belonged to the 80th Regiment, which had been sent from Rome as a reinforcement on the Monday morning before the capitulation of the Garibaldians, but arrived too late for the fighting. He seemed disgusted at the whole affair, especially as he did not consider it "une guerre," and did not sympathize with the cause for which it was undertaken. "C'est au mois d'Avril prochain que nous ferons la guerre, quand nous irons en Prusse," said he with a bellidose twinkle in his eye. He wore the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and had gone through the Crimean campaign. Under a group of oaks on the right of the road, not far from each other, were three still unburied corpses—fair specimens of the different categories of enthusiasts led by Garibaldi to achieve the unity of Italy. The first was a robust—almost Herculean—young peasant, who had evidently not feared exposing himself, for he was literally riddled with balls through his head, his face, his ample breast, and even down to his hip, the round red holes were visible, but the placid expression of his features indicated no suffering, but his death must have been instantaneous. The plunders of the dead had left only a shirt on the corpse, which was thus nearly all visible in its vigorous proportions. The next victim was of a much more delicate type. A fair young man with long curling hair, and blue eyes, half open, with the same placid expression as the first. His shirt was open at the breast, which was perforated with balls; a striped flannel tunic and a long pair of fine linen drawers had been left on him, but his stockings and boots were gone, and the whiteness and delicacy of his feet showed that his life had not been one of labour. Who knows to what respectable or noble family he belonged, or what anxious mother's heart was yearning towards him as he lay with his fair face upturned in death to the azure sky? The third corpse was that of a fine lad about 17 apparently, whose chin revealed the first

signs of incipient virility. He looked like a young artisan, and was completely dressed, with the exception of his shoes, a circumstance perhaps owing to his clothes being saturated with blood from a large wound in his right side, over which his right hand had closed in death. Signs of the desperate struggle which had taken place were evident all along the road and on both sides through the brushwood, and around every farm-house or building of any kind which could give a momentary shelter of a point of prolonging resistance for the Garibaldians to maintain against their determined and superior foes. The pastboard cartridges of the Chassepot rifles strewed the road for miles, showing the immense amount of ammunition the French soldiers expended in the course of the engagement; and the effect they produced in determining the fate of the day against the 3,000 valorous but undisciplined followers of Garibaldi is acknowledged by impartial Papal officers, who do not pretend that the unaided efforts of the Pope's troops would have proved successful."

THE DEBATE ON THE NORTH-WEST.

The debate in the Commons on Wednesday last, in reference to the incorporation of the North-West and Rupert's Land with the Dominion, elicited some remarks by Honorable members which deserve the serious consideration of our people, who must certainly be highly edified by the opinions expressed. In England they are blest with a school of philosophers who arrogate to themselves the right of pronouncing final judgment upon all questions moral, religious and political with all the force of infallibility; but unfortunately for these demagogues there are people who will think for themselves, and will not be led by the nose by any invisible mortal providence however authoritative. But perhaps the worst of all these "schools" is that which makes itself painfully conspicuous by the littleness of its spirit displayed whenever any question of magnitude is brought before the nation. This is the school which would cut the colonies adrift from the parent state for reasons too contemptible to cite, and which would soon reduce the British Empire to a very small compass indeed if the principles which they propound were adopted as the policy of the nation. But fortunately the spirit as well as the wisdom of the people is opposed to them, and their small ravings would not be worth notice in Canada were it not that they have their imitators amongst us, and as it is with such that we are more immediately concerned, we will point out a few passages in the debate we have mentioned, which go to show how men, who boast of loyalty and patriotism, allow their passions to lead them into a false and unworthy position. A painful instance of this was given by the Hon. Mr. Howe on Wednesday last in the House of Commons; indeed it is hard to conceive a man with sufficient timidity to speak as he did on that occasion, according to him, the Dominion only exists on sufferance of the United States, for what other deduction can be drawn from his statement that "England

cannot spare troops enough to meet an army as large as Shorman's." How any man who has travelled and who is at all acquainted with the real military power of Great Britain, or who has any knowledge of her history, could have the effrontery to make such a statement we cannot conceive, and can only set it down with other aberrations incident to a mind diseased by prejudice. But, when such sentiments find utterance in, and are propounded by, men of such high standing and ability as the Hon. Mr. Howe, it is hardly possible to calculate the mischief they may create. It is well known that he stands almost alone in his opinions in this respect, and there were none found to echo the false and unpatriotic sentiment uttered by him. We know the power of the United States is very great, but we also know that the power which overshadows the Dominion is greater, and the liberty, peace and prosperity which we enjoy are the natural offspring of the security insured by that power. Of the United States, as an aggressive power, we can have no dread; there can be no rivalry between us, for we hold ourselves to be an integral part of the British Empire, and to encroach upon us, would be tantamount to a declaration of war with England. The scheme of Canadian confederation is not hostile to the United States, nor can the unanimous desire of our people to extend and perpetuate those institutions under which we have become prosperous and happy, be construed into a desire to place ourselves in opposition to that nation. We have a just and moral right, in the interests of civilization and christianity, to the vast country to the North and West of us, nor should the claims of a few wealthy traders be permitted to withhold from us the vast sources of wealth and power which lie at our back awaiting the hand of enterprise to develop. The possibility of attack from the United States is very remote, and need not be anticipated before they have reconciled the discordant elements amongst themselves, which will be quite sufficient to occupy their attention for many years to come; by that time, with the help of God and with our own hands and brains, we will establish the Dominion of Canada on such a basis as will safely defy the chance of overthrow from any extraneous power. It was not required of Mr. Howe to point out our weakness, nor to whine over chimerical disasters, and if, as he says, he wishes us to become acquainted with ourselves, the mode he takes to secure that end is, to say the least, rather extraordinary. Deliberately and in the fulness of time we have entered upon our career, and having done so, retrogression must have no place in our programme. With all deference to Mr. Howe's wisdom and experience, we must say that when he touched upon the subject of defence, he took an extreme view of a matter in the principles of which he does not seem to be well posted. Whatever his objections to confederation, he should not seek to bolster up his opinions by endeavoring to make our common country ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

INSPECTIONS AT OTTAWA.

Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, made his semi-annual inspection of the different Volunteer corps in Ottawa last week. Taking the extremely cold weather and the existing state of Volunteering into account, the musters of the several corps were very good. On Wednesday the Field Battery was inspected. Indeed a finer lot of men could hardly be found, and the facility and celerity with which they went through the "Big Gun" drill, reflect great credit on their commanding officer and the men themselves. Col. Jackson in the course of his remarks stated that they now stood "A. 1." in Ontario, and he had little doubt but that they presented as fine an appearance as any corps in the Dominion. The inspection of the Ottawa Provisional Battalion of Rifles followed. For size and physique the men of this Battalion are well adapted to the branch of the service they have chosen. Although the muster was small, yet the manner in which the exercises they were put through, were performed, showed that they had no slight knowledge of their drill. On Thursday evening the Brigade of Garrison Artillery, under command of Major Ross, in turn paraded for inspection. The different Batteries were drawn up in quarter distance column, right in front, and received the Brigade Major with the usual salute. After a minute inspection of clothing rifles, the various Batteries were exercised in a few company movements which were all well executed. The Colonel then complimented the officers and men on the creditable appearance presented and urged the latter to be very careful of the splendid weapon with which they had lately been armed, and of the necessity of every man knowing how to clean his rifle properly.

DRILL ASSOCIATION.

We are pleased to observe that the Drill Associations established in several cities and towns throughout the country are in a highly satisfactory state of prosperity, being well conducted and largely attended. Drill association with rifle competition are the very best aids which can be employed to keep alive that high spirit of emulation which has all along animated our Volunteers. Those in Montreal, it will be seen by the present issue, have taken hold of this subject in a manner which cannot fail of producing success, and we would strongly recommend the leading officers in each Battalion to exert themselves in this matter, as the best possible means of raising their commands to that standard of efficiency which every officer naturally desires to see in his especial corps. Thanks to our military school system, there is now no dearth of competent instructors and the long winter evenings could not be better spent than in this pleasant and profitable exercise. The great good which has ever accrued from these associations is well known to every volunteer who has taken part in

them, and we are happy to see them again brought into operation. We congratulate those who have already established association for drill, and those who have not we recommend to do so without delay.

EXPLANATORY.

In the last issue of the *Cornwall Freeholder*, we find the following:—

"We notice a report, by a correspondent, of the recent Volunteer Inspection here, published by the *Volunteer Review*. It is seriously incorrect in many respects; we do not notice it, however, to argue the matter, but simply to say that it bears evidence of having come from an interested quarter, so strongly, that it is quite without value. The *Review* is taken as an authority, and as a standard of reference in such matters, it is therefore the more unfortunate that parties to whom a puff is a necessity should have access to such a means of varnishing over their own deficiencies so entirely at the expense of truth."

In reference to this we have only to say that if the report was incorrect, we—though sorry that it should have been so—are in no wise responsible for the opinions of our correspondent at Cornwall. Of course we have nothing to do with local jealousies or "particular interests"; and regret that THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW should have been made the medium—if such really has been done—for their display.

MILITARY LECTURE IN OTTAWA.

Captain Bridgewater delivered a Lecture here on Saturday evening. The audience was not so large as we could have wished owing to so many amusements the same evening. The Adjutant General, Commandant, and many other officers were present, and appeared much pleased with the Captain's remarks, which were repeatedly applauded.

BOOK NOTICES.

A NEW SYSTEM OF INFANTRY TACTICS DOUBLE AND SINGLE RANK, adapted to American Topography and improved fire arms. By Bvt. MAJ. GEN. EMORY URTON, U.S. ARMY. This is the latest system of Infantry drill and exercise adopted in the United States Army, and is well adapted to the peculiarities of American warfare. The general features of the system, as regards Battalion and Brigade movements, are much the same as were lately adopted in the British Service. The movements aim at greater rapidity of formation, and the principals laid down are the same as are now generally admitted in the French and British services.

For sale by Messrs. Dawson Bros. Booksellers, Montreal.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

For the week ending Saturday, 14th Dec., 1867, we have received as follows:

Quebec—J. G. S., \$1. Ottawa—Capt. S. (100th Regt.), \$1. Toronto—J. A. M., \$2. R. P., \$2. Hamilton—J. R., \$2.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

(From the *London Times*)

We are now in a position to realise the magnitude, if not to estimate the prospects or count the cost, of the Abyssinian Expedition. The letter from our Special Correspondent at Bombay, dated October 14, which appeared in this journal on Tuesday, fills up the outline of the telegraphic intelligence which had already reached us. Subsequent despatches from Aden carry our information up to October 19, on which day the second detachment of the invading army was to leave Aden for its destination. The entire force will consist of 12,000 effectives, of whom 4000 will be Europeans, accompanied by "at least 8000 followers," and our correspondent gives very substantial reasons for doubting whether it will be possible to keep down the mixed multitude of non-effectives to so modest a number. The "Pioneer Force," or forlorn hope, of the expedition, "consisting of 40 men of the 3rd Native Light Cavalry, about 100 men of the 21st Native Light Infantry, and a company of Sappers and Miners," sailed from Bombay on the 16th of September, reached Aden in ten days, and has been engaged for about a month in selecting a landing-place, constructing a pier to land troops and stores, exploring the country in search of fresh water, and making preparations for the arrival of the main army. This party was under the command of Colonel Merewether, who is said to have fixed on Annesley Bay, south of Massowah, for the point of disembarkation, and on Zouffa (probably the same place marked on some maps as Zulla) for the encampment of troops. The second detachment, called the "Advanced Brigade," under Colonel Field, left Bombay for Massowah on the 7th of October, reached Aden on the 16th, and as we have mentioned, was to proceed on the 19th towards Abyssinia. It consists of nearly 3000 men, including cavalry, infantry, sappers and miners, artillery, a Land Transport Corps, and a marine battalion, besides non-combatants. It does not clearly appear whether this "Advanced Brigade" was to land at Massowah, where a depot is to be established, or at Annesley Bay, but it was supposed at Bombay that it would march some sixty miles into the interior of the country, and there take up its position. The next or third detachment, consisting of about the same number, but including one European regiment (the 33rd), was to leave Kurrachee about the 26th of October, and it was hoped that Sir Robert Napier himself with the main body of the force, would follow towards the end of November, or the very beginning of December. We may reckon, therefore, with some degree of certainty on the commencement of operations by the close of the present year.

So far as the issue depends on the conditions within our own control the reports are hitherto encouraging. As yet no serious defect in organisation seems to have been discovered, and this time our troops will, at least, be equipped with a due regard to climate and the nature of the country. Besides "Armstrong guns, with elephant-carriage for the mountains," we hear of howitzers weighing but 200lb., and capable of being carried on a mule, yet throwing a 12lb. shell 800 yards, and of still lighter mortars, throwing a shell of double the weight the same distance. Some forty elephants and a few camels have been provided for the heaviest work; but the employment of such animals in mountain warfare is more or less an experiment, and the only beast of burden on which much reliance can be placed

is the mule. Our correspondent states that no less than 24,000 mules are being collected from India, Syria, Bagdad, Egypt, and Spain. We learn by recent telegrams that 1,800 had been purchased in the Punjab alone, and that 3060 were in Egypt awaiting the means of transport. The description given of the mode in which those despatched from Bombay were stowed away on board the transport ships prepares us for the news that 10 belonging to the Pioneer Force died on the voyage to Aden; but, once landed, these hardy beasts will doubtless prove invaluable. A pontoon train is being constructed expressly for mule carriage, and by far the largest share of labour in carrying baggage will fall upon them. It is anticipated, as we learn from Aden, that supplies will be procurable in Abyssinia itself, as cattle have been easily obtained. A good and abundant supply of fresh water had been discovered 16 miles from the coast, but Colonel Merewether had directed the ships conveying the second detachment to fill up with as much water as possible, and had detained the steamship Euphrates to condense water for the working parties who, under a temperature of 100 degrees in the daytime, were busily making tramways, building piers, and landing stores. No Europeans will be detained longer than is absolutely necessary in these scorching low lands which fringe the coast. Happily, the mountains and healthy table lands of the interior approach the coast very close to the south of Massowah. The greater part of Abyssinia lies, as is well known, remarkably high. Gondar, the capital, is more than 7000 feet above the sea, and our troops will generally be able to encamp on a level far above the reach of malaria or extreme heat.

On the other hand, we are bound to look at the less favourable side of the picture. We do not here allude to any chance of military failure, or even to the very serious question whether a victorious march into Abyssinia will advance its only legitimate object—the release of the captives. We are content to assume what, indeed, few venture to deny, that, if not on behalf of Consul Cameron, yet on behalf of Mr. Rassam, the British Government was in duty bound to interfere, if necessary, by force of arms. We must also grant that, whatever blunders may or may not have been made by their predecessors, no expedient remained for the present Government but armed intervention, and that, had it been delayed, this country would justly have been lowered in the opinion of Oriental nations. It is of course possible that King Theodore, finding us in earnest, may wreak his vengeance on our unfortunate countrymen, reckless of all consequences, and leave us no alternative but to hunt him down or quit Abyssinia baffled of our purpose. It is more probable, however, that, if he is not murdered by his own soldiers before Sir Robert Napier invades Abyssinia, the mere rumour of our coming will have increased the insecurity of his position, and put them beyond his power. We attach little importance to the defiant expressions put into his mouth, or to the story of his issuing letters of marque to American cruisers, and we respect, if we cannot altogether share, the unwavering faith of Sir Stafford Northcote in the success of the expedition. At all events, having been undertaken, it must be carried through with all the spirit and resources that we can bring to bear on an enterprise to which the honour of the nation is committed. But we must not disguise from ourselves that we have undertaken what American statesmen would call a "big job," and shall have to pay a very heavy price for it.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

The Berlin journals says that the Prussian Government has resolved on trying a certain number of the Gatling guns. The same weapon has been tried at Liege, Franco, but with what result is not announced.

The fortresses of the Rhine are connected by a system of telegraphs, so that immediate communication can be had with Berlin, or with the commander-in-chief of the Prussian Army. The fortress of Mayence has just been added to this chain.

THE CHASSEPOT RIFLE.—The *Charivari* says there is a talk in Rome of canonising a new saint—Chassepot Va. Chassepot, *en attendant* his canonisation, is now at Lyons superintending the manufacture of 100,000 of his rifles, for which the Government has lately given orders.

NEW ARMS AT THE MENTANA ENGAGEMENT.—The *Presse* says that the French detachment which took part in the engagement of Mentana brought into play the small portable canon, sometime since spoken of, which committed great havoc, for the Chassepot shooting commenced when the troops were 1000 metres distant.

MAZZINI AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—Mazzini is said to be secretly circulating a letter to the people of France, accusing Napoleon III. of being the author of all the ills which afflict Europe, and recommending his removal. The French police keep a strict look out to stop the circulation of this document.

THE BODY OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.—Letters from Vienna state that Admiral Tegethoff has not intended of leaving Mexico without having obtained the body of the Emperor Maximilian. They add that the Austrian Envoy has recently been provided with the full powers necessary for the accomplishment of his mission, and that he has not gone to Havannah, as erroneously announced.

A LINE OF BATTLE SHIP FOR VICTORIA.—The colony of Victoria, away down at the antipodes, has just indulged in a luxury, for the only purpose, that we can discern, of spending its spare cash. A year ago it had a large surplus, and hit on the ingenious idea of investing it in a line of battle ship, intended to protect the Victorian coast, but against whom we fail to discern. The *Nelson*, the vessel purchased, is now on its passage to the colony, and takes out a large quantity of surplus stores and ammunition, in order that the happy Victorians may indulge in the further luxury of lazing away to their hearts' content. Their governmental securities were recently quoted in the London market at 112½ to 113½. We hope that they will keep up, despite the *Nelson* and the ammunition.

ROMANCE OF MENOTTI GARIBALDI.—Menotti Garibaldi—the hero of the hour—has had as romantic a birth as could be desired. He was born 16th Sept., 1840, at a miserable shanty situated on the Pampas of La Plata, when his father and his mother too, battled for the Republic of Rio Grande. Garibaldi had gone during the morning to a neighbouring town to purchase clothes for the mother and the expected little stranger

On his return he heard the new-born's voice, and kissing his young wife, took the babe in his arms. "What shall we call him?" said the mother, "Menotti," replied the father; "better the name of a martyr to liberty than a saint's." Menotti was born with a scar on his head, caused by his mother, while pregnant, having been thrown from her horse, after fighting her way, revolver in hand, when surrounded by enemies. Surbrised almost a few days after her accouchement by an attack from the enemy, she wrapped Menotti in his father's cloak, and, but half-dressed herself, jumped into the saddle, strapping the child across it, and galloped to the forest, pursued by the enemy, to meet her husband and his companions in arms. Since then Menotti has shared the reward his father holds out to his followers—hunger, thirst, want and marching night and day. He is always calm and smiling, he is of the middle height, large shoulders, full of courage and boldness—a stoical soul in an iron body.—*London Court Journal*,

DEATH OF AN ITALIAN HERO.—The death of Henry Cairoli at the head of his little band of 70 volunteers is one of the noblest episodes of military heroism on record. Armed with revolvers, these resolute men had formed the design of forcing their way to the very walls of Rome, and of bringing succor to the insurgents within. But on their arrival at the appointed place they found that all was over, and that a considerable body of Papal troops had been sent to meet them. Preferring death to flight, they took up their position at San Guiliano, and there sustained the attack of two entire companies of Zouaves and Antibeans. The odds were four against one, and numbers of course prevailed. At the end of the struggle but few of the 70 remained alive. Of the two brothers Cairoli, one was killed, and the other, already a cripple from the hurts received in the war against Austria was once more dreadfully wounded, and according to our latest accounts lies in imminent danger. One by one, a noble hearted mother has seen her children perish in the battles of their country, and one by one she has sent them forth to do their duty. This time perhaps her cup of affliction will be filled to the brim. Her hope hangs upon a thread. A letter from her instinct motherly tenderness, tempered with a stern devotion to the sacred cause to which she has sacrificed all that she held dear upon earth, has been published by the newspapers, and will be read by few, I think, with dry eyes.—*Florence Letter*.

RESULTS OF THE ITALIAN INSURRECTION.—The *Economist* declares that "the Pope and the secular power alone have gained anything by what has happened—and they are undoubtedly more secure than they have been for many years. Rome has not risen. The Antibes Legion, though it has proved itself to be really 'the vanguard of the French army,' has shown immense enthusiasm and valour. The Pope has stood firm. Franco is pledged anew, and pledged more awkwardly than ever to support him. The Italians have crossed the frontier, and obtained plebiscites in their own favour, only to cross back again and disavow all intention to accept the plebiscites so obtained. The Archbishop of Westminster may fairly appeal to the *regis* which Providence seems in all these disastrous circumstances to have cast over the Holy See. As he looks at things, he

cannot well doubt that his prayers have been heard. At least, if they had been, the chapter of events could scarcely have been more favourable to the successor of Peter. As we view things, these disasters are the natural results of rashness, weakness, stratagem, and imbecility. But the result cannot be doubted. Every one concerned in the recent events has lost power, or freedom, or prestige, except the Pope, who has gained much. The temporal power cannot last long. But it takes out a new—we trust a very short—lease of life, from the *fiasco* of 1867."

RIFLE LOADING EXTRAORDINARY.—The official report of the examination of the arms collected on the battle-field of Gettysburg, which we presume may be accepted as literally accurate, affords us such a curious insight into the condition of mind of even veteran and very gallant soldiers in a hot action, that we think the following extract is well worth reprinting:—"Of the whole number of arms received (29,574) we found at least 24,000 loaded. About one half of them contained two loads each, one fourth from three to ten loads each, and the balance one load each. In many of these guns from two to six balls have been found with only one charge of powder. In some the balls have been found at the bottom of the bore with the charge of powder on the top of the ball. Twenty-two balls and sixty-two buck shot, with a corresponding quantity of powder all mixed up together, were found in one percussion smooth-bore musket. In many of the smooth-bore guns, model of 1842, of rebel make, we have found a wad of loose paper between the powder and the ball, the ball having been put into the gun naked. About six thousand of the arms were found loaded with Johnson and Dow's cartridges, many of these cartridges were about half way down the barrels of the guns, and in many cases the ball end of the cartridge had been put into the gun first. These cartridges were found mostly in the Enfield rifle musket." When we are told officially that at least 12,000 men fought at Gettysburg, who, not knowing or caring whether their muskets had gone off, rammed home a second charge, and that at least half these men went on ramming home charges, for the most part topsy-turvy, until they were shot down or could ram no longer, we are better able to appreciate the value of an arm with which such overloading could not occur.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARMIES AND NAVIES.—At the re-opening of the sittings for the *Cour des Comptes*, Count Cassabina read a report, in which he compared the public expenditure of Great Britain in 1863 with that of France. Taking the army alone, England paid for her army of 145,000 men and 14,000 horses, exclusive of pensions, 336,050,000 francs. France paid for her army of 400,000 men and 85,000 horses, a sum of 376,587,000 francs; hence, if the English army were as numerous as the French one, it would cost above 1,000,000,000 francs. The British navy cost in 1863, deducting pensions, 234,050,000 francs; the French navy 122,589,000 francs. The pay of the British sailor varies between 292 and 438 francs a year. The equipment of an English sailor costs 103 francs, and that of a French 179 francs 50 cents. The rations of an English sailor costs 452 francs per annum, and those of a French one only 354 francs

GUNSHOT FRACTURES & AMPUTATION.—Several of the men who were wounded in the New Zealand campaign seem to have brought home arms and legs which (according to the standard rules of military surgery) they ought to have left behind them. Out of six cases of gunshot fracture of the femur at various parts treated in the New Zealand war, five recovered without amputation, four of them were very useful legs; one man, wounded through both legs, died. The surgeons were moved to disregard the peremptory injunctions of military text books, to give the sufferers "such chance of recovery as may be obtained by amputation," by the excellent condition of the men, and the facilities for treating them in well organised field hospitals without the necessity of premature removal. They were rewarded for their intelligent boldness by a success unprecedented in military surgery, but which, under circumstances similar to those in the New Zealand campaign, may be usually borne in mind. Of ten cases, also, of gunshot fracture of the humerus, eight united solidly and well, and in one case only was amputation had recourse to; here the amputation was primary. Guided by the experience of the above case, says Inspector-General Mout, V C, C. B., it would be fair to expect, when 80 per cent. of gunshot fractures of the humerus recover without difficulty, that amputation of the arms in such cases might be delayed for secondary operation, if, after all, found to be necessary. It may be objected to this that the description of firearms used by the insurgent Maories against our men threw bullets less destructive than the bullets of rifled muskets now in ordinary use for military purposes. It is, however, a doubtful point whether such is or is not the case; doubtful how far preconceived theory of the superior penetrating power of a conical bullet over that of a round one has influenced public belief in the matter.—*British Medical Journal*.

CURIOUS INVENTION FOR DIVERS.—The German magazine *Unsere Zeit* describes a curious invention made by a Russian officer, Lieut.-Col. Weyde. It consists of an apparatus for throwing light on objects under water for the use of divers, &c. The machine is said to be very inexpensive, and experiments made with it by the Russian and Prussian Governments in the sea near Cronstadt, and in the River Spree, have produced very satisfactory results. A very important use of this invention is that it enables the officers of a ship of war to discover any submarine mines or torpedoes sunk under it by the enemy. It must of course also greatly facilitate the recovery of sunken ships and other objects at the bottom of the sea.

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM OF STORM SIGNALING.—A great compliment has just been paid here to the talents of the late Admiral Fitzroy. Captain de Rostaing, of the logical service at the Ministère de la Marine, has made an examination of the predictions as to the weather on the north and west coast of France during the winter of 1865, 1866, and he finds that the London prophecies as to weather in the Channel and in the ocean came right 89 times out of 100. The French Admiralty prides itself very much on having adopted the system inaugurated, and, indeed, invented by the late lamented Admiral Fitzroy.

THE PAPALINI IN ROME.—Rome must have been a pleasant place to live in during the recent "reign of terror," when the city was delivered over to the Papal mercenaries. The *Telegraph* correspondent and a couple of friends were one evening smoking at the window overlooking the Corso, when they suddenly saw some gendarmes in the street below stop to take deliberate aim at them; of course the affrighted party at once drew back. In the same letter two other instances of the atrocities of the Papalini are given. A young Roman sculptor, of great talent and unexceptionable opinions—from a priestly point of view—was returning home from a friend's house early in the evening of the 23rd, when he was shot at by two Papal gendarmes, whose bullets struck him on the right arm, smashing the bone between shoulder and elbow. The Marquis Spina, a faithful papist, was looking out of his window before retiring to rest; forthwith four gendarmes stationed in the shadow of a house opposite fired a volley at him. Happily they missed their aim.

MILITARY OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.—The members of this association again held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, when it was unanimously resolved to invite all Upper Canada officers of Volunteer corps, to this city, to attend the drills and lectures of the association. The resolution to reduce the annual subscription to one dollar, and the fines for non-attendance to 5 cents, was also carried; subscriptions to be paid in advance, and fines to be collected at the ensuing meeting. The members then practiced the platoon exercise for the new Snider rifle; it is altogether different to that necessary for the old Enfield and much simplified. Members are to meet on Thursday evening, and Saturday Afternoons, during the winter months. On Saturdays, soldiers will attend to facilitate the practice of battalion movements. For this week, the first twenty members on the roll will be called upon to act as officers. The movements to be performed are those which bear the following numbers on the list of movements furnished to members, viz: 136-1325-143-218-221-101-172-173-50 and 151.

Gentlemen wishing to join the association, may do so, by applying to Lt.-Colonel Bacon, or to Major Barnard, at the Militia Brigade Office.—*Montreal Gazette*.

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, &c., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, &c., in each locality.
Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.
HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,
Printers and Publishers.
Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867. 43-11

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CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
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WE have secured the services of a Military Tailor from Buckmaster's, London, and are now in a position to warrant a perfect fit in all styles of Military clothing. 41-11

POSTERS,
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All work is turned out as quickly, in a good style, and at as low prices, as any establishment in Canada.
I. B. TAYLOR,
Proprietor.
Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867. 43-11



DEPARTMENT OF MARINE
AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, Nov., 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS
HEREBY GIVEN
THAT ALL
COMMUNICATIONS

RELATING TO

LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHT-SHIPS, SIGNALS, Beacons, Buoys, 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,

48-6-10a. Minister of Marine



ADDITIONAL CANAL REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the 25th 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 25th 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 fee must be given up to this Officer before the wood is unloaded, under a penalty of forty dollars.

41-51n.

W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Chambers—Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 18-19

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OTTAWA.

1867.

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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.

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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.

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A few copies yet remain of the four Reviews for 1863 at four dollars a set, or one dollar and fifty cents for any one.

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**CAFE DONIA SPRINGS,
1867.**

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Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-1y

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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. 12, 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

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

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

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

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,
Agents,
Montreal.

and for sale in Ottawa by
A. WORKMAN & Co.,
Rideau Street, Lower Town, and
Wellington street Upper Town. 19

HEUBACH & COWARD.

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

WM. B. AIRD,

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

HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.

R. EATON & CO., Rideau street, Ottawa, have the largest stock of Mirrors, Paper Hangings, Paintings and Pictures, Window Blinds, Stained, Plain and Figured Glass in the city. Call and see them.

Glass plate silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art.
Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 2-1y

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
AND DEALER IN

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

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

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

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

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street,
Montreal, April 1867. 15-1y

JAGGER & LEDYARD,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., wholesale. No. 90, Yonge street, Toronto.
W. M. JAGGER. H. S. LEDYARD. 1-1y

GEORGE COX,

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

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 462 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
December 12, 1867. 5-1y

MR. P. OREILLY, JR.,

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

R. MALCOM,

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

J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,

MANUFACTURE on their premises RIFLE CUPS and other PRESENTATION PLATE, London and Paris House, Toronto, C.W. 19-1y

C. E. ZOLLIKOFFER,

DRAUGHTSMAN, MODELLER, &c., &c., OTTAWA.

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

R. W. CRUCE,

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

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

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

MATHEWS' HOTEL,

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

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEPHERD 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. 1-1y

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.

Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867. E. MILES. 35-1y

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1823, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. RAMSAY, Manager. RICHARD BRILL, 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 testifies to their desire to defend these Provinces; but it is evident to all who give the subject a thought, that vast as has been the progress made towards providing for them a thorough and practical Military Organization, much has yet to be done to complete the work. To establish an efficient and economical System of Defence is a problem which is now engaging the attention of our wisest Statesmen, many circumstances rendering it impossible to introduce into these Colonies, without modification, any of the systems pursued in the Old World, while new ideas require to be well matured before trial, owing to the vast expenses such experiments entail.

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

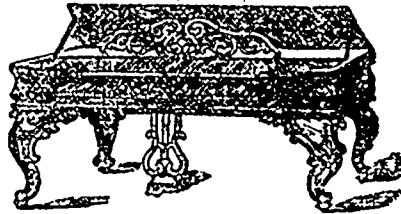
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render 'THE REVIEW' a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the friends of his family.

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.



A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

15 KING STREET EAST, Toronto, Importers and Dealers in MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Sole and general agents in the Dominion for the sale of the celebrated STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND DUNHAM PIANOFORTES.

Also in stock, Pianofortes of good reliable makers, which can be highly recommended and guaranteed. 7 octaves, from 230 dollars upwards. Prices and terms liberal.

HARMONIUMS AND MELODIONS
by Mason & Hamlin, and Geo. A. Price & Co.
BRASS INSTRUMENTS

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

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

MILITARY BANDS.

Parties applying by letter will receive prompt attention.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
King street, Toronto.

Agencies at London, Hamilton, Ottawa and Quebec.
Toronto, June, 1867. 24-1y

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.

THE RIFLE STADIUM is an instrument for judging distances from 50 yards to 800 yards, and is in universal use in England.

Price by mail Two Dollars Fifty Cents.
All kinds of Telescopes, Field Glasses, Microscopes, and Optic Instruments made and sold at
Optician, King-street, Toronto, Ontario.

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.,
OLDEST ESTABLISHED U. CANADIAN OFFICE.

AGENCIES at all the principal places throughout the Province for the transaction of Fire and Marine business.

Head Office—Church street, Toronto. George Percival Ridout, Governor; T. W. Burchall, Managing Director. Agents for Ottawa, Herrick and Brush.
Jan. 31st, 1868—5-0m

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA.

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern, with despatch. 14-1y

GEORGE HORNE.

WHOLESALE and Retail Stationer Account Book Manufacturer, Print Soller and Picture Frame Maker, 71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Always on hand:—Company Roll and Squad Books, Rifleman's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.
April 12th, 1867 11y.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

N. McEACHREN. . . MASTER TAILOR,

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES,

HAS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to furnish UNIFORMS at the following prices, made to order:

RIFLES.

- Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb..... \$27 00
- Dress Tunic—without Ornaments... 21 00
- Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Embroidered..... 35 00
- Do Major's..... 32 00
- Do Captain's..... 26 00
- Patrol Jacket..... 9 to 12 00
- Shell Jacket..... 11 00
- Dress Pants..... 7 to 9 00
- Mess Vest..... 5 00
- Shoulder Belt & Pouch—Plated Ornaments.. 12 00
- Forage Cap—with silk cover..... 2 50
- Color-Sergeants' Badges..... 2 25

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to

INFANTRY.

- Over Coat..... 25 00
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- Patrol Jacket—new regulation..... 24 to 30 00
- Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge..... 9 00
- Mess Jacket..... 12 00
- Dress Pants—black..... 7 50
- Oxford Mixture..... 6 50
- Forage Cap—with silk cover..... 3 50
- Silk Sashes..... 9 00
- Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters..... 20 00
- Color-Sergeants' Chevrons..... 2 50
- Sergeants' Sashes..... 3 25
- Gold Numerals..... 1 25
- Steel Scabbards..... 4 50
- Silver Lace half inch per yard..... 1 50

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

ARTILLERY.

- Overcoat..... 33 00
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- Stable Jacket..... 30 00
- Patrol Jacket..... 24 00
- Dress Pants—Gold Band..... 23 00
- Undress Pants..... 9 00
- Forage Cap..... 6 00
- Busby complete, with case..... 20 00

CAVALRY.

- Dress Tunic—gold Trimmings..... 100 00
- Stable Jacket—Silver Trimmings..... 40 00
- Dress Pants..... 10 00
- Forage Cap..... 7 00

STAFF

- Dress Tunic..... 125 00
- Undress Frock..... 33 00
- Undress Pants..... 9 00
- Dress Vest..... 11 00

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On application a card will be sent giving full instructions for self-measurement.