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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.

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THE WRECK.

All night the booming minute-gun
Had pealed along the deep,
And mournfully the rising sun
Looked over the tide-worn steep.
A barque from India's coral strand,
Before the rigging blast,
Had veiled her topsails on the strand,
And bowed her noble mast.

We saw her treasures cast away,
The rocks with pearls were sown,
And strangely sad, the ruby's ray
Flashed out o'er fretted stone,
And gold was strown the wet sands o'er,
Like ashes by a breeze;
And gorgeous robes—but oh! that shore
Had sadder things than these!

We saw the strong man still and low,
A crushed reed thrown aside;
Yet, by that rigid lip and brow,
Not without strife he died,
And near him on the sea-weed lay—
Till then we had not wept—
But well our gushing hearts might say
That there a mother slept.

For her pale arms a babe had pressed
With such a wroathing grasp,
Billows had dashed o'er that fond breast,
Yet not undone the clasp,
For very tresses had been flung
To wrap the fair child's form,
Where still the wet long streamers hung
All tangled by the storm.

And beautiful, 'midst that wild scene,
Gleamed up the boy's dead face,
Like slumber's trustingly serene,
In melancholy grace,
Deep in her bosom lay his head,
With half-shut violet eye;
He had known little of her dread,
Nought of her agony!

Oh! human love, whose yearning heart,
Through all things vainly true,
So clings upon thy mortal part
It's passionate adieu—
Surely thou hast another lot;
There is some home for thee,
Where thou shalt rest, remembering not
The moaning of the sea.

THE FORLORN HOPE.

SERGEANT-MAJOR JOYCE was a veteran soldier, who had gained the respect and esteem of his whole regiment, officers and men. There was a bond between him and them which his withdrawal from active service could not cancel. So, after his wife's death, finding that a few of his old companions in arms were inmates of Chelsea college, he removed to its vicinity, passing his time between the lofty corridors of the palace hospital and the small sitting room of his child; over walking with and talking to 'the pensioners,' or that dear and delicate 'copy' of the wife he had so truly loved; and Lucy was a girl of whom any parent might have been proud. Delicacy of constitution had

given refinement to her mind as well as to her appearance; she read, perhaps, more than was good for her, if she had been destined to live the usual term of life in her proper sphere. She thought, also, but she thought well; and this, happily for herself, made her humble.

Mr. Joyce (who, in one of his rambles, had heard a comrade hint at his daughter's constitutional weakness) returned home in a disturbed state of feeling. 'Mary, he enquired of an Irishwoman, the widow of a soldier who had nursed Lucy from her birth, and never left them—one of those devotees, half-friend, half-servant, which are found only among the Irish—' Mary, did you ever perceive that Lucy pressed her hand upon her heart—as—as her mother used to do?

'Is it her heart? Ah, then, murther dear, did he ever know any girl, let alone such a purty one as Miss Lucy, count all out twenty years without feeling she had a heart sometimes?'

The sergeant-major turned upon the faithful woman with a scrutinizing look; but the half-smile, the total absence of anxiety from her feature, re-assured him; long as Mary had lived in his service, he had never grown accustomed to her national evasions.

'Who was it tould you about her heart bating, murther?' she enquired. 'It was old John Coyne, who said she pressed her hand thus,' answered Mr. Joyce.

'Is it ould John?' repeated the woman; 'ould John that would swear the crosses off a donky's back? Ah, sure, you're not going to believe what old John says.' 'You think she is quite well, then?'

'She was singing like the first lark in spring after you went out, sir; and I never see her trip more lightly than she did down to the botanic garden not two minutes agone; unless you quick march, you'll not overtake her.' Mary returned to her work, and the old sergeant-major overtook his daughter just as she had lifted her hand to pull the great bell of the botanic garden. During their walk the old soldier narrowly watched his child, to ascertain if she placed her hand on her heart or her side, but she did not. She spoke kindly to the little children who

crossed their path, and the dogs wagged their tails when they looked into her face. She walked, he thought, stoutly for a woman, and seemed so well, that he began talking to her about sieges, and marches, and his early adventures; and then they sat down and rested, Lucy getting in a word now and then about the freshness and beauty of the country, and the goodness of God, and looking so happy and so animated, that her father forgot all his fears on her account. In the evening, the sergeant-major smoked his long inland foreign pipe (which the little children as well as the 'big people' of Chelsea regarded with peculiar admiration) out of her parlour window. Lucy always got him his pipe; but he never smoked it in the room, thinking it made her cough. And then, after he had finished, he shut down the window, and she drew the white muslin curtain. Those who passed and repassed saw their shadows; the girl bending over a large book, and her father seated opposite to her, listening while she read, his elbow placed on the table, and his head resting on his hand. The drapery was so transparent, that they could see his sword and sash hanging on the wall below his hat, and the branch of laurel with which Lucy had adorned the looking-glass that morning, in commemoration of the battle of Toulouse. Before the sergeant-major went to bed that night he called old Mary, and whispered, 'You were quite right about old John Coyne. Lucy never marched better than she did to day; and her voice, both in reading and the little hymn she sung, was as strong as a trumpet. I'll give it well to old John to-morrow;' but he never did. The sergeant-major was usually up the first in the house; yet the next morning, when Mary took hot water to his room, she stepped back, seeing he was kneeling, dressed, by his bedside; half an hour passed; she went again. Mr. Joyce had never undressed, never laid upon the bed since it had been turned down; he was dead and cold, his hands clasped in prayer.

Lucy Joyce was now alone in the world; of her father's relatives she knew little or nothing; her mother was an only child, and her grandmother and grandfather were both

dead. A generous and benevolent lady, who knew the circumstances under which she was placed, offered to provide Lucy with a situation—but what situation? She looked too delicate, too refined for service; and she was not sufficiently accomplished to undertake the duties of even a nursery governess. 'Have none of their slavery, dear,' exclaimed poor Mary, while weeping bitterly; 'take your pick of the things to furnish two little rooms, Miss Lucy, and sell the rest. I've a power of friends, and can get constant work; turn my hand to anything, from charring to clear-starching; or if the noise wouldn't bother you, sure I could have a mangle; it would exercise me of an evening when I'd be done work. Don't leave me, Miss; don't, darling, anyway, till you gather a little strength after all you've gone through: the voice of the stranger is harsh, and the look of the stranger is cold to those who have lived all their days in the light of a father's love. I took you from your mother's breast a weesome woesome baby, and sure, my jewel own, I have some right to you. I'll never gainsay you. And to please you, dear, I'll never let an ill-word cross my lips.' But Lucy Joyce was too right-minded to live on the labor of an old servant. She retained enough, however, to furnish for Mary a comfortable room, and accepted, much to the faithful creature's mortification, a place in a family—one of the hardest 'places' to endure, and yet as good, perhaps, as from her father's position she could have expected—as half-teacher, half-servant; a mingling of opposite duties, against the mingling of which reason revolts.

The duties incident to her new position (in a gentleman's family at Putney); the exertion which children require, and which is perpetual, though parents are the only persons who do not feel it to be so; the exercise, the necessity for amusing and instructing the young, the high-spirited, and the active; these, added to the change of repose for inactivity, of being the one cared for, to the having to care for others; the entire loneliness of spirit; all combined to make her worse, to crush utterly the already bruised reed.

Lucy was fully sensible of the consoling power—the great pleasure of being useful—and her mind was both practically and theoretically Christian, so she never yielded to fretfulness or impatience; but her heart fluttered like an imprisoned bird as she toiled and panted up the high stairs, while the children laughed and sported with the spirit and energy of health, and called to her to 'come faster.' No one was cruel, no one even unkind to her; the cross cook (all good cooks are cross) would often make her lemonade, or reserve something she thought the young girl might eat; the lady's-maid, who had regarded her at first as a rival beauty, won by her cheerful patience, said that even when her eyes were full of tears, there was a smile upon her lip; all the servants felt for her; and at length her mistress requested her own physician to see what was the matter with 'poor Joyce.'

There are exceptions, no doubt; but taken as a body, medical men are the very souls of kindness and generous humanity. How many have I known whose voices were as music in a sick chamber; who, instead of taking, gave; ever ready to alleviate and to sustain.

'Have you no friends?' he enquired.

'None, sir,' she replied; 'at least none to support me; and,' she added, 'I know I am unable to remain here.' While she said this she looked with her blue, truthful, earnest eyes into his face; then paused, hoping, without knowing what manner of hope was

in her, that he would say—'she was able; but he did not; and,' she continued, 'there is no one to whom I can go, except an old servant of my poor father's; so, if—' there came, perhaps, a flush of pride to her cheek, or it might be she was ashamed to ask a favor—'if, sir, you could get me into an hospital, I should be most grateful.'

'I wish I could,' he answered, 'with all my heart. We have hospitals enough; yet I fear—indeed I know—there is not one that would receive you when aware of the exact nature of your complaint. You must have a warm, mild atmosphere; perfect quiet, and a particular diet; and that for some considerable time.'

'My mother, sir,' said Lucy, 'died of consumption.'

'Well, but you are not going to die,' he replied, smiling; 'only you must let your father's old servant take care of you, and you may soon get better.'

Lucy shook her head, and her eyes overflowed with tears; the physician cheered her after the usual fashion. 'I am not afraid of death, sir,' said the young woman; 'indeed I am not; but I fear, more than I ought, the passage which leads to it; the burden I must be to the poor faithful creature who nursed me from my birth. I thought there was an hospital for the cure of every disease; and this consumption is so general, so helpless, so tedious.'

'The very thing,' said the doctor, who, with all his kindness, was one of those who think 'so and so,' because 'all the faculty' thought 'so and so,' for such a number of years—its being tedious is the very thing; it is quite a forlorn hope.'

'But, sir, answered the soldier's daughter, 'forlorn hopes have sometimes led to great victories, when they have been forlorn, but not forsaken.'

The doctor pressed into her hand the latest fee he had received, and descended the stairs. 'That is a very extraordinary girl, madam, in the nursery,' he said to the lady; 'something very superior about her; but she will get worse and worse; nothing for her but a more genial climate, constant care, perfect rest, careful diet; if she lives through the winter, she must go in the spring. Lungs! chest! blisters will relieve her; and if we could produce the climate of Madeira here for a winter or so, she might revive; but, poor thing, in her situation—'

The lady shook her head, and repeated, 'Ay, in her situation.'

'It is really frightful,' he continued, 'the hundreds—thousands, I may say—who drop off in this dreadful disease—the flower of our maidens, the finest of our youths—no age, no sex, exempt from it. We have only casual practice to instruct us in it; we have no opportunity of watching and analysing it, *en masse*, as we have with other complaints; it is turned out of our hospitals before we do what we even fancy might be done; it is indeed, as she said just now, 'forlorn' and 'forsaken.' Why I know not; I really wish some one would establish an hospital for the cure, or at least the investigation of this disease; many, if taken in time, would be saved. Suffering the most intense, but perhaps the best endured, from the very nature of the complaint, would be materially lessened, and a fresh and noble field opened for an almost new branch of our profession.'

The physician prescribed for Lucy. He saw her again, and would have seen her repeatedly, but the family left town suddenly, in consequence of the death of a near relative, and the very belief that nothing could be done for her, circumstanced as she was, contributed to her being forgotten. The human mind has a natural desire to blot out

from memory objects that are hopeless, Lucy went to Mary's humble lodging, and fancied, for a day or two, she was much better. She had the repose which such illness so naturally seeks. Mary's room was on the ground floor of a small house in a little street leading off Paradise-row. The old old pensioners frequently passed the window; she could hear the beat of the *Arylum* drums; sometimes they awoke her out of her sleep in the morning, but she liked them none the less for that. Mary put away her poor master's hat (which she brushed every morning), his sword and sash, and his gloves, in her own box, when Lucy came, lest the sight of them should make her melancholy; but Lucy saw their marks upon the wall, and begged she would replace them there. She gave her little store, amounting to a few pounds, into the nurse's hands, who spent it scrupulously for her—and yet not prudently, for she ran after every nostrum, and insisted upon Lucy's swallowing them all. Sometimes the fading girl would creep along in the sunshine; and so changed was she in little more than a year, that no one recognized her, though some would look after her, and endeavor to call to mind who it was she so strongly resembled.

The little store was soon expended, though Mary would not confess it. Lucy, skilled in the womanly craft of needle-work, laboured unceasingly; and, as long as she was able to apply to it, Mary found a market for her industry. But as the disease gained ground, her efforts became more feeble, and then the faithful nurse put forth all her strength, all her ingenuity, to disguise the nature of their situation; the expense of the necessary medicine, inefficient as it was, would have procured her every alleviating comfort—if there had been an institution to supply it.

I have often borne testimony to that which I have more often witnessed—the deep, earnest, and steadfast fidelity of the humbler Irish! yet I have never been able to render half justice to the theme. If they be found wanting in all other good or great qualities, they are still true in this—ever faithful, enduring, unwearied, unmoved—past all telling is their fidelity! The woman whose character I am now describing was but one example of a most numerous class. Well she would have known, if she had given the matter a thought, that no chance or change could ever enable Lucy to repay her services, or recompense her for her sacrifices and cares; yet her devotion was a thousand times more fervent than if it had been purchased by all the bribes that a kingdom's wealth could yield. By the mere power of her zeal—her earnest and utterly unselfish love—she obtained a hearing from many governors of hospitals; stated the case of 'her young lady,' as she called her, the child of a brave man, who had served his country, who died before his time from the effects of that service; and she, his child, was dying now, from want of proper treatment. In all her statements Mary set forth everything to create sympathy for Lucy, but nothing that tended to show her own exertions; how she toiled for her night and day; how she was pledging, piece by piece, everything she had to support her; how her wedding-ring was gone from off her finger, and the cherished Waterloo medal of her dead husband (which, by some peculiarly Irish sort of the imagination, she said 'was his very picture') had disappeared from her box. She whispered nothing of all this, though she prayed and petitioned at almost every hospital for medicine and advice. Dismissed from one, Mary would go to another, urging that 'sure if they could cure one thing they could cure another; anyhow they might try,' and if

she, the beloved of her heart, was raised up from a bed of sickness, 'God's fresh blessing' would be about them day and night. 'They got up hospitals,' she would add, 'for the suddenly struck for death, for the lame, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind; for the vicious! but there were none to comfort those who deserved and needed more than any! She did not want them to take her darling from her. She only asked advice and medicine.' She implored for nothing more. The Irish never seem to feel ashamed of obtaining assistance from any source, except the parish; and Mary would have imagined she heaped the bitterest wrong upon Lucy if she had consulted 'the parish doctor'; thus her national prejudice shut her out from the only relief, trifling as it might have been, which she could obtain for her who cherished.

And so she fell disease, pale and ghastly, stalked on, grasping its panting and unresisting victim closer and more close, wasting her form—infusing the thirsty fever into her reins—parching her quivering lips into whiteness—drawing her breath—steeping her in unwholesome dews—and, at times, with a most cruel mockery, painting her cheek and lighting an *ignis fatuus* in her eyes, to be wilder with false hopes of life while life was failing! Her perceptions, which had been for a time clouded, quickened as her end drew near; she saw the furniture departing piece by piece: at last she missed her father's sash and sword; and when poor Mary would have framed excuses, she placed her quivering fingers on her lips, and spoke more than she had done for many days. 'God will reward you for your steadfast love of a poor parentless girl: you spared my treasure as long as you could, caring nothing for yourself, working and saving, and all for me. Oh that the world could know, and have belief in the fervent enduring virtues that sanctify such rooms as this, that decorate bare walls, and make a bright and warming light when the coal is burnt to ashes, and the thin candle, despite our watching, flickers before the night is done. I have not thought it night when I felt your hand or heard you breathe.' Oh, what liberal charities are there of which the world knows nothing! How generous, and how mighty in extent and value, are the gifts given by the poor to the poor!

It is useless as well as painful to note what followed. All was over.

"To die so, in her strength, her youth, her beauty; to be left to die, because they say there's no cure for it: they never tried to cure her!" exclaimed the nurse between her bursts of grief—"no place to shelter her—no one to see to her—no proper food, or air, or care—my heart's jewel—who cared for all, when she had it! Still, the Lord is merciful. Another week, and I should have had nothing but a drop of cold water to moisten her lips, and no bed for her to lie on. I kept that to the last, anyhow; and now it may go; it must go—small loss: what matter what comes of the likes of me, when such as her could have no help! I'll beg from door to door, 'till I raise enough to lay her by her father's side in the churchyard of Old Chelsea.' But that effort, at all events, was not needed: the hospital was astir; the sergeant-major was remembered; and the church-bell tolled when Lucy was laid in her father's grave in the churchyard of Old Chelsea.

The story of 'The Forlorn Hope,' illustrated with wood engravings, and handsomely bound, appeared in the novel and acceptable character of a free-will offering of its authoress towards the establishment

of a hospital for the cure, or relief, of consumption, about to be erected at Brompton, in the western environs of the metropolis. We trust that the publication will prove a serviceable to the funds of this excellent institution as its benevolent writer could desire.

The Bayfield Volunteer Company have received a new set of iron targets. We have no doubt they will make good use of them.

A Rifle Club was organized in Guelph on Tuesday night last, and a committee appointed to get more names. On Friday night all the arrangements are to be perfected.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.—The Toronto *Ptelegraph* says: The band of the Queen's Own Rifles serenaded the Hon. John A. Macdonald on the 9th inst., at the residence of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson.

The campaign against the Indians in the States has commenced in a very unfortunate manner. Out of a force of 2,500 regular cavalry sent out against them, upwards of 300 men have already deserted. The service does not appear to be at all popular.

THE FRONTENAC BATTALION.—The 47th Volunteer Battalion will take part in the review at Barriefield Common, Kingston, on the 1st of July, in honor of the inauguration of the Confederacy. The several companies will muster at their own headquarters, and march to the city.—*Whig*.

DESERTERS.—Four soldiers of the lookout party stationed at Oakville, procured a small boat at an early hour on the 11th, and set sail across the lake. It is supposed that they reached the refuge of the oppressed, as they have not since been heard from.

LONDON LIGHT INFANTRY.—This battalion of Volunteers paraded on the evening of the 10th in the Drill Shed, under Lt. Col. J. B. Taylor, and headed by their fife and drum band marched out to the common east of William street, where they marched past in quick and double time, and were afterwards exercised in light infantry movements by sound of bugle.—*Advertiser*.

VOLUNTEER FUNERAL.—Private John Gabriel, "G" company, London Light Infantry, died yesterday in the city hospital, and was buried this afternoon, a number of members of the company attending the funeral in uniform. The usual military honors had to be dispensed with, owing to a want of blank ammunition for the Spencer rifles.—*Advertiser*.

MILITARY.—Captain McKinnon's Company (No. 7, 37th Haldimand Rifles) has been under drill for the past week, and notwithstanding the severe heat, the men have, with few exceptions, done exceedingly well, and deserve great credit. Capt. M. and his subordinate officers also deserve praise for the manner in which they have performed their onerous duties. Lieut. Col. Davis took a look at the men on Saturday, the 8th, and appeared to be well satisfied.—*Sachem*.

MILITARY EXAMINATION.—The following Volunteer officers were examined in Toronto on the 12th at the Drill Shed, before Col. McKinstry, Col. Dennis, and Brigade Major Denison:—1st class—Col. P. S. Stephenson, 5th Batt.; Col. Shedden, 3rd do.; Lieut. Turner, 4th do. 2nd class—Lieut. John McCanniff, 4th Catt.; Lieut. Hughes, 3rd do.; Sergt. Major Armstrong, 4th do.; Instructors O'Brien and Cruet, both late of the 47th Regt.; Sergt. Strame, 4th; Sergt. Morse, 4th.

DEPARTURE OF RIFLES.—Company K, Capt. Bernard, of the R. C. Rifles, left Kingston for Montreal, en route to St. John's, Newfoundland, in the steamer *Champion*, to replace at the latter place another company of the same regiment. The band of the regiment played the company down to the wharf, and bade them a hearty adieu. Capt. Bernard did not proceed with his company, having exchanged with the officer commanding the company at St. John's—*Whig*.

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.—A rifle match open, to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's Own, came off on the 10th, at the garrison common, for three prizes, given by the officers of the regiment. The ranges were 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards—seven shots at each range—Spencer rifles. A strong wind from the south made the firing uncertain at the long ranges, but on the whole the firing was good. About fifty men were present. We annex the score of the winners.

Private Bell, No 9 Co.,	93 points,	1st prize.
Priv. Campbell	4 " 81 "	2nd "
Sergt. Bailey,	3 " 77 "	3rd "

VOLUNTEER FUNERAL.—On Thursday morning the first death took place that has occurred in the Oshawa Volunteers since their formation, nearly five years ago, and on Friday Private John Huston was buried with military honors, at Dr. Thornton's burying ground. Captain Burk's and Capt. Michael's companies turned out to pay the last honors to their departed comrade. The firing party was furnished from No. 2 Company, to which the deceased belonged. The coffin was carried with the Union Jack, and upon it was placed the waist belt and shako of the dead. Before the hearse marched in order the firing party with reversed arms, the battalion band, the men and officers of No. 2 and 3 companies, Capt. F. E. Gibbs, Major Warren, and Lieut. Col. Fairbanks. As the procession moved along through the streets, the band playing a solemn dirge, many who had never before witnessed a military funeral were moved almost to tears. The deceased had been with his company three times to the front, and in camp on active service, and had always shown himself to be a prompt and steady soldier.—*Vindicator*.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF NORTHERN NEW YORK. The Buffalo *Courier* says: "The military district of the Northern Frontier, which is under the command of Brevet Major-Gen. Barry, U. S. Army, extends along the Canada frontier from Erie in the State of Pennsylvania to Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain, the northeastern frontier of the State of New York. It comprises the military posts of Erie, Fort Porter, Fort Niagara, Fort Ontario, Madison Barracks, and Plattsburgh Barracks. The U. S. regular troops which at present are stationed in the district are the 42nd Regiment of infantry, and Batteries L of the 1st Artillery and M of the 4th Artillery. In the event of any emergency occurring within the limits of his command, which may demand their presence and services, Major General Barry is authorized to call upon the U. S. troops which garrison the forts in the harbors of Boston and New York, and also those upon the coast of New England generally. The commanders of the U. S. war steamers *Michigan* and *Perry*, upon Lake Erie, and of the *Chase* upon Lake Ontario, have received orders to co-operate with Gen. Barry whenever he may find it necessary to call upon them for that purpose.

THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

Yesterday evening witnessed the departure from this garrison of a favorite regiment, which will long be held in honored remembrance by the citizens of Montreal. The Royal Welch, of historic renown and bardic lineage—a regiment which fought at the Boyne, and whose deeds in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, in the Crimea and in India have raised it to the highest pinnacle of military greatness—a regiment second to none in the British service for exemplary conduct and the genuine *esprit de corps* of officers, non-commissioned officers and men—has left our city, in all probability never to return.

The Battalion of the Royal Welch which has just left us, was raised at Newport, in Monmouthshire, in April, 1858. It was officered mainly by promotions from the 1st Battalion then in India. Major Bell of the 1st Battalion, had been appointed to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and the command of the 2nd Battalion, 14th Regiment, and Sir Jas. Alexander of the 14th had been similarly appointed to the command of the 23rd. The Duke of Cambridge, without waiting to be asked, immediately afterwards restored Col. Bell to his own corps, and since that period, we believe July, 1858, that gallant soldier has remained in almost uninterrupted command of his battalion. In 1859 the regiment, after being passed in review by the Field Marshal Commander in Chief, at Aldershot, embarked for Malta, at which station it landed in February, two or three days before the Russian steam fleet, under the Grand Duke Constantine, entered the harbour. The regiment remained in Malta until October, 1864. During its stay in that "little military hot-house," colors were presented to the battalion by His Excellency Sir Gaspard LeMarchand, and a grand ball was given to signalize the occasion, and at which His Royal Highness Prince Alfred was a conspicuous guest. In October, 1864, the regiment was removed to Gibraltar, where it remained until its embarkation for Canada in June, 1866. During its sojourn in Gibraltar, under the eye of General Sir William Codrington, K. C. B., the head Colonel of the regiment, and in Malta under Sir Gaspard LeMarchand, an officer once known to fame as one of the strictest disciplinarians in the British service, the "Royal Welch" always maintained a high character for efficiency, steadiness, and soldier-like bearing. Indeed, the latter officer placed on record the high opinion he entertained of the regiment, and in doing so reproduced in glowing colours the historic details which had rendered its name illustrious in military annals.

The Royal Welch was largely recruited in various parts of Wales, particularly the South. On its formation a number of men joined who were incapable of speaking the English language, and who even now retain a good deal of the guttural which distinguishes the old Gaelic tongue. Large numbers of men volunteered to the corps from English Militia Regiments, notably from the Wiltshire, Lord Methuen's corps, which furnished one whole company of sturdy farm-labourers and plough boys, the sterling stuff from which the true British soldier is formed. The Stafford Militia also gave a considerable quota, and by the month of July the regiment numbered some 1300 strong.

During its brief career, the 23rd has experienced some of the vicissitudes of foreign service. In Malta it suffered severely from ophthalmia, a terrible scourge said to result from the glare of the sun, and the fine particles of sand stirred by the slightest breath of wind. In Gibraltar several men succumbed to Asiatic cholera, when that terri-

ble epidemic raged in the fortress, and the Rock was cut off from the Spanish mainland by a *cordon sanitaire* for upwards of three months in 1865.

Such in brief is a history of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Welch Fusiliers—than whom a better or more high-spirited corps does not exist in Her Majesty's service. It would be invidious here to point to the causes which led to a result which is recounted by the officers with a justifiable pride. Certain it is, that in this favored regiment there is a unanimity and a mutual confidence animating all ranks, which is seldom equalled and never surpassed. By and by when Army Reform becomes a little more developed, it will be a privilege to belong to a noble regiment which even now stands out in bold relief, in many respects, as an example to the British army.—*Montreal News*.

FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

Military workmen have begun to raze the fortress of Luxembourg in accordance with the clause to that effect in the treaty signed by France and Prussia.

It is said that the Emperor of the French has decided on suppressing all military bands, the regiments to be marshalled merely by trumpeters, even the far-famed band of Les Guides is only to be spared for a while.

The workmen in the Russian gun factories are employed day and night in converting muzzle loaders in breech loaders. The whole of the Russian army will, it is said, be provided with the latter weapon by the end of June at the latest.

The 78th Highlanders, from Gibraltar, are to relieve the 7th Fusiliers in Canada, the 13th Light Infantry replacing the 78th at Gibraltar. The 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles will, it is expected, relieve the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

The Admiral of the Mediterranean fleet has shifted his flag from the wooden line of battle ship *Victoria*, to the iron-clad frigate *Caledonia*. The *Victoria* has returned to England to be paid off, and is probably the last of the old three-deckers that will ever enter the Mediterranean.

The Lincolnshire Volunteers have again resolved to go under canvass for a week, as inaugurated last year. The battalions will encamp again amid the ruins of Thornton Abbey in June, when the whole force will be reviewed towards the end of the month. Upwards of 1,000 men will join the camp, and the Hull Volunteers will keep the ground on the review day.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Montreal Gazette* suggests the following design for a national flag for Canada: "Three equal horizontal bars, white, blue, red, half of the upper on white bar occupied by the Union Jack." The three equal horizontal bars will represent the French and of course the Union Jack the British flag, thus blending the two national flags. We are inclined to think this really one of the most elegant designs, suitable alike to those both of French and British descent, yet brought before the public. We hope the government of the Dominion of Canada will decide on adopting it.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE SOLDIER.—One of the engravings most popular in the homes of the working classes and peasantry of France represents Napoleon I in his well known gray overcoat, and a young sentinel crossing his bayonet before him, and saying, "Even if you were the 'Petit Corporal' himself, you could not pass!" Jean Coluche, the

soldier to whom this saying is attributed, has just died at Gouaix (Seine-et-Marne), at the age of eighty-eight. He received the cross of the Legion of Honor on the 12th March, 1814, and, a few years back, having visited the Palace of Fontainebleau, was accorded a pension by the Emperor and Empress.—*Galignani*.

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MUSKETRY INSTRUCTOR.—A dreadful accident occurred recently at Aldershot. A squad of the 70th Regiment were at ball practice. Sergeant Instructor Lilley went round the squad, instructing the men how to use the rifle—as independent firing without raising the back sight. He commenced at the right hand man of the squad, telling every one as passed them successively to aim at his eye. This was obeyed in every instance, and the last man of the squad, named Warburton, on obeying the order, pulled the trigger, and, the piece being loaded, the charge entered his eye, blowing his brains out, and, of course, killing him instantly. Warburton was immediately taken into custody, and, on his pouch being examined, nine rounds of ammunition only remained. He was asked where the tenth was, and he replied, "That was what shot the Sergeant." The prisoner, who was deeply affected and shed tears, was then marched off to the camp, awaiting the inquest. He is described as a steady man, but very awkward both in shooting and drill. Lilley, the deceased, had been twelve years in the service, was married and leaves two children.

ENFIELD AMMUNITION.—Colonel Boxer, the superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, has furnished to Parliament a return relative to the manufacture of Snider-Enfield ammunition, from which it appears that up to the 1st of March last 12,439,598 cartridges for service were manufactured at the Royal Laboratory, at a cost of £49,670 10s (within a fraction of one penny each), and 204,710 for proof, at a cost of £714 2 9d. There were also supplied by contract 3,049,525 empty cartridge cases, which cost £6,480 4s 9d, and 5,045,000 shells for percussion caps, the cost of which was £504 10s. Col. Boxer states that the cost of the articles supplied by contract is included in the above cost of manufacture. None of the ammunition has been broken up or condemned, but about 1,400,000 rounds of ball cartridge have been converted into blank, owing to a change in the pattern of the case. The cost of manufacture shown in the return must not be taken as a criterion of the present cost of the ammunition. The cost has been greatly increased by circumstances incidental to the commencement of the manufacture, such as the necessity of night work, the want of suitable machinery, and the lack of skill on the part of the persons employed. The metal cost 25 per cent more than it does now.

SADOWA BATTLE FIELD.—A foreign journal says that Sadowa is being deforested. It will be remembered that this wood was the key to the battle of Koniggratz, on the holding of which for a long while hung victory or defeat. It is now being stripped of its timber by Austrian woodcutters, and the writer believes that this is done to destroy all traces of a locality that must forever remind them of a great national humiliation. The trunks of the trees, as they fall before the axe, are found thickly studded with bullets, and scores of *gamins* are on the ground industriously extracting them from their ligneous lodgment. The writer, who had himself been present at this decisive action of the two great contending armies, des

cries some singular emotions, to which the scene of the disforested gave rise. By the sharp click and dull thud of the axes, the crash of the falling trees, the loud talk of the woodcutters, the shout and noisy disputes between relic hunters and rival proprietors of spoil, combined with the smoke and blaze of their bivouac fires, he was reminded of the battle itself. And at his feet lay skulls and skeletons of Austrians as well as Prussians, trampled and turned out of their shallow interment—here and there in scattered groups, and sometimes large collections, giving it the appearance of some vast Golgotha. The writer ingeniously adds, that the scene produced a sad, singular impression upon his mind.

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR-GENERAL Russell has issued an order forbidding the military bands in Quebec, to play at the heads of their regiments in going to and returning from church.

A GENERAL order was published in Montreal on the 10th, holding the 25th K.O.B. in readiness to embark for Ireland in the screw steam transport *Tunan*, on the arrival of the 28th Regiment at that station.

THE report of the Adjutant General of Militia, New Brunswick, highly approves of the idea of military instruction in the public schools, and expresses a hope that the movement will spread to all the schools in the country.

THE War Office has decided on immediately shipping to Canada 30,000 Snider Enfields, for use by the volunteers. An enormous quantity of improved Snider ammunition has been dispatched from Woolwich for the regulars and Volunteers.

FORTIFICATIONS AT LEVIS.—The first Battalion of the Rifle Brigade is to be employed in working on the fortifications at Levis, near Quebec, during the summer. Two companies of the regiment left on Friday to pitch tents on the ground.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that the Duke of Cambridge has decided on calling upon a general officer of Her Majesty's army to resign his commission, in consequence of his name having been associated with a recent notorious turf scandal.

The *Quebec Gazette* of the 10th says:—This afternoon, a little after three o'clock, the main body of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade marched down to the wharf from their quarters in the Citadel, to cross over to the new fortifications at Point Levis. They were played down to the place of embarkation by the band of the 30th regiment.

ARRIVAL OF ARTILLERY.—Colonel Host's Field Battery, 4th Brigade of Artillery, arrived down from Kingston and Montreal by the mail steamer, on Friday morning. After camping for a few days at Point Levis, they will march overland to St. John, New Brunswick. Both men and horses, we are told, looked remarkably well.

THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.—The *Montreal Gazette* of Wednesday says:—"A detachment of a company of the 23rd Regiment will leave that city on Saturday next for the fortifications at Point Levis, and on Monday next the rest of the Regiment will follow. They will serve as fatigue parties on the new works. The health of the men is found to rise under this kind of labor, and the country is greatly benefited by it.

HAMILTON FIELD BATTERY.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Battery assembled at the gun shed for the purpose of cleaning the guns, equipments, &c., after the annual drill which closed on Wednesday afternoon. The proficiency which the Battery has attained and the creditable appearance of the men, must be a source of great satisfaction to Captain McCabe and the other officers who, together with the men, deserve much credit for their exertions.

OXFORD RIFLES.—Through the unifying efforts of Lieut. Col Richardson, No. 7 Co., of the 22nd Battalion, has been supplied with new accoutrements. We suppose other companies deficient in this respect have fared equally well. The shaly requisites that had to be accepted in the emergency of last year proved a great drawback. Now that this unpleasantness has been removed, and uniformity obtained, there will, no doubt, be a manifestation of appreciation in attendance at the annual drills, soon now to commence. —*Woodstock Times*.

A PATRIOTIC COMPANY.—We believe the Bruce Mines is the only place in Canada in which some mark of respect was not paid to the birthday of our Queen. We learn from a correspondent at that place that the Mining Company gave their employees to understand that they would be required to work as usual on that day, and consequently it was not observed as a holiday, the Volunteer Company not even turning out in obedience to general order to fire the salute. We understand that some of the members, disgusted at this conduct, have since sent in their resignations. —*Owen Sound Times*.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE GALLANT "SIX HUNDRED."—The death of Finnes Cornwallis, late Major in the 4th Light Dragoons, second son of Mr. Charles Wykeham Martin, M.P., and Lady Jemima Wykeham Martin, daughter of the fifth Earl of Cornwallis, took place at Chacombe Priory, Northamptonshire, on the 23rd of April in his 35th year. The deceased served with the army of the Crimea, and was one of the gallant "six hundred" who rode into the valley of death at Balaclava; and at Inkerman he was for some time under a heavy fire. He became aide-de-camp to Lord George Paget, and remained in the Crimea until the last of the light cavalry were embarked. His death was occasioned by a fall whilst hunting.

14TH BATTALION MATCH AT THE BUTTS.—The Battalion match of the 14th Volunteer Rifles took place at the butts beyond Barriefield common on Monday. It occupied from 10 a.m. until 7 p.m. The match was for four prizes, the chief prize being a medal to be shot for from year to year. Ten men were selected from each company, and the firing was at 100, 300, and 500 yards, five shots at each range. The successful competitors were Serjeant McMahon No. 4 company, 1st; Private Rosh No. 2 company, 2nd; Lance Corporal Bell No. 4 company, 3rd; and Serjeant Maveety No. 1 company, 4th. Serjeant McMahon was therefore the winner of the Battalion medal, which remains in his possession until shot for next year. In addition to the medal a costly clock also goes to the winner of the first prize. —*Kingston News*.

COLORS.—Mr. N. McEachren, military tailor Yonge street, has just finished a set of colors for the 31st battalion, or Grey Infantry. They are of the regulation size, similar to those carried by the regulars. The first is the Union Jack, and the second is the regimental flag, consisting of the Union Grab in the upper corner, the number of the regiment in the centre, the number of the regiment in the centre surrounded by a wreath

of leaves, and the motto "*De boni couloir servare le roi*." Beneath the wreath is a heaver, on the Queen's color there is the record "Grey" surmounted by a crown in the centre of the Union Jack. The colors are beautifully made, and reflect much credit on Mr. McEachren. They are valued at \$200, which amount was raised by subscription among the friends of the battalion, to which they will shortly be presented. Every infantry battalion in the province should have a set of colors, and it is a satisfaction to know that they can be made here. —*Toronto Telegraph*.

DISCOVERY OF A VAST DEPOSIT OF INDIAN BONES.—An interesting discovery has been made within a few days upon the farm of Mr. Blair, in the third concession of the township of Glamford, near the banks of a small stream known as the Twenty Mile Creek. While breaking up a new piece of ground, the plough-share suddenly turned up a number of skulls, and an investigation discovered the vicinity of a vast mine of human bones. Several hundred skulls were unearthed, and still as many more seemed to remain, with the various other bones of the human frame. The remains are undoubtedly those of the aborigines, and have lain undisturbed in the ground for probably two hundred years or more. A tradition has been preserved that a terrible conflict occurred in that locality at some remote time, between two hostile tribes of the original lords of the land, which this discovery would seem to verify, and from the remains of the many hundreds victims of the encounter now found buried, it must have resulted in the complete annihilation of one of the contending tribes. The discovery certainly affords an interesting theme for study and contemplation, and the scene will attract large numbers of visitors. —*Hamilton Times*.

INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.—The yearly inspection of the Royal Fusiliers, took place in this town on the 5th and 6th. On Wednesday morning the regiment was drawn up on the Market-square, where they received Major-General Stisted, accompanied by Capt. Fryer, A.D.C., and Capt. Parsons, Major of Brigade. The arms, clothing, &c., were inspected, after which the General proceeded to view the barracks, which he found in excellent order. On Tuesday morning the regiment formed on the Market-square, and marched to Smith's Hill, and formed into line. At eleven o'clock, the General, accompanied by his staff, arrived on the ground, and were received at the "present." The regiment afterwards broke into open column, right in front, and marched past in slow and quick time. They then formed into line, and were put through the manual and platoon exercise, by Major Hickie, and the bayonet exercise by Adjutant Smith. The bayonet exercises were followed by battalion movements and company drill. They were then formed quarter distance column, and addressed by the General. He complimented them very highly upon their appearance, and the proficiency they exhibited in their drill. He said the appearance of the 7th Fusiliers reminded him of the Guards, which was paying them a very high compliment. The interior economy of the regiment, he alluded to as being excellent, and he was very much pleased, so much so, that he would not detain them at drill any longer. They were then marched to barracks. The General and Staff left on the evening train on Thursday for Toronto. —*Brantford Examiner*.

MILITARY GAMES.—The annual games of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, which were postponed until a place on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, Brantford, on the 20th inst. On the same day a grand county picnic is to be held in order to extend the hospitalities of the county to the Fusiliers, at which the splendid band of the regiment will discourse its stirring melody.

MILITARY.—On Friday evening last, after the Clinton Volunteer Company had finished their usual evening drill, Capt. Murray called Corporal McDonald out of the ranks and said that after consultation with his brother officers, he had much pleasure in informing him that they had decided to appoint him to the vacant Sergeant's position. Sergeant McD. is deserving of the promotion.—*Near Era.*

INSPECTION.—On Monday last Mr. Adjutant Smith inspected the Brighton and Colborne Volunteer companies. The former mustered about 30 strong, and the latter some 35. Further efficiency is required in drill, particularly by that of the Brighton company, and it is to be hoped that, before the 1st July, considerable improvement may be observable.—*Colborne Express.*

TARGET PRACTICE.—The members of the Paris Volunteer Rifle Company met on Thursday afternoon, 6th instant, for the purpose of shooting for a handsome silver cup, presented to them by Chas. Whitlaw, Esq., which was won by Sergeant Samuel Lee, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined score—the score of those making over ten points only being given. There were twenty-two members present.

	200.	300.	TOTAL.
Ensign W. Huson	233 22	0 222	2—20
Serg't. S. Leo	222 23	2 223	—22
Corporal S. McGee	0 22 3	0 0 20	—11
Bugler Warnock	23 22 2	2 20 2	—19
Private T. Evans	2 2 3 4	0 0 2 0	—15
do J. Martin	3 0 3 3 2	0 2 2 0	—15
do J. Wright	2 2 2 2	2 2 0 0	—12
do B. Birker	0 0 2 3	0 0 2 2	—11
do J. Robinson	2 2 3 2	0 2 3 0	—20
do T. Robinson	2 2 0 2	2 2 3 2	—18

—*Paris Star.*

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—On Monday afternoon, the two Simcoe Companies of Norfolk Rifles passed their annual inspection before Col. Durie, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut.-Col. Villiers, Brigade-Major. The Waterford and Villa Nova Companies were inspected on Saturday, and the Walsingham and Port Rowin Companies on Tuesday. The gallant officers, after witnessing the manœuvres, and inspecting the arms and accoutrements of the men, expressed themselves highly pleased with their proficiency and appearance.—*Simcoe British Canadian.*

GEN. BARRY AND THE FENIANS.—A few days ago we published an outline of a conversation which took place between Gen. Barry of Buffalo, and a prominent British officer now stationed in this province. Gen. Barry thinks his remarks are hardly correctly given. He says that what he said was that he could not stop a mere marauding party of Fenians crossing the frontier, but that if they came in large numbers he would use all the force of his command against them. A small party might get over without his knowledge, but no large party could. He has no positive information that a raid will take place, but thinks that if an attempt be made, it will be on our eastern frontier. We may state that the outline of the conversation we gave, did not come from either of the gentlemen who heard it, but from others to whom it had been told, and who, no

doubt, exaggerated it a little. Gen. Barry is strongly opposed to the Fenians, and if an attempt an invasion be made he will do his duty.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

PROMOTIONS.—The 'London Gazette' of May 28th, has the following.—7th Foot Surg Thos Carey, from half pay, late 87th Foot, to be Surg., vice Surg.-Major Edward Wm. Thos. Mandeville, deceased. 22nd Foot—Ensign Richard Chas. Hare to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Thos. Colclough Met'ormick, who retires; Edward Geo. Farquharson, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hare. 53rd Foot—Ensign Douglas Curry Ingle to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Clayton Barnett, who retires; Geo. Arbuthnot, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Inglie. Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Wm. George Swinhoe to be Capt., by purchase, vice Richard Tryon, who retires; Ensign the Hon. Jeffery Chas. Amherst to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Swinhoe; James Smith, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice the Hon. J. C. Amherst.

RED CLOUD, THE INDIAN LEADER.—Speaking of the forthcoming war on the Plains, the Reese River *Reveille* says:—"The greatest leader of the Indians is Red Cloud, or Mah-pilation, who is represented as one of the ablest Indian warriors of any time. He is about 35 years of age, tall, handsome, athletic, and perfect in his horsemanship as in his physical appearance. He has commanded in several battles previous to the massacre of Col. Fetterman's command, and has never been whipped. He was at Laramie last spring, at a treaty making, enjoying the farce and treating it as such without disguise, yet accepted all the presents offered, but left with the declaration that his country should never be occupied by the whites, nor garrisoned by them, nor should their roads cross it. Then he was at the head of but 300 warriors of the Ogallallah Sioux, but his marshalling 3,000 at Fort Philip Kearney shows the influence he has over others, and his determination to make his threat good. He is an active, energetic, and able warrior, and he who conquers Red Cloud will do more than he who conquered Tecumseh or Black Hawk or Osceola."

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Austrians are arming their troops as rapidly as possible with a new breech-loader. It is the invention of a Herr Werndl. It is simple in construction, will fire twenty-four rounds a minute, and will penetrate a four inch deal at 1,200 yards. It is very light, and costs only about 45s. But the most remarkable thing about it is its capability of sustaining the roughest usage. The correspondent says: "After the usual tests of dipping the lock in water, smearing it with dirt and sand, etc. and then firing. H. Werndl took the gun, and, out of the window on the first floor from which we had been practising, flung it repeatedly over the lane on a piece of hard and stony ground beyond. It was brought up and again fired over and over again, having suffered no damage whatever beyond a few bruises from pebbles on the stock. The fact is, that the barrel and backpiece being of one piece of steel, and supported, moreover, by a very strong stock, there is nothing to break." H. Werndl asks nothing for his patent, but offers to make 200,000 rifles a year. He has refused all foreign contracts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Mary's, 12th June, 1867.

To the Editor of *The Volunteer Review.*
DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 10th inst. I see an article criticising a communication over the signature of "Volunteer Captain," in the previous issue of your valuable paper. I beg respectfully to call the gentleman's attention to the Circular Memorandum dated Ottawa, 6th May, 1867, which states: "District Paymasters will observe by No. 3 at the foot of the requisition, that no claims for drill pay are to be forwarded for Volunteers who have gone through their drill and been paid therefor in the camp at Thorold." The company that I have the honor to command finished their eight days' drill on the 15th of September, 1866, for which they received eight dollars each. Very many of the men that went to camp then left this locality soon after, and consequently vacancies had to be filled up with others. The company drilled twice a week since, and paymasters are informed that they are not to forward any claims for these men, because their comrades received pay for eight days in Thorold. I certainly would feel extremely obliged to the gentleman above referred to, if he will be kind enough to inform me, through your valuable paper, how I will get these 18 or 20 men their pay who have performed more than their 16 days' drill, and have never received a fraction for their services, notwithstanding the assertions of "Militaire."

Begging to be excused for trespassing on your valuable space,

I am, &c.,

A VOLUNTEER CAPTAIN.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM KINGSTON.

VOLUNTEER BANDS.—The necessity for great caution in the purchase of instruments has lately been shown in one or two cases. Of these the most prominent is that of the 14th Volunteer Rifles, who last year bought their instruments from a music dealer in Kingston, and are now obliged to replace them at very heavy expense. Instead of being first-class instruments, they have turned out to be flimsy German ones, got up for sale, and without the usual guarantee of a maker's name. The music dealer pocketed nearly \$300 by the transaction, but he is not likely to supply any more bands, and a suit has been commenced for the recovery of the money. The officers of the battalion have set to work energetically to replace the instruments, and the following notice of their first concert shows that the people of Kingston have responded generously. The *News* says: "The concert in aid of the band fund of the 14th Battalion Volunteer Rifles was held on Monday, 10th inst., in the drill shed, which was decorated with flags and transparencies for the occasion. The large space (the largest space under cover in the city) at the disposal of the committee of management was closely set with seats, which were so thoroughly filled as to compel a row of chairs to be set in front, so as to accommodate the entire audience. The band and singer's stand was placed in the centre of the east side of the building, and all the

arrangements were carried out with the greatest care, and to good purpose. The concert began with an opening chorus by the battalion band, which also played other selections before the singing commenced. The principal songs were the "Militia Muster," by Billy Barlow, who had his awkward squad, accompanied by a splendid fife and drum band, along with him; a song, "Good bye, Sweetheart," by Mr. Keyner; a song by Mr. Roberts; a duett by Miss Hickey and Mr. Beel; the "Friar of Orders Grey," by Mr. Beel; and the beautiful duett from Norma, by Miss Hickey and Miss Lena; not forgetting the "Lost Child," by "Mrs. Simmons," who on close inspection turned out to be a clever Cookney lad known as "Jolly Dogs," whose musical abilities in the comic line are of no mean order. But the great treat of the evening was the performances of the Ethiopian Minstrel Troupe, which treated the immense audience to several of the best negro melodies, and a great many amusing stories, puns and conundrums, several of which were very original, particularly those having reference to the purchase of the instruments on which the band now perform, and which the fund now raising is intended to replace with better ones. Mr. J. C. Fox played his unpublished "Ironclad Polka" on the instrument he had kindly loaned to the battalion for the evening. Mrs. McGee and Mr. Meo presided at intervals at the pianoforte, and the latter played the "Mocking Bird Solo" with good effect. The concert ended with the National Anthem by the minstrel troupe (nineteen performers), and the largest audience ever seen in the city at a concert separated about half-past ten, after giving three hearty cheers for the Queen, and three for Col. Patton and officers and men of the 14th Battalion, which were proposed by Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick. During one of the intervals of the performance the names of the successful competitors at the battalion rifle match, which took place in the morning of the 10th, were announced. In every way the concert proved a success, and should net a very handsome sum to the band fund.

FROM HAMILTON.

23TH BATTALION.—Nothing of interest has taken place in the 13th for the past two or three weeks. The battalion paraded twice during the past week. The hour of afternoon drill has been changed from 2.30 to 5 p.m., so as to avoid the heat of the day, and also to allow the men to lose less time than formerly.

FIELD BATTERY.—The Hamilton Field Battery of artillery has just completed their sixteen days' drill. The several parades were well attended, no men being absent. Through the exertions of Captain Macabe, splendid horses were procured for drill purposes. The battery was engaged for several days in practice with their new guns, and some very good shooting was made, scarcely any shots missing the target. The men seem to be well satisfied with the efficiency of their weapons. The corps was inspected by General Sisted, who expressed great satisfaction at the proficiency attained, and the general steadiness of the men. He also stated that the Hamilton Battery was the best in every respect he had yet inspected, and was altogether a credit to the city.

FROM QUEBEC.

THE RIDGEWAY MONUMENT.—A year ago, when the idea of erecting a monument to the fallen heroes of Ridgeway was first

spoken of, subscription books were opened at the different banks in the city, and a considerable sum of money subscribed, but there appeared to be no direct action taken in the matter, so that many who were anxious to assist in the good work delayed doing so until they saw it properly taken in hand. This the Ridgeway Monument Committee have done; and by the figures given beneath, it will be seen that the generosity which prompted our citizens, when their grief was fresh, to subscribe, has not altogether died out. The amount, no doubt, might and ought to be larger; but when we bear in mind the manifold calls there have been of late upon the public generosity, we cannot but be surprised that it is so large. We congratulate the committee on having obtained so worthy and energetic a member as Mr. Stevenson, for to his influence and perseverance the happy result in Quebec is to be attributed.

Collected in banks last year . . .	\$134 20
" by Mr. Stevenson . . .	651 50
Total	\$785 70

FROM BURFORD.

Matters in connection with the Volunteer force here are progressing satisfactorily, and now that the drill shed is completed, I have no doubt increased efficiency may be looked for. The concert got up in its behalf was all that could be wished for, and very much of its success is no doubt owing to the attendance of the magnificent band of the Fusiliers. The kindness of the Colonel and officers of that regiment will long be remembered by the inhabitants of the township of Burford. It was the greatest musical treat ever enjoyed by the people of this village and neighborhood.

FROM BRANTFORD.

DRILL SHED.—Last week the County Council of the county of Brant made a grant of \$1,000 to aid in the erection of a drill shed in the above town, the headquarters of the 38th Battalion Volunteer Militia. Under the able instruction of Adjutant and Instructor David Spencer, a first class military school man, this battalion is progressing rapidly in drill and efficiency. Great preparations are being made for the celebration of the 1st of July. A grand review of regulars and Volunteers will take place, in which three companies of the Grand Trunk Battalion stationed at Brantford, and other companies along the line, will participate.

FROM MANVERS, C. W.

The annual inspection of the two companies in the township of Manvers, County of Durham, was held on Saturday, the 8th inst.; the Janetville Company, No. 7, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and the Lifford Company at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In both places the attendance was very good, taking into account the busy season of the year among farmers, of whom these companies are principally composed. The Janetville company numbered 3 officers and 41 men, and the Lifford Company 2 officers and 45 men. Lieut. Col. Jarvis, A. A. G., the inspecting officer, said he was surprised to see the efficiency the companies had arrived at, considering the short time they had been in existence. The arms and accoutrements

were in the best possible order, particularly those of the Janetville Company. They had a good instructor (Captain Kennedy) who appeared to have done his duty. The officers, particularly the captains, knew their places, and on the whole he would be most happy to report favorably of the general appearance and drill of both companies, the light infantry movements especially giving him great pleasure to see. The Assistant Adjutant General was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Patterson, our Brigade Major, whose general care and attention to the wants of the companies in his district has been unremitting, and to whom the officers and men of these companies have every reason to be grateful.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The 'Ranchero' of June 1 publishes a letter which states that private negotiations, some days previous to surrender, had been going on between three Imperial generals and the Liberals to sell one of the principal forts for \$48,000. Gen. Lopez, who was high in the confidence of Maximilian, was the principal actor, and caused the surrender. On sending the flag of truce with his sword to Escobedo, Maximilian told him he surrendered unconditionally, and had three favors to ask. He wished not to be insulted, but to be treated as a prisoner; that if any one was to be shot, he should be first; that if shot, his body might not be abused. Maximilian and all the officers above the rank of captain would arrive at San Luis in two or three days. None were shot, and it is thought none would be, in consequence of the request made by the United States. Escobedo says that 15,000 prisoners surrendered, including 13 general officers and 500 officers of inferior grade. He states that no fighting whatever occurred, and the only shots fired were by the traitors upon their companions in arms. The surrender of the garrison was complete. Lopez acted as escort to the Empress, was uncle to Bazaine, and bosom friend to Maximilian, who was godfather to his first child. By his prowess he won the cross of the Legion of Honor. Cols. Mariana Campas and Mendez are reported shot some time shortly after the surrender.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—Mexican news confirms the previous reports that Lopez sold Queretaro to Escobedo for 3,00 ounces.

MAXIMILIAN AND NAPOLEON.—The correspondent of the Associated Press sends from New Orleans a document which purports to be a proclamation from Maximilian to his Mexican "countrymen." We give the proclamation, though we cannot repress a very strong doubt of its authenticity. That the feelings of Maximilian towards Napoleon have been most bitter ever since the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, is generally known. Curious reports are being circulated in Europe concerning a correspondence between Napoleon and Maximilian. The Emperor Napoleon made the utmost efforts to get back the letters written by him to the Emperor of Mexico, and the attendants both of the Empress Carlotta and those of Maximilian were bribed to search for the correspondence and send it to Louis Napoleon. All their efforts were, however, in vain. Maximilian succeeded in sending the letters to Queen Victoria, with whom they are now safely deposited.—Tribune.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE
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in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1867.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify Western Vol-
unteers that our agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL,
jr., will visit the counties west of Hamilton
during the ensuing two months, and hope
the officers and members of the force gener-
ally will give him a cordial welcome.

OUR POSITION.

Six months ago, when we essayed the pub-
lication of a journal devoted to the interests
of the defensive forces of this Province—a
project in which others had failed—we were
met by the usual amount of encouragement
and disuasion. Some of our friends saw in
it only discouragement and failure; while
others, admitting that success might be at-
tained, argued that the reward would be no
compensation for the labor and expense in-
curred. Still we adhered to our design, and
the result has proved that we formed no
false or exaggerated estimate of the military
spirit of our countrymen. Everywhere in
Upper and Lower Canada THE REVIEW has
been welcomed as an earnest instrument in
urging the people to prepare for any event
that the future might unfold; not the least
of which must ever be the possibility of
wanton attacks to any country that dares to
assume, and is determined, to maintain an in-
dependent national existence. While urging
the claims of the already organized force of
the Provinces as it was, we have never lost sight
of the fact that the political condition of the
country was undergoing a great change—
that instead of isolated provinces, all the
British elements of this continent would
speedily be combined in one powerful na-
tionality, and that such being the case, it

was better that any reorganization of our
military strength should be delayed until it
could be done for the whole Dominion, and
with the advice and consent of its represen-
tatives. The Confederation of the British
American Provinces at least, the most im-
portant ones—is now virtually accomplished,
and as one military system will soon extend
over the whole Confederacy, THE REVIEW,
which began its career as the advocate of
the Force of only one Province, being pub-
lished at Headquarters, with facilities for the
earliest and most reliable information, will
extend its interest, and, it is hoped, its use-
fulness, to the whole. And here we may be
permitted to say a word in acknowledgment
of the support which we have already re-
ceived. Up to the present we have procur-
ed the printing of THE REVIEW at one of the
city offices, but so cordial has been the en-
couragement extended to it by those inter-
ested in military affairs, that we have felt
justified in establishing an office of our own,
where not only THE REVIEW will be printed,
but such other work as our friends, military
and otherwise, may favor us with. Under
these circumstances THE REVIEW takes its
position as the independent advocate of the
Forces of the New Dominion. And we shall
endeavor to pursue our course with justice
and impartiality. We believe that there are
but few men in the Dominion that will so
far forget the duty they owe to their gra-
cious Sovereign and to the country of their
birth or adoption, as not to desire the most
cordial harmony among all classes of British
Americans, and especially on the subject of
defence; and he can be no friend to the
prosperity and success of the new nation-
ality who will not sacrifice his own peculi-
dogmas on the altar of his country. Pur-
suing our task in this spirit, we hope to see
Canadians standing shoulder to shoulder as
one man, to confront danger wherever and
whenever it may arise, whether from out-
ward foes or internal enemies. As society
now exists no nation can hope to maintain its
liberty and independence without an organ-
ized defensive Force, and as we are not able to
maintain a vast standing army the duty of
forming such an organization will fall upon
our whole people. If it is admitted that the
country is worth defending, no Canadian can
assume that he ought to be allowed exemp-
tion from bearing his part; and to whose
ever lot it first falls to enter the ranks, a
spirit of fairness, which our countrymen do
not lack, will urge those, who, for the tim-
being, are exempt, to do all in their power
to encourage and sustain those who, when
the hour of trial comes, must stand between
them and death, the destruction of their
property and the desolation of their homes.
While, therefore, we shall urge the necessity
of obedience and discipline on the part of
those who may, from time to time, be en-
trusted with the honor of the Queen's colors
we shall no less strenuously insist that those
who may be exempted from military duty
shall contribute liberally to the maintenance

and comfort of those who are not. This
principle of simple justice, we are persuaded,
will be so generally admitted by Canadians
that we shall seldom be compelled to un-
mask our batteries against any but foreign
enemies of our country.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

SINCE the return of the Delegates from
England after having completed their great
task of creating a new nation, they have,
wherever they have gone, been received
with the hearty congratulations of the peo-
ple of all shades of politics. There are
many reasons, altogether apart from politi-
cal considerations, which have caused the
Hon. J. A. MACDONALD to be greeted as a
representative man in the work of Union.
In England he was chosen chairman of the
Provincial Delegates. His staunch advocacy
of British principles in this country had
given him a reputation which secured the
confidence of Imperial Statesmen; and his
noble utterances in reference to defence and
the loyalty and courage of Canadians
awakened a feeling of respect for our coun-
try and its representatives among English-
men which had never before been felt. The
prominent position which Mr. MACDONALD
occupied in England in connection with Con-
federation naturally followed him to this
country, and while the applause of the peo-
ple met him and his colleagues at every
turn, the Volunteers deemed it a special
privilege that his position as their Chief
permitted them as a body to welcome him
and his bride without incurring the charge
of making political demonstration. There
are those, however, who seize every subject
sacred or profane to stir up strife and ran-
cour among our countrymen. For this pur-
pose they are willing to coalesce with avo-
wed annexationists, to pat open Fenian sym-
pathisers on the back, or to endeavor to
create dissensions among our defenders.
Such men as these are worse than open
enemies, for under the guise of zeal for the
public welfare they endeavor to undermine
the very bulwarks of our independence.
Notwithstanding their plausible exterior
they are traitors of the deepest dye; and the
only consolation is that there are few of
them in Canada, and the volunteer force is
composed of too sterling stuff to allow the
good feeling which exists among them to-
ward their head, whose efforts in their be-
half has only been circumscribed by the
means at his command to be warped into
a mere political character by designing men,
who would sacrifice the best interests of the
force and of the country to gratify the crav-
ings of disappointed ambition. So long as
Mr. MACDONALD remains at the head of the
Militia Department the Volunteers are en-
titled to receive him with honor, and should
the official connection cease, while they will
continue to respect his sterling qualities
as a Canadian statesman; they will take the

same soldierly view of their duty toward his successor. To show that Mr. Macdonald was as far as the Volunteers from regarding demonstrations in his honor in the light of mere partizanship, we have only to point to the following extract from his speech at Toronto, in reply to an address from the Mayor and Corporation of that city: He said:—"In such a gathering as this, before such a mixed body as the corporation of the City of Toronto, it would be wrong for him to speak of political parties and political matters. He trusted that parties would no more be heard of for the present. It would be simply treason to revive them, and would do more to retard and destroy the good effects of Confederation than anything else that our people could do. The people and Parliament of England had every confidence in us, but if we were to return again to our old sectional difficulties, they would lose all hope and confidence in us. As a proof of the confidence they had in us, he need only say that when the Confederation Bill passed its several readings our securities went up to two per cent. and now they were at par." The distillation of disaffection at this time is aptly described as simply treason, and he who would seek to introduce its spirit amongst our citizen soldiery cannot be regarded in any other light than that of a traitor.

SNIDERS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

There is throughout the country will be gratified to learn by the general orders published in the Review of this date that all corps, both metropolitan and rural, are to be immediately armed with the Snider rifle. Thirty thousand of these rifles have been shipped to this country from England, with three million rounds of ammunition, and are expected daily. Indeed, it is probable that they will be ready for distribution before this reaches our readers. The muzzle-loading Enfields, Remondys and repeating rifles now in the hands of the various battalions and companies will be sent according to orders to Quebec, so soon as the Sniders are served out. As the arms hitherto in use will undergo a careful inspection by Imperial officers before they are taken over, the state in which they may be found will be a pretty good index of the efficiency of each corps, and as reports of their state will be sent to the government, commanders of corps will see, for the sake of the reputation of their commands, that they are shipped clean and in as good order as possible.

The general public will, also, be pleased to learn that instead of the Canadian Government having to purchase this large number of rifles, as was anticipated, they have been loaned to us and the expense of their transportation to Quebec, as well as that of the muzzle-loaders homeward will be borne by the Imperial Government, thus saving

something like \$200,000 to the Canadian Exchequer. We are not at present at liberty to state the influences through which this generous consideration for Canada has been effected; but while honoring the mother country for its liberality toward us, the public will in time be enabled thoroughly to appreciate the value of the successful efforts of those whose energies are constantly employed in preparing a thorough defensive system for the Dominion, while at the same time they are anxious that it should be accomplished as cheaply as consistent with efficiency.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.—

The outlying companies of the 2nd Battalion (Rifles) of this regiment, were inspected on Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th inst., by Lieut. Col. Brydges, Commandant, who left Montreal on Tuesday, the 4th, for the purpose of making a minute examination of the whole of the Eastern District of the Grand Trunk Railway, extending from Montreal to Portland, and from Richmond to Quebec, Riviere du Loup, and including the branch line from Arthabaska to Three Rivers. On the return journey from Portland, Lieut. Col. Brydges, attended by Lieut. Col. Gallwey, Brigade-Major, and Lieut. Col. Bailey, commanding the 2nd Battalion, inspected No. 5 Company (Capt Robb) on the Cricket ground at Sherbrooke. The Company turned out to its full strength, presented a remarkably neat and soldier like appearance, and was put through the usual parade drill by Capt Robb in a very creditable manner. On Friday morning the Point Levis Company, No. 6 2nd Battalion, under Capt. McLean, paraded on the fine large wharf belonging to the St. Lawrence Dock Company and received Lt. Col. Brydges with a general salute. In addition to the usual manoeuvres, this company was put through the bayonet exercise by Ensign Harder, in a manner that deserved and obtained, the highest commendation. The whole of the drill of this company was so good that the Lt. Col. Commandant expressed his satisfaction in very flattering terms. Three hearty cheers were then given for Col. Brydges, and the party left by special train, and after visiting Three Rivers, proceeded to Richmond, where No. 4 Company was assembled, under the command of a subaltern—the Captain, T. Hart, being unavoidably absent. This company was also closely inspected: arms, clothing and accoutrements being in excellent condition, as, indeed, were those of all the other companies. The company then went through an hour's good drill, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Bailey, and after a few words of approval, and some good advice as to talking in the ranks and other matters of detail from Col. Brydges the inspection was concluded, and the party proceeded to Montreal, arriving in the city at 10 o'clock p.m. We understand that the Managing Director will shortly examine the

whole of the Western District of the Grand Trunk Railway, and will take that opportunity of inspecting the companies of the 3rd Battalion stationed at Brockville, Kingston, Belleville and Port Hope, commanded by Lt. Col. Shedden, the Garrison Artillery at Toronto, under command of Lieut. Col. Spicer, and the 5th Battalion, under Lieut. Col. P. S. Stevenson, stationed at St. Mary's, Beaufort and Sarnia.

SONGS OF A WANDERER.—The volume of poems by CARROLL RYAN, late of the 100th P. W. R. C. Regiment, is now before us. GEO. E. DESBARATS, OTTAWA, is the publisher, and too great praise cannot be bestowed on the artistic execution of the work. It contains nearly three hundred pages, and may be had from the publisher or the author by remitting \$1 and postage for a bound copy, or 75 cts. in paper cover. We have already spoken of the merits of this work, so far as a cursory examination of the MS. enabled us to do, and we are gratified to find that our good opinion has been thoroughly sustained in the publication. The purity and patriotism of Mr. RYAN's sentiments and the ability with which he illustrates them will place him in the front ranks of Canadian poets, and those who take an interest in genius struggling through all the difficulties which beset the path of a soldier, to such success as this volume evinces, will not be without a copy. Mr. RYAN will visit the various cities and towns of Lower Canada, and probably New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, during the remainder of the summer, in connection with THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW; and we hope our friends will give him and his book such a reception as his genius and patriotism deserve. Orders for the volume may be addressed to G. E. Desbarats, Ottawa.

FRONTIER RIFLE MATCH.—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in this issue that the annual match will take place at or near Beauharnois, commencing on the 25th inst., nothing could create more interest among the Volunteers than a well regulated system of matches, and the Volunteers of the Eastern Townships deserve great praise for the spirit displayed. The names of the President, Lt. Col. Fletcher and the officers associated with him is a sufficient guarantee that the matches will be conducted on soldierly principles, and we have no doubt that there will be a large representation of crack shots from various parts of the Province. Those who have the management of the match in hand have displayed their liberality by opening it to the Volunteers of the whole Province, and by advertising it in THE REVIEW, every corps in Canada will be made acquainted with the prizes offered. The Volunteers of the Eastern Townships evidently do not fear a generous rivalry, and we hope other localities will show similar pluck and liberality.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

Next week we intend commencing a series of articles upon what we conceive should be the general principles upon which a new Militia Bill ought to be based. We thought the first would have appeared this week, but owing the confusion attending the establishment of our new office, we have been compelled to defer it till our next issue.

MAJOR DIXON'S MANUVL.—Volunteer and Militia Officers desirous of procuring this indispensable work, may obtain it by communicating with the editor of this journal. A copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price—one dollar—and postage, six cents.

RIFLE RANGE.—Last week Major Forrest, P. L. S., was engaged in laying out the Ottawa rifle range on Major's Hill. It will soon be ready for practice, which will be a great advantage to the Volunteer companies in this locality.

APOLOGY.—In getting our new office into working order, several typographical errors, some of them, we regret to say, of an annoying character, have crept into this issue. Hereafter it will be smooth sailing, and we hope to have no more apologies to make for the delinquencies of the printer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Navy," Brockville—Your communication never came to hand. You will see a notice in reference to the irregularity of the mails in another place. "Volunteer," New Hamburg.—Staff-sergeants are not supplied with arms and accoutrements free of charge. Clothing would, we believe, be served out to them free on requisition from the commanding officer.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We are constantly receiving communications in reference to the irregularity of the arrival of THE REVIEW at several post-offices. We take great care in mailing it every Monday morning for despatch by the morning train; and unless there are irregularities in the post-offices, or the paper is taken out by unauthorized persons (which we know to have been the case in several instances), there should be no complaints of this kind. We shall use every effort to discover where the fault lies, and remedy the evil. Considering the vast number of post-offices to which THE REVIEW is addressed, this is all we can do; but we promise to use our utmost vigilance.

UNIFORMS, &c.—N. McEachern, of Toronto, furnishes uniforms of every description. The great advantage of purchasing from him consists in the fact that all his work is executed in a thorough manner, a first-rate fit is secured, and his customers may know by looking at his circular in another column the exact price they will have to pay. Regimental colors, badges and distinctions are

also furnished by Mr. McEachern. His cutter Mr. Crane was for more than 20 years master tailor of the 16th Regiment. We have no hesitation in recommending Mr. McEachern's establishment to the officers of the various corps throughout the Dominion.

ARRIVAL OF THE P. C. O.'s.—On Thursday evening two companies of this fine corps arrived in Ottawa. The officers accompanying the detachment are: Major Alexander, Capt. Whalley, Lieut. Egerton, Ensigns Fitz-George, Campbell, Bagot and Assist.-Surg. Hunt—in all, 143 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. It is anticipated that the whole of the 1st Battalion, with the headquarters and band, will be stationed in the capital during the summer or autumn; but how soon additions to the force already here may be anticipated, we have not learned. Considering the number of guards to be furnished, it will be hard work for the small number of gallant fellows, and they will look as anxiously for reinforcements as the people of the city.

LATEST NEWS.

London, 14th.—It is reported that the negotiations which for a long time have been pending between the Cabinets of Copenhagen and Berlin, with reference to Schleswig, have been concluded, but the result at which the two Governments have arrived has not yet been made public.

Despatches from Athens report that many Volunteers have left Greece to reinforce the ranks of the Christian patriots in Candia, and large Volunteer camps have been established in the Island.

Dublin, 14th.—The trial of the Fenian Walsh and a number of his companions which has been in progress before the Special Commission in session in Limerick has resulted in the conviction of all the accused. The supposed Fenians who landed and were captured a short time since at Dungarvon were subsequently taken to Waterford and confined in the jail there. This week they have been undergoing a preliminary examination, and the testimony given so far shows that four of them had served as officers in the United States army during the rebellion. Yesterday while the prisoners were being conducted from the Court House to the jail in charge of a strong police force a crowd of their sympathizing friends gathered from all parts of the city and made a fierce attack upon the guard, with the intention of effecting a rescue. A fight ensued, during which some thirty of the police escort were injured. One of the attacking party was killed and six are known to have been wounded by the fire of the guard. The latter made a strong defence, and succeeded in safely depositing their prisoners in the city prison, when the mob dispersed.

New York, 14th.—A despatch from Rio Janeiro says: Cholera was raging in the Brazilian camp in River Plata. Nearly 700

men had died in four days. Two thousand troops had been despatched to Corrientes to restrain the populace from destroying the hospitals.

General Urquiza had 10,000 men near Corrientes, and it was rumored that he had declared against the alliance.

In Buenos Ayres the streets of the city were filled with funerals, and people were dying of cholera on the piers, about the door steps and everywhere. Crowds were rushing away, and every little hamlet in the interior was thronged with refugees.

A despatch from San Luis Potosi, dated May 20th, says: To-morrow Maximilian, Miramon, Mejia and Castillo may very possibly be sentenced to be shot. Maximilian has offered to abdicate and use his influence to cause the immediate surrender of Mexico and Vera Cruz. In return he asked the lives and a safe conduct out of the country for himself, his German officers and troops, and Generals Mejia and Castillo. These propositions were rejected, and the Emperor, Miramon and Mejia were placed in separate cells, and a court-martial organized to try them. If sentence be passed it will undoubtedly be death, and the fate of Maximilian will be shared by his chief officers. Notice has been served upon the President that Maximilian denies the jurisdiction of the court on grounds of international law. I am a Government, he says, recognized by every power in the world except the United States, and I can only be tried by a legal congress of the nations. The Ministry have been in deliberation all night. What the result will be no one venture to predict.

New York, 14th.—It is stated that the Loyal League made another attempt to expel Horace Greely last night, but failed.

MILITARY.—The Richelieu Company's steamer *Columbia* arrived down from Montreal yesterday morning full of troops. She crossed to the Levis Ferry landing to disembark the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, who marched up to the camp near No. 1 Fort. A detachment of 27 dismounted men of Col. Hoste's Field Battery also came by her, and proceeded by the *Secret* at 4 p. m., en route for St. Johns, N. B., via *Shediac*.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

For the first time since the settlement of the Township of Inverness by "the white man," the anniversary of a Royal birth-day was celebrated with military honors on Friday, "the Queen's birthday." Capt. Stewart's Company of Volunteer Militia paraded at "the corners, and at noon fired a *feu de joie* in honor of the happy event. So soon as the firing ended, the word of command was given, "Three cheers for the Queen," which was responded to by a burst of cheering, long, loud and hearty. The men looked uncommonly well in their new uniforms, and have progressed wonderfully with their drill, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of their worthy Lieutenant, Mr. Black, who devotes his time and attention in the most praiseworthy manner towards the attainment of these very desirable requisites in a soldier—a smart appearance and steady drill. We shall give due notice of the intended ceremony of "presenting colors" to the battalion so soon as the day is definitely settled.—*Magenta Argus*.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, June 14, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

1. Arrangements have been made for the exchange of the Rifles now in possession of the Volunteers for Snider Enfield breech-loading rifles.

2. The exchange will be made with the least possible delay, and to effect which, depots of these rifles and of ammunition for the same will be formed at Quebec, Montreal, Prescott, Kingston, Toronto and London, from whence District Staff Officers may draw to supply the corps in their several districts.

3. Upon receipt of these Rifles by the several corps, the arms and ammunition at present in their possession are to be returned as follows: The muzzle-loading rifles and ammunition for same to the Provincial Storekeeper at Quebec, and the Peabody, Spencer, and Westley Richards breech-loaders with ammunition for the same to the Provincial Storekeeper at the district headquarters of the several districts to which corps in possession of the last named arms belong.

4. The arms to be returned are to be forwarded to their respective destinations by the most direct public conveyance in the same boxes that contained the Snider Enfield breech-loaders as received.

5. The commanding officers of each corps will be held responsible that the arms returned are clean, carefully packed, and properly addressed to their several destinations.

6. To prevent delay in returning into store the arms to be exchanged, commanding officers will see that all the arms at present in possession of their corps, are deposited in their several armories, ready to be packed on receipt of the Snider Enfield.

No. 2.

General Order No. 2, 12th April last, is cancelled and in future candidates for admission to the Militay Schools, if Volunteers shall required to forward the certificates of consent from their respective commanding officers, with their applications for admission instead of producing them before the boards of examiners as heretofore.

No. 3.

With reference to General Order No. 1 of the 7th instant, the assembly of the companies of scattered battalions at their respective headquarters on 1st July is to be understood as being purely voluntary and no expense for transport for any such purpose will be borne by the Government.

No. 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Booker, commandant Volunteer Militia Hamilton, is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery
Quebec—

To be Brevet Major:
Captain T. H. Grant, of No. 4 Battery.
11th Battalion Argenteuil Rangers, No. 7 Company, Grenville—

To be Captain (temporary):
Lieutenant Frederick Neve, M. S., vice R. Pridham, who is allowed to retire retaining his rank.

21st Battalion, the Richelieu Light Infantry, No. 5 Company—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Cyprien Archambault, vice Charland, promoted.

27th Lambton Battalion of Infantry—
To be Adjutant (temporary):

Lieutenant William Henry Hudson, M. S., from No. 1 Company, vice A. P. Poussett, left the limits.

28th Perth Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company, St. Mary's—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Augustus B. St. John, gentleman, vice A. Beattie, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Richard S. McKnight, gentleman, vice J. M. Beattie, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

30th Wellington Battalion of Rifles, No. 7 Company, Erin—

The resignation of Captain J. S. Fead, is hereby accepted.

33rd Huron Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company, Seaforth—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Wm. McPhillips, M. S., vice Jackson, resigned.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Charles Wilson, gentleman, vice McPhillips, promoted.

2nd Infantry Company, Three Rivers.
To be Ensign (temporary):

Henry Larue, gentleman, M. S., vice G. O. Fiset, left the limits.

SERVICE MILITIA.

Erratum.—With reference to the General Order No. 4, of the 7th instant, "Service Militia Upper Canada," the words "Second Glass Certificates" should be inserted immediately below the name of Thomas D. Pruyn. The remaining names on the list being those of candidates who have qualified for Second Class Certificates only.

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

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

AN EXTRAORDINARY OCEAN CRAFT. — On Tuesday last great excitement was created in New York by the departure for Europe of the *Nonpareil*, a life-saving craft invented and patented by a Mr. Perry. The *World* of the 5th thus describes this singular construction: The raft consists of three 26-inch cylinders 25 feet long each, having a double rubber casing, forming a thickness of three eighths of an inch, over which a heavy canvas duck casting is corded, to take the exhaustive strain. These are connected by canvas webs and outer webs stretching the whole to a tight wooden frame surmounting the whole. The cylinders are inflated by means of two bellows, duplicates being carried in case of accident. Upon the planking of the frame work are steps for two masts, schooner-rigged, with two short masts. She

carries five sails, a jib, log-sail, log-gaff-top-sail, main-sail and main-gaff-topsail, has a centre board starboard aft, and another to the larboard forward. She carries an iron rudder, permanently iron-rigged astern. She has what might be termed a poop locker (in appearance) a little forward and to starboard of the centre (to clear the centre board), fourteen inches high, four feet wide by six long. This is the only place for stowing away and for berths. It is protected by a rubber blanket, with troughs and tubes for catching fresh water. She carries two compasses, two quadrants, ocean and English Channels charts, oil-stone, six rubber water-tanks of seven gallons, and six of ten gallons each; seven oars, and canned provisions, crackers, hams, fluids, &c., for forty days. Such was the complement of the *Nonpareil*. Captain Mikes here made his appearance, and after bidding adieu to friends on shore, three small boats conveyed himself, family, and friends to the nondescript craft lying off. Here the final adieus were exchanged. Captain Mikes leaned over the traffrail, and gave wife and daughter the honest kiss with a lightsome good-bye and sent off the boats cheerfully. At 5:50 the little anchor was taken aboard and the *Nonpareil* was off, with the captain, his two men, an artist, Mr. J. B. Farnham, of No. 1, Chambers street (the sketcher of the Harriett), and your reporter these two "outsiders" being, of course, temporary guests."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

During the week ending June 15th, 1867.
Manotic—Capt D \$1. Ottawa—M O G \$1, W E L \$2. Montreal—J M \$2. Quebec—E B P \$10. Belleville—Capt H \$2. Bobcaygeon—W M \$1. Kingston—Lieut LeR \$1, J H \$1. Prescott—P C \$1.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION,
Kingston, June 14th, 1867.

BRIGADE ORDER.
THE Annual inspection of the following Corps of the Second Military Division will be made by Lieut-Colonel JARVIS, Assistant Adjutant General, viz:
Tuesday, 18th June, 1st Company, 49th Battalion, at Belleville.
Wednesday, 19th June, 4th Company, 49th Battalion, at Madoc.
Thursday, 20th June, 2nd Company, 49th Battalion, at Sterling.
Thursday, 20th June, 3rd Company, 49th Battalion, at Sidney.
Thursday, 20th June, 6th Company, 49th Battalion, at Trenton.
Friday, 21st June, 15th Battalion, at Belleville.
Saturday, 22nd June, 5th Company, 49th Battalion, at Tyendenaga.
Monday, 24th June, 9th Company, 16th Battalion, at Rednerville.
Monday, 24th June, 8th Company, 16th Battalion, at Roblin.
Monday, 24th June, 4th Company, 16th Battalion, at Consec.
Tuesday, 25th June, 3rd Company, 16th Battalion, at Wellington.
Tuesday, 25th June, 1st, 2nd, 7th Companies, 16th Battalion, at Picton.
Wednesday, 26th June, 5th and 6th Companies, 16th Battalion, at Milford.
Thursday, 27th June, Troop of Cavalry, Adolphus-town.
Monday, 1st July, Troop of Cavalry at Kingston.
" " Field Battery of Artillery do.
" " 47th Battalion, Frontenac do.
Tuesday, 2nd July, 5th Company, 48th Battalion, Amherst Island.
Tuesday, 2nd July, 6th Company, 48th Battalion, at Bath.
Wednesday, 3rd July, 8th Company, 48th Battalion, at Ernesttown.
Wednesday, 3rd July, 7th Company, 48th Battalion, Odessa.
Thursday, 4th July, 1st and 2nd Companies, 48th Battalion, at Tamworth.
Friday, 5th July, 3rd and 4th Companies, 48th Battalion, Napanee.
Friday, 5th July, Napanee Garrison Artillery, at Napanee.

DAVID SHAW, Lt.-Col., Brigade Major.

TO PRINTERS.

A SECOND-HAND No. 5 COLUMBIAN PRINTING PRESS, in good working order, for sale CHEAP. Apply to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.
Ottawa, June 13, 1867.

THE WAR OF 1812.

SEVENTH ARTICLE.

The lesson taught by the old French wars proved conclusively that Quebec was the key of Canada, and whoever or whatever Power commanded the sea had that fortress at mercy. This important truth seems to have entirely escaped the attention of the American strategists, who appeared to believe that an attack on the vast wilderness was the best method to wrest these provinces from Great Britain. It is evident that the experience then acquired can be rendered highly useful to the rising generation of provincial military officers: because, leaving but one vital point, and that inaccessible so long as England does her duty, the defence of the country is reduced to the simple operation of preventing ruinous petty raids. In this connection, it is as well to observe that the command of the sea necessarily implies the command of the lakes.

The plan for the conquest of Canada consisted of an advance from Michigan directed against the northwestern flank of Upper Canada, with a view to seize on the posts of the Northwest Company, and control the Indian tribes, as well as acquire a monopoly of the fur trade. An advance from the Niagara frontier for the purpose of seizing all the smaller posts west of Kingston, the blockade or capture of which was designed with the help of the fleet at Sacket's Harbor, and the co-operation of the northwestern army; and an advance by the valley of Lake Champlain on Montreal, where a junction of the whole of the victorious column was to have been effected, and the conquest of Canada completed. This plan embraced two fundamental errors, which rendered the whole strategy abortive. First, it assumed that the capture of Montreal insured the subjugation of the whole province; secondly, the northwestern manoeuvre, under Hull, was undertaken with a total ignorance of the topography of the Western Peninsula. The capture of Montreal at the present day, or at any other period in the history of Canada, would simply place the invaders in a position of extreme danger—with an impassable river in their rear, and their communications liable to be interrupted and finally broken by a single gunboat. It would, in fact, be exactly the position of Davoust's *corps d'armee* in 1813, on the Elbe, when Lord Cochrane (late Earl of Dundonald) compelled 12,000 men of the *elite* of the French army to abandon guns, camp, equipage and stores, with a division of his frigate's crew, at most probably 130 men, by seizing a small island in mid channel, from which the hostile force could not dislodge him; with this difference, that there would be no retreat from Montreal—an unconditional capitulation would be the only alternative. In Hull's case, all the energies of his force should have been directed to the covering of the exposed frontier from hostile Indians, and from the energetic attacks of the Hudson's Bay Company, their allies, the Redskins, and the British troops. To roll up the carpet, as in the case of Ibrahim Pacha's celebrated conquest of the Wahabee Empire, may be possible with a Power which possesses no navy, but always a foolish experiment

with a naval Power. This Hull attempted, and was caught in his own trap. At the present day, the case is somewhat reversed. Lake Michigan is a splendid naval lake for preparing a fleet and army for offensive purposes. Michilimackinac still guards the straits of Mackinaw, and it might not be possible to repeat Roberts' daring and gallant exploit; but Prairie du Chien is only 350 miles distant on the Mississippi, and no impediment exists in the channel of that river to prevent English iron-clad gunboats from seizing every town on its banks, or an English force from visiting Chicago by the same route, while Canadian gunboats assumed the active seclusion of Lake Michigan. An advance on the western frontier could only be made while Albany was secure. A reverse in the valley of the Champlain would not only lay that city open, but would place a British force in possession of New York—no bad guarantee for peace.

In the contest of 1812, it was Brock's intention to have followed up his first success at Detroit by a measure of this description, and he would most undoubtedly have succeeded, if the unhappy armistices which were forced on him by Sir George Prevost had not only paralysed his energies, but enabled the terrified American Government to collect and forward sufficient supplies to prolong the contest for two years, and inflict much suffering and disaster on the Provinces. It was again within the grasp of the Provinces on the disgraced day of Plattsburgh, when Sir James L. Yeo's imbecility secured his country's disgrace, and should have insured himself a halter.

The defeat at Detroit paralyzed the whole scheme of aggression. The advance from the Niagara frontier was defeated by Harvey's night attack at Stoney Creek, and again, finally, by that brilliant affair—the battle of Lundy's Lane; and when a second attempt was made from Sacket's harbour, the thorough defeat at Chrysler's farm rendered finally abortive a scheme never practicable from the first moment of its inception. And the climax was rendered disgraceful as well as disastrous, by the stinging defeat inflicted by De Salaberry and the gallant French Canadians on Hampden's colors at Chateauguay. Throughout the whole of the contest no spirit of despondency, no flinching from duty is to be found in the gallant Provincial Militia: homes were to be defended and allegiance preserved, and to accomplish this encountered danger and death without a murmur; and well did the descendants of the old sea kings proffer that duty to their country, their Sovereign, and posterity. Through them to-day we enjoy the proud position of being the premier colony of Great Britain; not claiming the shelter of the gaudy rays of a bastard nationality, without the stability, glory or traditions of the great country from which it sprung. They fought that we might enjoy in peace the homes they had carved from the wilderness, and died that we might be the freest and most prosperous people in the world. Do these colonies owe nothing to the memory of those gallant and unconquerable soldiers? A column marks the field on which the battle of Queenston Heights was fought; and that column encloses the ashes of Brock and his gallant *side-de camp*—Macdonald—fit resting place for honors, the battle field on which their last duty to their country was done. But how with Tecumseh, De Salaberry, Roberts, Mrs. Second, Bishop, Harvey, Macdonald of Ogdensburgh fame, and a host of others? What memorials arise on the field of Chateauguay, Chrysler's farm, Lundy's Lane, the

swamp beside the Thames, or other memorable localities where deeds were done worthy of admiration and emulation. The country has entered on a new phase of political existence. Should it not be the first duty of the first Canadian House of Commons to provide suitable monuments to mark the battle fields of former days, and suitable statues of the heroes who fought thereon, to adorn the Legislative Halls of British North America? It would be a worthy tribute of national respect to the memory of the mighty dead, and will reflect honor on the promoter of the measure, to whom it owes its success, and on the country. This contest is fraught with lessons of no ordinary meaning for us; it is our business to profit by their careful study, and as we cannot exist as an independent people, to prepare ourselves for the duty which we must perform to the country. Our local military organization can give us a force of over 500,000; the business before the country is to see that force fully armed and properly trained. All this can be done without pressing in the slightest degree on the resources of the people—the only condition necessary to success being the localization of the whole system. When this organization is completed, no fear will fill the hearts of the British Administration as to the probable results of any contest in which Canada may be involved; and it will give the best possible guarantee for the stability of her political status and commercial transactions, both insuring the rapid prosperity of the country—matters of great importance to the people.

Having completed the task of reviewing the events of the war of 1812-14, the writer has to acknowledge the very great aid from a volume published by Lovell, of Montreal, and written by Lieut.-Col. Wm. T. Coffin of this city, entitled "1812—a Chronicle of the War."

The narrative only reaches to De Salaberry's action at Chateauguay; but it is written with a thorough knowledge of facts, and what is more to the military student, an accurate topographical acquaintance with the site of the scenes portrayed, and a knowledge of military and personal details, perfectly unattainable in any other work extant on the great contest. It is greatly to be regretted that the concluding volume has not yet made its appearance—without it the narrative is necessarily incomplete; and its value should reader it a text book in the hands of every Militia officer in the Province. It abounds in personal narrative and in extracts from unpublished documents, supplied by the actors or their surviving relatives, of scenes and actions of surprising interest to men who must be taught to defend their country. And the style is so clear, so filled with detail, and connects those incidents so closely with the great events then transpiring, that much which appears from dry official records, independent actions, for which no conceivable reason could be assigned, are found to be merely parts of one great whole, simply requiring the illustrative power of the author. As a valuable addition to the literary and scientific knowledge of the country, the remaining volume should be published at the public expense. To the descendants of those gallant heroes who fought and fell for their country, and to all engaged in this momentous contest, the volume referred to must possess great interest, as it is replete with personal anecdote in which no incident is forgotten.

In conclusion, the war of 1812 has proved Canada can be defended by her own people, with the naval aid Britain must render, to maintain her own supremacy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MATCH will take place at or near the TOWN OF BEAUCHAMPOIS, commencing on TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1867, at NINE o'clock A.M.

President—Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher.
 Vice-Presidents.—Colonels Blackwood, Rodgers, Reid and McDonald.
 Council—Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Lieut.-Col. McEachern; Major Whyte, McNaughton, Reid; Captains Johnson, Cairns, Johnson, McLaren, Gardner, Cantwell, Sanders, Lucas, Scriver, Campbell, Martin, Renaud, Livingston, St. Marie, Stokes, Taillefer.
 Firing Committee—Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Captains Johnson and Gardner.
 Range Committee—Captains Martin, Renaud and Taillefer.
 Refreshment Committee—Lieut.-Cols. Reid, McDonald and McEachern; Captains Martin and Renaud; Lieuts. Beaudry and Prudhomme.

MATCHES.

No. 1—TRIAL MATCH; 8 PRIZES. 50 Dollars.
 Open to all Volunteers in the Province, regularly enrolled and in uniform, armed with the Peabody Rifle, and to Companies in the Association, armed with the long Enfield muzzle-loader. Ranges, 100 and 200 yards; three shots at each range. First prize, 15 dols.; 2nd prize, 10 dols.; 3rd prize, 8 dols.; 4th prize, 6 dols.; 5th prize, 4 dols.; 6th prize, 3 dols.; 7th prize, 2 dols. Entrance 25 cents.

No. 2—COMPANY CHALLENGE MATCH; VOLLEY FIRING; 6 PRIZES. 84 Dollars.

Open to all Volunteer Companies in the Province; ten men from each company; each squad to fire five rounds consecutively, in double ranks, front or both ranks kneeling. The score to be taken after each squad has completed its firing. First prize, a cup, the gift of the Hon. John Rose, to which will be added 10 dollars; 2nd prize, 20 dols.; 3rd prize, 15 dols.; 4th prize, 10 dols.; 5th prize, 8 dols.; 6th prize, 6 dols. Range, 200 yards. Long Enfield muzzle-loader or Peabody. The company winning the first prize in this match will again be required to fire at a 300 yards range, to ascertain which of the ten men will win the Hon. John Rose's gift; three shots each. Entrance to the match for each company belonging to the Association, two dollars. Companies not belonging to the Association, four dollars. Size of target, six feet square.

No. 3—FRONTIER CHALLENGE MATCH, 100 DOLLARS. 10 PRIZES.

Open to all Volunteers in the Province, regularly enrolled and in uniform. Peabody and long Enfield muzzle-loader. Ranges, 100, 200 and 300 yards; three shots at the first two ranges, and four at the last. Entrance—To members of the Association, 25 cents each, and to non-members, 50 cents. First prize, 25 dols.; 2nd prize, 20 dols.; 3rd prize, 15 dols.; 4th prize, 10 dols.; 5th prize, 8 dols.; 6th prize, 7 dols.; 7th prize, 6 dols.; 8th prize, 4 dols.; 9th prize, 3 dols.; 10th prize, 2 dols.

No. 4—ALL-COMERS' MATCH. FIVE PRIZES.

Open to all comers, and rifles not prohibited by the third rule of the Association. Ranges, 100, 200 and 300 yards; three shots at the first two ranges, and four at the last. First prize, one-third; 2nd prize, one-fourth; 3rd prize, one-sixth; 4th prize, one-eighth, and the 5th prize one-eighth of the entrance money, to which the Council will add ten dollars; ten per cent. to be deducted from the whole. Entrance, 50 cents.

No. 4—THE ASSOCIATION MATCH. FIVE PRIZES.

Open to all members of the Association who have scored four points at the first match, or six points at the third match. Long Enfield or Peabody rifle. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards; three shots at the first, and four shots at the last range. First prize, a Silver Cup, the gift of J. M. Browning, Esq.; 2nd prize, a Silver Cup, the gift of Lieut.-Col. Lyman; 3rd prize, a Silver Cup, the gift of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher. Entrance, 50 cents.

No. 6—PISTOL MATCH—REVOLVERS—SWEET-STAKES. FIVE PRIZES.

Open to all comers and revolvers with barrel not longer than seven inches, chambers not included. Position, standing at arm's length. First prize, one-third; 2nd prize, one-fourth; 3rd prize, one-sixth; 4th prize, one-eighth; 5th prize, one-eighth of the entrance fee, to which the Council will add five dollars. Ranges, 20 and 40 yards, five shots at each range. Entrance, 50 cents.

A. McEACHERN, Lieut.-Colonel, Sec.-Treasurer.

Durham, May 22, 1867.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
 PRES. COTTE, C. W.—L. H. DANIELS, Proprietor, and Agent for the Royal Mail Line of Steamers. New House, new Furniture and new Bedding throughout. Omnibuses to and from the Cars and Boats FREE OF CHARGE. Billiards and Livery attached. 1-ly

FOR SALE,
 A N Artillery Officer's Uniform, Full and Undress, with Horse Appointments. For sale low. SAVAGE & LYMAN. 23-4 211 Cathedral Block, Montreal.

WHITWORTH RIFLE.
 FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WHITWORTH RIFLE, quite new, with most improved sights, fittings, &c. &c. Will be sold cheap. For particulars address Box 152, P. O., Quebec. 22

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

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, Binocular Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases, Also, by Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c. Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Lau, &c.

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

MUSIC EMPORIUM.
 ESTABLISHED 1822

GROSSMAN, Importer and dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Wholesale and Retail, No. 61 James Street, opposite the Post-office, Hamilton, Ontario. Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS, on liberal terms. Fifes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Rugies in great variety. 14-5m

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO
 ESTABLISHED 1824, 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 BULL, Inspector of Agencies. No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous to taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

R. W. 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 Skead, M. P. C. A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, M. 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.

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

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

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

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

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 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Profits and quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and also No. 93 Rideau street, Ottawa City.



PROVINCE OF CANADA.

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

Sir—
 With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 5th of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized foreigners have applied in this country for passports without being in possession of a y of a passport from the governor or of a y of a document from the colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to answer as this Department, and also to cause much private inconvenience to the parties concerned, as they should and themselves unable to furnish any sufficient evidence of their quality. I therefore to suggest that, in every colony containing naturalized foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity for such persons providing themselves before leaving the colony with some official evidence and description. I have the honor to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient,
 Humble Servant,
 Signed, RUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.
 The Officer Administering the Government, &c., &c., &c.

[With reference to the foregoing Circular.]

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

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

O'CONNOR & WALLER,
 EXCHANGE Brokers, Fire, Life and Accidental Insurance, Commission and Collecting Agents. Office—No. 27, Sussex street, Ottawa. R. E. O'Connor, W. H. Waller. References—J. S. McDonald, Cornwall; Hon. James Skead, Ottawa; Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGillivray, Esq. 10-ly

RIFLE CUPS
 AT THE SHEPHERD HOUSE, OTTAWA.
 R. K. MacGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made to any design. 1-ly

THE INDIAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1867.

Gen. Buford, one of the special commissioners appointed to investigate the Fort Kearney Massacre, has reached this city. After a very complete investigation, Gen. Buford says there is no necessity for an Indian war, and there would be none if the Indians were protected from the rascality of frontier settlers, whose interests are to bring on a war, and supply our armies with subsistence at exorbitant prices. In fact the present war is nothing but a raid upon the Treasury of the United States by the frontiersmen and army contractors. These men band together and make false reports of alleged massacres by Indians, and then call upon the Government to send troops to protect them, when in fact they only ask for them that they may grow rich from the supplies furnished them. These men see that the Pacific Railroad is fast driving them out of business, because it furnished supplies cheaper than the ranche traders could do; therefore, they get up the war so that the Indians can be driven away from the lines of railroad, and our army following them must be supplied as heretofore. To show you the enormous profits made by this class it need only be stated that at Fort Larnie our government pays four dollars per bushel for oats, five dollars for corn, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars per ton for hay. These prices are obtained by the sellers creating the impression that they run hairbreadth escapes, when they are in fact the instigators of the hostilities. The employes of the Union Pacific Railroad are also advocates of war, because the transportation of troops and passengers would put into the treasury of the company large supplies of money. In fact those only are for war who desire to plunder the government, and the alleged atrocities of the Indians are merely used as means to consummate this robbery. Gen. Hancock's expedition has rendered it difficult to secure peace north of the Platte as the Indians all have regular facilities for communicating with each other, and when a war is made on one tribe the others think they will be included. These commissioners also had power to separate the peaceful from the warlike Indians; but they found this very difficult. They, however, induced the Brules tribe, numbering 2,500 persons, to keep out of the way. The commissioners found that those tribes which lived in the vicinity of military posts were more demoralized than those who lived far away, Gen. Buford says he and Gen. Sanborn are of the opinion that all the territory north of Nebraska, and west and south of the Missouri as far as containing about 80,000 square miles, should be set apart as exclusive Indian territory, in which no one should be allowed except agents, teachers, and duly licensed traders. In this Territory could be collected gradually all the Indians north of the Platte and east of the Rocky Mountains. Corn can be grown successfully, and the agents and teachers can teach them agriculture and the arts of civilized life. In fact these Indians should be allowed all the advantages enjoyed by the Indians south of Kansas. The Fort Kearney massacre was caused by our Government forcing a military force to Montana, before a treaty had been concluded. The Government not being able to come to terms with the chiefs, created new chiefs, and got up a treaty which was not recognized as legitimate. Under cover of this treaty troops were marched to Fort Kearney where, on the 21st of December last they were massacred.

THE FENIANS.

Throughout the Eastern cities, as well as in Chicago, there has for several weeks been unusual activity among the Fenians. In New York preparations have been and are making on a most extensive scale, and betoken the approach of some movement of extraordinary proportions. Fully aware of the want of proper exertions to keep their object from public notice, which was the chief cause of the failure of the late raid on Canada, the leaders of the organization have been carefully endeavoring to keep all their plans secret, and to protect the progress of their preparations from the public. Nevertheless, enough has leaked out to create a general impression throughout the East that a military movement is soon to be made by the Fenians in this country, of startling magnitude. In this city the same stirring activity noticed elsewhere prevailed. The various circles have, for several weeks past, been making great exertions to increase their numbers, and to swell the list of subscriptions to the cause. These circles are said to be now in a better state of organization than ever before. Meetings are held in some cases as often as twice a week. All business is conducted with closed doors, and no one not connected with the organization is admitted. Recruiting, which has quietly been progressing for many months is now going on at a greater rate than has been known in the previous history of the brotherhood. At this time there are two full regiments in this city, and before another month passes another will probably be raised. The arms and equipments for this force have been seen by one of our reporters. The weapons consist of the latest improved rifled musket, every arm being fully provided with a bayonet. There are enough of these arms in the city in possession of the Fenians, to equip at least three full regiments. Every night the men, being divided into regular squads, each squad having a drill night at a stated period, meet for drill at the Fenian headquarters, on Randolph street, near Wells street. The heads of the organization in this city are very reticent when questioned as to the immediate and ultimate object of the Fenians. They are very anxious that no reports shall go abroad to the effect that a military movement is soon to be made. But for all this, it is very evident that the preparations which are now being made tend to action of no ordinary moment. The same activity that prevails here is noticed in every place where a Fenian organization exists. The frequent meetings, conducted in secret, portend that questions of no common interest are before the brotherhood. Elsewhere Fenian demonstrations are announced shortly, most of them on or about the coming Fourth of July. In this city there is to be a grand demonstration about that time, when it is expected that at least one thousand Fenians will turn out, fully armed and equipped. From these facts it is inferred that some time during the summer a movement will be made. Whether this will tend is not known. It is generally believed, however, that Canada will be the point of attack. Should a second invasion of the Province be made, the struggle will not be short, but more bloody and desperate than that which so signally failed one year ago.—Chicago Tri-

THE FENIANS.—The *Irish American* newspaper, the New York organ of the Fenians, announces in its last number that President Roberts had sailed on the 1st inst., for the Paris Exhibition. This fact confirms the general impression that Canada will suffer no annoyance from the filibusters under his control for this year at least. It is added in the same organ that Roberts' trip across the Atlantic "has reference solely and exclusively to the object for which the organization has been formed—the liberation of Ireland from British tyranny; and that the most important results to the national cause may be expected from the conclusion of the negotiations which President Roberts will carry on while in Europe."



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, June 14, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 26 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

G. MERCER ADAM,

LATE ROLLO & ADAM,
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IN Law,
Theology,
Medicine,
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and General Literature.
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"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-
BOOK."

PRICE 75 CENTS.

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

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

G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

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 CARTRIDGES.

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

Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHERINGHAM & WORKMAN,
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And for sale in Ottawa by
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Riileau Street, Lower Town, and
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BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Chambers—Anchor
 Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 19-1y

GEORGE COX,

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, Sparks
 Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs,
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 lery and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c. 1-1y

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Com-
 mission Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street,
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 December 12, 1867.

MR. P. OREILLY, JR.,

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

R. MALOCH,

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,**
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C. E. ZOLLIKOFFER,

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

DRAWINGS FOR LETTERS PATENT of INVEN-
 TION 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, Com-
 position, &c., designed and executed upon the
 shortest notice.
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 American and German **SHELF** and **HEAVY**
HARDWARE, FANCY, GOODS, &c., wholesale. No.
 50, Yonge street, Toronto. 1-1y
W. M. JAGGER. **H. S. LEDYARD.**

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MANUFACTURER and **Importer** of Guns, Pis-
 tols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Rifles,
 Ammunitions, &c., &c., No. 132 Yonge st., Toronto. 1-1y

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,

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

E. SPENCER,

PHOTOGRAPHER, 24 Sparks street, Central Ot-
 tawa. Sign of the Camera. Photographs of all
 sizes, from the miniature gem to the size of life.
 Particular attention paid to Cartes de Visite or
 Album Pictures, which are sent by mail, prepaid,
 to any part of Canada, if desired.
 First-class Workmen constantly employed.
 He would call particular attention to his Stereo-
 scopic and other Views of Parliament Buildings
 and Ottawa Scenery, of which he has a large
 variety constantly on hand, for sale.
N.B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic and
 other views at reasonable rates.
 Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to the
 heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at Ridge-
 way. 1-1y

"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

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

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 Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 1-1y

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

ROBERTSON & CO.,

CUSTOM and **Military Tailors,** and General Out-
 fitters, are now showing a very large assort-
 ment of Tweeds, Cloths, &c., selected with special
 care, which will be made up on the shortest no-
 tice, in the most fashionable styles. Professional
 Robes, Riding Habits, Military Uniforms, Livery,
 &c., promptly made to order, Sparks street, Ot-
 tawa. 1-1y

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,

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P. O'MEARA, Proprietor.

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 Dr. Garvey's Drug Store, Rideau street. Con-
 sulting hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock, a. m., and
 from 2 to 4 o'clock, p. m., each day. Consulting
 fee, two dollars, payable strictly in advance. 1-1y

P. S. GILHAUSEN,

TORACCONIST, Rideau street, Ottawa, C. W.
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 street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence,
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 Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by
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 treated, if required. The cure guaranteed. 1-1y

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 Plumes, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery,
 Dress Goods, Hosiery, Hatterdashery, Counter-
 panes, Table Covers, Cloths, Flannels, Blankets,
 Damasks, and General Furnishings. 14 Rideau
 street, Ottawa, C.W. 1-1y

WILLIAM MCKAY,

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

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY MATHEW'S HOTEL,
YORK STREET, OTTAWA—**MRS. HAMILTON,**
 Proprietress. This house has been put into a
 thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated and
 refurnished with all the latest appliances of com-
 fort. No exertions or expense will be spared in
 rendering this house second to none in Ottawa.
 Terms—One dollar and fifty cents per day. 1-1y

K. ARNOLDI,

IMPORTER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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 Cloths, Cassimere, Blankets, Silks, Shawls,
 Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Car-
 nets, Oil Cloths and Mattings, Manufacturers of
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RUSSELL HOUSE BILLIARD ROOMS,

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THESE Rooms are situated in the Russell
 House, and are fitted up with three Marbleton
 Tables, Patent Cushions, a good stock of Cues, and
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 MENT,**

ANGUS' BLOCK, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

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

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL;

UNION BLOCK,

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OTTAWA.



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

PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
 OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.**

(N the recommendation of the Honorable the
 Acting Minister of Finance, and under and in
 virtue of the authority conferred by the 48rd Sec-
 tion of Chapter 16, Consolidated Statutes of Canada
 —His Excellency in Council has been pleased to
 order, and it is hereby ordered that horses, horned
 cattle, sheep, pigs and other animals, poultry and
 fancy birds, when imported from the United States
 of America by Agricultural Societies specially for
 the improvement of stock, may be admitted into
 this Province free of duty.

Certified,
WM. H. LEE,
 Clerk Executive Council.



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

PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
 OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.**

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
 Commissioner of Public Works, and under
 and in virtue of the authority given in the 35th
 Section of the 23th Chapter of the Consolidated
 Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has
 been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered,
 that the following rates of toll be imposed, levied
 and collected on all timber descending the Gov-
 ernment Slides on Black River, that is to say—
 For every parcel or quantity of timber, equal to
 a crib of masts or spars, one dollar and fifty cents.
 For every such parcel or quantity (equal to a
 crib) of square timber, one dollar.
 For every saw-log, two cents.

And it is further ordered that such tolls be col-
 lected on all timber which has passed through the
 Black River Slide since the opening of the naviga-
 tion in the present year.

Certified,
WM. E. LEE,
 Clerk Executive Council.

PROSPECTUS

"THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" AND BRITISH AMERICAN 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 in successful 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 repeated assurance that it 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 soldiery, 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 wise 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 soldiery, 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 manner in which we have intended us to embark in the enterprise. In carrying it out, no pains or expense will be withheld to procure for "THE REVIEW" the earliest authentic information of all matters within its province, and to render it in every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of those interested in our National Defence.

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, Lectures, Rifle Matches, Improvements in Arms and Drills, Manoeuvres of War and Fortifications, and all intelligence of Military and Naval character, with copious notes and criticisms from able pens.

Social Correspondents will be secured in every Military District, and our columns will at all times be at the service of the members for the purpose of making public matters of interest to the Force. "THE REVIEW" will contain carefully prepared Editorials and selections on Military and general subjects, and an interesting digest of European, American and general news.

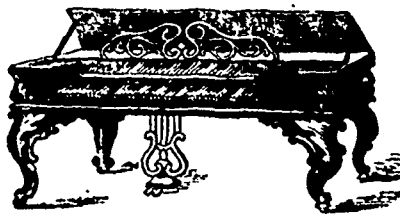
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

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

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

GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor, Ottawa.

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



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

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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-ly

CHARLES POTTER,

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MANUFACTURER and Importers of Field Glasses, Rifle Telescopes, Military Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Surveying and Surgeons Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles and all kinds of Optical Instruments. Repairs of all kinds done on the premises. February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

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, Herick and Brush. Jan. 31st, 1868—5-6m

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery. Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services, Corner Sparks and Eighth 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. 11-ly

GEORGE HORNE.

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

Always on hand:—Company Roll and Squad books; Rifle men's Registers or Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, in short notice, at moderate prices. April 13th, 1867. 115-5

DOMINION OF CANADA.

N. MCEACHERN, 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—Embrodered. 35 00
Do Major's. 32 00
Do Captain's. 20 00
Patrol Jacket. 9 to 12 00
Shell Jacket. 11 00
Dress Pants. 7 00
Mess Vest. 5 00
Shoulder Belt & Pouch—Plated Ornaments. 12 00
Forge Cap—with silk cover. 2 00
Color-Sergeants' Badges. 2 25

All the Badges of Every Description Made to Order.

INFANTRY.

- Over Coat. 25 00
Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern. 27 00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's. 30 00
Patrol Jacket—new regulation. 28 00
Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge. 7 50
Mess Jacket. 12 00
Dress Pants—black. 7 50
Oxford Mixture. 8 50
Forge Cap—with silk cover. 2 50
Silk Sashes. 9 00
Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters. 20 00
Color-Sergeants' Chevrons. 2 00
Sergeants' Sashes. 2 25

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

ARTILLERY.

- Overcoat. 33 00
Dress Tunic. 40 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's. 52 00
Stable Jacket. 30 00
Patrol Jacket. 28 00
Dress Pants. 23 00
Undress Pants. 9 00
Forge Cap. 6 00

CAVALRY.

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

STAFF

- Dress Tunic. 125 00
Undress Frock. 32 00
Undress Pants. 9 00
Dress Vest. 11 00

191 YONGE STREET, Toronto, Ontario.

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