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# The Volunteer Review

And Military and Naval Gazette.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of British North America.

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

No. 35.

FOR THE "REVIEW."

## MY NATIVE LAND.

BY MARY A. M'IVER.

Though strangers speak of softer skies,  
Of bluer waves that sink and rise  
Leaving full many a lovelier shore  
Renowned in song and tale of yore;  
I would not forfeit the dear claim  
I hold upon my place of birth,  
But call it by a glorious name,  
The freest, fairest land on earth!

My native land! my native land!  
Though mine may never be the hand,  
In crowded marts or forest ways,  
To wake thy lyre to worthy lays,  
Yet dear thy fame unto thy child,  
And doubly dear thy honest worth,  
Thy young aspirings glad and wild,  
O, freest, fairest land on earth!

And should there come a darker hour  
For all this fame and all this pow'r,  
Should e'er the war-cloud blot the blue  
Of thy clear sky, thy children true,  
The best and bravest 'mong our band  
Shall guard each peaceful home and hearth,  
And thou wilt still as ever stand  
The freest, fairest land on earth!  
Ottawa, August, 1867.

## STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

### No. IV.—CHAMPLAIN.

For many years after the last voyage of Verazzano, all attempts to found a colony in the New World were abortive; and from the time of Stefano Gomez until Philip Chabot, Admiral of France, persuaded Francis to send an expedition to Canada, under Jacques Cartier, a space of ten years, from 1524 to 1534, nothing seems to have been done to open the great land of the West. It is not my intention to dwell upon the story of the voyages of that redoubted captain; it is simple and well known, as is his meditative picture—certainly a handsome fellow, and a good sailor and true man, fitted to live in a better time. After the glory of his discoveries, we find his name fade away in history until even the time, manner, and place of his death are unknown. However, we need not wonder at this when we remember the inglorious manner in which Cartier deserted Roberval

in the Road of St. John's. But perhaps he was wise in his generation. He had penetrated far into the country—had lived a winter in it—knew the natives and their ways pretty well; and it is not at all strange that he and his followers should shrink from again enduring the miseries of the past. Roberval's settlement was a sad and painful affair. He was a better man and a greater hero than Cartier, for he did not cease in his efforts to carry out the great scheme of colonization, until he had wrecked his fortune and lost his life in the most ungrateful service ever man endured. In the days when people without religion were butchering each other about its forms, the great Coligni fell, and his colony in Florida died with him. Fifty years passed away, and many more captains sailed down into the deep with great ships, and were never heard of more.

The Marquis de la Roche deserves mention for reckless cruelty. Forty miserable convicts were landed by him on Sable Island, and, after seven years of misery, twelve of these poor creatures were found alive, and La Roche died of a broken heart, in misfortune and neglect. And so the dreary tale proceeds until we come to Pontgrave, the first *voyageur*. He it was who first established the fur trade, and his name will ever be associated in history with the great Champlain, who was the first to establish a permanent settlement in Canada after nearly a century of failure and disaster. Upon the ruins of the Indian town of Stadacona, Champlain founded the proud city of Quebec. Little does the grand old capital of to-day resemble the town built by the pious Champlain—a few miserable huts, inhabited by still more miserable people, who wrung a scanty living from stream and forest, and whose days and nights were spent in physical strife with the surrounding savages, or in the hardly less bitter moral strife of religious faction amongst themselves. When Champlain returned to the infant colony in 1615, he pushed on up to Montreal. On this occasion he was accompanied by a Jesuit Father, and, among others, a hardy youth who had followed his

fortunes from France. On arriving at the ancient Indian settlement of Hochelaga, he found those irrepressible children of nature, the Hurons, banding themselves with the Algonquins and other tribes, for a grand set-to with the Iroquois, the unconquerable aristocrats of the woods. Champlain unwisely allied himself with the former, and was elected chief of the expedition by the allies; who, though they expected great things from him, either could not or would not render him obedience. With this uncouth horde he marched against the Iroquois, whom he found arrayed in full strength and strongly entrenched behind felled trees, in a difficult and dangerous part of the forest. A bloody battle ensued, in which the allies were defeated, Champlain himself wounded, and a great many prisoners taken, among whom was the lad I have mentioned. According to Indian custom on like occasions, the prisoners were led forth and put to death with the most frightful tortures, and the Iroquois, whose hatred for the French was something intense, determined to reckon upon this unfortunate boy the vengeance they hoarded for his people. For this purpose they kept him for a crowning morsel, as a child will keep the sweetest bit for the last. But while they were engaged in this innocent amusement, a war party of Algonquins came whooping and dancing into their midst, creating "most admired disorder," and in the general scuffle and slaughter that followed, the boy managed to escape, but only to fall into the hands of another tribe who carried him far into the interior. For many years he lived with them, and, having imbibed a taste for savage life, he forgot or seemed to have forgotten his native land and the friend and patron of his youth. At length the increasing power of the French so greatly alarmed the Indians, that an extensive conspiracy was set on foot for the utter and total destruction of the colonists. This was too much for the exiled Frenchman, and he managed to convey such information to the Jesuite Fathers, who were at that time proselytizing in the woods, as led to the overthrow of the conspiracy. As time wore on, and the boy had grown into a

warrior chief, and a great man in his tribe, a longing sprung up in his heart to visit once more the land of his birth, or, if this were impossible, to see and converse with his fellow-countrymen. In pursuance of this idea, he appeared one day with a hunting party of his tribe, before the miserable walls of Quebec. The tribes around he found bitterly hostile to the settlers, who were compelled to live within their pallisades, for it was certain destruction to venture beyond them. The Frenchman, whose name, by the way, was Vervil, prowled about the settlement, anxiously waiting an opportunity to converse with the inmates; for on his departure from this same place fourteen years before, a fair young face had watched his retreating canoe, and the vision still haunted his memory. Who that wanders upon this earth, when they return to some place familiar in the past, but recalls some such vision? and when the mists that hang about the pathway of half forgotten years are suddenly swept aside, we behold what might have been, and the hill of Life is peopled by shadows from the heart, and the toils of the present and the hopes of the future are lost in the fond, vain yearning for that which never can be. The words of the Italian at the couch of his new born son, will apply to each of us. "*Egli e quello che Dio vuole, E sara quello che Dio vorro!*" and the great mystery of life ends as it begun.

De Vervil's watching was at length rewarded, and one day he succeeded in capturing a woman who had ventured into the woods; with the most abject terror she implored for mercy from the tall savage who held her, but her astonishment was complete when he spoke to her in her own language, nor was his mind less so when he found in this care-worn woman the playmate of his youth who had left friends, home, everything, to follow him to the wild New World. Among others he enquired for himself, and found that he had long been considered dead, that she thinking it true had married another, but he was killed shortly after by the Indians. Champlain was still in command of the colony at Quebec, but expected every day to be besieged by the British, who had lately sacked and burned the trading post at Tadoussac. Death and destruction surrounded the settlers on all sides, and the coming off the English fleet seemed the crowning blow which was to annihilate forever the fruits of the labor and sufferings of the brave Champlain and his devoted followers. Vervil's heart wavered between the savage instincts he had cultivated, and the lingering love of duties and joys he had resigned; and as if to decide it at once, he suddenly revealed himself to his captive. With a wild cry she sprang from his grasp, and with her hands pressed upon her bosom as if to still its wild throbbings, and in language wilder than the wild scene where they stood and the wild being she addressed, she told him he could not be the brave true

boy of former days, for his loyal heart would never beat under the gaudy war paint of the savage, nor would he ever band himself with the cruel fiends who had tortured and slain all most dear to him. "Come!" she cried, flinging herself at his feet, "take this scalp-lock, it will well grace the girdle of so great a chief and warrior as thou. Better hadst thou perished at the stake than live to be such as now thou art. Kill me! thou art not Vervil, he was a brave true christian, thou art a savage and a brute!" Down by her side he knelt, and long and low he spoke, then gently raising her in his arms he carried her to the gate of the fort, and turning from the place disappeared in the forest. About this time or shortly before De Caeus who enjoyed a charter for exclusive trade with Canada, fell into disgrace and lost his privileges. This exasperated him so much that he persuaded the English to send an expedition against the French colony of New France, which expedition by the way was commanded by another Frenchman, Lewis Kertk, which appeared before Quebec in July 1629.

Vervil from the rocky shore beheld the English fleet advance. He saw a boat proceeding to the town under a white flag, and bearing the terms of capitulation. Next day the white standard of St. Louis was hauled down to give place to the conglomerated cross of Britain which for the first time waved peacefully over Quebec; not as in later times when many a brave heart perished ere its folds, triumphantly restored, kissed the winds on that proud headland. Three more years passed away during which the people of France were killing each other according to the most approved christian practice, till at length getting tired of hard blows and poor pay, they patched up a peace at St. Germain-en-Saye, on which occasion Canada was ceded back to France, and the brave and good Champlain was once more placed in command of the colony he had founded. When, in three years after, this truly noble man and devout Christian breathed his last, and his weeping followers were about to consign him to the grave, an Indian warrior of lofty form and hardy bearing, stood in their midst, and kneeling by the grave, seemed to pray long and fervently. He waited till the last sad rite was performed, then, silently as he had come, he departed and was never heard of more.

There is no name in all the range of Canadian history purer or brighter than that of Champlain. His spirit, filled with the highest aspirations, made him, above all other men, the best adapted to carry out the magnificent scheme of founding an empire in the unknown forests of the West. No dangers could appal, no difficulties could daunt his great heart, but with one grand object in view, he merched steadily on, rising after each successive misfortune, greater than before. All who preceded him were merely adventurers or navigators, who sought

wealth or fame by their discoveries, but he was the first to successfully plant a colony in the wilds of Canada, and, unlike others who only led their people over the ocean to desert them, he carried his family with him, and up to the last moments of his life, remained to share their difficulties and dangers. He above any other, is entitled to be considered the Father of our country, and a purer, brighter, greater name never graced the annals of any nation since the world began.

#### A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

The following description of a new invention now on exhibition at the great "show" in Paris we clip from a private letter:—

"I was fortunate enough to be present yesterday evening at a private view of this wonderful invention. The throng at the exposition is so dense in the day time that any attempt to work it during exhibition hours was impossible. Through the kindness of Mr. de M—, whose acquaintance I made in 1858, when he was attache at Washington, I formed one of fifty persons provided with special permits. On entering, groups of the Cent Gardes made me think that the Emperor was present, but I did not see him until the middle of the exhibition. I saw among the curious Nasmyth of hammer celebrity, and Whitworth arm in arm with Howe of sewing notoriety.

"The iron horse bears no resemblance to its equine namesake. Imagine a trunk shaped box about seven feet long, and wide enough for a man to saddle, and about five feet high; the whole concern mounted on five wheels; the wheels concealed, however, under the machine. It is covered with leather, and has a saddle, only the saddle is very high in front and back, so that there is no chance of being unhorsed. In front is a steering apparatus of the simplest kind—two silk cords—and just before the saddle a steel bar, which regulates the speed. If you pull it up you start the machine; pull it higher up, you increase the speed; if you depress it, you slow it until a point is reached, when the apparatus stops.

"The inventor, quite a young man, commenced winding up the machine with what seemed to me to be a crank motion, and as I distinctly heard the click of the ratchet, I therefore supposed it was worked by a coiled spring, but I have reasons since to think that I was mistaken. I suppose it took two minutes to wind it, when he mounted it and started it by pulling up the steel bar. It moved gradually off, so that for the first minute I could walk along side of it, but presently it started at the speed of a fast horse, and in a moment more was lost, going round the curve of the circle.

"I suppose you know the grand exposition is a series of concentric rings, each one devoted to a peculiar branch of industry. The one the machine was running on was the *Numero Quatre section del Mecaniques*, and is among the largest, measuring more yards than an English mile. It seems to me to be incredible that he should have performed the circuit in two minutes twelve seconds. A hearty clapping of hands greeted the machine as it came careering on, and gradually stopping without any apparent trouble.

"I noticed the Emperor, generally taciturn in his applause, clapping his hands as lustily as I did, and I was assured by M. de M. that he never had seen his majesty on

any occasion before, show the least sign of commendation. The inventor then said that he would put it up to its speed, but to this he must give the machine a start. He then wheeled round, and just like a jockey starting a horse, got it up to a maximum; as he passed us he seemed to be flying. The circuit was made in 58 seconds. A new salvo of applause met him as he brought the machine to where the Emperor was standing, and I must say, I felt some just emotion when the Emperor took the legion of honor from his button-hole and placed it on the young inventor's breast.

"M. told me that its endurance if I may use the term was extraordinary; that at its highest speed it would keep on going for four hours. I was led to believe that the mechanical power was secondary in it, and that a galvanic battery was the real motive power. It is rumoured that a battery of constantly increasing elements sustains the motion. Anyhow the secret is well kept, the Emperor having with the inventor, the only knowledge of it. M. also told me that in Vincennes a battery of artillery was to be moved with it, instead of horses.

"I may say that I saw four persons mount it, and it moved much more rapidly than would a carriage. An interesting experiment was made as to its capabilities of going over rough country. Several loads of dirt was shot on the floor, and it passed over it with apparent ease.

"One thing I remarked was that there was a perpendicular play in the wheels, and that as one difficulty was surmounted, one wheel would be higher than the other, whilst the body was on the same plane.

"I think that it has been placed purposely in a retired part of the Exposition before this exhibition, so as not to attract too much attention, and I learned this morning that the Secretary of war had it removed from the Exhibition. The inventor's name is Victor de Nardea."

### THE ABYSSINIAN QUESTION.

(From the London Times, Aug. 7.)

The intelligence from Abyssinia, which we published in our second edition of yesterday, was conveyed in very few words, yet, we hardly remember an instance in which telegraphic language was more explicit or, so far as it goes, more conclusive. Our English captives are out of the hands of King Theodore. The storm which has so long been gathering over the head of that barbarous chieftain has at last burst forth. The factions which were so lately described as in open revolt against him have now apparently overpowered him. The king has been separated from his European prisoners, who are now pronounced safe from any danger of falling into his power again. Our captives, however, are not yet free. They are, probably, in the custody of some of Theodore's lieutenants. But, at all events, the position of affairs in Abyssinia is changed. The prisoners are relieved from imminent danger, and being placed beyond the control of the only man whose covetousness or vindictiveness they had reason to dread, we have better hopes of their deliverance.

It is doubtful, we think, whether all the appliances of steam and other scientific contrivances have indeed increased the means of modern nations for very distant expeditions. The vast masses which alone are efficient in our days are both extremely

unwieldy and enormously expensive. Sustained action and prolonged hardships have become more unfrequent. A campaign can hardly go through two seasons, and the arts of civilization have spread so far among the most backward races, that it has become as difficult to subdue them as it is to overrun them. Had our real object in Abyssinia been only attainable by war we might not have been deterred by the cost. But it is one thing to liberate, another to avenge our prisoners. The French are certainly as jealous of their honor as we can be; but even they naturally shrink from the task of avenging Maximilian. Nay, were even Juarez mad enough to retain the French Envoy, Mr. Dano, as a hostage, a second campaign in Mexico for his liberation is an exploit from which even then the most chivalrous of nations might well shrink.

The reported movement in Abyssinia, we hope, brings us happily out of a most awkward dilemma. Should not our captives find an opportunity to effect their escape out of the toils of their present captors, it may perhaps not be difficult for us to lend a helping hand. Already, for the last twelve months or more, bold and generous men have applied to Lord Stanley for permission to attempt the release of the prisoners by a variety of devices, some of which gave good promise of success. What only a few days ago might seem a desperate venture has now become a more feasible enterprise. Whatever may be thought of the immovable obstinacy of the king, his lieutenants are hardly likely to prove equally inexorable. Nothing more easily opens to a golden key than the heart of a semi-barbarian. Had a French or Austrian agent been in time at Quareto, the blood of the Emperor Maximilian need, perhaps, never have stained Mexican soil. In a country where Lopez could sell his sovereign for £30,000, a man could easily have been found to save him for £30,000. What we would frankly have recommended to our neighbors we would now hesitate to apply in our own case. Nor do we, for all this, suggest any base compromise with national honor. What we propose is simply a ready and sure expedient to effect the deliverance of our countrymen.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.—The Fenian Congress is holding its daily sessions at Mozart Hall, No. 815, Broadway. The proceedings, so far as relates to the future action of the organization, will be, for the present, kept from the public eye. This much is known, however, that the convention has succeeded in perfecting a perfect organization of the present Congress, and that Mr. John Savage, a gentleman well known for his adherence to the objects and interests of the Fenian Brotherhood, will be chosen central executive of the Fenian Brotherhood, for the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

It is rumored that an effort will be made to heal the past differences between the Roberts and O'Mahony factions, and in future to embody the government of the Fenian Brotherhood on this continent in one united organization. It is also whispered that an address will be promulgated by the congress now in session, directed to the Irish people of America, stimulating to renewed efforts in the Irish cause, and urging them to further substantial proofs of their patriotism. Where they will strike next, or of what their future plans will consist, or how supplies are to be had, is, so far, a sealed book.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—The official reports on the awful famine in India, which has now lasted a year, and at latest accounts was increasing, tell a truly heart-rending story. The disaster has affected a population of 20,000,000, and the deaths have been as many as 1,500,000. Certain districts, however, suffered far more severely than the average; and, in the Province of Orissa at least one-fourth of the inhabitants have been swept away. The crowning horror of hunger has not been wanting. Starving wretches have turned cannibals and eaten their own children. A missionary of Ballasore records the case of a mother and son who were devouring a dead child. A Hindoo is mentioned who, having found the body of an infant in the river, cooked and ate it. Last week the Government had private charity expended for the relief of the sufferers, over \$2,000,000, and this year it is expected that a Government subsidy of at least \$2,500,000 will be required.

BELGIAN GRACE BEFORE MEAT.—In its last issue, the *Court Journal* asks, "Don't Belgians say grace?" adding, as a reason for the inquiry, that, when at the Guildhall banquet, the Lord Mayor's chaplain asked the Divine blessing, the Belgian guests mistook it for a speech, and greeted its conclusion by loud cries of "Vive l'Angleterre!" "Vive la Reine." An incident which occurred at Derby during the visit of the Belgian volunteers on Tuesday and Wednesday may serve as an answer to the query. At the banquet given by the mayor and corporation of that town, the officer in command of the Belgians was asked to say grace, a request with which he immediately complied. The whole company rising, Major Stoeffs said: "A le bon Dieu." The Belgians fervently responded "Amen," and sat down. The majority of the English guests remained standing, evidently waiting for the grace which had just been said, but seeing the Belgians falling to at the viands, they guessed the ceremony was over, and they sat down too. It is clear that the Belgians do not omit grace before meat, but the formula is certainly not of a length which admits of the possibility of mistaking it for a speech.

ANECDOTE OF LOPEZ.—The *Liberte* narrates the following incident in the life of the infamous Lopez:—"The Colonel was one day surprised at the head of a squadron by a considerable ambush of the enemy. As heroism is not positively his forte, he commanded a retreat, and turned his horse's head. In his flight the animal received a ball and fell. A soldier, in his extreme peril, took the Colonel up behind him; but the horse having double weight slackened pace, and the enemy approached rapidly. Lopez understood that if nothing was done they were both lost; and so he drew a pistol from his belt, shot the soldier in the back, threw down the corpse, and then escaped alone."

As the Cretan insurrection has been "stamped" out, we believe that Sir William S. Wiseman will proceed very shortly to Constantinople for the purpose of advising the remodelling of the Turkish navy. Sir William will not retire from the British navy, but will retain his rank and pay, and will rise in his turn to the admiral's list.

## THE BREECH LOADERS AT WIMBLEDON.

[From the London (England) Telegraph.]

At a period when England, in common with every civilized country, is rapidly converting her muzzle-loaders to breech loaders, and casting about to find an improved model for the small arm of the future, such a competition as that at Wimbledon last week for military breech-loaders possesses more than ordinary interest. Two rounds a minute, with good aim, was about the average of fairly trained men with the Enfield muzzle-loader, firing as rapidly as possible. To judge from the results of the practice at Wimbledon, eight or nine rounds per minute ought, in the future, to be about the average rate of the fire of British infantry when dealing with an enemy at sufficiently close quarters to make rapid firing effective. The scores of the past week have shown that in the hands of experts, much more rapid firing and admirable shooting can be got out of the weapons, a few of which it is now proposed briefly to describe.

First in order of merit for combined rapidity and accuracy is undoubtedly the "Henry" breech loader, by Mr. Alexander Henry, the famous inventor and well known gun maker, of Edinburgh. It is difficult, nay, almost impossible, to convey an accurate idea of the beautiful mechanism and solid principles involved in most of these breech-loading rifles, without the aid of drawings. It must suffice, therefore, to point out the distinctive general features. In the Henry rifle the barrel is above the small of the butt, with a strong iron open-ended chamber in the rear. The stout iron breech-block works vertically through the body of the gun by means of a movable trigger guard, on the plan first generally seen in this country in the American Sharp's rifle. The lock is of the ordinary description, and cocked in the usual way; but the hammer acts directly on the piston working in the breech-blocks, by which the central fire cap of the cartridge is exploded. This rifle is eminently strong and safe, for it cannot be discharged until the breech-block is securely locked in its place. Assuming the rifle to have been discharged, the mode of loading is first to cock the hammer, and then pull down the trigger guard. This opens the breech and ejects the empty cartridge case; insert the cartridge, pull up the trigger guard, and the gun is ready to fire. Some admirable shooting was made with this rifle, which was the only one using the heavy charge of 85 grains of powder. Mr. Oswald, of Perth, with his .577-gauge Henry, twice in succession, got off 40 rounds in three minutes, and on one occasion scored 108, taking the first prize in the extra series for rapid firing. Mr. Farquharson, with the .451 Henry, won the first prize in the first stage of the Duke of Cambridge's prize, at 200 yards; and Mr. McRae won the Duke's prize (£50) itself with the same rifle, 7 shots at 800 yards, making 20 points, in a gale of wind, with military sights.

The Snider rifle, which came off second for honors, being now pretty generally in the hands of the infantry, does not require any very lengthened description. The breech-block which carried the piston for exploding the cartridge is hinged on the right side of the gun, on a bar which admits of its being moved backwards. The rifle

being cocked, and a cartridge being inserted in the rear end of the barrel, the breech-block is turned over to the left, where it is caught and locked by a spring stud. After being fired the stud is released, the chamber turned over to the right and drawn backwards along the bar. The latter motion works the extractor which draws the empty case into the shoe, from which it has to be either picked out by hand or thrown out by tilting the gun. The latter mode is that usually adopted in rapid firing, but as the breech block is in the way of the case when it falls out of the shoe, in the hands of an untrained or awkward man, a considerable amount of shaking and twisting, especially with inferior ammunition, takes place before this operation is effected. The splendid score of 133 marks in five minutes at 500, and several excellent scores at 200, were made by two excellent shots carefully trained to show the capabilities of the arm. This obvious defect in what is otherwise an unquestionably sound, safe, good gun, has led to two modifications of the system, both of which possess great merit. The first is by Colonel Boucher, a gentleman who has paid much attention to rifles and projectiles, and whose views on gunnery practical experience has found to be sound. He hinges the breech block on the opposite side, and works the extractor separately by the finger. The extractor prevents the breech block from falling over while the gun is being slightly tilted to get rid of the empty case. In the hands of Sergeant Bolt, of the Royal Marines, this rifle proved itself a highly efficient weapon.

Armorer-Sergeant Warry, of Chatham, showed another exceedingly ingenious modification of the Snider principle. His breech block is also hinged on the left side. The act of opening perfectly extends the case, and fixes the breech block till the empty case is tilted clear of the shoe. It was tried by one of the Hythe staff sergeants, and found to work perfectly; after having been examined and approved by such excellent judges as General Hay, Earl Spencer, and Captain Fairclough.

Another rifle which attracted much notice at Wimbledon, from its simplicity, strength, and apparent adaptability for military purposes, was the Joslyn, an American invention, firing the copper case rim-fire cartridge. This system consists of a breech cap hinged on the left side of the barrel, the fore part or recess of which fits over a metal ring formed on the end of the barrel, and a projection on the lower part of the breech cap fits a corresponding recess cut in the shoe, into which the barrel is screwed. The cap is held, when closed, by a knob bolt on the right hand side, and is still further secured by the locking of the hammer after the piece is fired. The extractor, which is a simple slide without springs of any kind, is worked by a wedge-cam, attached to the hinge in such a manner that, upon opening the breech, motion is given to the slide, and the cartridge is completely ejected. This rifle won the second and third prizes at 500 yards, and the third prize at 200 yards, and is one of the nine now under trial at Woolwich.

The Witney rifle involves a new system of breech-loading. Its first appearance was at Wimbledon, where it practically demonstrated its efficiency. The breech arrangement consists of a bolt or plunger, moved to and fro by means of a powerful lever and fulcrum. The act of loading is performed by grasping a thumb-piece attached on either side of the lever, and by raising the lever perpendicularly to the barrel. Two very powerful flanges are lifted from either side

of the bolt, which at the same time is with drawn from its recess at the rear end of the barrel; the cartridge is then dropped into a "slot," from which the lever has been lifted in front of the bolt; the palm of the hand is now used to press upon the upper part of the lever, which has the effect of forcing the bolt back into the recess, driving the cartridge up into the barrel. At the same time the gun is cocked by means of a detent beneath the bolt, which catches a piston as the bolt is driven forward. The flanges before mentioned, entering into the side of the bolt, take the recoil and securely lock the breech by one motion. By pulling the trigger the detent is released, and the piston is driven forward by a spiral spring to fire the cartridge. By repeating the motion the empty cartridge case is withdrawn by means of extractors placed on either side of the bolt, and is thrown out by means of a small lever attached on the side of the stock. G. H. Daw's central fire cartridges were used with this rifle, the merit of which is proved from its having successfully carried off five of the prizes at Wimbledon, though in the hands of men quite inexperienced in its manipulation.

Soper's single action breech-loading rifle was also favorably tried at Wimbledon. The breech piece of this rifle is formed of a block of steel, having the striking pin mounted inside the block so as to work freely without any spring. The breech piece works up and down in a vertical slot in the breech of the rifle. It is secured to a lever fixed at the bottom of the lock, which is placed in the centre of the stock. The stock is also secured to the lever—in such a manner that both are worked together by a swivel. This is furnished with a projection and a recess suitable for working the ejecting lever, so that by one motion of the lever the breech is lowered, the lock cocked and the old cartridge is thrown out of the rifle. The trigger is mounted on the lever, and has no connection with the sear until the breech is placed home, when upon the pressure of the safety trigger with the middle finger of the right hand, the rifle is ready to be discharged by the pressure of the fore finger on the trigger in the ordinary manner. It will thus be seen that the rifle can in no case be fired by accident, yet when loaded is always at full cock, and ready for immediate use. For cleaning purposes the lock and breech piece can be taken out by withdrawing two screws in a few moments, though the rifle may be fired several hundred times without this being required. Though by no means slightly, this rifle in practice at Wimbledon fired 32 rounds in three minutes, making a score of 75 marks. From the construction of this arm, the barrel being above the stock, the simplicity of the movement, and the unfailing way in which the empty case was ejected, it can be loaded and fired with great rapidity without being removed from the shoulder. Sergeant Gostage and Mr. Soper himself fired in this way, and, without pretending to be first class shots, made excellent scores, both at 200 and 500 yards.

Several of the rifles exhibited borrow largely in principle from the Mont Storn, of which the Ordnance select committee reported that it was the best capping breech loader that had been under trial. In this rifle, it will be remembered, the chamber was hinged on the barrel at the fore end, and was secured in its place for firing by a bolt worked with a hammer. This safe principle has been followed in three rifles exhibited at Wimbledon, namely, the Albini and Braendlin, the Fosberry and the Selwyn. The last named rifle, advocated by Captain



Selwyn, R. N., is that which the least departs from the Mont Storm model. A Mont Storm capping breech loader might be converted to an efficient central fire breech loader on Captain Selwyn's plan for a few pence. Captain Selwyn, indeed, claims only the invention of an ingenious form of copper case central fire cartridge, and the best modification of the Mont Storm to use his cartridge. The modification he adopts is to make the head of the hammer work the bolt by which the chamber is secured, and by which the piston that explodes the cartridge is worked. This piston is a small pin working in a communication between the bolt hole and the inside of the chamber. The cartridge case is of thin sheet copper, made to fit the chamber of the gun, but slightly longer than the chamber. The cartridge is inserted in the chamber while lying rear end forward on the barrel. When the chamber is closed the head of the bullet and a portion of the cartridge case project into the rear end of the barrel. On the gun's being fired, the soft metal case is expanded into the rear end of the barrel, completely covering and protecting the junction between the chamber and barrel. Indeed the position of this junction is shown by a light raised ring on the outside of the case, where it has been expanded into the junction. By this means not only is all escape of gas effectually prevented, but the important operation of extracting the empty case is made, without the intervention of any appliances for that purpose. When the chamber is open the empty cartridge case is held, by the expanded portion, in the end of the barrel, with just sufficient force to draw it clear, and by slightly tilting the gun sidewise, at the moment of throwing forward the chamber, the case falls to the ground.

In the Albin and Braendlin rifle the Mont Storm chamber is replaced by a solid plunger or breech block, which carries the piston. The piston is worked in the same way as in Captain Selwyn's; but as the central fire cartridge is inserted into the rear end of the barrel, an extractor is necessary. This is supplied in an ingenious and effective manner, so that the empty case is completely drawn out of the barrel, and by a little knack in working the breech block, is thrown clear of the gun. The arm is one of the nine now undergoing a competitive trial at Woolwich. It was not fired at Wimbledon, its merit being sufficiently established already.

Major Fosberry's rifle, like Albin and Braendlin's, resembles the Mont Storm in the form of the plunger or breech block, and in the effective mode in which it is secured, by means of a bolt worked by the hammers; but has several features of novelty and merit. The plunger, which has a little play endwise, contains the piston which explodes the cartridge. The extractor bar slides longitudinally in a groove on the right side of the gun. To this is attached a powerful handle. On the inner side of the extractor bar is a claw, which extracts the empty case. When the handle is drawn backwards, motion is communicated, by means of a curved arm having a cam action, to the breech block, which is thrown over forwards on to the barrel of the gun. The claw then comes into action, draws the empty case completely out of the chamber, and, jerking it against a stud placed in the bottom of the shoe, throws it clear of the gun. The lock is novel and simple, and, as the bolt securing the plunger is worked by the hammer, it is impossible for the gun to be fired until it is safely fastened. In this system the rifle has to be

cocked by hand. Seventeen rounds per minute have been fired from the gun, by the inventor himself, in a trial for mere rapidity without taking aim.

Another very excellent arm is the Remington, with which several prizes were taken. In this system the barrel is above the small of the butt; the breech block is hinged immediately behind it, and is locked immovably at the moment of fire by the sort of exaggerated tumbler of the hammer. Mr. Kerr, the armourer to the National Rifle Association, exhibited two kinds of Remingtons, one for the American rim-fire cartridge, the other altered for the English central fire system.

In four very good rifles there is a principle in common borrowed from the Prussian needle gun, but carried out in each case in a different manner, namely, doing away with the separate act of cocking, which in all these is performed by the manipulation of the breech block. These are the "Russ," the "Carter and Edwards," the "Soper," and the "Witney." In the "Russ" rifle the shoe is flat, so that no shaking or tilting is required to get rid of the empty cartridge case, which is thrown clear of the gun by the act of opening the breach. In this gun an indicator is used to tell when it is loaded.

The Carter and Edwards has externally very much the appearance of the Prussian needle gun. Drawing back the bolt extracts the empty case and cocks the gun. The cartridge is dropped into the open breech and pushed forward to its place by the bolt, ready for firing. As many as 37 rounds were fired in three minutes at Wimbledon by a man who had never before handled the arm.

The greatest novelty at the meeting was a new American rifle called the Hammond, which, though not seriously brought into competition, was tried to show the excellence of the principle. In this rifle the breech is hinged on the small of the butt itself, and has a cam motion by which it advances and recedes. The extractor is worked by a strong spring. There is a stud on the top of the breech block which, on being pressed, allows the block to turn to the left and thereby recede. The extractor then comes into play, bringing out the empty case so far that it falls to the ground. In loading, the cartridge is inserted as far as the extractor, when, in closing, the cam action of the breech block carries both into their proper position. In skilled hands this system appears capable of the highest possible amount of rapidity, with absolute safety and efficiency. The ammunition was Daw's brass foil cartridges, which appear to drop out unfaithfully. The Westley-Richards principle, which was explained during the meeting, consists of self-consuming cartridges, so that there is no necessity for extracting. If this system can be made compatible with durability of the arms and good shooting, its simplicity makes it superior to all others. The great objection is that, assuming the indiarubber which is used to prevent the wear of the breech mechanism to answer its purpose, it has to be forced out in front of the bullet, and thus the accuracy of the bullet would be diminished.

Mr. Colley exhibited a very ingenious rifle on the analogous principle, and designed to obviate the objection just referred to by a peculiar form and construction of the protecting wad.

Several other rifles were exhibited from time to time, but the foregoing meagre summary will serve to show how much mechanical and scientific ingenuity has been brought into play to perfect the future weapon of the British infantry.

## CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

**SHOOTING PRIZES.**—A number of valuable prizes, some six or eight, procured for the purpose of awarding at the athletic sports on Monday last, on the occasion of the visit of the Toronto Field Battery to Hamilton, were not competed for through want of time, and still remain at the disposal of the Committee. It has now been determined to offer the prizes for competition at the Rifle Ranges, between the members of the Hamilton Field Battery, with the new carbines recently issued to the command, and which have not yet been tested with ball cartridge. The date appointed for the match will shortly be announced.—*Hamilton Times*.

**THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS.**—From the *Montreal News*, we gather that civilians have been forbidden to visit their acquaintances of the 78th Highlanders in the barracks; the exclusion having been caused by the conduct of a civilian who brought liquor into the barracks, for getting intoxicated on which a soldier was punished. No true friend of soldiers will ever enter a barracks, taking with them, for the soldiers' use, "an enemy to steal away their brains." If some civilians will smuggle liquor into the barracks, it is not to be wondered at that the commander of the regiment should issue an order for their exclusion, though the effect falls on the innocent as well as on the guilty.

**TROOPS FOR CANADA.**—The *Dublin Express* says the 69th Regiment had received orders in Dublin to be prepared to embark on Aug. 20 for Canada to meet a threatened invasion by the Fenians. Two other regiments in England have also, it is said, been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The *Dublin paper* adds that Lord Strathnairn, who was in London and about to return to Dublin, had been detained in consequence of the receipt of intelligence from Canada.

**REMOVAL OF THE 16TH REGIMENT.**—We learn that the 16th Regiment, after a residence of nearly three years amongst us, are under orders to remove in about one month. The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this corps have made many friends during their stay here, who will regret exceedingly their departure. The right wing, (headquarters) will be stationed at Quebec, and the left wing at Montreal. It is not yet known what regiment will take their place in this city, but the 100th Regiment, now stationed in Montreal, is spoken of as their probable successors.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

The Fenian picnic near Chicago on Thursday ended in a free fight. The *N. Y. World* says: "It had been intended to have several speeches, but unfortunately for the speakers, early in the day it was resolved to celebrate Donnybrook Fair. A fight occurred before the Fenians had been long on the ground, and this was the signal for the melee. Rows and fights were now the order of the day. Civilians fought and soldiers arrested them; and before the close of the day black eyes and bloody faces were the rule. During one of the melees a man named John Leonard was probably fatally stabbed in the neck by Wm. Burns. The latter is under arrest. During Gen. Spears' speech in the morning the Fenians formed a hollow square about the platform, into which unruly civilians were brought; but as the hollow square shortly after got into a fight, there was no more speaking, and the day was pleasantly devoted to Donnybrook."

## CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

The St. John (N. B.) *Morning News* dubs Colonel Grierson, 15th Regiment our general little favorite.

**RIFLE MATCH.**—The officers of the 15th, at St. John, competed, on the 21st inst., for a handsome silver cup. It was won by Lieut. Thomas, with a score of 45.

**HALF-PAY.**—Major and Brevet Colonel James H. Craig Robertson, from half-pay 100th Foot, having completed five years' service abroad as deputy quartermaster-general, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.

We are pleased to notice in the *Provincial Gazette* the names of Maj. Campbell, of Warwick, and Capt. Sanger, of the Sarnia Garrison Artillery, as successful competitors for FIRST CLASS Certificates, at the recent meeting of the board of Officers, in the City of London.

**QUEBEC CAVALRY RACES.**—Our gallant friends of the Quebec Cavalry Force intend holding their annual racing meeting on or about the 15th Sept. These races have since their first inception, afforded our citizens a pleasant day's amusement, and we have not the least doubt that the meeting this year, from the names of the gentlemen who have its organization in hand, will exceed all other efforts in this respect that has yet taken place.—*Quebec Daily News*.

The garrison here will shortly be strengthened by the return of the left wing of the 17th regiment from Brantford, provided sufficient accommodation is obtained. It is also understood that the 14th Regiment, now on the way from England, and expected daily at Quebec, will be quartered at Toronto, whether to relieve or in addition to the 17th is not known. The latter regiment may be expected here very soon.—*Globe*.

**No. 2 COMPANY.**—A meeting of this company was held on Friday evening, for the purpose of taking the sense of the men about the appointment of the Captain. Mr. Clench was a candidate for the position; but the men wisely decided to choose a member of their own company in preference to a stranger, and Ensign Thompson was unanimously chosen for captain. It would be very unfair to members of company to take out-siders and put them in the higher positions, and thus prevent old members from receiving that promotion which they deserve; every soldier should be willing to commence at the bottom and work his way up.—*St. Catharines Post*.

**RIFLE MATCH.**—The annual Rifle match of the "Queen's Own" comes off on Monday, the 9th of September, at the garrison range. Major Dixon, the chairman of the committee, has already received from friends of the regiment, donations amounting to over \$300 in value, comprising cash, silver cups, field glasses, revolvers, stoves lamps, flasks, jewelry, pictures, paper-hangings, a superior violin, riding whips, tons of coal, cords of wood, &c., &c., contributors having wisely given of their substance to encourage volunteers in their efforts to become perfect in the use of the rifle. As the newly imported Snider Rifles will be used on this occasion for the first time by our Volunteers, much interest will doubtless be manifested in the result.

**DESERTER ARRESTED.**—A discharged soldier named Warwick, of the 25th Regiment wooed and won the affections of a confiding female. She defrayed the expenses consequent of the honeymoon, during which happy period he re-enlisted and subsequently left for the country to procure work. He did not inform her of his re-enlisting. He returned a few days past, and while he was stepping out of the cars to welcome his young wife, a look-out party of the 25th pounced upon him and marched him off as a deserter. The parting of Warwick and his wife is described as being heart-rending. The 55th is getting rather famous. A few months ago it was chronicled that a servant girl purchased the discharge of a son of Mars, who on regaining liberty decamped to the United States with another sweetheart.

**MORE ANNEXION.**—The San Francisco *News* of the 26th ultimo, contains the following: "Letters were received at Victoria by the last English mail, stating that the cession of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia to the United States in liquidation of the *Alabama's* claims was a subject of free discussion in the various clubs of the British metropolis, and the general feeling among English politicians was favorable to the proposition, as the readiest method of paying the thirty-two millions of dollars which the United States claims as compensation for losses sustained through the depredation of the Confederate cruisers. The Imperial Government, it is said, would not hesitate to close the bargain, were it not that a protest was feared from the Dominion of Canada, the people of which desire to extend the Confederation to the shores of the Pacific. It is believed, however, that Vancouver's Island may be so disposed of that its cession to the United States would not exclude the new Dominion from the Pacific seaboard."

**COMPLIMENTARY.**—No. 3 Company, 5th Battalion Grand Trunk Volunteers, at Brantford, entertained Captain Larmour and his officers of that Company, Lieutenant Holt and Ensign Rolph, at a complimentary supper at M. Robson's, on Thursday evening last. After discussing the good things of the table, the health of the Queen and Royal Family was drunk with all the honors. Next the Army and Navy, coupled with the name of Major Patterson, who replied in a stirring speech. The chairman then gave the health of Captain Larmour and the officers of No. 3 Company. The gallant Captain, in reply, thanked the non-commissioned officers and men for their very handsome compliment, and gave a short sketch of the organization of the Company. Though the Company had many difficulties to contend with yet he was happy to say they had outlived them all, and were not at the present time behind any other in efficiency and military spirit. The Grand Trunk Volunteer movement was originated by C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director. Lieut. Holt and Ensign Rolph also responded in short but stirring speeches to the toast. Capt. Larmour then gave "Col. Brydges and Lieut. Col. Stevenson," which was drunk with much enthusiasm. Major Patterson responded. Several excellent songs were sung, when the Company closed the proceedings by joining in singing "God Save the Queen." Mr. Robson is entitled to great credit for the excellence of the supper and the comfortable arrangements made for the accommodation of the party.—*Brantford Courier*.

**SHOOTING MATCH IN HOLLIN.**—On Saturday last, by agreement, the Listowel and Hollin volunteer Companies engaged in a friendly shooting match, on the range of the Hollin Company. The Listowel Company arrived at Hollin about noon, and were suitably received by their Hollin friends, who had a sumptuous repast provided for them. After partaking of dinner, the two companies 'fell in' and marched to the ground. The shooting was very good, as the scores will testify. Thirty-six men of the Listowel Company took part. Each man fired five shots—three at 200 yards, and two at 400 yards. Hollin Company scored 161 points, or about 4½ points per man. Listowel scored 113 points, or about 6½ per man, and thus won the distinction of being the best shots. The following were the highest individual scores: Hollin—Capt. Thompson, 12; Surgeon Tuck, 14; Sergt. Anderson, 16; Private James Lyttle, 15; Private I. Siegnon, 13; Priv. W. Slimmon, 10; Priv. Alex. McBeth, 9. Listowel—Act. Lieut. Tilt, 14; Sergt. Morey, 10; Private Richard Oke, 9; Robert English, 9; David Bogues, 9; R. Flaherty, 8; A. Mills, 8. At the conclusion of the match, supper was provided for the officers and men of the two companies, at Mr. H. P. Kennedy's hotel. We are happy to say that the utmost cordiality and good feeling prevailed between the men of the two companies, and that the arrangements of the Hollin company for the entertainments of their guests were complete. The return match will come off at Listowel, in about a month, when we are certain "our boys" will do unto the Hollin Company as they were done by.

**SUICIDE OF AN ARTILLERYMAN.**—Gunner Seagar Fenton, of the Royal Artillerymen, committed suicide whilst on duty at the entrance gate to the officers' quarters, between the hours of one and three yesterday morning. It appears from the examination of witnesses at the inquest, held yesterday afternoon by Colonel Panet, that the unfortunate man had at different times displayed a morbid desire to destroy himself. When discovered he was lying on his back close to the sentry box, with the upper part of his head completely blown away, and a ball cartridge missing from the package in his pouch. From the position the body was found in, it was evident the man had placed the muzzle of the short carbine to his mouth, and with his arm at full length, managed to pull the trigger with his thumb. A good conduct pass was in his possession, and he is spoken of as a steady man, of regular habits. The deceased was a native of Bradford, in Yorkshire, and has a brother a sergeant in the 3d Brigade. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered by the coroner's jury.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

**ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS.**—Our streets have been crowded of late with waggons transporting ammunition, shot and shell, for practice at the Island of Orleans. The new Armstrong gun, sixty one hundred weight, breech-loading, rifle, wedged cannon, with the 8 inch gun 65 hundred weight, and 24 pounder 50 hundred weight, were transported by the steamer *Maid of Orleans*, together with the various stores and materials, and also camp equipment and equipage for a battery of Artillery. No. 3 battery, 3rd Brigade, under Capt. R. O. Farmer, have been on the Island since

Monday, receiving stores and preparing for their annual practice. The whole of the above material was moved under the superintendence of Adjutant J. C. Doshon.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

**REMARKABLE PRESENCE OF MIND.**—A lady named McCosh, living in Moore, one day last week went out into the field to speak to her husband, who was engaged in duties pertaining to his farm. When within a few rods of him, she stepped with her naked foot upon the head of a large rattlesnake, which instantly coiled itself three or four times round from under her foot. She, however, with a presence of mind remarkable in a female, pressed her foot firmly on the head of the venomous reptile, at the same time calling to her husband, who came and pinned the serpent to the earth with a pitchfork. The snake was an unusually large one, and had ten rattles. Mrs. McCosh's ankle has swelled considerably from the effects of its tight clasp; otherwise she is uninjured.—*Sunna Observer.*

#### FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

The Belgians and company drank 5000 bottles of champagne at Miss Coutts' sparkling entertainment.

A subscription to erect a statue to the Emperor Maximilian, has been spontaneously organized at Trieste.

It was given in evidence at one of the London police courts the other day, that more than 200 card-sharppers attended the Wimbledon review.

**SEIZURE OF ARMS IN ITALY.**—The government has, says a Venice telegram of the 25th, seized a great quantity of arms, principally consisting of revolvers and poignards, at the different Garibaldian agencies, established here and at Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, and Udine, for recruiting volunteers for the Roman expedition. At Ravenna the authorities have seized a convoy of arms coming from Brescia, and also a chest containing 20,000 francs.

**PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.**—The following extract from Battalion Orders, which is so highly creditable to all parties concerned, is consolatory, as showing that promotion from the ranks is not entirely abolished from the British army: "Extract from Battalion Orders, dated Shorncliffe, July 20, 1867—Sergeant Major Talbot, of the battalion, having this day been promoted to an ensigncy, without purchase, in the 2d West India Regiment, Colonel Fraser gladly avails himself of the opportunity thus afforded of publicly expressing to him his opinion of the highly satisfactory manner in which, for the last four years, he has performed the responsible duties of Sergeant-Major, and which has led to his obtaining his promotion. Colonel Fraser trusts that the example set by Ensign Talbot, of sobriety, straightforward conduct, constant and zealous attention to his duties, respectful attention to his superiors, kind and courteous manners to his equals and inferiors, may be followed by other non-commissioned officers in the battalion, and in time lead to equally well-deserved promotion."—*United Service Gazette.*

**OUR TROOPS AND THE FEVER AT THE MAURITIUS.**—The frightful virulence and mortality

of the fever which has prevailed since January in the Mauritius give additional interest to the following particulars of the sufferings of the 2d battalion of the 13th regiment. This battalion arrived at Queenstown from the Mauritius on July 22d, 1867, after a voyage of forty-five days. There were only 4 officers and 36 men out of the entire regiment unaffected by fever when the regiment embarked on the 8th of June last. About 26,000 deaths have taken place among the civil population since the first appearance of the disease in the island. The health of the troops has much improved during the voyage, but from the appearance of the men it will be some time before they can be effective for any service. They are to be landed and lodged in a well situated fort at Portland, and we understand the troops will have no duty. On the recommendation of the Director General, the steamer and the battalion have been specially inspected by an officer from the sanitary branch of the Medical Department, who has made several judicious suggestions on the subject.—*The Lancet.*

#### LATEST NEWS.

The great parliamentary work of the session is at last over. Last Monday the Lords unanimously accepted the Commons' views of the amendments, and the Reform Bill received the Royal assent on Thursday. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby stated that the compromise was only come to for the sake of peace, and that the Government were by no means convinced by the arguments used in the Lower House.

In the House of Commons the estimates have been disposed of, a long discussion on the affairs of India has been held, and there has been a severe fight on the Parks Regulations Bill. On Tuesday, as the House had gone into Committee, Mr. P. A. Taylor moved that the Chairman should have the chair, with the avowed intention of adopting every method of delay of which the forms of the House permitted, with a view to impeding the progress of the bill. In the course of his speech, Mr. Taylor made some very uncalled-for observations as to a supposed wish or intention on the part of Lord Elcho, who supported the bill, to employ the Volunteers, if necessary, in maintaining order in the parks. We have shewn in another column the injustice of the imputation thus cast upon the Colonel of the London Scottish. Mr. Neate joined with Lord Elcho in supporting the bill, which was opposed by a large number of the Liberal members. Ultimately Mr. Taylor succeeded in his dilatory tactics, and on Thursday the bill was withdrawn.

The victorious party in Mexico are carrying matters with a high hand. All the property of Imperialists is, we are told, to be confiscated, and General Escobedo offers himself as a candidate for the presidency, promising to exterminate all foreigners or to drive them out of the country. Lopez, the betrayer of Maximilian, has been arrested to answer for crimes alleged to have been committed by him as an Imperialist officer. It is regarded as certain that the body of the ex-Emperor has at length been given up to the Prussian Minister.

The Bill for the Traffic Regulation of the Metropolis has been read a second time, on the understanding that the Home Secretary would agree that some of the clauses, which it is alleged would suppress rather than

regulate traffic, should be modified in committee. The Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed on Wednesday.

Mr. Gladstone has announced that next session he will bring in a bill for the abolition of compulsory payment of church rates.

In the House of Lords, Lord Shrewsbury made, the other night, an earnest appeal to the Government to interfere to stop the "persecution" which was being inflicted on Governor Eyre. The Duke of Buckingham pointed out that, as two civil actions were still pending against Governor Eyre, it would not be right for the Government to take any steps in the matter.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner took place on Wednesday, and it is supposed that Parliament will be prorogued by Commission in the early part of next week.

A terrible railway accident has occurred in Ireland, near Bray. From the first telegram, which reached here on Friday afternoon last week, it was supposed that a whole train had fallen over a cliff into the sea, and it was said that the whole of the passengers, with one exception, had been killed. The accident, though fearful enough, did not turn out so bad as this. The engine went off the rails, and fell over the embankment on the land side, dragging one or two carriages with it. One man was killed on the spot and three deaths have since ensued. Many passengers were also seriously injured. Several Fenians have been convicted at the Kerry assizes, and sentenced to terms of penal servitude.

Rattazzi's Church Property Appropriation Bill seems at last to have some chance of becoming law in Italy, where, however, things are in a very unsettled state. Garibaldi is said to be bent upon making a raid on Rome, despite the advice even of the more prudent of his own party. The Government of the Kingdom of Italy seems generally unpopular, and the taxes are still unusually high. Cholera appears to be very bad in many parts. In Palermo it is said that the deaths amount to 1,000 per diem. The Dowager Queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinand II., has just died at Rome.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### THE CAPITATION GRANT.

In the House of Commons on the 15th of August, Mr. Schreiber, asked the Secretary of State for War whether any portion of the Capitation Grant was at present paid to volunteers on account for the current year; and, if not, whether, in his opinion, it would be practicable for the future to make payable yearly upon the 1st of June a portion of the said grant, not exceeding one half of the amount earned by each corps of volunteers for the year ending the 30th of November last preceding.

Sir J. Pakington: In answer to the first part of the question of the hon. member, I have to say that no part of the capitation grant is now paid during the current year. With reference to the latter part of the question, I am in hopes that the course he has suggested may be rendered unnecessary by the altered mode of payment. There can be no doubt that there has been great and, in some cases, vexatious delay as regards these payments. I heard it suggested in this House that payments have been delayed two years and even longer. By the new mode of payment the efficient who are reported in December will be paid for as soon as the Estimates for the following spring are voted. The utmost delay, therefore, which can take place will be six months.



## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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Communications intended for insertion should  
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We cannot undertake to return rejected com-  
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All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not  
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Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the  
Provinces are particularly requested to favor us  
regularly with weekly information concerning the  
movements and doing 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.

### CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

For the purpose of extending an advantage to  
the NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN of  
the FORCE, we have decided to send "THE  
REVIEW" to BATTALION and COMPANY  
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"THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW OFFICE,"  
Ottawa, August 1st, 1867.



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

### THE ELECTIONS.

Our exchanges come to us filled with al-  
most nothing but election items, and the  
interest felt in the contests now progres-  
sing, seems to have swallowed up all other  
considerations for the present. It is with  
great satisfaction that we notice that almost  
all the candidates for parliamentary honors  
and their supporters, have avoided dragging  
the subject of the Militia and Volunteers as  
party questions into the political arena. It  
is true that the various candidates, almost  
without exception, have freely and openly  
pledged themselves to support any fair  
proposition made to place and keep the  
force in a thoroughly efficient state; but  
beyond this scarcely any allusion to the  
matter has been made by any of our public  
men. This is all the more satisfactory when  
we consider how many of our representa-  
tives of all political creeds occupy pre-emi-  
nent positions in the Volunteer Battalion.  
These two circumstances should be doubly  
cheering to the brave fellows who have so  
long cheerfully and manfully borne their

part in the present organization, for it shows  
that while their wants are not forgotten by  
those aspiring to represent the people in  
Parliament, a strong desire prevails to con-  
sider the matter in no personal or party  
light. If the men sent as members to the  
first Canadian Commons meet prepared to  
discuss the question of our national defences  
in this spirit—and we firmly believe they  
will—there is not the least doubt but that  
the coming session will see such a Militia  
bill passed by the Legislature as will do full  
justice to the requirements of the case.  
To provide means to properly equip and  
fairly remunerate the men for their services,  
has always been the great difficulty, the  
public, with a false economy, having demand-  
ed a large amount of work for almost no  
pay. We believe that now the eyes of the  
people are fully opened to the folly of such  
a course, and feel sure that the Minister of  
Militia, knowing he can rely on the people  
to supply means for the fair and adequate  
support of the force will, with the assistance  
of the Adjutant General, lay before the  
House such a measure as will meet the  
approbation of the members and the public  
at large. Considering the many obstacles  
with which he had to contend, we consider  
that the Adjutant General has achieved  
great things for the force, and we are proud  
to know they have every confidence in  
him. That more has not been done in the  
past is no fault of his or of the Minister of  
Militia. Large as the sums may seem that  
were voted for the maintenance of the force,  
they were really small considering the  
immensity that had to be done, and for the  
discretion manifested by both these gentle-  
men, they deserve and have the highest  
respect and best wishes of the volunteers.  
Past experience has taught our people that  
niggardly supplies for military purposes is  
but a waste of money, and though we may  
feel hurt that we have neighbours, upon  
whose good faith we can place so little  
reliance that it makes thorough military  
organization necessary, for us—still recog-  
nizing the necessity which still exists for the  
expenditure, we know the supplies will be  
forthcoming. The lust for power which  
has hitherto prevented a fair and dispas-  
sionate consideration of the bills brought  
before the House, will not be able to effect  
much in the new parliament, and the Vol-  
unteers may look for a speedy termina-  
tion of the drear, night of disappointment  
through which they have been toiling.  
Bravely, patiently and well they have done  
their duty in the past, and we hope they  
will long continue under more favorable  
circumstances to be their countries pride in  
peace, its safeguard in the hour of danger.

### THE INDIAN WAR.

A sad spectacle is again presented to the  
world in the war raging on the borders of  
the frontier states between the United  
States troops and the Indian tribes. The

cause of this war has, and very justly we  
think, been traced to the greed and avarice  
of those traders well named "border ruffi-  
ans," who diversify their more legitimate  
calling by occasional robbery and murder,  
and to those settlers who made large capi-  
tal by supplying the commissariat which  
must be largely maintained at the various  
posts and forts along the northern frontier.  
Some American papers do not scruple to  
say that the generals and other officers en-  
gaged in the war are striving to protract it  
for their own selfish purposes; this we very  
much doubt, especially as we are aware how  
prone those journalists are to raise a cry  
against any one in office, whose ideas do  
not tally with their own. However, be the  
cause what it may, there is good reason to  
believe that the red men are not altogether  
to blame, that they have been grossly de-  
ceived and imposed upon there is no doubt,  
and we cannot consistently blame them for  
taking the only means in their power to re-  
dress the wrongs under which they suffer. If  
the officials of the United States were less  
repacious in their dealings with these wild  
and jealous people, there would be less of  
those frightful scenes of which we read in  
the daily telegrams. The Indians in the  
United States have never been treated  
with, in a just or equitable spirit, it has ever  
been a case of paltry double dealing or of  
forceable victimizing. There is something  
inexpressably sad in the story of such wars  
as this. Surely the great ends of civiliza-  
tion could be as well advanced by better  
and more christian means; but so long as  
fraud can rely upon force, we fear the  
"poor Indian" has but a slender chance  
against his enemies.

### RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

If there is anything which tends to keep  
alive the spirit of volunteering in England  
more than the direct necessities of the hour,  
it is those associations which foster a spirit  
of emulation among the Volunteers, and  
which stamp a character of permanency  
upon the institution. The best conceived  
and carried out of these is the "National  
Rifle Association," and by its means, more  
than any other, the Volunteer movement  
in England has gained its greatest support.  
There we see them steadily improving from  
year to year, and as the science of "shoot-  
ing" advances, their efficiency and training  
goes with it, till now we find them one of  
the great bulwarks of the nation. Our Am-  
erican cousins, keenly alive to anything  
which tends to the national advantage, see  
and acknowledge the great good to be ob-  
tained by such an association, and in the last  
number of the *Army and Navy Journal*,  
published in New York, there is an article  
advocating the establishment of such an in-  
stitution, which, like that in Great Britain,  
would be the best means to prepare and  
educate the people for defence or resist-  
ance. Some time ago we urged upon the

the Volunteers of Canada the propriety, nay, the necessity of such a society, and before the last grand Rifle Match at Wimbledon, we strove to induce our Volunteers to present themselves, where, we are sure, their merit need only to be displayed to be acknowledged. Objection was raised at the time that our men had had no practice, that there were no rifle ranges where they could try their prowess at such distances as would enable to judge how far they would be fitted to compete with their old country brethren. There may have been some truth in this as regards country battalions; but as the great body of our Volunteers are in or near the large cities and towns, where rifle ranges have been made for the use of the regular troops, this objection will not hold good for a moment. No time should be lost in establishing a National Canadian Rifle Association, which would, if conducted in a proper spirit, be the means of great improvement, not only in the mere matter of shooting, but in the great object for which volunteering itself was established. From the spirit displayed on all occasions by the members of the Force, we feel certain that such needs only to be started to prove a complete success. If the influential members of the body would take hold of this they would do the Volunteer service a great good, and win for themselves the thanks of the community. Any city possessing a good range might be chosen where the best shots chosen from each battalion throughout the country could meet annually, and where prizes would be offered for the most successful. This would greatly tend to strengthen the bonds of our nationality, and by bringing the members of the various corps together, an acquaintance with, and a knowledge of each other would be formed, which would be of vast benefit to the whole service. When the excitement attendant upon the elections shall have subsided, and things return to their old courses, we would recommend the officers of the Force to bestir themselves in this behalf, and we assure them they will derive much profit to the service, and delight to themselves from the experiment.

#### ARMY DRESS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

We give entire an interesting lecture on this subject delivered in England by Capt. WALKER, of the 91st Regiment. It contains many admirable suggestions, which are well worth the consideration of those interested in the comfort of the soldier on service:

"The Lecturer said that he would avoid treating of those minutiae of the soldier's dress and equipment concerning which diversity of opinion must always exist, and would say merely that a time had come when he thought all must agree that some changes in these things were desirable; what these should be, in knapsacks, ammunition pouches, and dress generally, he would proceed at once to show. The present dress of the soldier was in fact substantially the same as it had been before the

Cremian war; but what changes in things relating to warfare had not taken place since that period! The Cremian war itself, the mutiny in India, the American, Italian, and Prussian and Austrian wars, the breech-loading system adopted both by infantry and artillery, the alteration since the advance at the Alma of our field exercises, and the introduction into the army of gymnastic exercises, military workshops, and so forth—all taught us that we (following the example of other nations) must make those changes in the soldier's attire which should meet the new conditions of warfare that had arisen, and whatever might be said sneeringly of Army tailoring, it was manifest that it was a matter of no small importance in any plan for the general reconstruction of the army. He had now had full experience of the uniforms of all branches of the British service, including the Militia and Volunteers, and he might say that the opinions which he was about to set before them were those, not of himself only, but generally of the Army. He would begin with the present shako, to which he was giving but negative praise in admitting it to be superior to the headdress in use before the Crimean war. It was indifferent protection both in heat and cold. The climate of the tropics required a quilting round the shako, which might ward off the sun, but of itself added heat to the head, while in a cold climate it also needed additions against the opposite evil. The best headdress was a light and well-ventilated felt hat, such as was used by the officers of irregular cavalry in India, a scarf wound round the base of which would afford sufficient protection against both heat and cold. Such hats as he recommended had been patented by Messrs. Elwood, and might be made for from 7s. to 10s. each. They might be ornamented with a plume or otherwise, and, though heavier, were more lasting than the present shako. For rifles the Sardinian wide-awake might be adopted, for Highlanders the Glengarry, the present bonnet being discarded, which, indeed, took its origin accidentally from a habit allowed to the men when quartered at the Cape of ornamenting their bonnets with ostrich feathers. As to colour, it had been proposed to alter it to green; and so might his proposed hat be coloured, but he preferred that a man's head, being not only an important part of him, but the part most exposed to fire, should be clad in the most invisible colour, which was grey."

"As to stocks and the growth of the beard, the abolition of the first he believed was now universally advocated; the growth of the last seemed to him to be opposed only by the upholders of routine, amongst whom he might mention Sir G. Brown, in the Crimea, notwithstanding whose diction against the beard, it was found in that war to be the best protector against colds and sore throats, which complaints were undoubtedly induced by the shaving of the face. As to the uniformity presented by a well shaved regiment, he could only say that as long as whiskers were allowed, that was practically impossible to maintain, and as to the appearance of the beard on the soldier's face, he would only point to the Inns of Court, and other good Volunteer regiments, whose appearance no one could blame. In place of the stock, which was as well adapted for the neck as were splints for a sound leg, he would recommend a neat turn-down collar, such as that worn by seamen or by the French Zouaves.

"He next came to the tunic, which was faulty both in shape and material. In material, too stiff and close-grained, for which,

however, the blame was due, not to the clothing department, but to the standard adopted. The tunic should be made of good tweed, such as that used by deerstalkers. In shape, it was tight where it should be easy, ill-adapted in every way for the quicker drill now introduced, and so made, that it was impossible to procure warmth by the addition of under-clothing. Moreover, the need of pockets was much felt, especially by sergeants, who lost many things they had to carry for want of a pocket to put them in. This was also the case with the shell jacket. He thought himself that the best pattern for the soldier of all ranks was that of the Norfolk shooting-jacket, the skirts of which should be made long enough, and the coat easy enough, to contain pockets to hold ammunition and supply the place of the haversack, and to be let out on occasion to the looseness of the blouse. The present sash worn by officers might be exchanged for a belt and pouch for field-glass. For color, while admitting the merits of grey, he thought for many reasons our national red was best, and he advocated, for various reasons, its universal adoption by the Volunteer force. For facings, which, owing to the fact that so many of them were alike in color, had failed to maintain in practice the theory that they were intended to promote *esprit de corps*, he would substitute a crest or motto for distinction of regiments.

"The present trousers were so tight round the knee and thigh as to be actually liable to split in the course of skirmishing drill, and were bad in color, which (black) had not only optical disadvantage of dwarfing the men, but was an excuse for bad cloth. He would have them of a light, strong tweed stuff, in color a good grey or modification of green, tight round the waist and fitted there with a strap, so that, while braces were retained, they might be eased by tightening the waistband. They should be wide enough to be used as knickerbockers, or as some Volunteer corps now used them with their leggings.

"Shoes should be substituted for the present butcher boots, which, though lately a good deal improved, were so bad, both in workmanship and material, as to mind one of the proverb against trying to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. No good boot could be made for the price now given—viz., 8s. 6d. The shoe gave the advantage of freedom, which was necessary to the present quicker drill, and if the ankle needed support, it might be given by a whalebone prop, running up the gaiter with which the shoe would be covered. The sole should be submitted to bitumen, which would supply the place of hammering."

"The great-coat was good, but too heavy, especially when wet. He would have a lighter material, which should be dipped in alum."

"As to the accoutrements, the present weight of the pack, 56 lbs., was no easy load, even when packed properly; the knapsack straps cut the man, the cross-belt pressed upon his chest, the cartouche-box bumped him grievously, and the ammunition dropped out of his expense-pouch unless he closed it every time after loading. Moreover, the pipeclayed belts were absurdly conspicuous, and in this respect far inferior to those made of brown leather. The whole system, however, had been virtually condemned by the committee which had been appointed on the recommendation of Central Eyre to ascertain the best kind of knapsack. Of twenty different knapsacks this committee found the English infinitely the worst. The remainder.

however, having been found also defective, the committee had proposed as a substitute a leather kitbag, suspended not only from the waistbelt, but by braces in front and behind, placed low down, so as to leave the shoulders free, connected from the hips with a yoke across the shoulders, to which the great-coat with the canteen was attached in the place of the present knapsack. The experience of this plan at the School of Musketry and other camps had been highly favorable to it. He would suggest, however, as an improvement upon it, what he would call a bed kit, being a waterproof wrapper, six feet in length, wherein could be inclosed a kit and great-coat, with shoes, flannel shirt, etc., in the ends, the whole being strung across the left shoulder, the ends coming down on the right side. This plan was doubtless easier to the wearer, and great-coats in the Austrian and Prussian services were so carried. The ammunition (increased from sixty to ninety rounds) would be held in narrow pouches holding thirty rounds each, ten more in pockets, and the remainder loose. By this arrangement the knapsack would be dispensed with, and the soldier would be able to camp out on the waterproof sheet as on a bed, the kit being stowed in one end. All other things would be arranged in balance round the waist-belt, and the water-bottle replaced by a tin of the shape of a flask. It was alleged, amongst other objections, that this disposition of the coat might interfere with the manual; but to this he did not pay much regard, inasmuch as that exercise must before long be greatly modified, and, amongst other things, the "long shoulder" abolished, as it had already been with the Volunteers. There had been great difficulty, after all that had been suggested, to reduce much the weight to be carried by the soldier, and General Eyre's Committee had not devised any way of aiding him in this respect. Still he (the lecturer) thought that some means for doing this would before long be discovered, and that mainly by taking advantage of transport, as had been done by the Prussian and American armies, and by the Sardinians in the Crimea. The lecturer concluded by saying that there was now that the attention of the authorities had been given to the subject, every hope of a most substantial improvement being soon made in the soldier's dress and accoutrements, and he fully expected that before long the present tight and stiff uniform would be considered in the same light as the pig-tails in the time of the early Georges.

"The various improvements recommended by Captain Walker and by General Eyre's Committee were shown upon "dummy soldiers." At the close of the lecture, discussion was invited by the chairman, and some conversation ensued, in which, however, there seemed to be rather an expression of complete approval of Captain Walker's suggestions than any inclination for argument; and votes of thanks having been given to the lecturer, and to Lord Longford as chairman, the meeting, which was well attended, broke up."

### THE WARS IN CANADA.

The article that follows is a review of a work published, two years since, in England, and now brought to notice by the course of events. It is entitled, "Precis of the Wars in Canada, from 1755 to the Treaty of Ghent, in 1814. With Military and Political Reflections. By the late Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smith." The interest of this

sketch lies in its able summary of the past:

Despite of historical professors and Manchester economists, it seems probable that Canada will, for some time to come, form an integral portion of the empire, and the best plan of defending that province will still form an interesting problem. Whether, as Lord Palmerston charitably suggested, our recent altercation with the United States is to be the prelude of a tranquil millennium of international amenities, or whether, as the American press was at so much pains to demonstrate, the injured dignity of Transatlantic patriots but waits a favorable moment for visiting a signal vengeance upon the insolent Britisher are questions too obscure and too entirely conjectural, to allow of our adopting any hypothesis but that least favorable to a parsimonious inactivity. The "unfortunate accident" of the *Trent* proved, if nothing else, how tempestuous and excitable a neighbor we have on our Canadian frontier, and how valuable an argument may sometimes be brought to bear upon an awkward discussion, by a ready supply of Armstrong guns, fast sailing transports, and well drilled battalions. Mr. Bright will convince no one but himself that the American temperament is as yet sufficiently calm, and American politeness sufficiently precise, entirely to supercede the old fashioned vulgar expedients of steel and gunpowder; and Englishmen having resolved that Canada may have to be defended, will be glad to learn in what manner that defence may be best secured, and to what points it would especially be directed. These considerations have no doubt led Sir James Carmichael to choose the present moment for publishing a very well written and interesting report, drawn up in 1825 by his father, at the direction of the Duke of Wellington, and throwing great light, both from a review of the past, and a critical examination of the geography of the country, upon the dangers which we should, in case of rupture, have to guard, and the line of attack which would probably be adopted.

Sir James Carmichael Smith had served with great distinction, before the survey of the defences of Canada was intrusted to his hands. In 1805 he attended Sir David Baird, as Commanding Engineer, in the expedition for the recapture of the Cape of Good Hope; and after the defeat of the Dutch he remained as acting Colonial Secretary. In 1808 he sailed, under the same commander, for the Peninsula, and was engaged in Sir John Moore's army during the exciting campaign which Corunna terminated. He was subsequently ordered to serve in the Low Countries, assisted at the assault of Bergen-op-Zoom, and, after the Treaty of Ghent, in 1814, was employed to reconstruct and strengthen the fortresses which the French had abandoned, and to put the defences of the whole frontier of the Netherlands in the most complete efficiency, with a view to the invasion, which shortly afterwards took place. At Quatre Bras and Waterloo he was on the Duke's private staff and was afterwards stationed at Cambray with the army of occupation. Some years later he made another military tour of inspection through the Low Countries, and the Duke of Wellington's approval of the manner in which he had fulfilled a similar mission in the West Indies led to his being employed to report on the defences of Canada. In 1829 he was promoted to the governorship of the Bahama Islands, and subsequently to that of British Guiana. His death took place in 1838, and Lord Glenelg, then Colonial Secretary, in a letter written

upon that occasion, bears very strong testimony to the good sense, humanity, and resolution with which the duties of both those posts had been discharged.

Our first military expedition to Canada augured ill for the eventual triumph of British arms. In 1711 the Ministry determined upon striking a blow at France in her dependencies, and an English fleet was sent up the St. Lawrence, which was to co-operate with a body of New Englanders advancing from Albany by way of Lake Champlain. The expedition was completely mismanaged, and had no other effect than that of arousing the attention of the French, and the consequent fortification of Cape Breton, upon which it is said that £1,250,000 was expended by the order of the Duke of Orleans. During the peace which followed the treaty of Utrecht until the outbreak of the war of the Austrian succession, Canada made enormous advances in population and material prosperity. Nor did that war affect her tranquility, except that Cape Breton was seized by a *coup de main* and occupied by an English force till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. The first struggle of any importance was that of the Seven Years' War, which commenced in 1755, and resulted, at the 'peace of Paris, in the cession of Canada to the British crown. The next was that which formed a portion of the American War of Independence, and is memorable less for its immediate effects than for the unfortunate capitulation of General Burgoyne's army, with which it is naturally associated. The third owed its origin to animosities arising out of stringent measures to which the war against Napoleon had driven the English Government, and to the miscalculations of those American politicians who thought in 1812 that England was weak enough to allow of a successful raid upon her boundaries. It was terminated by the treaty of Ghent in 1814. Of each of these Sir James Carmichael Smith gives a matter of fact and soldier-like account, and in a style whose very simplicity is sometimes its best ornament. An author who wrote for the special perusal of the Duke of Wellington, was little likely to indulge in sentimental rhetoric, or unnecessary amplitude of description; and one is agreeably reminded throughout the whole work that it was inspired by a graver purpose, and directed to more practical ends, than are for the most part the final causes of modern literature. It is well known that the Duke of Wellington prided himself on his acquaintance with "Caesar's Commentaries," and the style of the Duke's Lieutenant is a worthy imitation of the great Roman General. In the middle of the last century, diplomatists had somewhat vague ideas of the topography of Northern America, and the boundaries of the English and French provinces had been left by the treaties both of Utrecht and of Aix-la-Chapelle in that indistinctness which is so conducive to present peace and future quarrels. About the year 1750 the French began a line of posts from Lake Erie to the Ohio, so as to threaten the rear of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Great alarm was felt, numerous representations were made, the provincials of Virginia had a little fighting on their own private account, and in 1755 General Braddock arrived with a British force, to drive back the unwelcome encroachers. A fourfold expedition was determined upon: he himself was to march against Duquesne (now called Pittsburg, after the great Chatham). On the Ohio two regiments were to go by way of the Hudson River, the Mohawk River, and Lake Oneida, to Oswego on Lake Ontario, to attack the French settlements at Niagara; a

third party were to blockade Crown Point, a French post on Lake Champlain, and a fourth, from Nova Scotia and Massachusetts, was to proceed against the settlements on the bay of Fundy, particularly Fort Beau Sejour, situated on the peninsula which connects Nova Scotia with the mainland. Of these, only the last was successful; General Braddock himself was killed, and the next year Lord London arrived with reinforcements, which made bold measures more feasible. An attack was to be made on Niagara, and a flotilla to be built to maintain British ascendancy on Lake Ontario, while the main army was to advance from Albany, and dispossess the French of their strongholds on Lake Champlain.

Fortune, however, still frowned upon the British arms: the French, under the Marquis of Montcalm, appeared suddenly before Oswego, where a large amount of military stores had been collected, and where a little fleet was in course of construction, and the place and its treasurers fell into their hands. It was not till 1758 that any satisfactory success was achieved. Major-General Abercrombie had now superseded Lord London, and resolved upon atoning for the inactivity of his predecessor. An expedition was directed against Cape Breton, with a view to opening the line of the St. Lawrence for subsequent operations, and both that Island and Prince Edward's Island were surrendered in July. Meanwhile, Abercrombie had failed in an attack upon Ticonderoga, but the capture of Duquense on the Ohio more than compensated for this reverse, and obliged the French to fall back upon their posts on the Mississippi. The next year was distinguished by the splendid, yet dearly bought success, which threw Quebec into our hands, and raised the name of Wolfe so high in the list of British heroes; while another attack was made with equally happy results on the fort at Niagara, and the line of posts between Lake Erie and Duquesne. These advantages encouraged the English Government to strike such a blow as might forthwith bring the war to a close, and General Amherst determined to advance upon Montreal from three different points; one corps was to descend the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario, another was to ascend it from Quebec, while a third was to advance from the south by way of Lake Champlain. The author's curious account of the difficulties of navigating the St. Lawrence has now, of course, lost its main interest, from the changes which have been since effected, and the admirable system of locks, which now open that river to craft of considerable dimensions. No such advantages then existed, and Sir J. Carmichael Smith criticises with considerable severity the rashness which exposed the attacking force to so much unnecessary danger and hardship. A combined advance from Lake Champlain would, he writes, have been far preferable in a military point of view to a gratuitous division of an army none too powerful in the first instance; and the losses which actually occurred in an unmolested passage might have been turned, had the French been sufficiently on the alert, into a complete catastrophe. Montreal, however, fell, and it became probable that the French troops in Canada, dispirited by their reverses and cut off from succours from home, would shortly submit to a general capitulation. The war lingered fearfully on. With the exception of an attack on Newfoundland in 1762, no considerable effort was made by the French to retrieve their losses, and the peace of Paris in the following year left us in unquestioned possession of Canada, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Isle and the military posts in the Bay of Fundy.

The part of the American War of Independence which affected our Canadian possessions presented little enough that Englishmen can regard complacently. The Congress, conscious of the angry feelings generally existing between the French Canadians and their southern neighbors, was naturally apprehensive that Canada would be a standing-ground for British forces, and resolved upon mastering the country before the enemy was in force to resist their occupation. A sudden movement, and a forced march of almost unprecedented difficulty over the highlands of Maine, threw almost the whole line of the St. Lawrence into their hands. Montreal, completely unprepared, at once surrendered; the Canadians, however, resisted all attempts to seduce them from their allegiance, and Quebec held out till the arrival of an English squadron turned the tide of victory against the invaders, and drove them from all their newly acquired positions. The reader will find a minute account of subsequent movements upon the Hudson river, and of the various incidents and manœuvres which drove Gen. Burgoyne into the unfortunate capitulation of Saratoga. The object of the campaign was to assemble such a force at Albany, as might threaten the rear of the Massachusetts and Connecticut provinces; and this, the author considered, might have been equally well effected by arrangements less complicated and less dependant upon a variety of contingencies than those which resulted in one of the most conspicuous reverses ever received by a British force. The delay, too, which characterised the southward advance of the English, was a guarantee of a failure from the outset; and it appears that had General Burgoyne not been obliged to lay down his arms at Saratoga, a similar catastrophe must have inevitably have overtaken him at Albany.

Our limits forbid us to follow Sir J. Carmichael Smith into the concluding portion of his report. Even at that early period, his good sense convinced him of the extreme importance of settling our Maine frontier in such a manner as to secure us convenient access to our American possessions. He would probably have been little content with the arrangements which finally drew the boundary line so manifestly to our disadvantage, and which would leave us, in case of war, with a hostile district protruding far into our territory, and cutting us off from our best means of supply. The splendid line of railway which now skirts the banks of the St. Lawrence, and stretches away to Lake Huron, is, of course, of the greatest value in a strategic point of view, and that, so often discussed, from Halifax to Quebec, would save us from much of the principal anxiety which the threatening of an American war occasioned. The only pressing necessity as regards Canada, is to be able to come to her rescue with reasonable promptitude; and local energy and the patriotism of which we have had lately so signal example, would be best utilized and encouraged by the Government lending its countenance to such measures as might ensure us for the future against the difficulties which were experienced by us within the last three months.

**ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.**—The Queen's prize in the competition of Artillery Volunteers at Shoeburyness, has been won by the 4th detachment of the 4th West Yorkshire, who hit the target four times out of five. Four other detachments hit three times each, six hit it twice each, and the remaining 18 once, not one detachment having

missed. The competition was prematurely brought to a close for the day, the West Yorkshire having fairly knocked the target to pieces.

**FROM A COTTAGE TO A THRONE.**—The Empress of Morocco is a native of Chaley, near Dole, in France, where she was born on the 20th November, 1820, in a poor thatched cottage. Her name was Virginie Lanternier. She went with her parents in 1834 to Algeria, and the whole family were taken prisoners by the Moroccans. Her father was killed, and her mother died a short time afterwards. The captives, dazzled by the great beauty of Virginie, spared her, and by a concurrence of romantic circumstances the Emperor's son fell in love with her and made her his wife. This Empress has since sought out and brought her three sisters to the Moroccan court, to which they are now attached.

**LORD ELCHO AND THE VOLUNTEERS.**—The *Court Journal* says: It is believed and to be hoped that Lord Elcho will not be allowed to resign his post as chairman of the National Rifle Association without some substantial testimony of the respect in which he is held by the Volunteers of Great Britain. Lord Elcho has perhaps done more than any other man in the country for the success of the volunteer movement, which has now become a national institution. He joined the movement before it was popular, and when the War Office and the Horse Guards looked coolly upon it, and for years he has aided it by purse and good service of the most disinterested character. If the Volunteers do not now acknowledge this they will neither do justice to him nor themselves.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until Noon,

**ON FRIDAY, 4th OCTOBER,**

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OF HER MAJESTY'S MAILS,  
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**EDWIN F. KING,**  
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Montreal, 20th August, 1897. 25-51a



## THE INVENTOR OF THE NEEDLE GUN.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Boston Post* has sent to that paper the following account of the inventor of the celebrated Prussian needle gun.

Nicolaus Dreyse, for that is his name, a name now well known in both hemispheres, was born on the 20th November, 1787. Like other great men of the nineteenth century, whose lightning-flashes of genius have been the blessings of whole nations, he was a man of the people in the present sense of the word. He was of humble birth—his father was a locksmith, in the little village of Soemmerda, a man of honest and strict integrity, who, although poor, had a more than common information for his time, of a very clear head, and not only highly respected for his character but appealed to by his fellow-citizens in matters requiring sound common sense and judgment. Nicolaus, his son, proved a good, quiet boy at school, and was considered a very clever youngster—but at that time nobody even suspected his extraordinary genius. At the age of fourteen he became an apprentice in his father's shop, and in due time a journeyman locksmith. According to the custom of the time, he then went on to the "Wanderschaft" and travelled as far as Altenburg. On his way—it was in the disastrous year 1806—he passed through Jena, shortly after that unlucky battle had been fought, and on the field of battle picked up a large number of firearms both of German and French make, which he examined and compared closely on the spot, and loudly exclaimed against the miserable condition of the Prussian guns, to which he attributed chiefly the fatal result of the war. It is from that time, that we may date Dreyse's resolve to invent an improved firearm. After spending a couple of years in Altenburg, he went to Dresden, and here, while his acquaintances and comrades went to the theatre and other places of amusement in their leisure hours, Dreyse invested his earnings in good books, and studied diligently. He remained here only about six months, and at the request of one of his relatives, returned to Altenburg. But the intense desire to visit Paris, which he had for some years looked upon as the best field for an enterprising young man, who wants to push his way up in the world, would not allow him to remain in Altenburg, and in 1809, with scarcely thirty thalers in his pocket, he journeyed to the Rhine, and without stopping long anywhere travelled straight on to Paris. During the first few months in this metropolis, the fairy land of his youthful dreams, he suffered many privations, and not unfrequently had to go to bed hungry. He found employment at last in a large carriage factory, and being well paid, as a good and serviceable mechanic, he spent his little means for his improvement. In this factory it was that he worked on the carriage for King Joseph of Spain, at the small carriage for the little King of Rome, and on the apparatus for the light house at Havre de Grace. Here also he came under the notice of Colonel Pauly, who owned a factory for hardware of various descriptions, including firearms. Dreyse had meanwhile become well known as an excellent workman in filing and turning, was an ingenious modeller, and peculiarly quick at simplifying and improving machinery. Col. Pauly gave him a leading position in his factory, and, odd as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that the Emperor

Napoleon gave Dreyse the first notion of a breech-loading gun, when he ordered Colonel Pauly to construct such an arm. Pauly did construct one, but it was so clumsy and complicated as to be utterly impracticable for war. What the master then failed in, his pupil, after long years indeed, was to accomplish. Dreyse returned to Soemmerda in 1814, there to manage his father's business, who, having grown old and feeble, needed the son's support. In 1818 he became a master locksmith, and took charge of the business on his own account, all the time supporting the whole family. He added a retail trade of hardware to his regular business, and in 1821 even ventured to take the cares of married life upon his shoulders. Beside locksmithing, and trading in hardware, he assisted his parents in farming, and managed to find both time and money for the improvement of his mechanical talents. Among others, he invented some machines for the manufacture of ironware, by the so-called cold method; one, a machine for cutting nails, instead of forging them; another, for making window-hinges by a new process; and at last, a machine for making buttons by means of an instrument, which enabled him to turn out six buttons at once, instead of only one at a time as by the old, slow process. This last invention attracted the attention of a wholesale dealer in hardware (Kronbiegel), who even removed his business from Erfurt to Soemmerda, and took Dreyse into partnership in 1821. Kronbiegel's death occurring soon after, his travelling agent, Collenbusch, continued the business for the widow for some time—but Dreyse in the meantime having invented another machine for making improved caps for fire-arms, and also one for the manufacture of these caps in large quantities, both patented by the Prussian Government, the business firm was changed to that of Dreyse & Collenbusch. This business, although Dreyse has long retired from the firm, is still carried on in a flourishing condition.

After the termination of the French wars and the Congress of Vienna, the percussion fire-arm began more and more to take the place of the old-fashioned flint-locks, which latter were at least entirely abandoned. This change incited Dreyse to make experiments for the invention of an improved priming for filling caps.

With the assistance of some good chemists and an experienced gunsmith, and after many very dangerous experiments, he at last discovered what he wanted and patented his invention in 1824. Up to this day, the German States and Foreign Governments, both in Europe and beyond the seas, have taken all their caps from this factory. In 1825, after Dreyse had invented and patented a new steam-engine of a new construction, he returned to his favorite problem of inventing a new and improved gun, and devoted himself exclusively to its solution. In order to give a connected report of Dreyse's efforts in this respect I have to go back for a moment to the year 1815. Shortly before the opening of the Congress of Vienna, the Austrian Government, as is well known, had made a treaty of alliance with England and France against Prussia and Russia, in order to prevent Prussia from making good her claims in Saxony, which had been promised to her before the Napoleonic wars. Prussia, therefore in order to be prepared for any emergency, hired a large number of skilled workmen, particularly locksmiths, for the purpose of repairing the old worn-out guns, which soon after she had all made over into percussion guns. Dreyse was invited to come to Erfurt for the same purpose, but

declined in favor of his brother Rudolph, who thus became well acquainted with the details of the manufacture of guns, and was enabled, at a later period, to assist the former greatly. Dreyse himself was just then occupying himself with perfecting a breech-loading gun on the Pauli pattern, but after a series of vain attempts he abandoned this peculiar arm altogether, without, however, giving up all hopes of his ultimate success or desisting from continual experiments. A mere accident at last came to his aid. A number of smaller shipments of caps had been returned to his firm on account of their having been spoiled through moisture, which unwelcome accident naturally entailed some losses. In order to guard against this moisture he took to covering the caps with a thin slip of paper, which, unfortunately, had a contrary effect and caused more losses to the concern, the caps now becoming entirely useless. Copper being then very expensive, Dreyse went to work trying to save the metal, at least, by removing the fulminating compound from the caps. The process was a tedious and laborious one, and he suddenly hit upon the expedient of accomplishing his purpose by explosion, to which end he used a needle with immediate and satisfactory results. Lightning-like the idea struck him to introduce a needle henceforth as the simplest and easiest means of producing explosion—no less quickly the thought occurred to him again to transfer the explosive process from without to within, by dropping the copper of the cap entirely, and by making the explosive pill and cartridge both in one. This was the first approach to the famous needle-gun of the present day. Dreyse, convinced of the practicability of the plan, experimented on it at once and the first needle-gun was completed by him in 1829,—being, as must well be borne in mind, a muzzle-loader. He offered the gun to the Prussian Government, but without farther success, than that of obtaining a patent for the term of ten years for the manufacture of this peculiarly constructed fire-arm. He was still less successful with foreign Governments. Austria rejected it entirely, and the Austrian Ambassador returned his model, saying, moreover, that "in Vienna they had fortunately no lack of skillful men." Austria evidently did not foresee the events of 1866.

However, Prussia herself came very near losing the benefit of the great invention, and but for some friendly intercession, Dreyse would probably have sold the patent to Denmark. As it was, so: military men of high standing became interested in Dreyse's new gun, and the War Department at last ordered a number of them, to be tried specially by commissions appointed for that purpose at several of the Prussian fortresses. At Erfurt Dreyse attended these trials in person, inventing new improvements during a period of nearly five years, without in the end being able to satisfy the several commissions on the point of the practicability and utility of his guns, whose greatest shortcoming they considered to be the fact of their being muzzle-loaders. This was in 1834. Dreyse then worked night and day at his former idea of constructing a breech-loader, requiring no ramrod at all, and only a very simple charge. In 1836, he was able to exhibit the first specimen of his breech-loading needle-gun at the War Department in Berlin. Meanwhile he had improved his fulminating compound, and succeeded in producing that peculiar mixture, which, if not in its competent parts, certainly in the proportion, remains a secret yet, answering however all the requirements of its inventor.



Now delays, more shrugging of shoulders, more trials by military commissions! Not until the eminently successful trial in 1840, which, for the time being drove all his competitors and enemies from the field, did Dreyse finally triumph. In the Fall of 1840, King Frederick William IV. sanctioned the introduction of the needle-gun into his army. Dreyse was ordered to make 60,000 guns, and the War Department instructed to advance him whatever money he might require for the erection of works for the manufacture of guns and ammunition at Soemmerda.

Dreyse's enemies, after a silence of a year or two, renewed their outcry against his guns, and at the great trial-shooting at Spauvan in 1846, Dreyse came very near being defeated, owing to the breaking or bending of many of the needles in the guns, which he sent there to be experimented and pronounced upon. He also came near having the whole 60,000 guns, previously ordered, left on his hands, as not being serviceable and up to pattern, but, nothing daunted, he went to Berlin and insisted upon the trial being postponed. The troubles in Germany in 1848 intervened, the campaign in Baden, in which his guns had been used, had not had the effect of inducing the Prussian Government to come to a final resolve. The King at last took the matter into his own hands, and ordered a great trial shooting to come off at Potsdam in 1850, at which guns of all the later patterns were to compete with those of Dreyse. Arms of the Thouvenin, Minie and Podewil patterns, the famous "Door-rifle," and the Swiss "Hutzen" were to be seen there, but Dreyse came off victorious, the guns hitting the mark ninety-three times in 100 shots, and proving themselves to be superior to all others in this respect, no less than in the advantages secured by the greater facility of loading and firing and by their longer range.

This finally decided the fate of the needle gun. The King ordered the whole Prussian army to be armed with Dreyse's guns, and Dreyse was given every facility for the enlargement of his factory. The needle system was extended to rifles carbines, pistols, and even revolvers, and Prussia, setting aside all selfish considerations, was instrumental in introducing the Dreyse system into most of the German armies long before the establishment of the North German Confederation.

Dreyse was richly rewarded and greatly distinguished by the King of Prussia, but in spite of his advanced age (Dreyse is in his eightieth year) he is as active and persevering as ever, and has within the past year added new inventions to the long list of his old ones. Beside that of a needle-gun without stock and butt, and an improved needle rifle, he is now trying to revolutionize artillery arms by his "double needle-cannon."

**COLORED TROOPS AS INDIAN FIGHTERS.**—The best Indian fighters on the Plains are the colored troops. The Indians have already contracted a wholesome fear of the dusky warriors, and take vigorously to the heels of their mustangs when they see them.

A company has been formed in France with an immense capital to search for three Spanish galleons which were sunk by the English fleet at the commencement of the last century. The galleons in question were returning from Mexico, and had on board about 50,000,000 piastres.

**THE ARMY.**

The following promotions in regiments serving in Canada are announced in the *London Gazette* of the 16th inst.:

17th Foot—Major James Legh Thursby, from half pay late 22nd Foot, to be major, vice William Henry Earle, who retires upon temporary half pay; Captain William Atfleck King to be major, by purchase, vice James Legh Thursby, who retires; Lieutenant Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn to be captain, by purchase, vice King; Ensign John Horace Charles Michel to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wedderburn.

78th Foot—Lieutenant Charles Edgar Croker King to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieutenant Stewart, appointed adjutant.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant Alexander Angus Kirrie Kinloch to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieutenant Rickman, who has been ordered to join the depot.

60th Foot—Ensign Affleck Houlton Ward to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Newton Jones Pauli, promoted; Ensign Cecil Ralph Howard to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richard Meade, who has retired; Ensign Herbert James Hope-Edwards, from the 14th Foot, to be ensign, vice Bradford, promoted; Fiennes Broughton Newton Dickinson, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ward; Edmund Thomas Henry Hutton to be ensign, by purchase, vice Howard; Fulbert Wright Archer, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Frederick C. Blenkinsopp Coulson, promoted; Horace Walpole, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Edmund Lomax Fraser, promoted.

**NOTICE.**

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

Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867.

E. MILES.  
35-17



**IN COUNCIL.**

1st August, 1867.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of the late Province of Canada holden on the 29th and 30th years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting duties of Excise and to alter the duty thereby imposed on Spirits," it is among other things enacted that Sec. 9,—

"The Governor in Council may in his discretion, authorize the manufacture in bond of such dutiable goods as he may from time to time see fit to designate, in the manufacture or production whereof spirits or other articles subject to duties of Customs or Excise are used, by persons licensed to that effect and subject to the provisions hereinafter made and to the regulations to be made by the Governor in Council in that behalf, and the goods so manufactured in bond shall, if taken out of bond for consumption in this Province, be subject to duties of Excise equal to the duties of Customs to which they would then be subject if imported from British or Foreign Markets and entered for consumption in this Province."

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the said Act, has been pleased to make and prescribe the following regulation, viz.:

1. That the Collector or other officer of customs at any Warehousing Port in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario heretofore constituting the Province of Canada, may deliver without payment of duty, to the Inspector of any Malze or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured,

on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such malze or other grain for drying, grinding and packing in such place and on such premises as shall be particularly described by such importer or owner.

2. That such buildings used for drying, grinding and packing of malze or other grain and the premises thereto belonging, with the description to be given thereof as aforesaid, shall, for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing malze and other grain under the above mentioned Act, be deemed and considered a Government Bonded warehouse, and that none of the malze or other grain, so brought into the drying, grinding and packing building or upon the said premises, shall be removed therefrom without a proper ex-warehouse entry and due payment of all duties on the same, if intended for home consumption within the said Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, or either of them, or upon due entry thereof for removal or exportation under the usual bonds; nor shall any flour, meal or other products from the malze, or other grain aforesaid, be removed from the said premises without due entry as aforesaid, either for consumption as aforesaid, for removal or exportation and payment of all customs duties legally due on the flour, meal and other products into which the said malze and other grain shall have been manufactured, as the case may be, allowance having first been made of five per cent. on the said flour or meal for shrinkage in those cases in which the corn or other grain has been kindried before grinding.

3. That before the importer or owner of any malze and other grain aforesaid shall, for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing, be entitled to obtain the delivery thereof, either ex-ship upon their importation into the Province of Quebec and Ontario, or either of them, to be carried immediately to the drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises aforesaid, or out of any customs warehouse, in which the same may be warehoused, he shall give bond with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of customs at the port where such malze and other grain are imported or warehoused, in a penalty of double the amount of duties payable on the same with the conditions that the whole amount of the duties so payable upon the quantities of malze and other grain so delivered upon arrival or out of warehouse as aforesaid, for the purpose of being dried, ground and packed in bond, shall, within six months from the date of the bond to be so entered into, be well and truly paid to the collector of customs aforesaid for the use of Her Majesty, and the said importer or owner shall, before he can obtain the delivery aforesaid, further enter into and execute to the collector for the use of Her Majesty as aforesaid, a general bond, the said importer or owner in the penal sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and two approved sureties in the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars each, conditioned that at no period shall the quantity of malze or other grain, or the product thereof, in the said building or premises be less than the quantity on which the bond or bonds for duties hereinafore mentioned shall be outstanding and unpaid.

4. And for the purpose of further securing the due observance of the foregoing Regulations, the Collector of Customs, the Surveyor of Customs or Warehouse Keeper or other approved Officer of Customs at the port where the malze and other grain shall be so bonded, or at the port nearest to the said drying, grinding and packing premises shall at times when such operations are being carried on therein, have free access to and upon the said drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises for the purpose of verifying the quantity of malze or other grain and their products therein, and any reasonable expenses attending such inspection shall be borne and defrayed by the importer or owner of the malze and other grain so undergoing drying, grinding and packing in Bond.

W. M. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.  
Canada.

G. in.

**R. W. CRUCE,**

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent.  
Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M. L. C., A. J. Russell, C. T. O. Robert Bell, M.P.P.  
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1867.

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**AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.**

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Customs, Quebec, March 6, 1867.

**IT** is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto.—Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the "Canada Gazette."  
**R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.**

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Customs, Ottawa, August 23, 1867.

**IN** accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 28 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to purchases made in the United States during that week.  
**THOMAS WORTHINGTON,**  
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

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**NOTICE.**

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }  
TO WIT:

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that the Courts of

**General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and**

**COUNTY COURT,**

In and for the

**SAID COUNTY OF CARLETON,**

Will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Ottawa,

On Tuesday, the 10th Day of September, 1867,

AT THE

HOOR OF TEN OF THE CLOCK, A. M.,

Of which all Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

**Wm. F. POWELL, Sheriff,**

By **JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.**

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa,  
August 5th, 1867. } 32-1d.



**NOTICE.**

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }  
TO WIT:

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that the Courts of

**OVER AND TERMINER AND GENERAL**

**GOAL DELIVERY,**

And of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the said

**COUNTY OF CARLETON,**

Will be holden at the Court House,

**IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA,**

—ON—

**Monday, the 23rd Day of September, 1867.**

At the hour of ten of the clock, a.m.; of which Coroners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

**Wm. F. POWELL, Sheriff;**

By **JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.**

Sheriff's Office Ottawa,  
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PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

In view of the unsettled state of affairs on our southern border, the Home Government has of late made considerable addition to the Imperial Forces in this country, and her leading Statesmen have given reiterated assurance that, if necessary, the whole Force of the Empire will be employed in our Defence, stipulating, however, that we, so far as our means and population will permit, shall do our part. True to that feeling of loyalty to the British Sovereign and love of British Institutions, which has ever been their boast, the people of these Colonies have accepted the position with all its honors, responsibilities and dangers, and now exhibit to the world the noble spectacle of a Citizen Soldier, embracing in its ranks thousands of the most influential and intelligent of our population, prepared to defend to the last the land they live in and the laws they reverence.

The alacrity displayed by the Colonists in the months of March and June last abundantly testifies to their desire to defend these Provinces; but it is evident to all who give the subject a thought, that vast as has been the progress made towards providing for them a thorough and practical Military Organization, much has yet to be done to complete the work. To establish an efficient and economical System of Defence is a problem which is now engaging the attention of our wisest Statesmen, many circumstances rendering it impossible to introduce into these Colonies, without modification, any of the systems pursued in the Old World, while new ideas require to be well matured before trial, owing to the vast expenses such experiments entail.

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

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

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

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

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

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The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

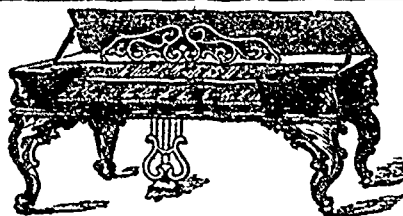
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

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Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to Order.

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