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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, AUGUST 12, 1867. No. 32.

ENGLAND'S FLAG AND CANADA.

AIR.—BONNIE BLUE FLAG.

Hurrah for our Canada!
With joy we hail the morn,
That ushers in our destiny—
That tells a nation born.
Old England's flag! we honor it!
High let it float and wave—
The flag our fathers loved so dear—
The noble and the brave.

Hurrah for Canada!
For Canada, hurrah!
Hurrah for the bonny old flag
The standard of the brave.

We've clung to our brave ancestor
As children leal and true,
Brunswick and Scotia honored he,
Quebec, Ontario too;
And now united, firm and strong,
Her banner still will wave,
"Old England and our country,
Is the motto of the brave.

Hurrah, &c.

Should foeman e'er invade our home,
Or dare pollute our soil,
We'll raise aloft the bonny old flag,
Their base attempts we'll foil—
For strong and brave our arms shall prove,
Against all who dare assail—
Old England's flag in Canada
Will ever more prevail.

Hurrah, &c.

STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

No. 1.—CORTEREAL.

It was an odd looking craft, rolling clumsily along and up a great river whose unknown source was far away in the western wilderness; her poop, a marvel of strange devices, towered high above her fore decks with its wooden galleries and ugly sea monsters—all eyes and fins—their tails tied into knots, and their queer goggling optics looking with astonishment on that element to which they were supposed to belong.

This was a long time ago, so long ago that there is, I find, some difficulty in fixing the date; however, that will not make any difference in my story. It was in the age of wonders, when nothing was too extraordinary for belief; a new continent had just been added to the world; the age of chivalry had passed away, and a new order of men and things was springing into existence.

The progressive idea had taken hold of

the minds of men, but a wild and convulsive spirit had risen with it and showed itself in ways unfamiliar to old world notions. Strange men with odd manners, wild ways and queer tongues, flung gold about them with a profusion that argued its easy attainment, and told wonderful stories of the beauties, richness, and adventure found in the new lands that lay afar off towards sunset.

In those days many a worthy gentleman ventured his life and fortune over the western ocean, not content with plenty and security they sought the attainment of some impossible good which imagination, disordered by excitement, led them to believe as certain.

At this time there was a bold restless spirit infested the Court of the King of Portugal; Gaspar Cortereal he was called, which name may, perhaps, give his pedigree to the speculative reader; physically robust, he was animated by a wild and ambitious spirit that thirsted for fame and riches. A troublesome customer he was about the Court of the King, continually getting into scrapes, and giving no end of annoyance to every one about him. Eventually Portugal became either too narrow or too hot to hold him, and the newly discovered continent presented the best sphere where one of his dare-devil proclivities could expand into the full bloom of adventure.

One highly successful voyage this bold Captain had already made: slaves, timber and valuable furs he brought home with him. No doubt could be entertained of his motives, for the advancement of science and the good of mankind had no share in his calculations, and he was rewarded accordingly.

His first venture having turned out so well he determined on a second, and he soon had the gratification of setting sail for the west with as graceless a gang of ragamuffins under his command as ever spread canvas to the breeze.

And this was his ship forcing her way laboriously up the unknown waters of the great river. Much were they astonished and delighted by the wild magnificence of the lands through which they were sailing,

and counted in the lust of greed on the treasures it would yield them. By treachery they had sullied their greatness in this wild region; the poor natives who had received and treated them as Gods, they seized and carried away into slavery. Great, simple, and kind-hearted beings those savages were according to the accounts given of them by the old writers, but among their other virtues they numbered *memory*—an excellent gift, as they who sailed in this ship were to learn to their cost, as have their descendants even to our own day. Well, the ship continued her course, and in a few days cast anchor in the mouth of a tributary stream.

A collection of wigwams, surrounded by rough palisades, on the slope of a lofty hill was an Indian town, and the headquarters of a mighty Chieftain of those days. This Chieftain was a great admirer of the white strangers, and when the ship arrived near his village, he set out in state to pay it a visit. Along with him he took his two sons and a respectable following. Upon drawing near the ship he rose in his canoe and made a great oration, which, unfortunately, has not been preserved, as the white men who heard it did not understand a single word; but their Captain, a witty fellow of great resource made reply in as courtly and complimentary strain as he could, and ended by inviting his illustrious visitor aboard. They drank wine and ate fruit together, and by various signs expressed their great regard and brotherly love for each other. But the Indian had not forgotten the loss of his followers, and laid about him for means of quiet revenge, for he was in great dread of the power of the mysterious strangers.

Some days passed away in the interchange of mutual good offices, but strange to relate, no day went by without being marked by the disappearance of one or more of the crew.

At length, one day a hunting party returning to the ship discovered that one of their number was as usual absent. Active search was made, but for a long time without success; at length the truant made his appearance on the shore, and was soon

brought to the ship, where he related his story:

"My noble Captain," he exclaimed, "when his Holiness the Pope gave this great country to our good lord and master the King, he should ere we poor sailors were sent here, have dispossessed it of the Devil; for as I am a man, I have seen him up in the hills; ay, and in more shapes than one!"

Poor ignorant sailor, if he lived in the present time he would know how very easy it is to "raise the devil" in the same country, and that too without running any very serious risk as to consequences.

"A hundred thousand fiends," he continued, "chased me for miles through the forest last night, till at last I climbed a tree, and they disappeared howling in the gloom, but they soon returned about me on wings hooting, croaking and flapping their great pinions under my very nose till I felt ready to fall with terror; at last I said my prayers aloud with great force, for I was sadly overcome with fear and dismay, whereupon all these devils on wings flew away with great clatter. In the morning I looked from my perch and saw what makes my heart sick to remember; five of our companions laid in couches of bark and raised high up on stakes. Dead, they were, for the wild birds of the air were preying upon them as I gazed. O! my noble Captain," he added with great earnestness, "let us return to Portugal, where we will at least have the consolation of being killed by Christians!"

Next day a party guided by this man left the ship and after travelling some distance through the forest they found the bodies of their companions exactly as he had described; sadly they lowered them down and buried them as well as they could according to the rites of the church.

Cortereal was not the sort of man to endure this, and as his friendship for the savages was only a pretence from the beginning, he determined on his revenge. Accordingly, after he had buried his unfortunate followers, he got everything in readiness to start.

The night succeeding was cold and dark, for the season was far advanced, when, at the head of his crew, he made a descent on the Indian village. Heads were broken and lives were lost, but he succeeded in capturing a number of the savages; he set fire to the wigwams and put to sea with all haste.

Down the great river they sailed gaily with favorable wind and tide, but before long storms arose, thick fogs hung continually about them; at last they were driven so close on the lee shore that no hope remained for him but to cast anchor and ride out the gale if possible.

Here, much against his will, he had to cast most of his cargo overboard, slaves and all, an act which has been imitated by others even in our own philanthropic time. The storm abated and the sun shone upon our

bold adventurer at last, but they needed water and food; so he sent the greater part of his men ashore to procure those things. One night after sleeping several hours in his cabin he went on deck, when he discovered with horror and astonishment, that the ship was swiftly and surely gliding out to sea. He called aloud, but his voice was lost on the deep, and there was no reply. The line of the coast lay indistinct and far behind him—he was alone on the ocean. Fresher and fresher blew the wind, swifter and swifter sailed the ship; he stood at the helm guiding her as well as he might before the blast which had now become a hurricane, until in the midst of the storm and darkness she plunged against the rocks that fenced an undiscovered shore; wave after wave, like infuriated monsters, came roaring and leaping through the gloom, dashing over her parting sides, and bearing away like a bubble on their crests, the form of the lone lost mariner Cortreal.

THE SPITHEAD DISPLAY.

The Review which did not come off on Wednesday would, even under more favourable circumstances of wind and weather, have been but an indifferent exhibition for a country which still clings to the pretension of being the first of the maritime Powers. All that could be done in the way of mustering an imposing array of ships we may be sure was done; and the result of this unusual effort was that we assembled at Spithead half a dozen first-class armoured-plated men-of-war, about as many second-class ironclads, two or three experimental little vessels of which the *Waterwitch* was the most remarkable, and a grand-looking line of old-fashioned wooden ships whose weakness for active warfare is about proportioned to the number of their guns. As they lay moored in two lines, the wooden ships to port and the ironclads to starboard, the effect is said by the reporters to have been magnificent; and to the eye no doubt it was so, though nearly all the beauty and grandeur was in the line which represented the remains of our once formidable, and now obsolete, fleet of wooden liners and frigates. Two or three of the turret-ships and large ironclads would no doubt have sufficed to destroy the much more numerous fleet which was assembled in the same waters for the review of 1856; but, in comparison with the contemporaneous strength of the navies of the world, the force displayed on Wednesday is as nothing beside the fleet which we possessed at the close of the Russian war. There are several Powers any one of which could muster as many ironclads as England was able to put into line, and though we cling to the hope that in some respects our vessels are more formidable than most of their possible opponents, the difference is neither certain nor great. Nearly 120 liners and frigates, and more than 150 smaller ships, were collected together in 1856; and after eleven years of no sparing expenditure, we can show about a "the of the old wooden contingent, and just sixteen vessels

of all dimensions built upon the principles which have since come into vogue. And even of these sixteen, which really represent the available fleet of England, there is not one that is accepted as anything like a perfect model. The turret-ships do not include a single cruiser in the proper sense of the term, and though they are probably more than a match for the rest of the plated division, they would be easily beaten by the fleets even of some second-rate Powers, balance, as it has often in old times done, a disparity of material strength. The American monitors are neither fast nor effective in a heavy sea, notwithstanding the amazing steadiness which they derive from the lowness of their free board; but under moderately favorable conditions a tenth part of the fleet of the United States would almost suffice to crush our scanty and imperfect, though valuable, squadron of turret ships.

Of the other iron-clads, the *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, and *Achilles* are fine specimens of what would have been serviceable sea-going ships as recently as six years ago; but they are deficient both in offensive and defensive power. Their guns are for the most part too weak to penetrate armour equal to their own, and their armour would crumble to pieces under the attack of first-class artillery of the present day. The *Bellerophon* and *Minotaur* are more powerful, but even they would be silenced by the fire of an iron-clad carrying 600-pounders, a class of which, but for unfortunate prejudices, we ought now to possess a considerable fleet. The *Lord Clyde* and *Valiant* are even weaker than the *Warrior*, without possessing the many other good qualities for which the first of our ironclads is still pre-eminent. The *Research* is the *Research*. The *Wycorn* is a good little fighting blockade-runner, as she was meant to be, and not much more; and the *Royal Sovereign* and *Prince Albert*, with all their other merits, do not profess to be sea-going ships. This—omitting the glorious-looking specimens of the past, which are never so much in their place as at a peaceful review—represented the available fleet of the greatest maritime Power, if this presumptuous phrase can any longer be used with propriety. Of course we have some other vessels elsewhere, but even after fair warning we could scarcely have mustered in one place a larger fleet than that which the Sultan will rightly regard as the measure of England's naval strength.

It had been hoped that any deficiency in the display of power would have been compensated by the exhibition of more than ordinary skill, and very possibly it might have been, if the ill-luck of dirty weather in the Channel had not marred the programme and reduced the review to a mere exhibition of salute firing. In its way no doubt even this was more or less imposing, and thousands of lady visitors, flushed with the triumph of having clambered up the sides of a three-decker at the imminent peril of their nerves, were probably deeply impressed by the startling noise of successive broadsides and the gloomy grandeur of impervious smoke. These adjuncts of great gun firing are rather telling upon the imagination, and may have sent many a spectator home with a vague sense of the irresistible strength of the British navy. But even the Italians at Lissa succeeded, we may assume, in producing the ordinary effects of exploding gunpowder, and it is quite possible that a squadron capable of deafening and blinding a whole army of enthusiastic admirers might fall short of what the fleet of England ought to be able to do when called upon to take part in the grim work of serious warfare.

The very incongruity and contrast which was conspicuous among our ironclads tells its own tale. Some variety is not by any means a thing to be complained of. It is suggestive at least of experiment and enterprise of some sort, though it proves that experience has not yet ripened into science. If each successive model were an improvement on its predecessor there would be ground for hope, if not for faith, in the future of the British fleet. But this is far from being the case. We have, it is true, had the sense to make our armour thicker as the calibre and power of our guns increased; but with the exception of this additional defence, itself scarcely commensurate with the corresponding improvement in artillery, there is hardly any quality in which the earliest of our broadside ironclad have been surpassed or even equalled. The history of the last few years' work in the dockyards may be summed up in a few words—a struggle to put heavier guns into stronger ships, while rejecting the only true method of attaining the object in view. It is a feeble consolation to know the power of mounting and using the heaviest guns under the varying conditions of actual warfare is admitted to be of primary importance. The purpose for which turret ships were especially designed is at length allowed to be a legitimate object of naval construction, and in these days of rapid tergiversation we have no doubt that the second stage of intelligence in the matter will, sooner or later, be reached by Admiralty officials. When it shall once have been made clear to official minds that the designers of turret ships have not only kept the right object in view, but have actually approached it so nearly as to distance all competitors, we may hope to see the beginnings of the future fleet of England; and those who bear in mind how short a time has elapsed since big guns were pooh-poohed because broadside ships could not carry them, will understand how considerable a moral advance the Board of Admiralty must have made during a period in which their additions to the material strength of the navy have been so insignificant as the display of Wednesday proved them to be.

If it had been possible to free the mind from unpleasant comparisons between our own naval progress and that of our rivals—between the fleet we possess and what, without a shilling of additional expenditure, we might have possessed—or even between the present and the past, the exhibition at Spithead would have afforded occasion for much congratulation. The Queen was there at her post, braving the weather as became the Majesty of England, cheering once more the hearts of her subjects, and greeting with Royal honors her Imperial guest.

And there was another sight with which Queen and people must have been equally rejoiced—the sight of thousands of brave and reckless sailors, deserving a better fleet than that in which they are ready to fight our battles. The sentiment of the scene indeed was perfect; and if there is any truth in the modern cant that ideas are the creators of facts, the old tradition of England's naval greatness may perhaps hereafter find its material expression in a fleet worthy of our present opportunities and our past pretensions.—*Saturday Review*.

SOLDIER KILLED.—At one o'clock on Sunday morning, a private of the 100th Regiment, named Davies, fell from the roof into the yard of the Victoria Barracks, and was instantly killed.

THE LATE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

THE Wimbledon Meeting is gone and past. The riflemen who were congregated together last week have carried off home their well-earned prizes, and we trust that the official staff of the National Rifle Association are enjoying their equally well-earned holiday. Although in some respects the second week of the Meeting afforded an unhappy contrast to the first, the general result is one which affords ample matter for congratulation. If the weather broke down just as we were counting on the addition of another fortnight of sunshine to the already sunny annals of Wimbledon, this *contre-temps* only seems to have put both riflemen and officials on their mettle. The business of the Meeting was carried on with the same spirit as before, and the executive proved themselves equal to the emergency. Although many of the arrangements for shooting, which seem this year to have been made with more than ordinary forethought, were, for a time, quite thrown out by the inclemency of the sky (firing having in some cases to be entirely stopped, from the impossibility of marking), the whole of the competitions were got through within the allotted time, and on the eve of Saturday's distribution, every prize had had its winner declared. The stormy weather of the second week of course told visibly upon the scores, but enough had been done during the preceding days to indicate the substantial progress made by the Volunteers in their shooting since last year. In the First Stage of the Queen's Prize the improvement upon former scores was quite extraordinary, and had the weather during the rest of the Meeting continued to resemble that of 1866, the same advance would doubtless have been perceptible to the end.

Looking at the past Meeting from another point of view, it must be confessed that it was deprived of much of its wonted character by the badness of the weather. It never presented the same gay scene as in former years, when all thought of rain was dismissed, and crowds of gaily-dressed persons flocked each day to visit the camp. Even the competitions usually the most attractive were this year comparatively deserted. The Public Schools Match was shot between the showers, and that of the Lords and Commons was stopped by rain. It happened also that, if the skies had been propitious, Wimbledon would this year have afforded to the general public attractions of a special character. The reception of the Belgians and the visit of the Sultan were two events which promised to give unwonted brilliancy to the Meeting. On both occasions, however, the festivities were damped by deluges of rain. Nevertheless, the latter event, with its accompaniments of military display, was so great an attraction in itself, that it has probably been the means of reimbursing the Association all the loss that it had incurred by the absence of visitors on other days. It is said that the receipts for admission last Saturday were no less than 3,200*l*. As the number of entries for the several prizes is not likely to have been much affected by the weather, we may fairly hope that the Meeting has been a financial success, as well as conducive to its main object—the encouragement of rifle shooting.

There is however, a third point of view in which we may, with yet greater satisfaction, regard the Wimbledon Meeting of 1867 as

preserving its wonted character. The mere meeting together annually of so large a body of Volunteers from all parts of the kingdom is of inestimable benefit to the force, and we may even add, to the country generally. There is no occasion or occupation that we know of which so fosters a friendly intercourse between all classes as the Wimbledon Meeting and its rifle competitions. Well did Lord Elcho say in that noble speech wherein he bade farewell, last Thursday, to its council chair—well did he say that if he desired to show a foreigner of what stuff Englishmen of all classes were made, he would invite him to Wimbledon. "One thing there was," said he, "above all others which had enabled the Council to succeed in their undertaking, and that was, the conduct of the men with whom they had to deal, the readiness, the good humour, the discipline,—in a word, the *character* which was shown by the Volunteers at Wimbledon. There you might, indeed hear the ring of the rifle, but you also heard the ring of true metal of which Englishmen were made." Concurring in these sentiments, we regard with unmixed satisfaction the warm terms of approval with which the Camp Commandant has bidden farewell to the Volunteers, who, in sunshine and rain, have been sojourning together under canvass during the past fortnight. "By day and by night," says Colonel Colville, "and notwithstanding the trying weather, the utmost regularity has prevailed," and "every order that has been issued has been most cheerfully and punctually complied with;" and he concludes with "sincere thanks for the excellent feeling that has been displayed, and to which such satisfactory results are to be attributed."

There is yet another aspect in which the Wimbledon Meeting demands review, but we cannot do justice to it at the end of an article. We have chiefly spoken above of one out of the two objects for which the National Rifle Association was formed. We have shown how these Meetings are doing their work in aiding the Volunteer movement; but, to complete our review, we should examine the progress made by the Association towards the improvement of the national arm. From this point of view, the breech-loader competitions, which have this year attracted great attention, occupy the most prominent place among the transactions of the Meeting. The result of the contests for those prizes in which rapidity was combined with accuracy has been to give the highest place to the Henry rifle, and the second to the Suider, closely followed by the Joslyn. The Westly Richards was, it will be remembered, withdrawn at the beginning of the meeting. It is to be regretted that these interesting and valuable competitions were not concluded without an unfortunate accident, which has, for the present, deprived England of one of her best shots.—*English Volunteer Service Gazette*.

The arrears of extra pay to the army are now being issued at Aldershot. Some of the officers appear to have feared that excesses would be committed if the whole sum were paid at once; but as yet the behavior of the troops has given no room for such apprehensions. On Thursday, previous to the Divisional Races, the officer commanding A battery, C brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, issued the whole of the extra pay due to the men from the 1st of April, and although they received nearly 2*0s*. per man, they returned to quarters before tattoo fit for immediate duty, and without the least sign of being under the influence of drink.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

MILITARY PRESENTATION.—A very interesting meeting of Company A, 16th Regiment, took place on Monday morning, the 29th ult., at the Crystal Palace, for the purpose of presenting to Sergeant John White an address, together with a magnificent gold breastpin and finger ring as a mark of the high esteem the members of that company entertained for him. Immediately after the forenoon parade the whole company assembled in their barrack room. Color Sergeant Cox in a very neat speech introduced the subject of the meeting and read an address to which a suitable and feeling reply was made by Sergt. White.

13TH BATTALION DRILL.—The regular monthly drill of the 13 Battalion took place in the Drill Shed last evening, the Battalion presenting a fine appearance, and performing the several evolutions of the parade admirably. The different Companies turned out pretty strong, with the exception of No. 2, which, owing to the recent disaffection, exhibited a rather "sickly" appearance. The Band was in attendance and played some fine pieces. There were a large number of spectators present, probably attracted by the splendid performance of the Band in the Gore on the previous evening. At the close of the drill, the names of Color-Sergt. Brown and Orderly Tindall were read out and struck off the Roll of the Battalion.—*Hamilton Times, 3rd.*

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.—Mr. John Nelson, said to be sent out to visit the British territories and report upon their capabilities of sustaining immigrants, passed through Montreal a day or two ago on his way to Fort Garry. The idea is gaining ground that the Imperial authorities propose erecting all that portion of the Northwest which Mr. Nelson may determine to be fit for a settlement, into a crown colony, preparatory to its being admitted into the Dominion of Canada. We sincerely hope that there is no mistake as to the object of the gentleman's visit, for it is high time all doubts entertained in the Northern country concerning the soil, mineral resources and climate of the vast expanse of territory locked up by a knot of fur dealers, were removed.

PREPARING FOR A BIG SPLURGE.—The members of the Volunteer Company, in our sister County Town, Welland, are making preparations for a grand turn out of the Volunteer force of the Niagara Peninsula about the middle of August. The programme has not yet been decided on, but Col. S. Barnett has been authorized by them to send invitations to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the volunteer force in Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, and several have already received them, accompanied by a request to be informed of the number of men who will be likely to attend. It is a pity that the Welland Volunteers had not selected some other time for their demonstration, as an affair of a similar character will come off at Hamilton on the 24th Aug. and there is at least one company here which cannot well refuse to visit the "Ambitious City," as the men of Gore have an old promise to the effect that they would accept such an invitation. It may be, however, that arrangements can be made whereby the two will not clash.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

FOR BALL PRACTICE.—"D" Company 16th Regt. proceeded to Grimsby, on the 31st ult., for the purpose of engaging in the annual ball practice. They will now have a good opportunity of testing the efficiency of the Snider Enfields at the different ranges. The Company was under command of Captain Carter, and was also accompanied by the Rifle Instructor, Mr. LeFevre.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—Private F. Harrigan, No. 7 Company 3rd Batt., G.T.R.R., was buried this afternoon at the Roman Catholic Cemetery. The two Companies of Grand Trunk Volunteers at the Station turned out in full force, and marched first to the church and then to the burial ground, where the usual military ceremony was gone through, three volleys being fired in the air. Deceased was a young man very much respected and had been in the Volunteer service since the formation of the Grand Trunk Brigade. He had his right leg broken about ten days ago, whilst coupling cars, and the immediate cause of his death, we believe, was mortification. He leaves a sorrowing mother and father, of whom he was the main support, to mourn his loss.—*Belleville Intelligencer*

CAPTURE OF DESERTERS.—A few days since a corporal and two privates deserted from the 53rd Regiment, stationed at London. A telegram was sent to Simcoe on Friday, stating that it was thought the men were making their way through there. A number of constables at once went out in search of the party, and it was not long before their track was discovered. On Saturday, shortly before noon, Constables Folmsby and Turner, of Port Dover, discovered them in a piece of woods about four miles below Nanticoke, and arrested them. The men showed no resistance, and at once delivered up their arms. On arriving at Nanticoke the constables found three men of the 60th Regiment and one or two constables who had also been in search of the deserters. The prisoners were taken to Simcoe, and Mr. Folmsby telegraphed to Lieut. Beadin, for instructions as to the disposal of the men. He received an answer telling him to deliver them to Sergeant Potter, of the lookout party, and on Sunday they were taken to Brantford en route for London.

AN ARTILLERYMAN DROWNED.—A melancholy accident happened on Sunday evening at St. Helen's Island, in the drowning of an artilleryman, named Alexander McMaster. It appears that the deceased went out to bathe, along with several of his comrades, at between four and five o'clock, at the lower end of the island, where the men usually bathe. One of the men, named Erroll, after having bathed, was dressing himself when he saw the deceased sink. Erroll, at the moment, thought the latter was diving, but, on his re-appearing on the surface, Erroll at once perceived that his comrade was drowning. With his clothes on, Erroll now dashed into the water, and both were going down together, Erroll not being a first-rate swimmer. He was, therefore, obliged to let go his hold, when the deceased seized him by the wrist. Erroll extricated himself from the grasp of the drowning man, who then sank to rise no more alive. After about half an hour the body was recovered, and Dr. Comyn rendered every assistance, but in vain. An inquest was held over the body yesterday forenoon by Mr. Coroner Jones, at the dead house on the island, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.—*Montreal Daily News.*

ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH.

The First Rifle Match of the 36th Peel Battalion, came off on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of June, it having taken a portion of the third day to conclude the contests, on account of the large number of entries. The weather during the whole time was excessively warm, with stiff breezes prevailing, which operated very unfavorably against the aim of the marksmen. The attendance of spectators each day was large, including a few of the fair sex. The ground selected for the contest was on the Farm of John Elliott, Esq., sen., and presented during the three days an animated scene. The proceedings commenced each day at 10 o'clock in the morning. Major Gracey and Lieut.-Colonel Dennis were present on both days, and took great interest in the proceedings. We append below such portions of the various scores as claim a mention in the order of merit:—

FIRST DAY—OPENING MATCH.—Three prizes, viz.: \$10, \$6, and \$4; open to non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion only. Range 200 yards, 5 rounds; entrance 25 cts.; Enfield rifle. In this match there were 43 entries.

Corp. Shannon.....	34220	11	1st Prize.
Private Sinclair.....	22223	11	2nd do.
Corp. Jenkins.....	22322	11	3rd do.
Sergt. Stewart.....	22222	10	
P. Beamish.....	03322	10	
Corp. Grimshaw.....	33202	10	
P. St. John.....	20223	9	
C. Strong.....	23202	9	
C. Campbell.....	34020	9	
P. Burrows.....	02222	8	
" Richardson.....	02222	8	
" Oliver, W. T.....	03310	8	
" Brown.....	02222	8	
Corporal St. John.....	30220	7	
P. Hare.....	23200	7	
Sergeant Hull.....	32002	7	
" Elliott.....	30023	8	
" Nesbitt.....	02322	9	
P. Parr.....	22022	8	
" Judge.....	03202	7	

At the conclusion of this match the following trials of skill took place. Major Gracey and Captain Stork, at 200 yards:

Major Gracey.....	43233	15
Captain Stork.....	22020	6

At 400 yards, Colonel Denis and Major Gracey:—

Major Gracey.....	23023	8
Colonel Denis.....	20030	6

Judge Scott presented the prizes to the successful competitors in this match.

1st Prize, Corpl. Shannon, No. 8 Comp'y	\$10
2nd Private Sinclair, No. 7 Comp'y	6
3rd Corpl. Jenkins, No. 2 Comp'y	4

\$20

THE SECOND MATCH—Three Prizes.—\$12, \$8, and \$4, open to officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion, was next proceeded with—ranges 200 and 400 yards; 3 rounds each range. Enfield rifle; entrance 25 cents. In this match there were no less than 60 competitors, and as before we can only give that portion of the score which marks the more successful of the competitors.

	200	400	Total.	
Major Gracey.....	332	233	16	1st Prize.
Capt. Orr.....	232	233	15	2nd do.
Adjutant Nesbitt.....	223	430	14	3rd do.

Ensign Manaffy	332	042	14
Private Cummings	323	222	14
Drummer Riddell	322	033	13
Captain Grafton	333	040	13
Private Beamish	222	330	12
Sergeant Hull	334	002	12
Corp. Campbell	023	330	11
Sergeant Smith	222	320	11
Capt. Brewster	232	003	10
Private Lauchlin	300	223	10
Private Brown	223	200	9
Sergt. T. Campbell	303	030	9
Sergt. Nesbitt	333	000	9
Sergt. Elliott	300	004	9
Priv. Minger	232	020	9

It will be seen by the above that Major Gracey won the 1st prize of \$12; Capt. Orr, the 2nd of \$8, and the 3rd of \$4; Adjutant Nesbitt, who shot off with the other two ties, Ensign Mahaffy and Private Cummings, being the winner, and scoring 6 at 400 yards. Mr. Sheriff Broddy presented the prizes to the winners in this match.

3RD MATCH.—\$30, Four Prizes, viz. :—\$12, \$8, \$6, \$4.—Open to all comers residing in the County; any position not involving artificial rests; ranges 300 400 yards; entrance 50 cents. Number of entries 34. This match was well contested, Major Gracey scoring 17, and taking prize No. 1; Adjutant Nesbitt 13, and the 3rd; Captain Grafton 12; and Sergt. Jeffries 11.

	200	400	Total.
Major Gracey	335	432	17
Adjutant Nesbitt	320	332	13
Captain Grafton	623	220	12
Sergeant Jeffries	022	232	11
Sergeant Webster	320	302	10
Gr. Master Bell	203	302	10
Private Cummings	230	220	9
Private Parr	002	403	9
Sergeant Stewart	004	023	8
Private Brown	220	220	8
Sergeant Ferguson	404	000	8
Ensign Mahaffy	040	022	8
M. H. Ross	022	220	8
Private Sinclair	020	222	8

In this match Private Williamson scored 14, but was ruled out on account of his rifle not standing the test. This match concluded the proceedings of the first day's trials of skill, and a reference to the scores we have given show conclusively that the Volunteers of Peel Battalion have not been idle since their formation. The Reeve presented the prizes to the winners in this match.

SECOND DAY.—On the second day the interesting proceedings were resumed at the same hour, commencing with the 4th, or Battalion Match, for \$25. Streetsville Company carried off the palm, scoring 40, as under.

	400	Total.
No. 5, Corporal Grimshaw	22032	9
Private Cummins	22203	9
“ Brown	02342	11
“ Oliver	20230	7
“ Golding	02200	4
		40

No. 1, Brampton Rifles scored	29
No. 8, Mono Mills Company	28
No. 3, Brampton Infantry Company	26
No. 6, Alton Company	23
No. 4, Albion Company	22
No. 9, Tullamore Company	20
No. 2, Orangeville Company	15

MATCH No. 5.—The great attraction of the second day was the contest for a splendid silver cup, presented by Major Gracey whose liberality to the Battalion by offering such an appropriate trophy to grace its first Annual Rifle Match, and incite the men to diligent practice, to acquire proficiency as marks

men, exhibits the deep interest he takes in the efficiency of the Battalion, and will be long gratefully remembered by both officers and privates. Adjutant Nesbitt contributed a Meersham Pipe for a similar purpose, and for both prizes five members from each Company competed. The two highest scores made by five to be entitled to the prizes. Each winning five to fire off for the individual ownership of the prizes. Range 300 yards; 5 rounds; Enfield Rifle; entrance fee. At the close of the trial the score stood thus:

No. 9, Tullamore Company	34
No. 4, Albion Company	32
No. 5, Streetsville Company	32
No. 7, Grahamsville Company	34
No. 3, Brampton Infantry Company	28
No. 8, Mono Mills Company	25
No. 1, Brampton Rifles	17
No. 2, Orangeville Company	14

When the individual trials were over to establish the ownership of the Cup and Pipe it was found that the former had been won by Private Samuel Beamish, No. 9 Company, and the latter by Private Oliver, of No. 5 Company. The chief prize is a handsome silver goblet, gilt inside, with figures of marksmen in relief in different attitudes. Colonel Dennis presented the prizes.

6TH MATCH.—Merchant's Prize of \$40—1st prize, \$12; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$8; 4th, \$6; 5th, \$4; open to all comers.

For this match there were 56 entries, and the average on the whole score good. Beneath are the leading names on the score 10 points over.

Adjutant Nesbitt	334	444	22	1st Prize.
Captain Orr	043	344	18	2nd do.
Private Sinclair	334	332	18	3rd do.
Priv. W. J. Oliver	232	334	17	
Sergeant Stewart	232	423	16	
Ensign Hazzard	223	422	15	
Private Lundy	030	443	14	
Captain St. John	023	423	14	
Captain Grafton	222	232	13	
Private Jones	322	022	12	
Corpl. Grimshaw	022	304	11	
Sergeant Fleming	232	202	11	
Sergeant Hull	223	202	11	
Private Judge	024	203	11	
Private Golding	222	023	11	
Private Parr	222	202	10	

Judge Scott presented the prizes to the winners in this match.

CONSOLATION MATCH.—The 7th or Consolation Match completed the programme of this trial of skill. It was open only to those who had not won a prize in any of the preceding matches; \$21 in 6 prizes of \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, and \$1; five rounds at 200 yards. No entrance fee. The following portion of the score places the marksmen in their order of success. Entries 53.

Ensign Booth	32223	12
Ensign Hazzard	22323	12
Corporal Campbell	22332	12
Ensign Mahaffy	22323	12
Private Robinson	32222	11
Private E. Beamish	22034	11

The ties having been shot over the result was according to the above list.

The first four ties being the highest, were entitled to the first four prizes in this match. The first four then fired off with the following result:—

Campbell	3
Booth	3
Mahaffy	3
Hazzard	3

Ensign Mahaffy being the lowest left him entitled to the fourth prize. The three ties for the first, second and third prizes again

shot off with the following result:—

Booth	3
Campbell	2
Hazzard	2

which left Ensign Booth winner of the first prize.

The ties again shot off for the 2nd and 3rd prize, as follows:—

Hazzard	2
Campbell	0

which made Hazzard the winner of the 2nd prize, and Campbell of the 3rd.

The two elevens then shot off for the 5th and 6th prizes as follows:—

Beamish	3
Robinson	3

Both being again ties they shot off as follows:—

Robinson	2
Beamish	0

which made Robinson the winner of the fifth and Beamish of the sixth.

Major Gracey distributed the prizes for this match, and thus terminated the first annual rifle match of the 36th Peel Battalion. Everything connected with it went off with good order and feeling, and not a single incident or casualty occurred to mar the general satisfaction. Taken as a whole the debut of the Battalion was very creditable, and will we are sanguine stimulate both officers and men to cultivate practice during the ensuing year, in order that at the second annual match the average or figure of merit of the competitors may exhibit so decided an improvement as to warrant their aspiring to try their skill at the target against any other Battalion in the Province.

PRESENTATION OF THE PRIZES.—Not the least interesting feature of the Rifle Match was the presentation of the prizes, and the opportunity it afforded the gentlemen who officiated to make some very encouraging and appropriate remarks to those who were the fortunate winners. Judge Scott, on presenting the prizes for the first match observed that rifle matches were the glory of the volunteers, and dwelt upon the necessity of their becoming national marksmen. The Prizes of the 2nd match were presented by Mr. Sheriff Broddy, who said that "Rifle Matches" were new to him, but that the shooting of Major Gracey entitled him to great credit, as he had made 22 points out of a possible total of 24.

The Reeve, K. Chisholm, Esq., delivered to the winners the prizes for the 3rd match, and congratulated them in very appropriate terms.

Lieut.-Col. Dennis presented the prizes to the winners in 4th and 5th match, including the elegant silver cup, presented by Major Tracy, which was won by Private S. Beamish, of No. 9 Tullamore Infantry Company. Col. Dennis complimented the winner of the cup, and wished that he might never want something good to drink out of it, also the Tullamore company on the improvement they had made since their recent organization.

Major Gracey very gracefully presented the prizes to the winners in the Consolation Match.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.—We understand that it is contemplated to add an additional story to each wing of the new garrison hospital, now occupied by the invalids of the Royal Artillery. It is also intended to build a library and reading room for the same corps. Tenders for these, as well as for a quartermaster's office and store-room, and for a blacksmiths' shop, have been called for. The work is expected to be commenced in a week or two.—*Toronto Globe.*

THE BELGHAN VOLUNTEERS IN LONDON.

DANCE IN THE STREETS.

A London paper says:—During their march to Guildhall the character of the greeting to the Belgians was thoroughly English; but on their return they succeeded in giving the enthusiasm quite a continental turn. In modern days no such scene has been witnessed in the leading part of London as in the neighborhood of Cheapside at 4 o'clock yesterday. When the Riflemen issued from Guildhall their bands struck up a polka, and, instantly, several hundred of the men began dancing in King Street. The English Volunteers seemed much surprised at first, as did also the ladies who occupied all the windows in the street; but after a few minutes the latter began to wave their handkerchiefs, and some Riflemen in British uniforms joined in the dancing. Meanwhile, a corps of Garde Civique who had proceeded into Cheapside were singing "God Save the Queen;" and, finding their performance highly approved, they continued it till they arrived at the statue of Sir Robert Peel. Here they seized on a Volunteer in Highland costume, and, in spite of his remonstrances, some of them raised him aloft and carried him triumphantly on their shoulders in the direction of the General Post Office. For a short time one might have supposed that a carnival was being held from Guildhall to St. Paul's. Compliments were exchanged between the Belgians and the inhabitants, and every one was shaking hands with every body else. A number of entertainments still await the Belgians; but it is not probable that any compliment which may be paid them during their visit will leave on their minds more pleasing recollections than their first visit to the city of London.

GIGANTIC DRUM MAJORS.

Some of the Tambour-Majors attached to the Belgian corps are very large men. The one who accompanies the infantry of the Garde Civique of Brussels looks of Gigantic proportions when arrayed in full costume. He is himself about 6ft. 4in. high; but on his head he wears a busby of not less than 2ft. 6in., from the top of which springs a white feather of 24in. in height, surrounded by coloured plumage of smaller growth. This drum-major was an object of especial wonder to many of the bystanders; and evidently he felt proud of the towering altitude of his own figure, for when persons looked up at him with eager curiosity he at once made overtures of fraternization by shaking hands with them and saying "How do you do?" The delight of the visitors was complete by the time they reached the corner of King Street, Cheapside. Such exclamations as "*C'est magnifique, c'est superbe,*" were continually uttered by them, and they declared more than once that they had not anticipated anything like such a reception.

GORGEOUS UNIFORMS OF THE BELGIANS.

Ten o'clock was the hour named for the assembling of the visitors in the Quadrangle at Somerset-house. Before that time the troops began to arrive. It was, however, past eleven before the whole of them had collected. They were formed in double lines at the four sides of the square, but they did not carry arms. In the centre were the Commandant and his staff; the Bourgomasters and Echevins of Burges, Ghent, and Ostend; M. Kessils, Chief de la Division de la Marine; M. Hoed, commandant, of the Louise Marie; M. de l'Eau Andrimont, commanding the Chasseurs-Eclaireurs of Brussels; Col. Verstraeten-De Leurs, commanding the in-

fantry of the Garde Civique of Brussels; the Count Aschot, and other superior officers. Gregoire, the officer commanding the whole force; and, with their bands playing, the men proceeded to file out of the main gateway at Somerset house, and march along the Strand in the direction of Guildhall. The Belgian riflemen now visiting England, are, as a body, quite up to the average height of Englishmen, and generally, their uniforms, though, perhaps, not better adapted for Volunteer duty, are more handsome and more elaborate than those worn by our rifle corps. Some of the cavalry of the Garde Civique present an extremely showy appearance. Their coats and trousers are richly embroidered in gold and silver lace, and the display of horsehair depending from their helmets is exceedingly profuse. The tunics and trousers of the artillery are black; their epauletts and stripes red. Their shakoos are adorned with cocks' feathers, which are stuck in front and hang down nearly to the peak. Though many of the visitors, from the Colonel in command down to the *vivandiere*, both inclusive, complained that, owing to their not having been able, up to that time, to procure the baggage which they had brought with them in the *Serapis*, they must go to Guildhall without their best uniforms, there was but one opinion as to the fine appearance presented by the force.

DEPARTURE OF THE BELGIANS.

The English *Volunteer Service Gazette*, says:—"Our Belgian friends have left us we hope well pleased with the hearty welcome which we have tried to give them. On Friday last week, Miss Burdett Coutts entertained the whole of them in a most sumptuous manner in the grounds of her villa at Highgate. On Saturday, they attended the Wimbledon Review, marching past at the head of the English troops amid loud acclamations. In the evening, a number of them were entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. On Monday morning, they paraded in the Quadrangle of Somerset House, whence they marched to Westminster Stairs, and embarked on board river steamers for Gravesend. Immense crowds assembled to witness their departure, and the enthusiasm was tremendous. All down the river the ships were "dressed," and salutes were constantly fired. By five o'clock they were shipped on board the *Serapis*, where the arrangements are described as having been excellent. Our visitors arrived safely at Antwerp on Tuesday morning, when Captain Soody and the officers of the *Serapis* were hospitably entertained by their passengers. The great bulk of the Belgians went home by the *Serapis*, but detachments of them remained behind to visit Manchester and other towns, where they have been made heartily welcome."

The following farewell address was presented to the President of the Belgian Reception Committee:—

"My Lord,—On behalf of these whom I have had the honor to command during their visit to England, I beg permission through you to address a few words to those who have so nobly entertained us. Everywhere and by every one we have been greeted with the most touching marks of friendship, goodwill, and cordiality.

"We were prepared for a welcome worthy of England, but we were far from expecting to meet with such spontaneous and unanimous cordiality. We had heard of the hospitality of England, but we confess that the result has surpassed our most sanguine anticipations. Not only will the remembrance of this visit ever remain among our dearest recollections, but I assure you that Belgium will henceforth regard it as another earnest pledge of friendship between the two peoples. In the name of those under my command, on behalf of all the Civic Guards and Volunteers of Belgium, I tender my most heartfelt thanks to England, to those who so worthily represent her, to your admirable citizen army—in a word, to all who have received us with such friendly welcome,

"GREGOIRE,

"Colonel Commandant-in-Chief.

"Head-quarters of the Belgian Detachment,
"Grosvenor Hotel, July 22."

GREAT REJOICINGS AT CARNAGH HOUSE.—

Under this heading we find the following paragraph in the Dublin *Express*, and we are sure the facts it contains will prove interesting to many friends of the parties therein mentioned, living in Quebec:—"Another of the many manifestations of respect in which John Robert Irwin, Esq., J. P., Carnage House, county Armagh, held by his tenantry, was fully developed on Tuesday, the 16th inst. It having become known that a telegraphic message had arrived from Londonderry, stating that Lieut. Thomas Delacherois Irwin, Royal Artillery, the second son of their respected landlord, was on his way home from Canada on leave of absence, and had with him one of the fairest daughters of the far West as his bride, the whole of the estate was instantly in commotion, the tenantry congregated in groups to consult as to the best means in which they could show respect to the happy pair on their arrival. It was at once arranged that a procession be formed to meet them at the meeting of the counties Monaghan and Armagh, and that the tenantry should draw their carriage the remainder of the journey, which they did in splendid style, amidst rounds of cheers and the firing of salutes from the muskets of companies who had been stationed at proper intervals along the way. When Mr. Irwin arrived at home his tenantry, with their families, were invited to partake of the good things which his mansion afforded. A ball was then opened, which was graced by the presence of the bridegroom and bride, their landlord and his amiable lady, who is always ready with purse, heart and hand, to relieve the afflicted or assist the distressed. The junior members of the family were also present, doing every thing they could think of to make the vast assemblage comfortable and happy. The health of the bridegroom and bride was given, and was received with a cheer of three-times-three, Lieut. Irwin returning thanks in glowing terms for the respect they had shown him and his partner. The health of their landlord and his estimable lady was then given, and was received with rounds of applause. Mr. Irwin in returning thanks, expressed a hope that the same good feelings which had at all times existed between him and his tenantry would descend to future generations. The health of Captain Irwin, who is absent on the service in India, was then given, and received with all honors, as also the health of the other members of the family, after which the assemblage departed, highly delighted with their evening's entertainments.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

A match took place on Saturday the 3rd August at the Wimbledon butts, Brockville, between sides of ten each, selected from the two Grand Trunk Railway Companies, Nos. 4 & 5 third Battalion of that place, for twenty dollars a side. The scores made were as follows:

No. 4 Co.	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Capt. Bell	42434	02340	26
Ens. Wells	23343	23033	26
Sergt. Bryant	23044	00223	20
Corp. Boltie	32024	03003	17
" Hay	42242	22244	28
Priv. Gill	43432	20424	28
" Veitch	00223	02300	12
" Wright	43224	20230	23
" Burrows	23002	00020	9
" D. Hay	20420	20220	14
Grand Total			203

No. 5 Co.	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total
Capt. Young	22432	03032	21
Lieut. Graves	30323	02402	19
Capt. Foster	42423	34044	30
" Wilkinson	04223	23230	21
P. Tackabery	04042	22022	18
P. Bush	04003	22343	21
" Mathew	00020	40032	11
" Stone	03223	02320	17
" Dwyer	42434	04020	23
" Laughlin	00200	44200	12
Grand Total			193

FROM WHITBY.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The late Captain George Prentice, commanding No. 8 Co. 34th (Ontario) Battalion, V.M., was interred with military honors on the 7th inst. The deceased officer was gazetted to the command of his company, which he raised, (the Columbus Rifles,) in March, 1866. On the first call for Volunteers in March 1866, he with his men promptly obeyed the call of duty. Exposure and fatigue during that winter brought on disease of the lungs; but though laboring under its effects, he continued through much suffering, in active discharge of his duties, doing service at Fort Erie, in June 1866, and again at Camp Thorold. He was in receipt of a pension of \$400 per annum, his illness being of such a character as to prevent his following his usual avocations of life. He had spent much time and money in promoting the efficiency of his Company, and it is to be hoped that a generous and grateful country will continue the pension to his widow and children, who are left in need of such assistance.

The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, and having upon it the deceased officers sword, shako and belt was escorted from Columbus to Oshawa by the men of his own

Company. At the latter place they were met by the Batt. band, the staff and other officers of the Battalion, and by detachments from Captain Michael's and Captain Burke's companies (Oshawa), and Captain Dartnell's (Whitby). The melancholy procession was duly formed and marched through the streets of Oshawa to the sound of muffled drums and the strains of the Dead March, to Dr. Thornton's burying ground. The customary military honors were paid by the men to the remains of their deceased comrade in arms. The firing party was under the command of Captain Dartnell. The proceedings bore the solemn and impressive character usual at military funerals.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEER CORPS IN THE 2ND MILITARY DIVISION, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The annual inspections of Corps in this Division were completed last week, by Lieut.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, A.A.G., accompanied by Brigade Lieut.-Col. Fletcher. The inspections were unavoidably late in the season, in fact some of them during haying season, but notwithstanding, the men of the Border Corps turned out as they have always done, strong in numbers and ready for action. The Inspecting Officer expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the men, state of the arms and equipments. The 21st, 50th and 51th Battalions mustered by Battalions at their respective headquarters. The 52nd Batt. being scattered over three Counties mustered by wings. The following is the muster made by the several corps at inspection:

Corps	Rank	Number
St. John Cavalry	1	29
21st Battalion	5 companies	182
50th do	7 do	323
51st do	7 do	304
52nd do	14 do	621
Beauharnois Cos.	2	68
St. Remi Company	1	41
Ste. Martine do	1	33
Total Cos	38 of all ranks	1601

making an average of 42 per company for 38 companies. Very good that for the Border men.

FENIANISM IN THE U. S. ARMY.

If there was anything more required to disgust the people of the Dominion with the pandering spirit of the United States officials, it is given by a recent number of the *Buffalo Express*, wherein we find the following.

"It will be remembered that on the Fourth July the Fenian regiment paraded in the line with the regiments belonging to the N. Y. State National Guard and the Veterans. At that time it was reported that Major General Barry had written a sharp note to General Rogers, touching the propriety of allowing the Fenians to appear in line with the State troops. General Rogers replied in a card, published in one of the city papers, in which he made it evident that there was considerable feeling about the matter, but no further action was taken.

"On the occasion of the recent Fenian picnic it was noticed that a number of the U. S. troops now stationed at Fort Porter marched with the procession, some of them wearing the Fenian uniform.

"Last week an order from the War Department was published, ordering a court-martial to convene at Fort Porter for the trial of such persons as should be brought before it.

"At noon on the 29th July the court assembled, and seventeen cases were brought before it. Most of them are based on charges connected with the Fenian picnic, but as no testimony has yet been taken to establish the guilt of the accused, we omit the names.

"The following are the charges and specifications in the cases of those taking part in the Fenian procession:

"Charge and specifications against private _____, Battery "M," 4th Artillery.

Charge.—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

"Specification.—In this that he, private _____, Battery "M," 4th Artillery, did, without authority, join a Fenian Festival, and (discarding the uniform or parts of the uniform of the United States soldier) did dress in the uniform or parts of the uniform of a Fenian association, and did parade with said association on one of the said association gala days, under arms, or in company with men under arms. Said Fenian association being an institution reported to be in armed hostility to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland, with which the United States is at peace.

"All this at Black Rock, New York, and on the 17th day of July.

"JOHN MENDESHALL.
"Capt. 4th Art., and Brev. Col. U.S.A. commanding Co."

The very fact of a General in the regular service of the United States allowing a regiment of organized and avowed sibilbustors to parade in line with the state troops, shows how much reliance is to be placed on such people, should the exercise of their authority unfortunately be required. Here also we find troops, in the pay and service of the United States, discarding their uniform, and openly taking part in a Fenian demonstration. Had not similar acts occurred before; had those soldiers not been aware of the sympathy and countenance of their superiors, they would not have ventured upon such a flagrant breach of military discipline. But we are glad to see that the higher authorities have not let the matter pass without bringing it to its proper issue—a court martial. The farce of Fenianism is played out, and we would not notice their contemptible parading, were it not to show our people how little faith can be placed in men who have the command on our borders for the prevention of raiding expeditions, and to point out to them that it is not upon the action of U. States troops and generals that they can rely, should this ruffinly horde again assail us, but upon themselves, and their own strength, unity and determination.

Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet has been appointed to succeed Colonel Home Purves in the household of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.
Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address.
All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.
Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Province are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.
We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1867.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the series of stories illustrative of Canadian History, the first of which appears in the present number. These stories are from the pen of our well-known and talented countryman CARROLL RYAN, and are written especially for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. They will embrace sketches of the most noted characters in Canadian History from the earliest discoveries down to our own day, and we feel sure they will be perused with deep interest by our readers. Mr. RYAN has been enabled to collect much valuable information relative to the settlement of and subsequent wars in Canada, and many a stirring tale will be told of the days when the Pioneers went forth with axe and rifle; of the later days of the Revolution; the war of 1812, and the last Rebellion. So interesting a subject cannot fail to command the attention of our patriotic readers, and it is with much pleasure we introduce Mr. RYAN, as a prose writer, who has been so long favorably known as a poet.

REFORMS IN THE BRITISH ARTILLERY.

Mr. C. E. Trevelyan makes some valuable suggestions in the *London Times* with regard to the artillery service of the British army. This service consists at present of thirty-one brigades; of which six are horse artillery, nine field artillery, and three garrison and field-artillery mixed, besides a depot brigade, a coast brigade, riding establishment, &c. The number of batteries in each brigade is from four to ten, but most brigades have eight; and each brigade has a staff consisting of an Inspector-General, a Deputy-Adjutant-General, an Assistant Adjutant-General and a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

The appointments to commission in the artillery since 1858 have been as follows:—In 1858, 19; 1859, 49; 1860, 70, 1861, 62; 1862, 32; 1863, 46; 1864, 79; 1865, 42; 1866, 42; 1867, 30. These appointments have been made in the face of the fact that the higher grades are filled with men of fabulous age, and that there is every prospect of a long peace.

Mr. Prevelyan suggests that appointments to the artillery should cease at once; that young men should be tempted into the line by the offer of commissions; that the hostility of many able officers to the present system of educating men by a special course for the artillery should be made, at least, a subject for thorough investigation; and lastly that "young officers should, on receiving their first commissions, be appointed to a particular brigade; that their two first promotions—from lieutenant to second captain, and from second captain—should take place on the brigade list; and that they should remain attached to their respective brigades until they are promoted to be field officers. Although on this plan the captains would still be brigade officers, they would be classed on a general list for promotion, and all the higher promotions would be on general lists, as at present."

It is difficult to point out the advantages of the change. In its proposer's language "instead of the present hopeless lists, of many hundreds, the junior lieutenants of each brigade or regiment would be only sixteen or twenty-four officers of his own rank above him, according as it might be determined to attach two or three subalterns to each battery; and there would be eight second captains and the same number of captains, instead of one hundred and fifty of the former, and one hundred and eighty one of the latter, to be increased hereafter as the Indian establishments become absorbed."

THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The 29th Regiment arrived in Montreal on Monday morning, and encamp for the present, on Logan's Farm, along with the 78th Highlanders. The following particulars will be interesting:—The 29th (or Worcester-

shire) Regiment of Foot has a glorious record. It was present at the battle of Vimeira, Talavera, and Albuhera, and all through the "Peninsula," as also at Ferozeshah Sobraon, the Punjab, Chillianwallah, and Goolerat and so far has seen 56 years active service. It was last in India in 1859, and returned to England in September of last year. Since then it has been quartered in Malta, to which station it was sent in June, 1865.

Most of the officers of the gallant 29th have gone through the fiery baptism which makes warriors and tries men's souls.

The Colonel-in-chief, General Sir James Simpson, G. C. B., was at Waterloo and was severely wounded at Quatro Bras. He is better known as Lord Raglan, successor in chief command of the British Army in the Crimea.

Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay Farrington served with the 29th in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, and was present at the battles of Ferozeshah and Sabraon (Medal and Clasp.) Served also in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and battles of Chilianwallah and Goojerat (Medal and Clasp.)

Major Wilkie served with the 97th Regiment at the siege of Sebastopol from 16th June, 1855. (Medal and Clasp, and Turkish Medal.) Also in Indian campaign of 1857-58., and was present with the Jounpore field force in the actions of Chanda, Umerpore, and Sultampore, and afterwards at the siege and capture of Lucknow (Medal and Clasp.)

Major Rosser served with the 14th Light Dragoons the campaign in the Southern Maratta county in 1844. Also at the siege of Sebastopol from 17th April, 1855, as Aide-de-Camp to Sir James Scarlett, and was present at the battle of the Tchernaya (Medal and Clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). Served during the Indian Mutiny. was present at the two battles of the Hindun on 30th and 31st May, Buddlekeserai on the 8th June, action of 9th June, and through out the siege of Delhi, till dangerously wounded whilst acting as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hope Grant at the assault on 14th September, 1857, (Medal and Clasp, and Brevet of Major.)

Captain Kneebone served with the 29th throughout the Punjab campaign in 1848-49 including the passage of the Chenab, and battles of Chilianwallah and Goojerat. (Medal and Clasp.)

Captain Scott served with 77th Regiment throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal and Clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal).

Lieut. Bourke commanded a Company in the Expeditionary force against the Mandingo of Buiboo, Western Africa, and was present at the landing and storming of the enemy's works at Sowarra Cunda on the 10th Febr., 1861, capture and destruction of the stockaded towns of Karawan, Kinty Cunda, Sowarra Cunda, and Saba, and in the action before Saba on the 21st February. (several

wounded in the leg.) Mentioned in despatches for conspicuous conduct at the saving of the Powder Magazine on the occasion of the fire at Fort Charlotte, Bahamas, on the 10th June, 1860.

Doctor Moorhead served with the 32nd Regiment at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, including the capture of the city and surrender of the fortress. (Medal and Clasp.)

THE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

Though great preparations were made on Saturday last at the Wimbledon Camp for the reception of the Belgians, the shooting went on as usual. The match which attracted the most attention, and which deserves notice on account of the splendid shooting, was that between the Lords and Commons—seven shots at 200 and 500 yards. There were but five a side, and the shooting was very close throughout. The House of Lords was represented by Lord Wharncliffe, who scored 47; Earl Ducie, 52; Lord Bolton, 48; the Earl of Denbigh, 51; and Earl Spencer, 47—total, 245 points. For the House of Commons Lord Elcho scored 54; Mr. Malcolm, 54; Mr. Fordyce, 53; Mr. Buss, 48; and Mr. Lamont, 42; total, 251. Thus it will be seen that the representatives of the House Commons were the victors by six points. The Lords were ahead by five at the 200 yards, but fell off at the 500. It should be mentioned that small bores were used in the competition, and any position was allowed. Last year only four aside competed, and the Lords won the match. The competition by marksmen of 1866 or 1867 for the "Martin's" Cup, five shots in Hythe position with rack rifles at 600, resulted in Ensign Gow, of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles, winning the prize with 18 marks. The Irish International Challenge Trophy, which is competed for by the shot in each of the English, Scottish, and Irish teams in the late International Enfield match, was won by Private Hay, of the Scotch team. The "Chim" Challenge Cup, value £525, with £50 added by the National Rifle Association, was competed for by ten efficient volunteers from each county (five shots at 200 yards), and was won by the West York team with a score of 296. Owing to the wind and rain but little progress was made on Monday, and such competitions as were concluded show a marked falling off in the scores as compared with those of former years. The volley firing prize, which was shot for by squads of 10 men from any battalion, five volleys at 400 yards, kneeling, was won by the 7th Surrey Rifles, whose average per man was 14.2 marks. The corps, therefore, holds the Belgian Challenge Cup, and each man receives £3; the second prize (£20) was taken by the 2nd Berkshire, whose average was 14.2; the third by the 1st Surrey Rifles, and the fourth by the Bristol Rifles, both the latter corps making an average of 13.8. The average of former

years has been 14.4. The competition for the Dragon Cup, value £50, which forms the second stage of the St. George's Challenge Vase competition, seven shots at 600 yards, was won by Private Roe, of the 1st Salop Rifles, with a score of 14, being but an average of outers. The second stage of the Alexandra competition, seven shots at 600 yards, was won by Ensign Radecliffe, 2nd (South) Middlesex, with 21 marks, being an average of centres. Several important competitions were brought to a close on Tuesday, and amongst them that for the Queen's prize, value £250, and the gold medal of the National Rifle Association, which was won by Sergt. Lane, 1st Gloucester (Bristol) Rifles, who, in his seven shots at 800 yards, scored 21 points; at 900 yards, 24; and at 1,000 yards, 12; making a total of 57 points. Capt. Wright, who won the silver medal in the first stage, was only three points behind the winner. Corporal Innes, 1st Banff, came next with another 54; then Lieut. Walford, 1st Warwick, 53. Private Bidder, Inns of Court, 52; and Private Roe, 1st Salop, 50. This is the eighth gold medal which has been awarded by the National Rifle Association. The score last year which took the prize was 69, but then the weather was everything that could be wished, whereas there was little else but violent gusts of wind, with rain all through the competition. The winner was hoisted on the shoulders of his comrades and carried to the Association Executive tents amidst general cheering. The match between the Public Schools, which is usually one of the greatest events of the Wimbledon meeting, was shorn of all its attractions by the inclemency of the weather. The condition were five shots at 20 and five at 500 yards. Harrow again won the match with a score of 244. The competition for the Spencer Cup, which is shot for at the same ranges by the best score in each team, was won by Sergt. Collyar, of Cheltenham, with a score of 22 points. The principal winners in the sixth series of Extra Prizes, which was shot for with breech loaders or repeaters at 200 yards, the time allowed being three minutes, are thus returned:—First prize, Lieut. Hakluno, Queen's Edinburgh, 72 points; second, Private Andrews, 20th Kent, 70 points; third, Private Bird, 1st Middlesex (Victorias), 66 points; fourth, Private Taylor, Inns of Court, 66 points. To satisfy the competitors in the first stage of the Alexandria who had made good scores at a wrong target (through no fault of their own), which had to be cancelled, the Council awarded £150 to be shot for, five rounds at 600 yards. The first prize, £20, was won by Private Formby, Liverpool Rifle Brigade, with a score of 19. The return of the winners in the first stage of the Alexandria, at 600 yards, gives the first prize, £20, to Lieut. Brooks, 9th Leicester, 19 points; second £15, Capt. Colquhoun, 4th Dragoon Guards, 18 points. The first stage of the Albert, an all-comers' match open to any rifle, was concluded, and the result of the shooting is

very remarkable. At the 200 yards 25 competitors made all bull's eyes, and the ties had to be shot off, the three of the highest prizes being awarded as follows:—1st, Capt. Hon.—Gordon, 2nd Aberdeen Rifles, £20; 2nd, Lieut. Thomas, 4th West York, £15; 3rd, Color-Segt. Marriott, 4th West York, £10. At the 600 yards, in the same competition, there were three scores all bull's eyes and 12 19's. Private McCirrick, 3rd Ayrshire, took the first prize, £20; Assist Surg. Evans, 50th Lancashire, the 2nd, £15; and Capt. Burra, 28th Kent, the 3rd, £10. At the 800 yards range there were two 19's, nine 18's, and a number of 17's. The first prize, £20, was awarded to Lieut. Waterman, 19th West York, and the second to Lieut. Purchas, 14th Worcester. On Wednesday the match between the Universities for the Chancellor's Challenge Plate, eight aside, seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards, resulted in a victory for Oxford, who scored 369 against 361 made by Cambridge. The match was first shot for in 1862, and in each successive year till last year Cambridge had been the victor. The plate is worth £100. For the Windmill prizes, at 200 1,059 entries, and the first prize was won by Sergt. Brown, 13th Lancashire, who made twenty marks, the highest possible score. There were three 19's, twenty-five 18's, and twenty-three 17's amongst the winning scores. In the same series of prizes at 500 yards there were 1,041 entries, and Sergt.-Instructor Stockton, of the School of Musketry, took the first prize, with 19 points. The second and third prizes were taken by Sergt.-Instructor E. J. J.ery, Dept Battalion, and Color-Segt. Wood, 4th Middlesex Rifles, who each scored 19 points. The first stage of the Albert, a competition open to all comers, was concluded. Mr. Dighton takes the first prize, £20, and Private Cameron, of the 6th Inverness, the Queen's prizeman of last year, the second, £15. In connection with this series of prizes a set of prizes is given to the best aggregate scores. At the 200 and 500 yards Major Mulliner, of the Lancashire Engineers, scored all bull's eyes, and takes the prize. At the 600 and 800 yards Lieut. Purchas, 14th Worcester, was the winner, with 37 points. The winners in the first stage of the Albert then competed for a prize of £100 and the gold medal of the Western India Rifle Association, seven shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, and Private McKenna was the winner, with 70 marks out of a possible score 80 made with a Rigby rifle. The Wimbledon Cup was shot for with any rifle, and was restricted to those small-bore shots who have distinguished themselves in important competitions. The conditions were seven shots at 600 and 1,000 yards, and on Wednesday Mr. J. Rigby, of Dublin, made 26 at 600 yards, and 25 at 1,000, and Ensign Boynton, 5th East York, 27 at 600, and 24 at 1,000; so that the total score of each was 51. The prize given for five-grooved rifles, five at 500 yards, was won by Assist-Surg. Miller, of Edinburgh, with 17 points. The Interna-

tional Match for the Elcho Challenge Shield was the great event on Thursday. England, Scotland, and Ireland each sent a team of eight to fire 15 shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The English squad included Capt. Bland, 7th Regiment; Ensign Pixley, Victorias; Private Pell, Inns of Court; Private Purchas, Worcester; Capt. Heaton, Manchester; Mr. Miller, Bristol; Mr. Fletcher, Liverpool Rifle Brigade; and Mr. Baker, Bristol. These scored at 800 yards, 404 points; at 900 yards, 360; and at 1,000 yards, 333; total, 1,097. The Scottish team included hon. member Ross, London Scottish; Color-Sergt. Clews, 3rd Renfrew; Private M'Cirrick, 3rd Ayr; Private Peterkin, Private E. Ross, Private C. Ross, Private Dunlop, all of London Scottish; and Private Walker, 3rd Edinburgh Administrative Battalion. They scored at 800 yards, 408; at 900 yards, 351; and at 1,000 yards, 337; total, 1,096. Some dissatisfaction as to the selection of the Irish team caused at the last moment the retirement of one of its best men, Mr. McKenna, but the squad was made up as follows:—Messrs. W. Rigby, Barlow, J. Rigby, Maoaffy, Martin, Lloyd, Bagnell, and Major Leach. These scored at 800 yards, 380; at 900 yards, 321; and at 1,000 yards, 226; with 30 shots to fire. At the last shot England had four points to make to pull off the match, and Private Baker, of Bristol, had the responsibility of making them. On laying down he said, "Here goes to win the Shield for England," and so it proved, for a bull's eye was marked, and the victory won. The second stage of the Windmill Cup (seven shots at 600 yards) was concluded, and Ensign Grieve, 4th Roxburgh Rifles, took the prize with 23 points. For the Any Rifle Wimbledon Cup, value £100, seven shots at 600 and 1,000 yards, Ensign Boynton, of the 5th East York, scored 51 points and took the prize. Private Robins, 1st Wilts, won the Enfield Wimbledon Cup, with a score of 33 in five shots at 200 and 600 yards. The first series of extra prizes, five shots with any rifle, at 800 yards, was concluded, and Capt. Sanderson took the first prize with 19 points. There were three other 19's. The firing on Friday was not of a very important character. The prizes were distributed on Saturday, at 1 o'clock."

MILITARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.

—On the 5th inst., a meeting of upwards of thirty of the passed Cadets was held in the Parliament Buildings for the purpose of receiving the report of the Provisional Committee, and for the election of officers. Mr. W. B. Lindsay was moved into the chair, and Mr. Riggs appointed Secretary. The business of the meeting was commenced by Mr. Riggs stating that at the request of a large number of cadets he had called upon the Adjutant-General of Militia in the morning, and asked him if he would be willing to accept the Honorary President of the Association, to which the gallant Colonel replied that he would only be too proud to do so.

The Adjutant-General was accordingly unanimously elected Honorary President.

The other officers are as follows:

President: W. B. Lindsay, Esq.

Vice President: C. J. Cochran, Esq.,

Adjutant: George Sherwood, Esq.

Secretary: J. A. Gommill, Esq.

Treasurer: M. P. Hayes, Esq.

Committee of Management: Messrs. J. F.

Wolff, R. A. Bradley, J. De Boucherville, C.

E. Perry, A. Riggs.

A meeting of the Cadets is call for on the 15th inst., for the purpose of signing the roll and other important business.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING, AUG. 10, 1867.

Kingston—Lieut. M., \$2; Col. H., \$2.

Toronto—Adj. W., 1s. Clarenceville, C.E.

Capt. R., \$1. Ottawa—P. C., \$25. St. Catharines—Ensg. K., \$2. Quebec—C.W.A.L.,

\$1. Toronto—D. McL., \$2; Mech. Institute, \$2; Rossin House, \$2.

TREASURY WARRANT.—The *Gazette* contains a Treasury warrant dated the 6th inst., regulating the mode of transmission, and the rates of postage upon packets consisting of printed newspapers, printed papers other than newspapers, or patterns, or samples of merchandize of no intrinsic value transmitted by the post from Constantinople to the United Kingdom, and foreign countries through the United Kingdom, via Austria and France, and making certain regulations in relation thereto. The *Gazette* also contains regulations by the Postmaster-General, to come into force on the 1st of October next, for the registration of post letters transmitted between the United Kingdom and the following colonies:—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Dominica, East Indies, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Honduras, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Natal, Mevis, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, Turk's Island, Victoria, and Western Australia. The registration rate is 4d., to be paid at the time of posting the letter.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 9th August, 1867.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

10th Battalion "Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers."

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign W. D. Rogers, vice Musson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ensign Fred. B. Cumberland, M. S., temporary, vice Patterson, promoted.

George Browne, Gentleman, M. S., temporary.

To be Ensigns (temporary):

Philip Vankoughnet, Gentlemen, M. S., vice Rogers, promoted.

James L. Capreole, Gentleman, M.S., vice Cumberland, promoted.

To be Adjutant:

Captain H. J. Browne, vice Connon, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

To be Quarter Master with rank of Ensign David McLellan, Gentleman, vice Skinner, promoted.

The resignation of Ensign R. L. Killaly is hereby accepted.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:

Captain Frederick W. Macdonald from No. 2 Company, vice John Powell, who is allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

48th Leamox and Addington Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Tamworth

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders Samuel Crawford McDonnell, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders.

Cornelius Knight, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company, Napanee.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Sergeant Wm. Anderson, M. S.

51st Battalion "Hemmingfax" Rangers."

The St. Remi Infantry Company to be incorporated with this Battalion as No. 5 Company.

56th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

This Battalion will henceforth be designated the "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2.

The undermentioned Officers having appeared before Boards of Officers at Montreal and Kingston, for the purpose of having their qualifications tested have received certificates, as follows, viz:

MONTREAL.

FIRST CLASS.

Sergt.-Maj. Oswald Hunter, 55th Batt. of Inf.

Lieutenant James Scriver, 51st do

SECOND CLASS.

Ensign Thos. Trihey, 3rd Batt. G.T.R. Brig.

Lieutenant James Kearney, do

Ens. Geo. Stanway, 6th Batt. Hochelaga L.I.

Capt. Jos. White, 3rd Batt. G. T. R. Brigade.

Ensign Duncan Merrish, 2nd Batt. do

2nd Lieut. G. C. Garrow, 1st do do

Capt. Malcolm Campbell, 50th Batt. of Inf.

do Chas. Blackwell, 2nd Batt. G.T.R. Brig.

Major P. McNaughton, 51st Batt. of Inf.

Captain Richard Lucas, do

KINGSTON.

FIRST CLASS.

Major Wm. McKechnie, 3rd Batt. G. T. R. B.

Captain Wm. Young, do

Lieut. W. H. Greaves, 3rd Batt. G. T. R. B.
 Capt. Wm. R. Worsley, Prescott P.B. Gar. Art.
 1st Lieut. George Lowe, do
 2nd Lieut. W. H. McKenzie, do

SECOND CLASS.

Lieut. Jas. D. Murray, 3rd Batt. G.T.R. Brig.
 Ensign David Imrie, do
 Ensign Wm. Wells, do
 Captain M. P. Murphy, do
 " W. C. Nunn, do
 " C. Gifford, 40th Batt. of Infantry.
 " E. Hooper, Napanee Gar. Battery.
 Ensign J. Hennessy, 3rd Batt. G. T. R. Brig.
 Sergt. W.B. Carroll, Prescott P.B. Gar. Art.

No. 3.
 The undermentioned officers having obtained the necessary certificates of qualification are now confirmed in their respective ranks, viz:

Major Wm. McKechnie, 3rd Batt. G.T.R. Brig.
 Captain Joseph White, do
 " M. Campbell, 50th Batt. of Infantry.
 " Chas. Blackwell, 2nd Batt. G.T.R.B.
 " W.R. Worsley, Prescott P.B. Gar. Art.
 " M. P. Murphy, 3rd Batt. G. T. R. B.
 " W. C. Nunn, do
 " C. Gifford, 40th Batt. of Infantry.
 " E. Hooper, Naganee Gar. Battery.
 Lieut. James Kearney, 3rd Batt. G. T. R. B.
 " James D. Murray, do
 1st Lieut. Geo. Lowe, Prescott P.B. Gar. Art.
 2nd Lieut. G.C. Garrow, 1st Batt. G. T. R. B.
 Ensign Thomas Trihey, 3rd do
 " D. Merrish, 2nd do
 " D. Imrie, 3rd do
 " Wm. Wells, do
 " Jno. Hennessy, do
 " Geo. Stanway, 6th Batt. Hochelaga L.I.

No. 4.
SERVICE MILITIA.
 The following Candidates for Commissions in the Service Militia have received Certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction :

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.
Regimental Divisions. Names.
 Compton... Captain Frederick M. Pope,
 Levis..... Daniel McCool, Gentleman,
 do William E. Simpson, do
 do C. P. Roy, do
 do P. A. Chouinard, do
 Quebec.... Gordon Rolph, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.
 Chambly... Thomas Normandin, do
 Compton... Alexander G. Lomas, do
 Hochelaga... Charles Cushing, do
 do Charles E. Porteous, do
 do Phileas Mainville, do
 do George Wm. Major, do
 do Henry G. Jones, do
 do George Wm. Torrance, do
 do Adolphe Ouiment, do
 do Oscar LeMoine, do
 do Henry H. Weilbrenner, do
 do Alexander Proudfoot, do
 do Henry C. Garnham, do
 do Eugene Paradis, do

Kamouraska. Thomas Ouellet, do
 Levis..... G. B. Albert Genest, do
 Missisquoi... Arnold L. Kemp, do
 Portneuf... E. Juchereau Duchesnay, do
 Quebec... Amedee Frenette, do
 do Narcisse Amiot, do
 do William F. Mills, do
 Rimouski... Adhemare Martin, do
 do Josue Pineault, do
 do Alfred Martin, do
 do Michel Rinquet, do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.
Regimental Divisions. Names.
 Frontenac... William Dalton, Gentleman,
 do Richard T. M. Walkem, do
 Grenville... Capt. James M. Welch,
 Kent..... Julius A. Delmege, Gentleman,
 Northumberland Gilbert H. Dinwoodie, do
 Peel..... J. H. Morris, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.
 Brant..... Adam S. Little, do
 Carleton... William G. Denison, do
 Durham... Capt. Joseph L. Tucker,
 do David H. Seymour, Gentleman,
 do William W. Evatt, do
 do Edward J. Burton, do
 Frontenac... James Fisher, jr., do
 do William Creighton, do
 do John F. McIntyre, do
 do David Robbs, do
 do William R. Mulock, do
 do Joseph Scott, do
 do Alexander H. Leeland, do
 do Henry M. Rogers, do
 do Edwin Martin, do
 do John Thomas Kerr, do
 do Robert Crawford, do
 do John F. Fraser, do

Grenville... Ensign Anson C. Merrick,
 Grey..... David Morrison, Gentleman,
 Leeds.... Orville R. LeRo, do
 Lincoln... Robert A. Nellis, do
 Middlesex... James Moffat, do
 Norfolk... Lt. and Adjt. Clarence C. Rapelje,
 do Arch. F. Campbell, Gentleman,
 Northumberland. Theodore A. Howard, do
 Ontario... William Wellington, do
 do Lieut. Hugh D. Lumsden
 do William Milne, Gentleman,
 do George Arthur Hill, do
 Peel..... Capt. George Parker,
 do Arthur Thompson, Gentleman,
 do John Seath, B.A. do
 Simcoe... Thomas Wilkie, do
 do Richard P.B. Joyce, do
 Welland... John M. Goodwillie, do
 Waterloo... John McBain, do
 York..... James Wylie, do
 do Charles Wilkinson, do
 do Walter P. Howard, do
 do John C.W. Daly, jr., do
 do Giffard Elliot, do

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief.
 P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,
 Adjutant General of Militia,
 Canada.

We are happy to announce the completion of our Drill Shed, it is 80 feet long by 56 feet wide, and is now ready for opening.—*Agr (Ontario) Herald.*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The 25th Regiment, K.O.B., arrived here on Saturday morning, the 3rd inst., on board of the steamer *Quebec*. They sailed at four o'clock yesterday morning on the *Tamar*, for England.—*Quebec Chronicle.*



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
 HOUR 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-td.



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }
 TO WIT: }
 PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of
 OYER 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,
 August 23rd, 1867. } 32-td.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

CAVALRY CHARGES.

I have a very vivid recollection of the charge of the French cavalry. Those who advanced on the right square of the 52nd were cuirassiers, having not only a steel breastplate, but the same covering for the back. As I observed before, the pleasing part of the charge was that, for several minutes, perhaps ten, we were relieved from the cannonade which the French had kept up upon us, except when their cavalry charged. They came on in very gallant style and in very steady order, first of all at the trot then at a gallop, till they were within forty or fifty yards of the front face of the square, when one or two horses having been brought down, in clearing the obstacle they got a somewhat new direction, which carried them to either flank of the face of the square, which direction they one and all preferred to the charging home and riding on to our bayonets. Notwithstanding their armor, many of the men were laid low, many horses also were brought down, and the men had a difficulty in disentangling themselves from them. The cuirassiers passed the square, receiving the fire of all the four faces, and proceeded up to the crest of the British position. They then re-formed, and came down the slope again upon us in the same way, and again avoiding to charge home upon the rear face of the square, as they could scarcely hope to penetrate the squares; possibly it was a reconnaissance ordered to be made by the Emperor, who had no other means of ascertaining what force the Duke of Wellington had at that time on the reverse slope of the position. From the French position scarcely any of the British troops could at that time be seen, except our own and the other regiments of General Adam's brigade. An interesting anecdote was mentioned to me not long ago, by the late General Sir Frederick Love, who was a captain and brevet major in the 52nd at Waterloo:—"Some years ago he and his brother were returning through the south of France, from a trip they had been taking to Pyrenees, when they fell in with a nice gentlemanly Frenchman in one of the public conveyances, who, in the course of conversation, told them that he also had served at Waterloo; and it turned out, on their comparing notes, that he had been an officer of some standing in the very regiment of cuirassiers which had charged the right square of the 52nd in that action. Amongst other things, the French officer said that whilst the cuirassiers were forming, just under the British position, preparatory to renewing the attack upon us, he observed that the men had ordered their arms and were standing at ease, and that he said to a young officer near him, "See how coolly those fellows take it; depend upon it that is one of the old Spanish regiments, and we shall make no impression on them." This officer added, that on charging back again he rode close to the right face of our square, so close that a young fellow sprang from the square and wounded him with a bayonet on the left side of his neck; it was a slight wound, but he showed them the scar which it had left. My attention when the cuirassiers charged back upon us, was chiefly directed to those who were brought down by our fire, about twenty yards from the angle formed by the front and right faces; but I have a recollection of something having occurred at that time, without knowing what

it was, in the front ranks of the right face of the square, not far from its junction with the rear face.—*The History of Lord Seaton's Regiment.* By Rev. William Leake, M.A.

FUNEROR OR EXERCISE!—The 52nd had only got a very short distance from the killed and wounded of the Imperial Guard, when, suddenly, through the smoke, it saw a charge of cavalry coming upon its flanks and centre. They consisted of British and German light dragoons, mingled with French cuirassiers, before whom they were retiring at speed. We took them all for the enemy, and they were fired on and lost some men before it was discovered that many of them were English. Some went round the flanks, but many rode at the centre of the regiment, and when they were about twenty yards off the line opened about six or eight feet in the centre to let them pass. I thought at the moment that the men were not right in making an opening for those whom we regarded as enemies, and should have received the charge on their bayonets; I, therefore, stood to the front, on the right of the formed line and to the left of the opening, and attempted to draw my sword from the scabbard that I might attack the leading horseman. It was hanging on my left side, hooked up to the waist-belt, as officers carrying the colours do not draw their swords in action, except in cases of emergency. To my great dismay, the looped sword-knot was entangled in the button of the scabbard, and I could not get my sword out, and therefore I instantly took the colour in both hands with the intention of using it as a lance against the foremost dragoon. The poor fellow was, however, shot dead by our men and fell headlong from his horse on his back, with his head towards us, about six feet in front of the opening. I then saw by his three stripes that he was a sergeant. The horse passed through the centre of the interval, and, as he was at speed, the stirrups flew out at right angles from the saddle, and the right one nearly struck me in the face. There was then a cry, "They are English," and firing ceased. Opposite to the centre of the 52nd the cuirassiers were seen to draw off in admirable order. On the right one gallant cuirassier penetrated the line and was cut down, just as he got thro' it, by the sergeant-major. Just clear of the right of our line an encounter was witnessed between a cuirassier officer and a cadet, answering to a volunteer in our service, attached to one of the German Light Dragoon Regiments of Donberg's brigade. The latter was retreating at speed before his antagonist, with his head down on his horse's neck, and his sword over his own neck. The German cadet was watching his opportunity, and on finding himself near his friends, on the right of our line, suddenly pulled his horse up upon his huncher, and dealt the cuirassier a blow across his face; he wheeled round and engaged the cadet in single combat, who managed to strike him again on his face, so that he fell over on one side, and was pierced under the arm and killed.—*Ibid.*

THIRST.—On the other side of the fireplace, on a bed or mattress, lay a poor fellow belonging to the grenadiers of the French Guard. He had, I thought, a fatal wound, from which the bowels protruded. When he saw one of our men washing the wounds of the hussar, he begged that he would bring the water to him also; and on this being done, he eagerly seized the basin, and quenched his burning thirst by drinking deeply of the blood water which it contained.—*Ibid.*



TENDERS

IN DUPLICATE will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer at Kingston, until noon

THE 21ST AUGUST, 1867

For the following

BARRACK SERVICES

For one year

FROM THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1867.

Straw for Bedding	at Kingston
do	at Prescott.
do	at Ottawa.
Washing and repairing Bedding	at do
Emptying Latrines	at do
do Rubbish Pits	at do
Sweeping Chimneys	at do
Cleaning and re-fixing Stove Pipes	at do

FORMS OF TENDER

Can be obtained at this office, and any other information from Barrack Master, at Kingston.

Separate Tenders will be required for each of the above services, and no notice will be taken of any Tender not made on the printed form.

Commissariat, Kingston,

August 1st, 1867.

32.



TENDERS

IN DUPLICATE will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer at Kingston, until Noon on the

23RD DAY OF AUGUST, 1867,

For the

FOLLOWING HOSPITAL SERVICES,

For one Year from 1st October, 1867.

Provisions	at Kingston.
do	at Ottawa.
Washing the Hospital Bedding and	
Clothing	at Kingston.
do	at Ottawa.
Emptying Latrines	at Ottawa.
do Rubbish Pits	at Ottawa.
Taking down, cleaning and re-fixing	
Stove Pipes	at Ottawa.
Sweeping Chimneys	at Ottawa.
Supplying Water	at Ottawa

Removing the snow from the yards, roofs and enclosures of the Detachment Hospital. at Ottawa.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at this office, and any further information on application to the Purveyor at Montreal.

Separate Tenders will be required for each of the above services, and no notice shall be taken of any Tender not made on the printed form.

Commissariat, Kingston.

August 1st, 1867.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Post Master General, Ottawa, will be received until

FRIDAY, THE 30th AUGUST.

For the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, between

OTTAWA AND NORTH WAKEFIELD.

Notice containing information as to the details

OF THE PROPOSED CONTRACT,

may be seen, and

Printed FORMS of TENDER

obtained at the principal offices on the route.

E. F. KING,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Montreal, 24th July, 1867.



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, intitled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting duties of Excise and to alter the duty thereon imposed on Spirits," it is among other things enacted that Sec. 4.—

"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 of which 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 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 kilndried 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 hereinbefore 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 or 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.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Canada.

6-11.



NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER THIS DATE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON,

Will not hold themselves responsible for the payment of any supplies furnished for the USE OF THE COUNTY GAOL.

In this city, unless such supplies have been ordered by the Sheriff or his Deputy, and Vouchers obtained at the time of delivery from the Officers receiving the same, such Vouchers to accompany accounts when laid before the Council for payment.

All accounts to be rendered in Duplicate, and to be attested to before a Justice of the Peace.

By order,

EDW. BEARMAN,
County Clerk, Carleton.

County Clerk's Office,

Ottawa, July 17, 1867.

3-41.

DANIELS' HOTEL!

[LATE CAMPBELL'S.]

PRESCOTT, C. W.

L. H. DANIELS, Proprietor.

SECOND TO NO HOUSE IN CANADA.

FOR SALE,

A N. Artillery Officer's Uniform, Full and Undress, with Horse Appointments. For sale low. SAVAGE & LYMAN, 271 Cathedral Block, Montreal.

WHITWORTH RIFLE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WHITWORTH RIFLE, quite new, with most improved sights, fittings, &c. &c. Will be sold cheap. For particulars address Box 172, P. O. Quebec.

HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.

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

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

AND DEALER IN

IRON Coals,

Chains, Ropes,

Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c.

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

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Mantle Clock, Binocular Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Models, &c. Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officer's Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Lace, &c.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867.

15-11

MUSIC EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

A. GROSSMAN, importer and dealer in Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Wholesale and Retail, No. 61 James Street, opposite the Post-office, Hamilton, Ontario.

Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS, on liberal terms.

Fifes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Bugles in great variety. 11-5m

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1826, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. RAMSAY, Manager. RICHARD BELL, Inspector of Agencies.

No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 17 Great St. James street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

R. W. CRUCE,

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

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

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

MATHEWS' HOTEL.

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

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

1867.

"NEW CANADA HOUSE."

THIS SPLENDID HOTEL is now open for reception of visitors.

Passengers leaving Montreal by the 7.00 A. M. train for Lachine, connect with steamer "Prince of Wales," and arrive at the springs at 2.30 P. M. The steamer "Queen Victoria," Captain Bowe, leaves Ottawa daily at 6 A. M. and reaches the Springs at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES GOVIN,
Proprietor.

311.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Saturday, 22nd June, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT 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 15th Sec. of the Act 29-30, Vic., Cap. 7, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations respecting the manufacturers of the undermentioned dutiable goods in bond, and the duties to be levied thereon be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, that is to say:

1st. That Alcohol used for the manufacture of Spirit Varnish, shall be mixed with Wood Naphtha of Commerce, in the proportion of one gallon of Wood Naphtha to eight gallons of Proof Spirits, such mixing to be done under such superintendence as the Minister of Finance may from time to time approve.

2nd. That all Tincture, Essences, Extracts and Cordials, manufactured in bond, and from which the Alcohol in Spirits can be extracted in a potable state, by the usual process of re-distillation or rectification shall, when entered for consumption, pay the same duty of Excise as the Alcohol in Spirit which they contain would pay if entered for consumption in its pure state.

3rd. That Extracts, Essences, Tinctures and Cordials manufactured in bond shall only be entered for consumption at the following places:

Quebec, Montreal,
Kingston, Toronto,
Hamilton, London.

And when so entered shall be subjected in such tests for ascertaining the quality of Alcohol which they contain and the possibility of extracting it in a potable state as the Hon. the Minister of Finance may approve, and the result of such tests as declared by the Officer or Operator, entrusted therewith, shall be final and conclusive as to the amount of duty which such goods shall pay.

Certified,
WM. H. LEE,

Clerk of the Executive Council, 6-115.

June 29, 1867.

CITY HOTEL.

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

GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON.

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

J. M. CURRIER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of Sawn Lumber, etc.
11 Ottawa, C.W. J. M. Currier, James McLaren, John McLaren.

O'CONNOR & WALLER.

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

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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



NOTICE.

THE RIFLE RANGE

AT

THE RIDEAU RIVER NEAR OTTAWA,

Being now complete and ready for use the public are notified to

KEEP OUT OF THE LINE OF FIRE

WHEREVER THE

DANGER FLAG (RED)

Is hoisted on the Flag Staff at the Butts.

Trespassers on the Range will be prosecuted under the 46th Clause of the Volunteer Militia Act, herewith published for general information:

"If any person willfully commits any damage to any butt or target belonging to or lawfully used by any Volunteer Corps or Battalion, or without the leave of the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Battalion searches for bullets in, or otherwise disturbs the soil forming such butt or target, he shall for every such offence be liable, on the prosecution of the Commanding Officer, to a penalty not exceeding

TWENTY DOLLARS

With or without imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months."

THOMAS WILY,
Lieut.-Colonel Commandant

Vol. Militia. 6-115

Ottawa, July 1, 1867.

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 2, 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.

G. H. PRESTON,

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

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

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

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

Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

Agents, Montreal.

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

HEUBACH & COWARD.

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

WM. B. AIRD,

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

G. MERCER ADAM,

LATH ROLLO & ADAM,

BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS, BOOK IMPORTER

IN Law,
Theology,
Medicine,
Education,
The Sciences,
and General Literature.

61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

1867.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS—

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

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews.....	\$1 00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7 00
For any three of the Reviews.....	10 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review.....	7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews.....	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews.....	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	15 00

Payable in U. S. currency.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, twenty-five cents a year for Blackwood, and eight cents a year for each Review, to cover the United States postage.

The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American periodicals are advanced in price or reduced in size, and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of the matter contained in the original editions. Hence our present prices will be found as cheap for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about one hundred dollars a year, our prices, fifteen dollars, are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British publishers for early sheets and copyright in gold—one dollar costing us at this time, January, 1867, nearly two dollars in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our civil war, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

Blackwood, from September, 1861, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents a year.

The North British from January, 1861, to December, 1865, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1861, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the year 1865, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents a year for each or any Review.

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

Publishers, 83 Walker Street, N.Y.

L. S. & Co. publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORRIS, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings. Price seven dollars for two volumes—by mail, post-paid, eight dollars.

W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Chambers—Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 19-ly

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

WILSON & PATTERSON, MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-ly

MR. P. O'REILLY, JR., BARRISTER, &c. Chambers, over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Hotel and Front street, Belleville, C.W. 16-ly

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

J. G. JOSEPH & CO., MANUFACTURE on their premises RIFLE CUPS and other PRESENTATION PLATE, London and Paris House, Toronto, C.W. 19-ly

C. E. ZOLLIKOFFER, DRAUGHTSMAN, MODELLER, &c., &c., OTTAWA.

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

JAGGER & LEDYARD, IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, FANCY, GOODS, &c., wholesale. No. 99, Yonge street, Toronto. W. M. JAGGER. H. S. LEDYARD. 1-ly

W. P. MARSTON, MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Rifles, Ammunitions, &c., &c., No. 132 Yonge st., Toronto. 1-ly

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

E. SPENCER, PHOTOGRAPHER, 21 Sparks street, Central Ottawa. Sign of the Camera. Photographs of all sizes, from the miniature gem to the size of life. Particular attention paid to Cartes de Visite or Album Pictures, which are sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of Canada, if desired. First-class Workmen constantly employed. He would call particular attention to his Stereoscopic and other Views of Parliament Buildings and Ottawa Scenery, of which he has a large variety constantly on hand, for sale. N.B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic and other views at reasonable rates. Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to the heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at Ridgeway. 1-ly

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

ROBERTSON & CO., CUSTOM and Military Tailors, and General Outfitters, are now showing a very large assortment of Tweeds, Cloths, &c., selected with special care, which will be made up on the shortest notice, in the most fashionable styles. Professional Robes, Riding Habits, Military Uniforms, Livery, &c., promptly made to order, Sparks street, Ottawa. 1-ly

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

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

PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Finance, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the 43rd Section of Chapter 16, Consolidated Statutes of Canada—His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs and other animals, poultry and fancy birds, when imported from the United States of America by Agricultural Societies specially for the improvement of stock, may be admitted into this Province free of duty.

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



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

PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the authority given in the 85th Section of the 28th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the following rates of toll be imposed, levied and collected on all timber descending the Government Slides on Black River, that is to say— For every parcel or quantity of timber, equal to a crib of masts or spars, one dollar and fifty cents. For every such parcel or quantity [equal to a crib] of square timber, one dollar. For every saw-log, two cents.

And it is further ordered that such tolls be collected on all timber which has passed through the Black River Slide since the opening of the navigation in the present year.

Certified, WM. E. LEE, Clerk Executive Council

20-611

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 Statesman 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 soldiery, embracing in its ranks thousands of the most influential and intelligent of our population, prepared to defend to the last the land they live in and the laws they reverence.

The alacrity displayed by the Colonists in the months of March and June last abundantly testifies to their desire to defend these Provinces; but it is evident to all who give the subject a thought, that vast as has been the progress made towards providing for them a thorough and practical Military Organization, much has yet to be done to complete the work. To establish an efficient and economical System of Defence is a problem which is now engaging the attention of our 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 Soldierly, now to some extent strangers to each other, may study the various systems of organization introduced among their comrades; exchange mutually their thoughts and sentiments, and secure the correction of those abuses and wrongs, which will creep into every system, by exposing them to the notice of the authorities and their fellow-countrymen.

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

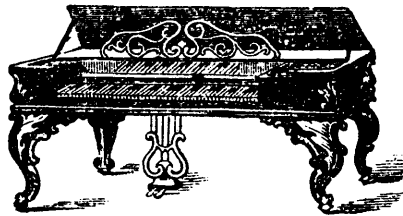
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

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

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

GEORGE MOSS,
Proprietor, Ottawa.

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



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MILITARY BANDS.

Parties applying by letter will receive PROMPT attention.

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King street, Toronto.

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CHARLES POTTER.

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RIFLES.

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27 00
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Do Major's.....	32 00
Do Captain's.....	26 00
Patrol Jacket.....	9 to 12 00
Shell Jacket.....	11 00
Dress Pants.....	7 00
Mess Vest.....	5 00
Shoulder Belt & Pouch—Plated Ornaments.....	12 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 00
Color-Sergeants' Badges.....	2 25

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to Order.

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Over Coat.....	25 00
Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern.....	27 00
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Patrol Jacket—new regulation.....	26 00
Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge.....	7 50
Mess Jacket.....	12 00
Dress Pants—black.....	7 50
Oxford Mixture.....	6 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 50
Silk Sashes.....	9 00
Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters.....	20 00
Color-Sergeants' Chevrons.....	2 00
Sergeants' Sashes.....	2 25

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

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Druss Tunic.....	125 00
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Dress Vest.....	11 00

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