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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, OCTOBER 28, 1867.

No. 43.

For the Review:

MA CANADIENNE.

I've seen the sparkling DEMOISELLE
Of sunny, pleasant France,
And felt the straggling, bowling spell
Of her mirth-loving glance,
In many a sweet Provencal dell,
The home of old romance;
But from her looks and tones of gloom
I turned, my Canadienne, to thee.

I've met the gentle English girl,
Beneath her native sky,
And marked the ruby and the pearl
About her sweet mouth vie—
The amber of each fluttering curl,
The sapphire of her eye;
But dearer than that fair, still face,
I prized my Canadienne's wild grace.

I've seen the bonnie Highland lass,
Among the golden broom,
Around her feet the swaying mass
Of wild-flow'rs shed perfume—
Her blushing beauty might surpass
The rose's richest bloom;
It's charm, my belle, was quickly gone—
One thought of thee, and I passed on.

Beneath the softest, bluest sky
Of show'rs and sunlight born,
Which ever seems to canopy
An island green and fern,
The Irish COLLEGE'S arch reply
Rang on the breeze of morn,
Thy sportive words it might recall,
But that, my Canadienne, was all.

I've watched the gondolas that glide
By the old marble piles,
Which guard in storn and stately pride
The bright Venitian isles,
And lovely ladies, side by side,
Lit up the waves with smiles;
But in the glorious West afar
Thy face was shining like a star.

I've wandered by that classic shore
Where the first poets sung,
Whose hills speak with the voice of song,
And valleys find a tongue;
And Helen's beauty lives once more
In maidens fair and young;
Greece could not teach me to love,
My Canadienne—I loved thee yet.

I've sought Italia's flow'ry land,
Its soft, delightful air,
This brow has often idly fanned,
While visions bright and rare
Passed—but upon a distant strand
Thou wert unchanged and fair;
So, o'er the heaving, Western main,
I sought my Canadienne again.

JDA.

The Emperor of Austria has bestowed the hereditary title of "Princess of the Empire" on the wife of Miramon.

STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

No. XII.—JONQUIERE'S MONOPOLY.

After the departure of De la Galissoniere, Canadian affairs fell into a sad state of disorder, and under the bad government and mismanagement of Jonquiere, the colony was fast running to ruin and disorder. Government officials openly traded upon the patronage at their disposal, and to such an extent was the system of demoralization carried, that the Governor and a few wealthy persons formed themselves into a clique, and monopolized the whole commerce of the country, to the exclusion of all other enterprise. The consequence was that the Governor and his partners realized immense fortunes, while the colony was fast drifting into a state of poverty and confusion.

At this time there dwelt within the old bastions of Quebec, an humble individual called La Motte, who gained a living for himself and a numerous family by the practice of the ancient and honorable craft of St. Crispin. This La Motte was a bit of a politician, and something of a demagogue, and was too free for his own good in criticizing the doings of his superiors. He was also ambitious, and having saved a few hundred livres, he thought he might increase them still more if he could only make an investment in the Indian trade. Among other monopolies which De la Jonquiere appropriated to his own special benefit was that of supplying brandy to the Indians. This nefarious traffic, which has been so terribly destructive to the American aborigines, returned immense profits, and the avaricious Governor went on amassing a huge fortune, while he denied himself the common necessaries of life.

De la Jonquiere had a secretary who was well qualified to second the efforts of his superior. He was called St. Sauveur, and possessed every faculty requisite to form the character of a thorough scamp.

La Motte had a son, who for some years had dwelt with the Indian tribes on the

borders of the great lakes, and had gained a reputation for courage and daring in the Iroquois war, which was not surpassed by any adventurer of his day. It happened one day that he returned to Quebec to see his father and brothers and sisters. Among the latter was one for whom he cherished a strong affection. She had been the playmate and confidant of his childhood, and amid all the difficulties of his wild forest life, he ever fondly thought of her, and from his scanty savings always hoarded something as a present for his favorite sister. Upon the occasion of the visit to which I have here particular reference, La Motte unfolded to his adventurous son a project on which he had been brooding for some time; and representing the immense profit which would arise from it, he induced him to carry out the enterprise. This project was neither more nor less than to open an underhand-traffic with the Indians, and by underselling the government clique, secure a share in the profits of the trade. The scheme worked well, and for about two years the father and son continued to realize large returns from their commerce with the Indians, and were beginning to anticipate a time when they might purchase an estate, and, by right of their fortune, take a place among the magnates of the land. But all these fair hopes were doomed to disappointment, and as usual, to use a cynical phrase, *toujours la femme*, through a woman. St. Sauveur, whom I have before mentioned, conceived a violent love for Angelique, the fair daughter of La Motte, and strove hard to gain her favor, and might have succeeded if he had been honorable in his intentions, but like all superlative scoundrels, he overreached himself, and was sent to the right about by the indignant dame. This so wounded his haughty and vindictive spirit, that he determined to have revenge upon cobbler, daughter and all. The means to this end was soon placed at his disposal, and he jumped at the opportunity afforded. One of the Governor's agents on the upper lakes with whom the younger La Motte had a quarrel, informed the secretary of the trade carried on by the

father and son, contrary to law and detrimental to the interests of the Governor. So one fine morning La Motte the elder was seized, cast into prison, his goods confiscated, and his family thrown homeless upon the world. Shortly after thoson was taken, conducted to Quebec, and made to share the prison with his father.

Jonquiere at this time was growing old in years, and more and more avaricious; many complaints against his administration had already reached the ears of the king, and there were whispers flying about that his days of power were numbered.

Angelique, when this great misfortune fell upon her family, determined to present herself before the Governor in person, and beg for the pardon of her father and brother; but Jonquiere was not easily approached. Like all timid and avaricious men, he dreaded anything which might, however remotely, interfere with his private schemes, and hedged himself about with precautions to keep free from the possible interruptions of all who might have a grievance requiring redress. Finding all her efforts to obtain an audience with the Governor ineffectual, she was compelled to apply to her former admirer St. Sanveur. Nothing but the sufferings of her father and brother and the destitution of her family could have induced her to take this step. St. Sanveur received her with polished politeness, often discernable in the most finished scoundrels, and he also intimated in a peculiar manner, hardly to be mistaken, that an acceptance of his former proposals would lead to the restoration of her father and brother to liberty. Much as she loved her imprisoned relations, the sacrifice demanded was too great, and she left the villain St. Sanvier in tears, to seek redress by some other channel. Her wrongs soon became known to the public, which had long groaned under the oppression of the Governor and his hirelings, and it only required something as a torch to the mine which was long being created under the unjust ruler. A perfect storm of indignation, remonstrance and complaint rose throughout the colony, and the king was compelled to recall him and make inquiry into the mode of his administration.

Jonquiere well knew that his conduct would not bear investigation, so he tendered his resignation. Then the whole brood of harpies who had preyed upon the vitals of the country took fright and flight, and left the poor old man in his age, his riches and his misery. St. Sanveur, however, with the effrontery acquired by a long course of undetected villainy, stood his ground. In the meantime De la Jonquiere was taken ill, and died at Quebec in 1752. His successor, the honorable, but haughty and determined Marquis du Quosno, shortly after arrived at Quebec, and one of his first acts was to bring St. Sanveur to justice on the complaint of Angelique, and the unworthy secretary had an opportunity of enjoying the sweets

of confinement and solitude in the same prison where he had incarcerated his victims. At length he obtained a pardon by the payment of a heavy fine. The La Mottes were released and restored the greater part of their property; but when the brother learned from his sister all the villainy of St. Sanveur, his rage was unbounded; and as soon as the ex-secretary obtained his release he sought him out and killed him in a duel one fine evening, outside the walls of the city.

Some time after Angelique married a colonial merchant of good repute, and her descendants still flourish honorable and respected citizens of the new Dominion.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM ST. JOHN'S, Q.

The first annual match of the St. John's High School Cadet Corps came off on Saturday last, on the grounds of Mr. Shaughan. The weather was all that could be desired, not too bright, and very little wind. The boys turned out in good numbers, in full uniform, and looked very well. The firing was at 100 yards, 5 rounds; cavalry carbines; any position. The following are the names and scores of the winners of prizes:

1st prize, gold badge,	R. Howard,	19 points.
2d " silver,	C. Cousens,	15 "
3d " \$3,	C. Miller,	13 "
4th " \$2,	F. Vaughan,	13 "
5th " \$1,	H. Allen,	12 "
6th " \$1,	C. Allen,	11 "
7th " \$1,	C. Bessett,	10 "
8th " \$0.50,	T. Morehouse,	11 "

T. Vaughan and H. Allen were ties for the 4th and 5th prizes. In firing off Vaughan scored 3, Allen 2. C. Bissott and T. Morehouse were ties for the two last prizes. In firing off Bissott scored 6, Morehouse 2.

After the firing was concluded, the boys marched to the town hall, where the prizes were presented by their lady friends who were present during the match.

FROM AMHERST ISLAND.

The non-commissioned officers and men of No. 6 Company 48th Battalion, took the occasion of the promotion of Lieut. Colonel Fowler, to present him with a valuable sword, as a mark of their esteem for his character and appreciation of his services while commanding the company. Upon the sword was engraved, "Presented to Lieut. Colonel Fowler, 48th Battalion Volunteer Infantry, by the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 5 Company, Amherst Island, 11th September, 1867." The address delivered by Color Sergeant George Cunningham, and the Colonel's reply, were as follows:

LIEUT. COLONEL FOWLER.—: In looking back over this, the first year of our existence as a Volunteer Company, we feel constrained to acknowledge the untiring zeal

and energy which at all times have characterized your conduct as Commanding Officer; and also desire to bear testimony to the uniform kindness and urbanity with which you have treated all its members. And though loth to lose you as Captain, we beg to congratulate you on your acceptance of a higher trust, confident that, should opportunity offer, you will climb still higher in the service of that Sovereign whom it is our honor to obey. In the name of the non-commissioned officers and men of this Company, I beg to present you—as a small token of their esteem—this sword, and while in the cause of humanity, we hope that the blood of a fellow creature "may never dim its shine," yet, should the necessity arise, we have full confidence that neither your head, heart nor hand will be found wanting in duty to our country and our Queen.

Lieut. Colonel Fowler replied as follows.

Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Amherst Company: I hardly know how to thank you for the very handsome present you have made me. It will be highly valued as an unexpected token of regard and esteem, which I scarcely know what I have done to deserve. While I was your Captain (from the organization of the Company until I got my promotion last spring) I did no more than would have been any man's duty under similar circumstances. I trust that this sword, as long as I wear it, may always be honorably borne, and that you may never have cause, in any way, to regret having given it. I thank you most heartily for the honor you have done me.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.

DEAR SIR: Since penning my last, several events of more than usual interest have transpired. First of all, an Artillery School has been opened in the Drill Shed, similar to the School of Gunnery at Montreal. Last Friday afternoon, on visiting it, I observed some twenty gentlemen, principally of the Grand Trunk Brigade, profiting by the instruction of a Sergeant Major and Sergeant of the Royal Artillery, who were exercising the amateurs at a couple of 32-pounders—healthy exercise for this season of the year. Prominent among other materiel stood the Gyn, which has an equally calorific effect as its namesake, when heartily indulged in. Query—When the sling cart is used in connection with the Gyn, should not the combination be termed "gin sling?" The instructors here appear to be both very polite and intelligent; in fact the artillery everywhere are composed, for the most part, of a superior class of men, as the nature of their duties require. In Montreal no more polite, attentive and intelligent officer can be found than Colonel Piquet, R. A. Commandant of the School, and the Sergeant Major (Spinks) is quite up to the mark in every respect.

As a gratuity of \$1.50 per diem is paid to non-residents who attend here, it is expected a number of outsiders will avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming proficient in "big gun" exercise. Only one outsider, an officer of the Garrison Artillery, Ottawa, I am informed, procured a certificate from the Montreal School, when no allowance was given.

This system of artillery instruction is in accordance with the Adjutant General's opinion that, as our first operations in the event of a war would be on the defensive, a well organized and efficient force of Garrison Artillery is much needed.

Another matter of special importance to the Volunteers here is the establishment of a second rifle range of 1000 yards immediately adjoining that now used on the Garrison Common, where they intend to adopt the marking system so successfully carried out at Wimbledon, together with any other improvements calculated to improve the shooting.

The Rifle Club, under the patronage of our ever obliging Lieut. Governor, General Stisted, C. B., and assisted by representatives from each of the Regular and Volunteer regiments, have organized and opened subscription lists for a grand Dominion Rifle Match, to come off about the 5th November next. As the matches, some eight or nine in number, will be open principally to all comers, they expect a large attendance of outsiders, and confidently predict it will be the most successful tournament of the season.

Several splendid prizes have already been donated. Among others I may mention a gold watch by T. Russell & Son, \$75; a Grainger rifle, \$75, similar to the one used by C. R. Murray, of Hamilton, in making that splendid score of his up to a thousand yards, mentioned in a recent number of the Review; the Mayor's prize, and numerous others, not forgetting a box (25 lbs.) of "bulls eyes." The Club have been making splendid practice recently on their range out at the Don, near the new jail, where there is a beautiful level sweep of 800 yards. The 10th Royals held their annual match recently, of which I send you the score.

Athletic sports are all the rage here. Scarcely a day passes without a spirited game of Lacrosse, cricket, or football, which is sure to draw an admiring crowd of spectators.

While taking a constitutional pull round the bay the other morning, I had the pleasure of witnessing the Marines put through on Board the gunboat *Heron*—quite a novel spectacle in our inland lakes. I suppose the next move—seeing we have Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry schools—will be the establishment of training ships for our Volunteer naval force. I enclose you a notice of the Cavalry School for insertion among your items.

The *Globe* of this morning makes especial

reference to the death—accelerated by the hardships of the Fort Erie campaign—of Mr. T. E. Lockie, of the Highland Company of the Queen's Own. He is the individual eulogized in Lieut. Col. Gilmour's report, (published in the Adjutant Generals blue book) for his coolness and bravery at the engagement at Ridgeway. Mr. Lockie was formerly a member of the London Scottish (English), and appeared in action in the uniform of that corps. He will be buried to-day with full military honors.

Yours as ever,

APERTURE SIGHT.

P. S.—I had almost overlooked an incident well worthy of first mention, indicative as it was of the loyalty of Canadians to the Queen and the respect with which she is regarded by our cousins across the lines. At the Sunday School Convention in Knox Church in this city, a delegate from New York, referring to the many causes for thankfulness we had as a people, spoke of our Queen as "a model woman," and added that from the fulness of his heart he could say, "Long live her Majesty Queen Victoria." To have seen the enthusiasm with which this expression was received would have done anyone's heart good. It was difficult to repress a cheer, and relief for the pent up emotion was only obtained by the vast assembly rising to their feet and singing, in a manner I hardly expect to hear again, that soul-stirring anthem, "God Save the Queen," lead by a Mr. Seagar, from Chicago, with the harmonium. This was truly one of those extraordinary but splendid spontaneous outbursts of the true loyalty of Canadians to the noblest Queen that ever graced the British throne. A. S.

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

ANY particulars concerning the famous "charge" at Balaklava, during the Crimean war, which Tennyson has so finely immortalized in verse must be of general interest, although it is now several years since the gallant Six Hundred rode up to their death, while

Cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them, volly'd and thundered.

We gladly give place, therefore, to the following personal and graphic account of the affair, which has never before been made public. It came substantially from the lips of the Earl of Cardigan, the Commander of the Eleventh Hussars at Balaklava, in 1854, who actually led the celebrated "charge," and was related to Mr. Stephen Masset, during his recent visit to England, after he had recited Tennyson's stirring epic to Lord and Lady Cardigan, with an effect which may be easily imagined by all who have ever heard his recitations.

At about one o'clock on that memorable day, after the Heavy Brigade had been attacked by the Russian cavalry, the whole of the cavalry division was considerably advanced toward the enemy, and the Light Brigade had been ordered to dismount to relieve their horses. Suddenly they were again ordered to "mount," and Aide-de-camp Capt. Nolan came forward, told Lord Lucan, commanding the cavalry, that the Light

Brigade were to attack the Russians in the valley. Lord Lucan rode up to Lord Cardigan, said: "It is Lord Raglan's order that the Light Brigade is to attack the Russians in the valley." Lord Cardigan replied, saluting with his sword: "Certainly, my lord, but you will allow me to inform you that there is a Russian battery in front, and one on each flank, while the ground on the flank is covered with riflemen." Lord Lucan answered: "I cannot help that; it is Lord Raglan's positive order that the Light Brigade is to attack them."

Lord Cardigan then formed his brigade, of five regiments, with three regiments in the front line and two in the second, when Lord Lucan ordered Lord Cardigan's own regiment, the Eleventh Hussars, back, so as to form a support on the left rear of the first line. Lord Cardigan immediately ordered the advance. After going about sixty yards Capt. Nolan rode obliquely across the front, when a Russian shell fell upon the ground near him, and not far from Lord Cardigan Nolan's horse then wheeled about and carried him to the rear, and Lord Cardigan led the brigade down to the main battery in front, about one mile and a quarter distant. On arriving at about eighty yards from the Battery, the fire became very severe, and the officers were considerably excited and had to be ordered to "be steady."

Lord Cardigan, at the head of his brigade, passed close by the muzzle of a gun, which was fired as he entered the battery, and rode forward through the Russian lumber carriages until he came up close to their line of cavalry. His brigade did not follow him, and he was attacked by two Cossacks, slightly wounded, and nearly dismounted, but he fenced them off, and gradually retired from them and others, who were attempting to surround him. When he had got back to the battery his command had retired and diverged to the left, and he slowly retreated until he met General Scarlett, commanding the Heavy Brigade of cavalry. He told him that the Light Brigade was destroyed, and mentioned the fate of Captain Nolan, after bringing the order for the attack, when General Scarlett said that he had just ridden over Captain Nolan's body.

Lord Cardigan then had his brigade counted by his staff officer, and found that there were only 195 men present out of 650. He then immediately rode off to Lord Raglan to report what had taken place.

The first thing that Lord Raglan said was, "What, sir, could you possibly mean by attacking a battery in front, contrary to all the usages of warfare, and the custom of the service?" He replied, "My Lord, I hope you will not blame me, for I received a positive order from my superior officer in front of the troops to attack them, although I was quite well aware of the unusual course of proceeding ordered." Lord Raglan then inquired what he had done, and was told that he led the brigade into a Russian battery, that he had ridden up to the Russian cavalry, that he was not followed by the brigade, that he was wounded and nearly dismounted and had some difficulty in getting away from a number of Cossacks, that the brigade was nearly destroyed, there now being only 195 left out of 560, and, finally, that the whole affair had occupied the brief space of twenty minutes.—*Gazette*.

REFERRING to the report that the Fenians intended siezing the person of Queen Victoria at Balmoral, the *New York Times* does not envy any Fenian up in that neighborhood, if the story reaches the clansmen around Abergeldie!

BRITISH WAR MATERIAL AT THE EXHIBITION.

From the Illustrated London News, Aug. 31.

The exhibits of British war material afford a clear and comprehensive view of the stage at which our armaments have arrived. Those of the Secretary of State for War are arranged, not in the interior of the main building, but in a large annexe entirely devoted to them, and situated near the English lighthouse. It is only just to acknowledge the care which has been taken to contribute everything which could give an insight into our resources for the manufacture of munitions of war, and the good taste shown in refraining from exhibiting all that the progress of science has rendered useless or out of date.

Each step in the construction of the rifle is presented for study; the shell, chilled projectiles, fuses and rockets, are not merely to be seen as they would be in an arsenal or battery, but are shown in most beautifully prepared sections, which not only facilitate the task of comprehension, but cunningly draw the eye of the observer to their essential and characteristic features. The weight of the more important parts is labelled over each article; the guns and carriages are accompanied by drawings which fully explain how they have been built; and clever series of photographs detail what has been the past, and what will, probably, be the future history of attack by our ordnance upon masonry and iron plating. No warlike display in the Exhibition can compare with this, and England has certainly given other nations lessons from which they ought derive considerable profit. The annexe is generally well filled with visitors, who seem to take a far greater amount of interest in what it contains than it is the lot of more peaceful wares to attract.

To give even a curtailed description of all exhibited would be to attempt a resume of what has been done in the past ten years for our arms, a task which we certainly will not commence, but, at the risk of repeating much that is known, some few points must be noticed.

Enfield sends specimens of the wood and iron from which our small-arms are made, and shows, by an elaborate sequence of specimens, how the slab of metal and the block of walnut are developed into the lock, stock, barrel, and bayonet of the rifle; then, having put together the various parts, she teaches, by similar skillfully arranged examples, what changes must be made in the old muzzle loader, and what fresh pieces must be added in order to convert it into the Snider. The necessary alterations are less than one might be disposed to fancy; a small portion of the hammer is dispensed with, a short portion of the barrel is taken off, and a screw cut upon the outside of the breech; to this the breech closing arrangement is screwed on, and the rifle is ready to take the new cartridge.

Below the Sniders themselves are the gauges by which the exact dimensions of its different constituent parts are tested; and here a remarkable feature of the rifle should be noticed: all its portions, with one exception, are made so exactly alike that any part, say the trigger, of one rifle is fit to take its place without alteration in any other; thus, if all the muskets of a battalion

were taken to pieces and put into a bag, fresh rifles might be immediately constructed by putting together the portions first coming to hand. With the exception of the United States, we believe the arms of no other nation possess this advantage.

In a glass case are Boxer's cartridges for the Snider. These are central fire cartridges, with a strong base. The powder is held by a thin roll of copper, the bullet is hollowed out in front as well as in rear, so as to throw the centre of gravity back, and also to bring the weight, or, to speak technically, the radius of gyration, near the rim of the projectile—changes which add so much to its stability and accuracy of flight that the accuracy of such a bullet has often been expressly covenanted against in rifle matches.

The essential difference between cartridges for needle guns, including the Chassepot, and our own is that the case of the former are made very slight, so as to be consumed by the heat generated in each discharge, while ours are constructed of solid material; and the old case, as in fowling-pieces, has to be pulled out before a fresh charge can be inserted. The bore of our present Snider is too large; the twist of its rifling is too slow; perhaps the side pin is rather weak; still it looks and has proved a good breech loader, and for a patchwork—that is, a converted arm—is a decided success.

Our light artillery is represented by a 12-pounder Armstrong gun. Compared with the field pieces of other countries, its shapely lines, its delicate grooving, its highly finished sights, and its screws for adjusting vertically and laterally, give it the appearance of a racer among cab horses. As a foil to its beauty, the woodwork of the carriage gives an impression of heaviness and old fashioned coarseness.

Underneath the 12-pounder are its three projectiles—case, to disperse a number of hardened lead bullets amongst an enemy not more than three or four hundred yards distant; common shell, containing 11 oz. of powder, to burn villages or to level an opponent's defences; and a somewhat shorter shell, the interior of which, built up of little segments of cylinders, holds only an ounce of powder, just sufficient to open the shell at the right moment, and to allow of the segments continuing their onward flight against a hostile column. A section of this shell shows two fuses fixed in it—the upper to scatter the segments three, four, or any assigned number of seconds after the firing of the gun; the lower, a percussion one, to fulfil the same office upon the projectile touching the ground.

Directly opposite the field-piece, which it closely resembles, is a 40-pounder gun of position. There are besides three or four other guns, averaging about five tons in weight, and apparently sent to show the different ways in which we have constructed our 64-pounders and our lighter 7-inch guns. Two are breech loaders—one on the original Armstrong plan, the other on Sir William's wedge system; a third is on the now abandoned shunt system of rifling. These represent our failures rather than our successes; for Sir W. Armstrong's original system of breech loading, though answering fairly in small pieces, has been found to require the lifting of too great weights to be used in guns of even medium size. His wedge system has also been considered open to objection. As to his shunt plan of rifling there was never any harm in it; but it was found that the shunt gun rifled without the shunt did quite as well as with. The form of rifling which we have now adopted, and

which is shown in the two largest guns we exhibit, is the so-called Woolwich system, really as palpable an adaptation from the French as any English comedy imported from the Vaudeville or Gymnase.

Both these guns resemble the French, not only in the shape of the grooves, but in having an increasing twist—that is the rifling twists very little at the breech and a good deal at the muzzle, so that the strain of spinning round the projectile comes gradually, and not all at once, upon the grooves and gun.

The advocates of this system were a long time stopped by the difficulty of making the buttons of the projectile take or fit into the different curves at breech and muzzle. The objection has been overcome by making one button smaller than the other. Major Palliser and the French artillery both claim priority in this invention.

The smaller of the two large pieces is a 9-inch, and is probably capable of piercing any armor afloat. It is mounted on a wrought iron naval carriage and slide, and is provided with very complete fittings, both for checking the recoil and for running forward the gun after loading.

Our show article is a 12-inch, 23-ton muzzle loader, mounted as the 9-inch. In point of size it is only the third largest in the Exhibition, the French gun being 13 and the Prussian (Krupp's) 24 tons heavier. It must be remembered, however, that no piece of the same class as the largest French has ever been tried; that the one tried is the first-born of its race, and is made of very inferior material. The material of Krupp's gun is indeed excellent, but only two of this class have ever been constructed, and probably they have never been fired. On the other hand, we have made between Elswick and Woolwich at least eight or ten of our large cannon, and three of them have undergone a very fair amount of proof, one with great success; so that, though our 12-inch or 600-pounder is not yet quite a market article, it is years nearer to being produced on a large scale than any French or Prussian monster.

Before this piece stand two huge coils—one finished, the other in the rough. These represent the Fraser system of making Armstrong guns. All Armstrong guns are made from bars of iron, which are rolled while hot round a cylinder, a piece of string is round the finger. Until lately the bar was only rolled once round; and as the coil thus formed was not nearly as thick as a gun, four or five had to be shrunk on, one over another. This necessitated an enormous amount of highly skilled labor in turning and boring, to ensure exact fits.

Mr. Fraser discovered that two or three bars might be coiled one over the other, as a coil can be wound round a cylinder in ten minutes, while it takes eight days to bore it out and to turn it down to proper dimensions. This improvement is attended with an enormous saving of labor. He also advocated the employment of a class of iron cheaper than the first used, and possessing better welding qualities. These, and some minor alterations, have effected a revolution in the system upon which heavy guns are now made in Woolwich Arsenal. From a military point of view the Fraser method is very important, as it facilitates production; and in economy, it should be remembered that in this year's estimate, it has already saved the country £130,000.

In a large glass case are exhibited our projectiles; besides the segment there are Boxer's shrapnell for rifled ordnance. These have the head made very light, to keep the centre of gravity of the projectile towards

to rear, and have the bursting charge behind the bullets, so that the action of the powder upon the opening of the shell may tend rather to assist than to disarrange the flight of the contained balls.

The Hale rocket is another ingenious novelty. Formerly rockets had all sticks attached to serve them as rudders in their course through the air. The objection to the sticks lay in the fact that they always tended to steer the rockets into the eye of the wind. Hale's rockets have no stocks, but instead possess a rifle motion, caused by the escaping gas being so directed as to make the projectile rotate on its axis.

There are shown other rockets and also shot destined to carry lines to shipwrecked vessels that cannot otherwise establish a communication with the shore—life saving apparatus somewhat out of keeping with the elaborately destructive character of the surrounding stores.

Although the Government keep the main room to themselves, they are not the only exhibitors of British war material. In an adjoining apartment Sir W. Armstrong, Mr. Whitworth, and Messrs. Brown, of Sheffield, show what the private enterprise of Englishmen can effect.

Sir W. Armstrong's collection, which comprises a fine 9-inch gun, is, as we might expect, very much a repetition of what the Government room contains. In one point he is ahead of our War Department, as he exhibits a wrought iron field gun carriage and limber, every part of which, except the ammunition boxes, is made of metal.

Messrs. Whitworth show a 2-pounder mountain gun weighing only 144 pounds, a 7-inch steel muzzle loader to throw a 150 pound shot, several other pieces, and a case of rifles, some converted on the Snider system.

Messrs. Brown exhibit steel shot and iron armor plates, one of these latter being 13½ inches thick; a plate of the same thickness, and by the same firm, shows how unsuccessful have been the attempts of projectiles, some fired by a 13-ton gun, to effect penetration.

Major Palliser has a 9-inch gun made on his system by Sir W. Armstrong, of cast iron, round a tube of coiled wrought iron. This piece has fired four rounds with 55 lbs., and over 100 with about 45 lbs. of powder, and a 250 lb. projectile.

To ascertain the relative value of guns it is necessary to know the velocities of the shot. Electricity has been found to be the only agent sufficiently quick and subtle to enable us to appreciate the small intervals of time which we must notice for this purpose. Two electrical implements exhibited stand out far above all others employed for this work: the first by Captain Schultze, of the French artillery, is in their portion of the Exhibition; the second, by the Rev. Mr. Bashforth, a celebrated Cambridge mathematician, is in ours. The peculiarity which gives both these instruments a decided superiority over all others is that the latter can only give the velocity of a projectile in one portion of its flight: hence we can never be sure that the answer given is not liable to error, and must only take the word of the operator that he has used every possible precaution. Schultze and Bashforth's, on the other hand, take the velocities of the same shot in six or eight parts of its path; and any good mathematician, upon being given the six or eight answers, can, by comparing them, tell whether they are true or not. It would be difficult to pronounce upon the relative merits of the two machines, but the English appears to be more simple and the easier to work.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

The remainder of the 60th Rifles arrived at Quebec from Quarantine, on the 13th inst., on board the steamers *Arctic*, *St. George* and *Prince Edward*.

LONDON FIELD BATTERY.—Lieut. Col. James Shanly, London Field Battery, having appeared before a Board of Officers to have his qualifications tested, has received a first-class certificate.

Captain Hogg, of Collingwood Garrison Battery, was presented by the men of his command with a splendid Patrol Jacket got up in superior style as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services in the Volunteer cause.

PRESENTATION.—On the 3rd inst. the patriotic ladies of the Village of Florence and vicinity, presented Capt. Morris's Company Volunteer Infantry—No. 5 Co., 24th Battalion, Kent—with a splendid Silver Bugle. Well done for Florence.

SAILING OF THE "HIMALAYA."—H. M. troopship *Himalaya* sailed on the afternoon of the 16th inst., at three o'clock, from Quebec for Portsmouth, with the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers on board. A detachment from the West, of invalides and unexpired term men, who were under the command of Lieut. Bell, of the 5th Regiment, also embarked yesterday morning.

THE CHALLENGE CUP.—The tie between Nos. 2 and 3 Companies, 19th Battalion, St. Catharines, for the District Cup, was shot off at the Ranges of the St. Catharines Rifle Club on Tuesday, 15th inst., No. 2 Company winning the trophy by four points. The contest was watched by Mr. J. J. Mason, Secretary of the District Association, who, after the conclusion of the match, was entertained at a supper by the St. Catharines riflemen.

The *Montreal News* says: "Fortify—arm—open the great water route to the West." These words will become a favorite motto at many a gathering throughout the land, because the dullest intellect can gather their meaning, and our greatest statesmen must accept them as solemn and important truths. We predict for Sir John Michel's parting reply a celebrity never before attained by any similar document. It is argumentative, logical, practical. It is so applicable to the actual situation of affairs; it deals so vigorously and judiciously with questions agitating colonial society, and it points out so lucidly our nationality in safety, that it will often be referred to. His words will often be re-echoed in our Legislature, and his high authority quoted there.

TORONTO RIFLE CLUB.—The annual matches of the Toronto Rifle Club will take place on November 5. We understand there are to be eight matches, all of which (with the exception of two which are restricted to regulars and volunteers), are open to all comers. The programme, we believe, will be a liberal one, amongst the prizes are a very handsome gold watch, presented by Thomas Russell & Son; His Worship the Mayor's prize; together with a number of other very handsome prizes. One feature we notice, with approbation, is that No. 1 match is open only to those who have never won a prize. The club

wishing to offer every inducement to our young men to become riflemen. We trust the citizens generally will contribute liberally to the funds of the club. The matches are open to the whole Dominion.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

THE DESERTER, GOODWIN.—Gunner Goodwin, Royal Artillery, who was caught in the act of deserting, disguised as a negro, on Tuesday morning, was at once handcuffed and so secured as to prevent him from removing any trace of the African from his face. In this pitiable plight he was taken over to the naval yard wharf on board the steamer *Banshee*, where the arriving batteries disembarked. There he stood confronting the men of the new batteries as well as those of the one he belonged to, which was about leaving. At first his comrades did not recognize him, as it is said his disguise was a most effective one; but as soon as the fact became known, they crowded round him, and, in spite of the painful situation in which the poor fellow was placed, simultaneously burst into loud laughter, in which they were joined by the men of the other batteries. The Artillery went by the *Grecian*, the *Banshee* taking the baggage.—*Kingston News*.

THE CHALLENGE CUP.—The tie between Nos. 2 and 3 Companies, 19th Battalion, St. Catharines, for the District Cup, was shot off at the Ranges of the St. Catharines Rifle Club on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst. No. 2 Company winning the trophy by four points. On the same afternoon, a match between these two Companies came off for a purse, the conditions being the same as in the match for the Cup, No. 3 Company winning by eight points. In the evening Mr. J. J. Mason, the Secretary of the Association, was entertained at an oyster supper, at which highly complimentary remarks were made towards the members of the Victoria Rifle Club of this city, for the very satisfactory way in which their matches had always been conducted, and also of the great interest they had invariably taken in promoting rifle shooting in this Province. We are glad to see such a friendly spirit existing between the marksmen of St. Catharines and this city, and trust that it will never diminish.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.—A very extraordinary manifestation of feeling took place on Thursday night last in Toronto, at the very successful closing meeting of the Sabbath School Convention. A gentleman from New York delivered a parting address on behalf of the American visitors who had attended the Convention, at the conclusion of which he referred to our Queen as "a model woman," and said that, from the fulness of his heart he could say, "Long live her Majesty Queen Victoria!" When he gave expression to this sentiment there was such an outburst of enthusiastic loyalty that every one seemed carried away. The immense audience immediately commenced such a cheering and clapping of hands as is seldom seen, and kept it up until there was an accidental "change of exercise." Under the powerful excitement of the moment, a gentleman near the platform commenced singing "God Save the Queen," when the entire audience rose to their feet and joined in singing it through. That was singing with a will! Several persons were quite overpowered, and even wept freely. It was simply an unpremeditated expression of the warm devotion of the Canadian heart to the best Queen that ever sat on the British throne. *Christian Guardian*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

DEAR SIR,—An Old Soldier presumes to claim the privilege of, it may be, a growl or grumble through the medium of your excellent journal; but ere indulging these amiable propensities he would pause to observe that nothing can be more beneficial than your judicious efforts to disseminate a military spirit throughout our infant Dominion. To say nothing of its elevating tendency this spirit has become the *sine qua non* of modern communities, and its natural sequence—military organization—demands recognition as a stern necessity in this country as the only reliable conservator of our peace and independence. An advanced civilization hesitates to accept this truth as being opposed to the ameliorating influence it assumes to exercise over mankind; but practical good sense will adopt that line of action which is as unavoidable as it is essential to our integrity. It is not incumbent upon a people to be for ever strutting in the garb of war, but woe to that nation which has not its full panoply readily available.

"Man may crush the worm, but pauses ere he
wake
The slumbering venom of the folded snake."

Now, although THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW pursues a policy which an Old Soldier most cordially approves, yet the record of new fiendish inventions for the destruction of human life which its pages contain chafes his spirit and shocks his muscular christianity. And he is led to reflect upon the probable effect of the (promised) wholesale slaughter which must necessarily characterize war in the future, and the effect it will produce upon the various idiosyncrasies of nations. Of course such ruminations embrace too wide a field for discussion here; but an Old Soldier feels assured that these modern improvements in the art of killing can, unhappily, be as deftly rendered annihilating by the manipulation of a pigmy or a dwarf, as by that of the most stalwart grenadier! and must consequently in no slight degree neutralize "the majesty with which a British soldier fights," as well as his stamina, and dogged determination, and above all that gallant *elan* which prompts him to come to close quarters with his enemy. An army that possesses a superior muscular development must feel indignant that future battles may be fairly epitomized into mechanics vs. manhood, physics vs. physique. Now as the British army is credited with having monopolized these latter attributes to a large extent, it can be no gainer by recent innovations.

An Old Soldier reads with indignant regret, of some new fangled ideas upon "Setting up Drill," and some silly prate "of greater ease and freedom in the soldier's motions." But he would inquire, where is more graceful ease to be looked for than in the bearing of the perfectly drilled soldier of olden time? There can exist no

gracefulness without its indispensable concomitant, ease. Let the capricious lover of novelty indulge himself in embroidery, belts, or pipeclay; but leave untouched the bold well balanced stride of the guardsman—the easy abandon of the Dragoon. Arms of greater accuracy, and longer range of course, demand a corresponding change in the formation of troops. But by the memory of a hundred stricken fields: by the manes of those heroes who have bequeathed to the army of to-day the fame and prestige by which it is environed—let not the gallant bearing of the British soldier be sunk and lost in the slouch and shuffle of the civilian—until every distinctive trait of the profession becomes obliterated.

Should this growl have escaped the accusation of a snarl, or sufficed to amuse by its somewhat turgid captiousness, it may encourage an Old Soldier to spin a yarn upon the iron walls of Old England for "The Volunteer Review."

AN OLD SOLDIER.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21st, 1867.

The coming elections are so moving men's minds that they have neither time nor inclination to think of matters military unless they can be made subservient to politics, which in many cases they are, consequently there is but little to write about interesting to your readers. The past week has been one of inspection. Every day one or other of the regiments of the National Guard has been out for inspection and parade, the only effect of which was to obstruct the passage through the crowded thoroughfares and afford both officers and men an opportunity for displaying their uniforms and their awkwardness. With a few exceptions the drill of these men is exceedingly poor, far below that of the Canadian Volunteers. A stranger, after being accustomed to the regularity in marching and precision of the movement which distinguishes the British soldier, on seeing the New York National Guard would imagine the men were marching at ease, but, not so. Their ordinary march is an irregular swagger. This, however, will not apply to the regulars. Their drill is far more efficient, and some of their movements, for ease and expedition, might with advantage be introduced into our own system, especially is this the case with their Manual Exercise and turning on the march. Upton's Tactics, a new manual of drill, is being universally used, and with a few alterations will prove very efficient.

The Fenians, though they are not received with that enthusiasm they were wont to be, when the sight of the Sunburst called forth wild huzzas for the Irish Republic and maledictions upon England, are still working. The breach between them is still as wide as ever, that the followers of each faction are less demonstrative in their anger, than they were when charges and counter charges of

treason, robbery and all the crimes upon the calendar, were the order of the day. Each appears to have come to the conclusion to let the other "go to the devil his own way."

The "On to Canada" party seriously meditate another movement, which if carried out according to programme will assume the proportions of an invasion rather than a raid. They have already arms and equipments for 25,000 men, with which number the invasion is to move. I noticed that the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, said that he had information that the invasion was to take place during the New York Election. Such is not the intention, neither is the precise time of the movement known to any one but the chief authorities, if indeed it is yet determined upon. The programme is in this wise: The material of war is to be quietly forwarded to the various centres in different parts of the States. Each centre is to furnish a certain number of men who are to be ready to move at a day's notice. Already a large quantity of arms, ammunition, uniforms, &c., has been distributed, and the head quarters still presents a scene of activity and bustle. On notice being given, the Grand Army of the Irish Republic will move in small bodies and concentrate at some point on the frontier, in order to avoid suspicions and interference on the part of United States Government, for though their intentions may be winked at their actual movement would be the signal for vigorous measures by the authorities here. A proof that the *Globe* correspondent was misinformed is that the whole success of the movement depends upon the troops being able to cross upon the ice, in the event of which they will sieze upon some town in Canada, hastily throw up earth works and fortifications in order to maintain their position, and so, as they fondly expect, be recognized as belligerents by the U. S. Government. This plan offers some chances of momentary success, and though the ultimate result is beyond a doubt, the attempt cannot but prove a source of great trouble and expense to Canada. Whether the scheme will be attempted, time only will tell, but certainly active preparations have been and are being made. It is the firm belief of the members of the fraternity that the programme will be carried out in its entirety, and though the Canadian Government is, no doubt, fully aware of the actual and contemplated movements of the Fenians, it would not be amiss to keep a strict watch and close guard upon them. To listen to the bombast of the poor misguided fools is almost enough to make one wish they would attempt an invasion of Canada again, and it makes one's blood boil to hear their slurs upon the Canadian Volunteers, especially the "Queen's Own," who, if they ever have the fortune to exchange shots again with the Fenians, must bear in mind that if they fire from dawn till dark and every shot makes a foe bite the dust. They have not yet taken one life for every insult that has been heaped upon

them. Whenever they go out, whether for parade or picnic, they flauntingly carry a flag said to have been taken by them from the Queen's Own at Limeridge. Let the gallant boys, if ever they have the chance, take fifty flags for that one. The harangues of their leaders are the usual thing; the wrongs of Ireland, the cowardice and inefficiency of the Canadians and the happy condition of Ireland when freed from the grasp of England. Alas for the credulity of some people.

L. E.

RIFLE MATCHES.

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLES.

On Saturday week a match came off at the Ottawa Rifle Range, between nine of the married and a like number of the single men of the Civil Service Rifles of this city. The firing party was under the command of Major Anderson. Ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards. Three rounds were fired at the first two ranges, and four rounds at the last.

In this contest the bachelors have been beaten by fourteen points, and on the announcement of the score, Lieutenant Walsh, on behalf of the vanquished, in a humorous speech, acknowledged the defeat, and proposed three cheers for the married men. Three cheers were also proposed for the defeated. At the conclusion of the first three rounds it was discovered that Lieut. Walsh's rifle was blazed near the muzzle, and was accordingly condemned. Corporal Stevenson, of the single party, made very steady firing, never failing to make a hit, and scored the largest number of points—31. On the married side Sergeant Arthur Harvey scored the greatest number of points—30; and Captain White next—29.

The following is the score:

MARRIED.

	200 y.	300 y.	400 y.	T'l.
Major Anderson	233	000	0432	17
Capt. Desbarats	042	224	0303	20
" White	444	330	3034	29
Sergt. Harvey	444	324	3303	30
" Pellant	020	303	3420	17
Private Yeoman	434	022	3204	24
" Deslaunier	334	002	0042	18
" Gow	303	202	0043	17
Corporal Morgan	322	022	0330	17

Total points for married 189

SINGLE.

	200 y.	300 y.	400 y.	T'l.
Lieut. Walsh	020	030	2242	15
" Bosse	423	000	0000	9
Sergt. Wolff	320	304	0343	22
Corp. Simpson	330	020	2333	20
" Stevenson	424	432	3234	31
Private Killally	330	323	0200	16
" Bengough	233	004	2322	21
Corp. Ryan	032	223	3233	23
Pr. Courtney	223	220	3022	18

Total points for single 175

ANNUAL MEDAL COMPETITION.

On Wednesday week the annual firing for the silver medal, presented by Lieutenant Russell to Captain Perry's No. 3 G. B. A.,

Ottawa, came off at the Range. The day was exceedingly fine, but from reasons of business there was not a large attendance of the members of the Battery. In addition to the medal, the following prizes were put in for competition: Second best shot, \$4; 3d best shot, \$4; 4th best shot, \$2; 5th best shot, \$1, a book and 50 rounds of Snider Enfield ammunition; 6th, a pistol. The following is the score of those making eleven points and over. Distance 200 and 400 yards; Hythe position:

	200 y.	400 y.	T'l.
Sergt. Major Walker	333	204	15
Corp. McEwan	344	333	20
" J Hearn	233	034	15
Bomb Hopkins	232	040	11
Gunner Martin	244	444	22
" Rathwell	422	003	11
" Walsh	332	330	14
" A. Hoarn	222	032	11
" T Hopkins	242	303	14
" W Hearn	433	230	15
Bomb Ardell	322	232	14

Gunner Martin having scored 22 points out of a possible 24, gained the medal, which was immediately handed over by Captain Perry. Corporal McEwan won the second, and on the ties at 15 points firing off, the third was gained by Corporal J. Hearn; fourth by Gunner W. Hoarn; 5th by Sergt. Major Walker; 6th by Gunner T. Hopkins. The squad then proceeded with their annual firing at 500 and 600 yards, three rounds at each distance. On summing up the score for thirteen men, they made an average of 8 points per man.

The annual Rifle Match of the 10th Royals took place on the Garrison Commons last Tuesday, the 15th October. The following are the winners' scores:

FIRST STAGE.

Rank & Name, Co.	200	300	400	500 yds.	T'l.
Corporal Hays,	4	14	14	12	52
Sergt. Ailes	4	10	12	19	50
Pr Wardell	2	12	13	16	50
Drum Maj Kerr	6	14	4	14	48
Pr Sheppard	4	11	8	17	46

SECOND STAGE.

Rank and Name, Co.	200	300	400	500 yds.	T'l.
Private Joy	3	8	18	11	37
Pr Marsh, L.	9	14	12	10	36
Pr Jones	6	11	14	11	36
Corp Williams	6	14	14	8	36
Sergt Burrows	7	11	14	9	34
Sergt Barr	10	14	7	12	33
Pr Hayes	10	16	6	11	33
Pr D'Oliver	2	15	7	11	33
Pr Jackson	2	11	10	12	33
Pr Williams	2	12	8	13	33
Pr Moodie	2	19	2	12	33
Sergt Brown	7	13	9	10	32
Corp Fisher	3	11	10	11	32
Sergt Parker	1	12	7	12	31
Pr Stailley	1	15	7	9	31
Pr Mably	7	14	6	10	30
Pr Girvin	8	5	13	12	30
Pr Fitchur	8	9	7	13	29
Pr Phillips	2	8	8	13	29
Pr Perrots	3	11	9	9	29
Pr Laing	9	10	9	9	28
Pr Rance	9	6	9	12	27
Sergt Curtis	7	11	8	7	26
Pr Ryan	7	7	12	7	26
Pr Hart	10	15	5	6	26
Pr Armstrong	10	8	4	14	26
Sergt Krut	5	12	10	4	26
Pr Smedlie	1	10	5	11	26
Pr McMullan	2	12	2	12	26

Sergt Cochrane	6	11	5	10	26
Pr Carson	9	13	6	6	25
Pr Lamb	1	8	11	5	24
Pr Andler-on	3	8	8	8	24
Pr Norman	6	10	5	9	24

The Company prize was won by No. 2 Company; ranges, 200, 300, and 400 yards—score 278.—Globe, October 22.

A FEARFUL MAN OF WAR.

Mr Read, chief constructor of the British navy, has designed a vessel intended to carry 600 pounders and plates fifteen inches thick. He proposes furnishing her with engines which will drive her at the rate of fourteen to fifteen knots; and if the Admiralty should approve his plans and direct the work to be proceeded with, by 1869 England will possess an engine absolutely impenetrable to the artillery of the present day, and capable of collectively annihilating every war vessel now afloat. Mr Read seems to have been at last converted to Capt. Cowper Cole's system, for this, his new ideal man-of-war combines the best features of the turret as well as the broadside.

THE COUNTY DRILL SHED.—Owing, we suppose, to the fact of our being a public journalist, and supposed to know everything, we are frequently asked, why is it that the Battalion Drill shed, projected last spring, and really contracted for, has not been completed? Ground was purchased in a good position in this town, and dedicated to the Queen. The contract was given to our townsman, Mr. Wm. Graham, who has performed a large amount of work towards the erection, but for reasons unknown to us, the work has been stopped, and the matter stands in statu quo. How is this? With whom rests the responsibility? Some time since we heard, incidentally, of a change in the plans originally laid down, but surely this cannot be a sufficient pretext for the delay that has taken place in the erection of the building. The townships of Oro, Orillia, Nottawasaga, and several in the South Riding, have their drill sheds completed, and we think it little less than a reflection upon both the Government and the County Council that the matter should stand thus. There is not a county in Ontario more entitled to consideration at the hands of the Government than the county of Simcoe. No county was more forward in sending forth its brave Volunteers in the hour of need; and we think it exceedingly churlish on the part of our Militia authorities that a few dollars should stand in the way of the erection of a building so much required and so auspiciously looked for by our Volunteers, as the county drill shed. As our County Council will now assemble in a few days, we trust the matter will be taken up in a spirit of earnestness and determination, with a view to the immediate prosecution and completion of the work. If the Government will not contribute as much towards the building as in justice they ought to do, this must not prevent its execution. The taxpayers of the county of Simcoe are too loyal, too deeply attached to British institutions, to censure their municipal representatives, for granting a sum sufficient to provide a commodious place wherein the whole Volunteers of the county can occasionally meet for purposes of drill, etc. "A word to the wise is sufficient." We trust the Government and the county will set to work without loss of time and carry out what they so auspiciously commenced, and that many weeks will not elapse ere the county of Simcoe can boast of its battalion drill shed.—Barrie Examiner.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the MILITIA or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

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

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

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

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

We shall feel obliged to send to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that 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, OCTOBER 28, 1867.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE FENIANS.

The struggle of parties for political power at present raging in the United States has again brought into prominence all the disreputable shifts of electioneering, and shows strangely enough the changes that have taken place in public opinion since the close of the war.

Our country is so situated and our relations with our powerful neighbor's so manifold and important, that anything which agitates society south of the Lakes must necessarily affect us, and that in no light or evanescent manner; and it should be the duty of both to cultivate a friendly feeling and remove as far as possible anything which might be calculated, however remotely, to disturb amicable relations.

It is therefore with deep concern that we watch the tide of events in the United States, that we may be prepared to guard against whatever eventualities may arise.

The policy of the Americans, as they do light to be called, is of such an overbearing and all-absorbing kind that it has become a necessity on the part of Canadians to be ever on the alert, to preserve their nationality, not knowing how soon it may be threatened by the reckless and unprincipled filibusters who think, and with good reason, that the Stars and Stripes are a convenient and safe refuge and cloak for all kinds of political iniquity.

For some time past strange rumors have been afloat concerning the doings of the Fenians in the United States, and the very peculiar action taken by the President in connection with them.

The recent elections in some parts of the Union have shown how completely the tide of popular feeling is changing, but though we hail this as a healthy and gratifying sign of a return to reason and responsibility, we cannot but note how it has again made the mythical I. R. a power in the land.

We cannot accord to President Johnson any great amount of admiration either as a man or a politician, on the contrary there is something contemptible in the frantic efforts he is making to retain a power which he was never calculated to wield. At the same time we regard his opponents with that distrust and dislike which all lovers of good government must feel for extremists. The Fenian vote, which has more than once been made available, both by Congress and President, is again courted by the latter and in a way which shows not only how reckless he has become, but with what little faith he regards international law, and how regardless he is of the duties of his station.

Some time ago we were informed by a gentleman from Ogdenburgh that several car loads of arms had been sent to prominent Fenians on the American frontier, that these were arms seized by the United States Authorities in June 1866, and that they were surrendered again to the Fenians by order of the President, but we were not inclined to put much faith in the report. Circumstances, however, have lately transpired which place beyond a doubt the fact that Andrew Johnson has taken the Irish Republic under his wing, or the wing of his goose, and the ugly omen will doubtless hatch into a beautiful bird, which will bear, in all probability, a striking and peculiarly endearing likeness to its parent—the immortal Republican Eagle.

A short time ago two notorious members of the F. B. paid a visit to Washington, and upon their return to Buffalo got restored to them the arms, munitions, &c., which were seized on the occasion of the last raid on Canada. The following which we clip from an exchange is an additional proof of the President's sudden affection for the Fenians.

President Johnson finds his position to be so precarious and the opposition to him so strong, that he evidently considers it necessary to endeavor to secure the support of any man or set of men he can. He has

therefore been obliged to make another bid for Fenian support. The United States soldiers who disgraced the uniform of the American Republic by wearing it while participating in a Fenian demonstration at Buffalo, have had their sentences commuted from imprisonment to a small fine. It is to be hoped that the Fenians will appreciate this act of clemency on the part of Mr. Johnson. It will not however be calculated to improve the discipline of the American regular army, which is already sufficiently low."

In view of these circumstances, and the notable vitality of the Circles, the secrecy observable in their movements and deliberations is somewhat more consistent with action than their former bluster. They seem to have got over the "sound and fury," and are working a deeper plan.

We feel certain that Mr. Johnson will find he is playing a game of terrible hazard and one which in all probability will result in worse than discomfiture for himself and humiliation to his country. Political sin will ever entail their own punishment, and he who would use such tools as have become familiar in the history of Fenianism will only prepare for himself certain and overwhelming retribution. Regarding the ominous warning given by these events, it behooves us to be prepared in time. And this brings to recollection the memorable words of St. John Michel on his departure from Canada "Make your militia real." To do this effectually the principle must be adopted that every man owes a duty to the laws which supports him. Therefore to make the militia serviceable, it must be made compulsory upon all. It is a well known fact that at the time of the last Fenian raid, when the elite of our young men rushed to the front in the Volunteer ranks, and numbers whose families depended upon them for support obeyed the call of their country, when many whose business relations were such that their absence was seriously detrimental to the interest of the community, a host of drones and idlers remained behind whose proper place should have been in the ranks of the militia, rendering that service which is incumbent upon every man who enjoys the blessings of liberty and independence.

If President Johnson will persist in the insane course he has adopted in connection with Fenianism, it is not at all unlikely but we may have still further trouble. But this thing cannot long exist without coming to a climax, or degenerating into silliness. We know that these people are possessed by a devil sufficiently outrageous to drive them to any extreme; but we also know how we must be prepared to meet and punish all such who may invade our liberties.

SEMI-ANNUAL INSPECTION.

Lieut. Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major, will inspect the following companies during the present week, viz: On Friday, 1st November, at Aultsville, Captain Adams, at 9.30 A.M.; at Lunenburg, Captain Wood, at 3.30 P.M.

THE "GUELPH ADVERTISER" AND BRIGADE MAJOR BARRETTO.

Last February we noticed in our issue of the 11th of that month, that the *Guelph Advertiser* had made an attack upon Brigade Major Barretto which seriously affected his character and position, and we at that time expressed a hope that the charges were unfounded. Since then we have learned that Brigade Major Barretto had instituted a suit for libel against Mr. Wilkinson of the *Advertiser* in March last which has lain in abeyance ever since, and has lately been removed by a change of venue to the Stratford assizes which opens on the 14th inst.

It is very unfortunate that charges so gravely affecting the character of a gentleman, holding the position occupied by Brigade Major Barretto, should ever be preferred, if such could not be proved beyond a doubt. And it is still more unfortunate that any gentleman holding so responsible an office should lay himself open in the most remote degree to such charges as were made by the *Advertiser*. As we have received no direct information upon the matter we are not prepared to give a decided opinion upon the merits of this case; but, from the tone of the press who have noticed the matter, we are inclined to think that the charges were not preferred in any captious or vindictive spirit, or with the intention of wantonly injuring the character of Brigade Major Barretto. The length of time which has been allowed to elapse since the charges were made, coupled with the transfer of the suit from Guelph to Stratford does not tend to make us regard the matter in a more favorable light. The *Advertiser* says that the real object of this manœuvre was to have the trial to take place where Barretto's friends are most numerous, and to put it to as much expense as possible in having to take counsel and witnesses a distance from home, causing an inconceivable amount of trouble.

If such were really the case further comment on our part would be useless: the thing would speak for itself; but we hope Major Barretto will succeed in clearing his fair fame from the aspersions cast upon it. From the tone of a late article in the *Advertiser*, we are inclined to think that it was unnecessarily severe in its strictures upon the conduct of Brigade Major Barretto, and it seems to us inclined to soften down the severity of its former remarks. It says:

"We had occasion to remark in several previous issues, that our course and language were prompted by no unkind or malicious feelings towards Major Barretto, or with any wish in the slightest degree to do him a wrong. On the contrary, we have always endeavored on all proper occasions to promote sentiments of due respect towards public officers, and accord to them our fullest support, and confidence in the proper discharge of onerous and delicate duties. Hence our reference to what seemed, as we heard it, a grave departure from the strict path of propriety, was prompted by a sense

of public duty, and not from any motives of disrespect or malevolence. We trust that by this time the gentleman himself feels fully satisfied of the purity of our motives and intentions, and from his point of view we were not justified, yet we trust that he will regard the matter fairly in all its bearings.

"The public press must occasionally, in the honest and impartial discharge of its duty, fearlessly discuss the acts and course of those who are by their own seeking or by the choice of others, so to speak, public property. Perhaps at times it may appear scarcely warranted in the employment of the impartial rigour of its utterances, but in no instance have we or motives desired, and certainly not in this case, to do an individual personal injury and private wrong.

"The course of modern Journalism is exceedingly difficult, as its power and influence are always expected to be exercised in behalf of what will promote the public interests and protect Society. No more perplexing duty can belong to it than when a personal allusion has to be made in its desire to preserve the obligations alluded to. Whilst doing this fearlessly on the one hand, yet on the other it must do so becomingly, without unnecessary severity or invidiousness; and this is a most difficult gauntlet to run with safety. Editors cannot be ubiquitous nor omniscient. They are mortal themselves, and if they err unwittingly or are apparently severe, it ought not to be set down to private malice. Their remarks being dictated by the higher regard for the public good, their possible misconceptions should be fairly corrected, but not sought to be vindictively punished.

"To any one conscious of the difficulties of the Journalist our remarks will not seem exaggerated. We shall always in the future as in the past we have aimed to do, accord to all men, and especially to public officials, our unswerving influence in the due discharge of their legitimate duties. And in this country this influence when honestly exerted is done so with marked effect on the great mass of the people who, possessing intelligence and honesty in no mean degree, are properly, peculiarly jealous and sensitive on all questions involving the proprieties and obligations of all 'such as are in authority over us.'

Parts of this seem to us very like a desire to retract much of its former assertion, and when the Editor speaks of "possible misconceptions" we are inclined to believe that more was said than the circumstances warranted. The District which is the sphere of Brigade Major Barretto's duties is one of the finest in Canada, and a scandal of this kind should not be allowed to go undecided so long. If the *Advertiser* finds that it has been wrong in its remarks, it should at once retract and do justice to the person it has injured. If however its charges were justified by the facts, then it need not fear to what distance the suit may be removed or what expenses may be incurred, for then it need not doubt the award of justice.

In the present number will be found an interesting article from the *Illustrated London News*, upon the war material at the Paris Exposition. By it will be seen that Great Britain is not behind other nations in the progressive science of war. Oddly enough United States guns and armor, of which we hear so much, make but a poor show at the Exposition.

NEGRO JURIES IN THE SOUTH.

The New York *World* (Dem.) of the 18th, has an article which represents a sad state of affairs in some parts of the conquered South. The sudden elevation of the negro to the position of citizenship and the working of the law in trial by jury show to what a deplorable condition the whites are reduced by the Reconstruction system adopted by Congress. The *World* says:

"Not only every principle of free, but every maxim of fair and just government, is wantonly violated in the administration of the Reconstruction laws. They are administered, to be sure, in the same spirit in which they were enacted; so that every vice of administration may be taken as the natural fruit of this hideous system of oppression.

"If the Republican party had totally abolished trial by jury in the Southern States, it would have committed indeed a flagrant violation of the Constitution, but the practical mischief inflicted would have been a bagatelle in comparison with the organization of black juries who are so ignorant of the matters which come before them, who sit in such outer darkness in respect to the whole field of legal controversy, that they can hardly discern between their right hand and their left. If jury trials had been simply abolished, the wrong inflicted would have been more tolerable. Decisions rendered by a judge without a jury would at least be intelligent, though they might not in all cases be impartial. The judge would at least understand the causes he undertook to decide, and he would be under the restraints imposed upon him by the intelligence and sense of equity of an enlightened bar and the wholesome influence of public opinion. The negroes are too ignorant to decide a case on its merits, and too degraded in the social scale to feel any of those restraining influences. A man might as well stake his suit on the tossing of a copper as on the verdict of a negro jury."

This is the most extraordinary condition of affairs ever known to history; and it would be impossible to conceive a system more calculated to degrade and oppress a conquered people. Governor Orr, of South Carolina, in a letter to the President, quoted by the *World*, thus pertinently observes:

"Can these colored people discharge the duties of jurors either to the United States or to the State, to the litigants or to public justice? With such instruments will not the efforts to administer justice be a mockery? Now, if the order had provided that no person shall be allowed to sit upon a jury who is unable to read or write, or if a property qualification had been annexed, or if in a case, civil or criminal, in which colored persons may be interested, a certain proportion of the jury should consist of their own color, it might not have been objected to seriously; but in its present bearing, the order is calculated to excite the gravest apprehensions, and to lead to results which must be universally deplored by those who desire to see even and exact justice meted out to all men. Nearly all of the litigation, certainly all of the important litigation, on the civil side of the court, is between white citizens, and involves intricate issues of law and fact, as well as sums great and small. What protection can the white or even the colored man himself have, if his case is to be decided by a jury made up of persons possessing so little intelligence that they are unable to read,

write, or cipher? With what satisfaction would a Northern claimant regard an adverse decision made by a jury, a majority of whom were colored, when the same case measured by intelligence and submitted to the judgment of men of experience and education, would perhaps have been decided in his favor? Suppose that he is a patentee whose rights have been infringed, and whose interests—involved to the amount of half a million of dollars—are dependent upon the keen discrimination of an intelligent jury called upon to determine some material difference between machinery or processes of manufacture; is it not preposterous to suppose that a colored jury, constituted as I have described, possess the requisite qualifications to render a just and intelligent verdict.

This is a new phase of American Liberty, and is only another proof that there are tyrannies as odious and oppressive as any despotism represented by familiar instances of history.

SHOOTING MATCH AT OTTAWA.

An interesting match between five men of No. 1 Battery, Ottawa Garrison Artillery, and a similar number of members of the Military School Association, of Ottawa, came off at the Rideau Rifle Range, on the afternoon of Monday last. The ranges were 200 and 400 yards, 3 shots at each, by the position, with the same rules and regulations that governed the late rifle tournament at that city. The match originated through a challenge thrown out by the latter at the Company match in the late Tournament, one of their number having been ruled out of that match on the ground that he had only joined the Association the previous day. The gauntlet was promptly taken up by Captain Parsons, on behalf of his Battery, and the necessary preliminaries were immediately afterwards got through. By mutual consent the stakes, \$50 a side, were placed in the hands of Mr. George Moss, proprietor of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*. The day was remarkably fine, with a strong and gusty wind blowing across the range, from southwest to northeast, which prevented the competitors from making their usual good scores. At the commencement of the match comparatively few spectators were present, but as things grew exciting, several ladies and gentlemen appeared on the ground. At three o'clock, the bugle having sounded the assembly, the respective squads fell in, the whole being under the command of Lieut. Gemmel, of No. 1 Battery. Capt. Stuart, of the Militia Department, attended on the ground as referee: but happily his services were not called into requisition by unseemly disputes. Mr. Riggs and Sergt. Cuzner, acted as scorers, and the marking was efficiently carried on under the superintendence of Sergt. Major Rhodes and Sergt. Wingfield. Capt. Parsons led off, followed by Major Irvine and the others alternately. The scores were as follows:

NO. 1 BATTERY.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	T'l.
Captain Parsons,	333	221	554

Sergeant Harris,	233	324	557
Sergeant S. Haycock,	241	202	443
Born. McDonald,	224	030	254
Gunner Morrison.	242	443	685

Total points, 78

MILITARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

	200 y.	400 y.	T'l.
Maj. Irvine Magentic Batt.	332	002	334
Lt. Cotton, Ottawa G. A.	233	203	436
Lt. Falls, 43d Battalion,	332	303	635
Lt. Walsh, Civil Service R.	523	300	823
F. Cotton, M. S. Cadet,	443	332	775

Total points, 69

It will thus be seen that No. 1 succeeded in winning the stakes by 9 points, and in maintaining its already well established reputation as the best shooting company in the Capital. The scores, on the whole, however, were far below the usual average. At the conclusion of the match, Captain Parsons called for three cheers for the Military School men, and his Battery responded in splendid style. The Military School men returned the compliment with lusty voices, showing that they were not at all disheartened at their defeat. A friendly return match between both squads is spoken of, which will likely come off soon.

CIVIL SERVICE REGIMENTAL MATCH.

FIRST DAY.—OFFICERS' MATCH.

At two o'clock, p. m., on the 22nd., the officers' match was opened, Lieut. Col. Wily in command. The day was raw and cold, with a gusty north-west blast, which, at times, swept across the range with a chilling effect, thus telling against the firing squad.

The hits, however, were not as numerous as we anticipated, and the day's scoring cannot fairly be taken as a criterion upon which to base the calibre of the officers of this regiment as marksmen.

Dr. Wilson and Lieut. King were particularly unfortunate: having scored under six points at the first two ranges, they were ruled out of the 400 yards range.

Captain Desbarats having scored the greatest number of points, 29, carried off the first prize, a silver plated salver; Lieut. Walsh, 24 points, second prize; for the third and fourth prizes, Major Anderson, and Captain White, having tied at 23 points, fired off two rounds each; Major Anderson scored an outer and a bull's-eye, 6; Capt. White, two outsiders, 4.

Total points scored in ten rounds 216. Thus giving an average but slightly over outsiders.

SECOND DAY.—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MATCH

For target practice, this was the finest day we have had since the opening of the tournament. A clear bright sky, with the wind almost directly down the range. From some unaccountable reason, the scoring was worse than that made by the officers on Tuesday. Twenty-nine points gained the first prize on

that day, whilst yesterday it went for twenty-six.

There were twenty-nine entries made, and ten rounds to be fired, which, all told, would give a possible score of 1160 points. Seven were ruled out at the 400 yards, having failed to score six points at the first two ranges—200 and 300 yards. Their shots, or points, at the 400 yards, would, if counted, make 112; deducting this from the 1160, leaves an actual possible score of 1038 points, and there were but 365 points made. This cannot be considered a good score, nor even a fair average one. Total points scored 365.

Sergeant Harvey got the first prize, a silver plated coffee urn; Sergeant Parent the second, a meerschaum pipe; Lance Corporal Morgan the third, a crystal and silver sardine case; Lance Corporal Stevenson the fourth, a silver pencil case with gold pen; Corporal Pellant the fifth, a bread knife and platter; Sergeants Wolf and Powell fired off their ties for the sixth, a cut glass ink stand, the latter winning. The firing squad was under command of Major Anderson, who enforced the rules of order strictly. After the score had been announced, three cheers were given for the winners.

THIRD DAY.—THE PRIVATES' MATCH.

The Privates' Match, for which there are eight prizes, was opened at 2 p. m. The weather was exceedingly fine and much milder than either of the preceding days, furnishing good light for firing until 5.20. From 4.45 to 5.15 the target presented a clear bright face,—better for firing at no marksman would desire,—and the scoring of those who were considered fair shots, told well. There were sixty-two entries, consequently firing was only finished at the first two ranges, 200 and 300 yards. Those who did not score six points at these two ranges are ruled out, and as there are twenty-one unfortunates whose rank is in this class, the actual firing party who will fire at the 400 yards range is reduced to forty-one.

There were eight of the twenty-one who did no injury to the target, but they made the dust fly. The only difficulty likely to occur during this match will be to award the green spectacles. On the other side of the question, we may add for the honor and credit of the privates, that there were five who never missed the target, and seven who have made but one miss, and that there are twenty-five who have made respectable scoring, several averaging centres.

At the close of the firing we noticed on the ground the Hon. Mr. Macdougall, C. B., Lieut. Col. Wily, and several others, heads of departments, who have evinced a lively interest in the match from the first day.

A beautiful prize was presented by Lady Macdonald. It consists of a set of four salt-cellar, with shovel spoons, and morocco case. The cellars are in the shape of a tub, are of the very best electro-plated ware, with heavy fine gilt lining inside. This souvenir will be presented to the gentleman making

the fewest misses in the Regimental Match, and the ties, if any, are to be decided by bull's eyes.

(Concluded in our next.)

THE VOLUNTEER FUND.

Under this heading "A Mechanic" writes to the *Toronto Telegraph* as follows:

"Sir,—During the Fenian excitement in this city, our citizens came out liberally and subscribed a large fund known as the "Volunteer Fund." Prominent among those who put down their names was one gentleman, who was *au fait* in shedding copious tears, while among others were leading firms in this city who are always ready, as far as talk is concerned, to speak about loyalty and liberty. Have these gentlemen paid their subscriptions? Let us have an answer from Dr. McCaul, the Chairman of the Committee."

We have a faint recollection of having heard something of this before and would like to see the matter cleared up.

UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENCE.

In the present number we present our readers with a letter from our own correspondent in New York. This gentleman, with whom we have made arrangements for regular correspondence, is a Canadian, and at present connected with the American Press. From him we will be able to give our readers reliable information on military matters in the Union. His letter was received since writing the article on "President Johnson and the Fenians," but it will be seen that it confirms it in every particular. Our Government is well posted with regard to the doings and intentions of the F. B., and should they attempt to carry out the programme described by our correspondent they will find a hot reception prepared for them.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*, must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer, to insure attention.

"E. S.," Waterloo.—Too late for this week—will appear in our next.

"J. F. F.," St. John's.—Thanks: see present number.

"Captain J. D.," Kingston.—Yours received, and acknowledged in present issue.

"Lieut. Col. R. R.," Manningsville.—Yours received—many thanks.

"J. K. G.," Beamsville.—Yours received—will appear next week.

"Col. Sgn. R.," Montreal.—Sent by this mail.

"A. C.," Watford.—We will give the required information in our next.

BOOK NOTICE.

The people of Ontario are about to be placed in possession of a work of the utmost practical utility, in the "Province of Ontario Gazetteer and Directory for 1868." This

book will be of immense benefit to all persons who wish to obtain a thorough knowledge of the country, or who have business relations in the various parts of the Province. The Editor and Compiler, Mr. James Sutherland, a gentleman long and favorably known to us, has had over fourteen years experience in this business; and from the knowledge he has brought to the task, and the labor he has bestowed upon it, we feel confident he will produce a work which, while it supplies a want long felt by business men and others, will be every way worthy of the patronage of the public. The *Gazetteer and Directory* will, we understand, be issued early in the new year from the press of Messrs. Hunter, Rose, & Co. of Ottawa, and will, we trust, meet the success deserved by its enterprising projector.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, 24th.—It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has requested the European powers to unite with France in a general conference for the settlement of the Roman Question and to prevent the recurrence of the recent events in Italy.

LONDON, 25th.—Intelligence from China states that a great battle has been fought between the rebel army of insurgents and the Tartar forces of the Emperor of China. The Imperialists were defeated. The battle took place within 30 miles of Peking, and that city was in great danger of falling into the hands of the notorious rebels.

FLORENCE, 25th.—Garibaldi has again been heard from. Without regarding the proclamation of the Italian authorities, he left Faligno and pushed on towards the south. At last accounts he had arrived at Rieta, a town in the southern district of Umbria, not far from the Papal frontier, and within forty-two miles of Rome.

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL.—We are glad to learn that this school, now in operation two weeks, is attended with all the success that the most earnest admirers of this branch of the service could wish. There are now nineteen Cadets—only over the complement—in the school; but the anxiety of the officers in charge allows no routine to contract the limit of their efforts to strengthen this branch of the force by educating its officers in drill. The hours of drill occupy a considerable portion of the day, and at all dress parades of the Hussars, to which the Cadets are attached, they are also present. They will thus be not only taught the essentials of drill, but also the ordinary routine of a soldier's life, and have only themselves at fault if defective in any degree. Much attention is devoted to the school by its commandant, Col. Jenyns, and his anxiety to perfect those attending in their drill, leads to additional interest being taken by them. The Government, we understand, allows each cadet \$1.50 per day during the term spent at school, but, as in the infantry, a certain time is specified within which to pass.—*Globe*, Oct. 21.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

A former Springfield school teacher, with lots of friends in this city, who is now en route with a detachment of regulars from Fort Harker, Kansas, to Fort Union, New Mexico, lately attended a pow wow of the Arkansas Indians, and thus graphically tells her experience:

It was our first sight of wild Indians, and you may be sure we improved the occasion for making our red brother's acquaintance. As he is usually pictured with a dignified countenance, resembling Daniel Webster about the time he said, "As for me, give me liberty," we may as well tell you that he looks like the evil one, minus horns and hoofs. An utterly depraved, diabolical countenance, so filthy that it is alive with something besides animated expression, the shrewdest of inky eyes, and the look of Shylock bargaining for the pound of flesh. His very smile is like the grin of a skull, which Victor Hugo calls the satire of laughter. The principal Chiefs present were Left Hand and Poor Bear of the Apaches, Tall Bull and Black Kettle of the Cheyennes, Little Raven and Yellow Bear of the Apaches, besides many lesser lights. Trading with the whites has somewhat modified the traditional Indian costume. Black Kettle was arrayed in a crimson and white danask table cloth, over a flowered dressing gown, whose owner's scalp very likely adorned his string of human hair. His own locks were parted in the middle and reached to his waist. They were plaited with strips of fur, silver bands and beads, while the parting was stained red. Two chiefs wore great silver medals, with President Johnson's face thereon. The costumes were all grotesque in the extreme, and the squaws were not distinguishable from the men, except for their high, shrill voices, the papposes looking like lumps of dirt fashioned into a baby. No squaws but white were admitted to the council, but we visited them afterwards. His Black Kettle is a hag beside whom Meg Merrilles is Venus, and the Witch of Endor Hebe. She is a survivor of the Clivington massacre, and has ten bullet holes in her body; but there is enough of her, such as it is, to stand it. We gave her our handkerchief as a parting souvenir, but have no hope of her ever using it. The only English any one could speak were the words "How?" when they shook hands, and "Good," to express approval. The pow wow consisted in their being told, through a woman interpreter, that if they would be nice, good boys, and not play scalp any more, kind, soft hearted Uncle Samuel would pay them \$100,000 or more for the Indian village burned by General Hancock, and would give them all the goods they wanted. And they replied as follows (or words to this effect): "Wishywashyshit-iskibuntumgumghugh 600!" which translated, means, "We will go home and ask our tribes about it," further than which they were non-committal. Then followed the calumet, of which we took two whiffs, much to Little Raven's delight, and a grand distribution of goods in Colonel Wynkoop's back yard. These were of very poor quality, and to see the savages' noses go up and the jeering grunts when some cotton checkered shirts were passed around, was very funny. We have seen all of the poor Indian we care to, and as we gazed around the circle of dirty wretches, it was with extreme difficulty that we could forgive Christopher Columbus for discovering America.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

Fighting "Joe" Hooker is in Switzerland.

IMPEACHMENT.—Gen. Sigel, William Cullen Bryant, and Henry Ward Beecher have signed a petition for the impeachment of President Johnson.

The French armour plated squadron is still on the station at Corsica, where it is constantly manœuvring and experimenting with the new artillery.

The town of Acquapenanto where the Garibaldians have assembled in force is situated in the northwest corner of the Roman territory.

A Norfolk paper does not see why so much applause should be bestowed on Sheridan, the hero of only five forks, whereas Butler is notoriously the hero of over five thousand spoons.

Some of the Paris papers mention a report that several French officers belonging, or who have belonged, to the army of Africa are to be attached to the Abyssinian expedition.

A Hibornian sergeant was drilling an awkward squad of volunteers, and in spite of his efforts, failed to bring them into a straight line. And at last, out of all patience, he cried out. Oh, what a bent row! Just come and look at yourselves.

The French Government has just ordered 800,000 waistbelts, each having attached to it a small medicine box. The latter will contain whatever is necessary to give, in a rough way, a first dressing to a wound, or to stop dysentery. The whole will cost about 1,500,000 francs.

A Washington despatch of the 11th, says: The President to-day issued an order remitting the sentence of the court-martial in the case of 16 soldiers tried at Buffalo last summer, for attending a Fenian picnic in Fenian uniform, and sentenced them to forfeit two month's pay:

Military aeronautics do not appear to afford very useful results in the war in Paraguay, a balloon having made several ascensions without any result whatever. Each time the balloon ascended Marshal Lopez made a great fire, which covered his camp with a cloud of smoke, and thus prevented the allies from seeing what passed in his camp.

THE ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS FOR ABYSSINIA.—An order was received the other day at Fort Pitt, Chatham, directing a party of the Army Hospital Corps to proceed directly to Netley for the purpose of embarking for service with the Abyssinian expedition.

AN INDUCEMENT TO MATEMONY.—Who requires the more porter after fatigue, a married man or a single man? Here is a fine, new point for debating societies to discuss. If anybody doubts whether there be anything in the question, we shall refer him to the late review of British troops at Chatham by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, at the conclusion of which a pint of porter was issued to each man engaged, "and an additional pint to each married man."

A PRESENT FOR KING THUNDOR.—On the nights of Thursday and Friday week about 140 tons of gunpowder were "checked" at the Great Western Railway goods station on their way to Liverpool, thence to be shipped for the Abyssinian expedition.—*Court Journal*.

The civil war in Japan is over, and peace re-established. Chasin returns to his allegiance, disbands his army and surrenders on the terms accorded him. The other insurgent Princes had re-established their good relations with the Tycoon. The Minister of Foreign Affairs said to Mr Van Valkenburgh that "all now seems to be pleasant, but is impossible to tell how long peace will continue, there are so many bad men in Japan."

F. B. (Fenian Brother?) Gallagher and J. Gibson received "one hundred and fifty tons of war material for the Fenian Brotherhood" by going to Washington the other day. No government, says the *New York Times*, is so generous as ours to its enemies. This was captured from the Fenians by our forces last year, soon after the battle of Ridgeway. So, too, we are now making arrangements to furnish ammunition to the Indians. They demand this as a prerequisite to peace, believing in that profound maxim, in war prepare for peace. Their demand has been granted.

GENERAL PRIM.—The American papers report that the Spanish revolutionist, General Prim, has arrived in New York, and is making arrangements to go to Mexico, there to effect some sort of revolution. We doubt the truth of the story. We don't believe Gen. Prim has arrived at any port in the U. S. The last accounts from Europe represent Gen. Prim as having gone to Italy, and if so he cannot be in New York. We fancy that the report got up in New York about his arrival there and his preparations for a demonstration in Mexico, is got up merely as a sensation item, to be copied and commented upon by the press throughout the United States, while the perpetrators of the hoax laugh over the credulity of their brethren of the quill.

MILITARY RIOTS IN LIMERICK.—A correspondent writes from Limerick as follows:—A desperate riot took place at Limerick, between soldiers of the 74th Regiment and civilians. Eight persons have been stabbed by bayonets, and one man is said to be dead. The greatest excitement prevails, and all the constabulary are out on duty to preserve order. The wounded have been sent to Earlington's Hospital. For the last month a feeling of disaffection had been engendered between the soldiers of the 74th Highlanders and the lower classes of the civilians, and nightly affrays ensued. The 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniere) also mixed in the quarrels.

NEGRO AMBITION FOR OFFICE.—The *New Orleans Times*, referring to the approaching elections in Louisiana, says—

"It is undeniable that a strong feeling of caste—of exclusiveness—is growing up in the breasts of the colored people, and that the tendency to ignore white men as counsellors and leaders—even though they be of the most Radical type politically—is constantly on the increase. Even at this early day, long before an election for new local

governments can be held, there is scarcely a State or municipal office that can be named for which a negro candidate has not already been put forward, with strong and active supporters at his back. A colored man, now holding office by appointment of Gen. Sheridan, boasted on a leading thoroughfare, in tones to be heard by passers, that he would be the next sheriff elected, if it costs him fifty thousand dollars. He is confident of succeeding without any such liberal expenditure, and another is quite as confident of being the next Mayor. The member of Congress from the First District is decided upon, and so on to the end of the list."

FRENCH ARMAMENTS.—The *Courier du Bas Rhin* states that the garrison of Strasbourg, is now receiving the new gun. Six hundred or seven hundred Chassepot rifles arrived several days back, and were at once distributed. The Guard de l'Autte is already armed with these muskets. They will be supplied to the remainder of the garrison according as they are delivered from the manufactory of Mutzig. In a short time the Baden soldiery, who have had the privilege to show the first needle-guns at Kehl, will be able to contemplate our Chassepots at the other end of the bridge. If we are well informed, the factory at Mutzig and the branch establishment at Framont are working night and day. The calculation is that in a short time 200 rifles will be delivered daily; at present they are produced less rapidly—only 700 a week.

PRINCE SALM SALM.—Prince Salm Salm, whose name is mentioned in connection with events in Mexico, first made his appearance at the other side of the Atlantic as a volunteer in the Federal service, and was aide-de-camp to General Blenker, a German, who commanded a division at Bull Run (No. 1), and checked the Confederates by the display of his men at Centreville. Blenker, who was a Rouge skeddaling from Germany after 1848, where he was engaged in revolutionary warfare, came to grief afterwards, and retired from the Federal field voluntarily. When the Prince's name first turned up Mr Seward asked, "Who is this Salm Salm?" "I suppose," was the reply of a facetious Britisher, "he comes from Sing Sing"—the name of the convict prison of New York.

THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF AN ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.—Assuming that the report of the release of the prisoners may turn out to be false, the *Lancet* has, under the above heading, a long article, from which we extract the following:—"The meteorological phenomena of the country present nothing of themselves to awaken very serious apprehensions. Massowah, it is true, is one of the hottest places in the world. In July Ke-reet and Galimer found the temperature 127 deg in the shade, and in November it was 94 deg. at noon, and 85 deg. at 9 p. m. The nights are cold, characterised by heavy dews and blankets are required. The rainy season in the highlands lasts from May to September, and a little rain falls in November; the temperature is mild; the nights are cold, particularly at great elevations, snow existing on the tops of the highest mountains. The diseases incidental to Abyssinia are touched upon by various authors, but by none are they more graphically or sagaciously described than by Bruce himself. Mainly, they are these:—Malarial fevers,

ranging in severity from a continued to the tertian intermittent type; dysentery, the common concomitant of these fevers; the parasitic diseases, to which we referred last week: and a few others—elephantiasis and skin diseases among them—are mentioned by authors, but these need not detain us. With regard to the parasitic causes of disease, we are ignorant of the extent to which these may prevail in the particular localities which our troops, will traverse. There is no reason whatever to fear any sudden breakdown from this cause, however; besides, they are to a great extent preventible. *En passant* we may state that a large ant is mentioned by some of the writers on Abyssinia as particularly destructive to all articles of clothing and tent equipage, and as inflicting very disagreeable stings on man himself. The fevers are by far the most important item in the list of diseases incidental to the climate; but these are, after all, mainly confined to the lowlands, and to the highlands in certain localities and during certain seasons. The Tacazzy, one of the principal rivers, is a large and rapid stream, varying however, remarkably in these respects, according as it is the rainy or dry season. Bruce says that, from the falling of the first rains in March till November, it is death to sleep in the country adjoining it, both within and without its banks." The article concludes with some practical suggestions for the consideration of the authorities.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT AND BOOK-KEEPING.—The *Observer*, in some remarks on the Volunteer movement, says,—There is one important point in connection with the Volunteer movement which has not been very greatly or very rigidly observed, and that is the book-keeping statistics of various Volunteer battalions. At a recent inspection in Scotland by Col. Erskine, the Inspector-General of Volunteers, the inspector expressing his high approval of the manner in which he found the books of the battalion had been kept, remarking that it afforded as much better criterion, of the discipline of a subject, which, after these remarks, will no doubt engage the attention of inspecting officers generally. Every commanding officer is bound, by the regulations of the service, to keep a correct record, of the condition and progress of his corps; but it is believed that there has hitherto been great laxity in the matter.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

Hunter, Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers,
Ottawa.

THE above work is now in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all the cities, towns, villages, etc., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, etc., in each locality.

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Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867. 43-1f

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CANADA.



DESPATCH AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,
5th September, 1867.

SIR,

Cases have not unfrequently occurred in which it has been proposed by Foreign Governments to grant Decorations to British Subjects residing in Her Majesty's Colonies.

It appears to be not generally known, that British Subjects are not entitled to wear such Decorations without Her Majesty's special permission, and that such permission is granted only in cases in which the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service which had been performed before the enemy, either at Sea or in the Field; or in cases in which the Recipient shall have been actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's Dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

You will find in the Appendix to the recent Edition of the Colonial Regulations, page 128, the Regulations respecting the grant of Foreign Orders and Medals to British Subjects, which have been promulgated by Command of Her Majesty, and which are now in force. It would be desirable that general publicity should be given to these Regulations in the Colony under your Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant,

Signed, BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor the Right
Honble. Viscount Monk,
&c., &c., &c.

8. (Page 43.)

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct that the following REGULATIONS respecting FOREIGN ORDERS and MEDALS shall be substituted for those now in force:—

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited at the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there may be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-chief if the application relates to an Officer in the army or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an Officer in the navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favor it has been made to accept the Foreign Order and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

9. When a British Subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service or in the service of his own country, or any other distinctive mark of honor strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original Order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the Crowns of Great Britain and Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favors bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the army or in the navy for military or for naval services, should be addressed, as the case may be, to the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary of State for War, or the Lords of the Admiralty, who, if they see fit, may submit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without any other formality.

2. Permission to wear a Foreign Medal cannot be granted to a British Subject unless such Medal is bestowed for military or naval services performed by the command or with the sanction of Her Majesty. But no permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

Signed, CLARENDON.
Foreign Office, 10th May, 1855.

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AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

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

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

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Customs, Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 31 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to purchases made in the United States during the week. THOMAS WORTHINGTON, Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AND CANADIAN MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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