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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 14, 1867.

No. 41.

## THE OLD CLOCK.

O! the old, old clock, of the household stock,  
 Was the brightest thing and neatest;  
 Its hands, though old, had a touch of gold,  
 And its chime rang still the sweetest;  
 'Twas a monitor, too, though its words were few  
 Yet they lived, though millions altered;  
 And its voice, still strong, warned old and young  
 When the voice of friendship faltered;  
 "Tick! tick!" it said—"quiet, quick to bed,  
 For ten I've given warning;  
 Up! up! and go, or else, you know,  
 You'll never rise soon in the morning!"

A friendly voice was that old, old clock,  
 As it stood in the corner smiling,  
 And blessed the time with a merry chime,  
 The wily hours beguiling;  
 But a cross old voice was that tiresome clock,  
 As it called at daylight boldly;  
 When the dawn looked gray o'er the misty way,  
 And the early air blew coldly;  
 "Tick! tick!" it said—"quick out of bed,  
 For five I've given warning;  
 You'll never have health, you'll never have  
 wealth,  
 Unless you're up soon in the morning!"

Still hourly the sound goes round and round,  
 With a tone that ceaseth never;  
 While tears are shed for bright days fled,  
 And the old friends lost forever!  
 Its heart beats on, though hearts are gone,  
 Its hands still move, though hands we love  
 Are clasped on earth no longer!  
 "Tick! tick!" it says, "to the obdurate bed,  
 The grave hath given warning;  
 Up! up! and rise, and look at the skies,  
 And prepare for a heavenly morning!"

## STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

### No. X.—ONWASHANEE.

Of all the Aboriginal tribes that were brought into contact with the earlier settlers in Canada, the Ottawas, who dwell on the shores of the great river which now bears their name, were perhaps the most cruel and treacherous. This tribe is the only one of all the Canadian Indian nations which has been completely destroyed, for there is not one survivor of that once powerful nation in all the continent of America. Only to the Ottawas has the crime of Canibalism been ascribed with any show of truth, and there are some stories told of them and their doings in the days of Frontenac which are perfectly horrifying. In reference to this Ccl-dens says:—"Frontenac stands conspicuous among all his nation for deeds of cruelty to the Indians. Nothing was more common than for his Indian prisoners to be given up to his Indian allies to be tormented. One of the most horrible of these scenes on record

was perpetrated under his own eye at Montreal in 1691."

With all their cruelty and treachery these Ottawas were excessively cunning, and in the days of which I write, possessed as clever a gang of prevaricating scoundrels as ever graced the most civilized *corps diplomatique*; with other amiable traits this tribe possessed a love of the wonderful with superstitious belief and practices, a knowledge of which was often used by their enemies to counteract their greater cunning and astuteness. Onwashanee, the most prominent of the Ottawa warriors, was a great friend of Frontenac, and was ever ready to lead his tribe against any enemy whom that Governor wished to employ him against. It happened that once in the fortune of war Onwashanee was taken captive by the Iroquois, and would most assuredly have been sacrificed if he had not broken his bonds one night and made his escape; not, however, without first killing and scalping the warrior who slept in the lodge with him and who had been entrusted with his safe keeping. Having rejoined his own people he collected a number of the young men and made a raid upon the village where he had lately been a prisoner. After killing and burning in the usual style, he retreated carrying with him several captives, among whom was the wife of the brave he had murdered on the occasion of his escape. This squaw, who entertained a strong affection for her husband, was a good specimen of the Iroquois women, who were scarcely second to their warriors in courage, determination, and endurance. Onwashanee was what the lamented Artemus Ward would call "a gay and festive youth," and delighted in a plurality of wives, and scarcely ever made a raid upon his enemies without bringing home in addition to his tribe in the shape of a new wife, who was compelled by kicks and cuffs from her predecessors in possession of the heart of the "noble savage," to do all the hardest tasks incident to life in a wigwam. The captive Iroquois lady, however, was not the sort of stuff to submit to this thing with patience, and an opportunity soon offered by which she amply revenged herself upon her

enemies. Onwashanee was summoned by Frontenac to a great council at Montreal. Thither he repaired taking with him his whole establishment, horses, dogs, women, and children, and, in due time, made a grand and imposing entry into the city of the whitemen. Frontenac was at this time coquetting to secure the alliance of the Iroquois and a few braves of the confederate nations, were his guests at the time of Onwashanee's arrival in Montreal. It was not long before the captive squaw found means to communicate with her countrymen, and as revenge is an article in the faith of every Indian she induced them to arrange matters so that she would not only obtain her freedom, but secure the vengeance for which she thirsted.

After the council was over Onwashanee loaded his canoes with the presents he had received and departed for the upper waters of the Ottawa. The Iroquois had, however, departed before him and were lying in wait at the portage near what is now known as the Chaudiere, and not far from the city of the present capital of the New Dominion. It was drawing towards the close of the day when the Ottawas drew up their canoes on the shore below the big kettle and formed their camp. The Iroquois squaw had remained with her captors, and, as this was the place prearranged for the destruction of Onwashanee, she looked out eagerly for the coming of her own people who were to avenge the death of her husband.

It was a calm and lovely summer night, the young moon faintly glimmered above the dim lights opposite, the Whip-poor-will repeated its melancholy note in the dark thicket that fringed the stream, and the monotonous roar of the waterfall was borne down the great valley upon the cool breath of the west wind. Onwashanee, his family and friends, having done justice to the supper prepared by the hands of his "social slaves," laid themselves down before their camp fires to repose, never dreaming that foes thirsting for their blood were lying in wait to destroy them. The moon went down behind the forest clad mountains, the Whip-poor-will still piped its solitary notes, the

dark river swept unconsciously by, and the monotonous roar of the waterfall grow faint and dull upon the ears of the sleeping Ottawa, when the Iroquois widow arose among the shadows where she was crouching and glided silently away among the tall stems of the surrounding forest. The camp fires had burnt down into a smouldering heap of ashes, and the weary warriors' sleep was unbroken, when silently from among the shadows of the forest dark forms came crowding about the doomed sleepers: then arose a loud sharp yelping yell—the wild war-whoop of the Iroquois—the sleeping Ottawas sprang to their feet only to fall with the arrow quivering in their sides, or to sink under the unrelenting tomahawk, and, before long, silence again fell upon the camp, but this time the sleepers slept as those may sleep who waken not on the morrow. Onwashance fell by the hand of the woman whom he had made a widow and a wife, and she carried back to her native village, on the southern shore of Ontario, the scalp-lock of the Ottawa chief tam.

The hatred of the Iroquois could not brook delay so they took no captives—the young children and the women mingled their blood with the murdered braves—and of all that party not one was left to tell the story of disaster. From this fatal night the glory of the Ottawas faded away, and it is many long years since the last of them built his lodge upon the height where I now chronicle the fate of their great chief Onwashance.

#### A VISIT TO THE ZOUAVE JACOB.

Paris Correspondence Birmingham Journal.

The Zouave admits no one to his presence who is not really afflicted with disease or infirmity—those who are led to the Rue de la Roquette by curiosity being compelled to remain in the waiting-room. Fortunately, I was furnished with a letter from his best friend, and became privileged at once. I entered the room with twenty of the most ragged and dirty of the whole mob, and am thus enabled to describe the scene. The Zouave was standing as if in a reverie when we entered pell-mell into the long, low apartment where the cures were performed. He was leaning against the wall, with his eyes half open, after the fashion of Sonnambula before entering completely into trance, the only difference being in the intense light, shot out from the living orbs, beneath the drooping eyelids. He neither spoke nor moved while his father busied himself in arranging the visitors upon the low wooden benches before him. Every crutch and stick was taken from the infirm patients, and placed in the corner behind the door, amid the timid whines of the poor frightened creatures, accustomed to look upon the help afforded by these objects as absolutely necessary to their safety. When all were seated thus, leaning the one against the other, the father going close up to the son, whispering in his ear. He was aroused in a moment, and coming forward with a movement, brusque and hurried,

savouring of the military camp, and not in the least of the solemnity of the magician's sanctuary, he walked up and down for a few minutes before the eager line of sufferers. To each he told the disease under which he or she was suffering, and the original cause of the malady; and as no objection was made in any one case, I am led to suppose him to have been right in all. Presently, however, I observed him to stop suddenly, and fix his eye upon one of the patients who sat at the extreme end of the second bench, and after examining him for a moment turn aside with a slight shudder, which I observed was of neither disgust nor dread, but a kind of involuntary recoil. He said abruptly, pointing with his forefinger straight into the face of the individual he addressed: "I can do nothing for your disease; it is beyond my power; go, and remember it is useless to return." This was all, but the words acted upon the man like a magic spell, he shook from head to foot, like an aspen leaf, and tried to gasp out a few words, but whether of prayer or expostulation it is impossible to say, for his tongue seemed paralyzed, and clung to the roof of his mouth, while the Zouave turned aside with an indiscriminate expression of fear, certainly indicative of a kind of intimidation. But this was soon shaken off; and he again passed before the line, uttering simply the words, "Rise and walk!" The sound which simultaneously burst from the assembly could find no fitting description in any language. It was a sort of moaning whine, a kind of infantine wailing, evidently produced by fear and doubt. One feeble old beggar woman, whose head stopped its palsied shaking from the moment the Zouave Jacob had fixed his glittering eye upon her, was the one who gave expression to the feeling which had evidently taken possession of them all; Oh, how can I move without my crutches? and, having turned a yearning look toward the corner where these old friends and supporters were standing, with a host of others, and began to mumble and moan most piteously. But the Zouave looked for an instant down the line, with an ominous frown on his brow, as he found that not one of the patients had obeyed his orders. No pretension to the sacred character of a prophet, or inspired seer, was there, for he stamped with such rude violence on the floor that the easement shook again. He almost uttered an oath, but it was unfinished, as he once more uttered the command to rise and walk, so that others might be admitted in their places. Then came the most strange and mysterious moment of the whole ceremony. One by one did every individual seated upon those low wooden benches rise and stand erect. No words can describe the singular spectacle offered by this fearing, hoping, doubting crowd, as each one found himself firm upon the legs which for years had ceased to do their office. Some laughed like foolish children, some remained wrapped in stolid wonder, while many burst into the most heart-rending paroxysm of weeping. It was then that the Zouave stretched forth his arm and bade them pause. All was hushed and silent for a moment. The pause lasted for some time. I have been told that it is always so, but have not been able to account for its necessity; and then the door was thrown open, and the crippled and the paralysed, the halt and lame of the hour before, walked from that long, low, half-darkened chamber with somewhat timid gait it may be, but with straightened limbs and measured steps, although no ailment had ever reached them. One or two amongst the number turned to thank their deliverer, but the Zouave dismissed them brutally. Be off, don't stand

shilly shallying. You are cured, ain't you? that's enough—now pletoz moi le camp! In plain English—Cut your stick, and be gone. Before leaving the room I turned to look at the single patient whose case Jacob had pronounced as being beyond his power to cure—the man was paralysed in both arms, and his neck twisted all awry. It certainly was a hang dog countenance—worse than any I ever beheld—and the expression of rage, and hate, and fear, which it conveyed was unmistakable. His feet were paralysed likewise, and turned outwards. The Zouave's father searched amongst the sticks and crutches left in the corner for those which belonged to the only cripple destined to remain so, and as he touched each one, looked upon an inquiring glance towards the unhappy wretch, who answered with an awkward jerk of his wry neck, until he seized upon a sort of wooden shelf or go-cart upon wheels, which the cripple had been used to push before him. A boy came in to help him from his seat, and as he disappeared supported by this aid, he uttered a poignant groan, which resounded through the place with the most weird and terrible effect imaginable. I subsequently inquired of the Zouave by what impression he was made aware of his inability to cure. He answered simply that in cases of this kind a veil seemed to fall before his eyes and impede his view of the patient.

#### NAPOLÉON AT THE TUILERIES.

Napoleon's private life at the Tuileries is peeped into by a Parisian journalist, who writes as follows:

The first saloon we enter is the Salle des Huissiers. Three gentlemen, dressed in the brilliant liveries of the Emperor's household, are quietly finishing their morning nap in their comfortable arm-chairs. Not wishing to disturb them we pass on to a second saloon, elegantly furnished with heavy red silk damask tapestry, richly gilt arm-chairs, etc. Here we find the Adjutant and Chamberlain in waiting, both of them in ordinary civilian's dress, there being evidently no particular ceremony at court in prospect for to-day, else the officer would appear in the uniform of his corps and the chamberlain in his scarlet and gold attire. This saloon leads us into a spacious and elegant one beyond, also hung with beautiful dark red damask tapestry, and richly gilded throughout. In this saloon the Council of the Ministry is held. It is the Salle du Conseil. In the centre of the room stands an enormous table, round which are placed one arm-chair and ten ordinary chairs. At this table the Emperor presides in council twice a week regularly. Immediately adjoining this saloon is the Cabinet, or, more properly speaking, the first Cabinet of the Emperor: for this spacious hall is divided into two apartments, in the first of which the Emperor receives those persons to whom he has granted an audience, while in the second one he spends a good part of the day writing reports, and examining vast heaps of documents, which await his action or his signature.

Two valets are occupied dusting the furniture and arranging the room generally—the Emperor may enter at any moment. It strikes seven o'clock from the Pavilion de l'Horloge—and the Emperor has just entered this cabinet. The first person that is regularly admitted every day at this time is Doctor Combeau, of historical fame. He was once the faithful companion of the "Prisoner of Ham," and has since become the confidant of the Emperor. He is the

Emperor's physician in ordinary, and has, moreover, to perform the difficult and delicate duty of attending to presents, pensions, and, in fact, to everything directly depending upon the benevolence and magnanimity of his Imperial master. Shortly after Dr. Conneau, the chief of cabinet and the private secretary of the Emperor make their appearance, giving him a condensed report of petitions received, etc., and taking his orders and decisions. After them it is the turn of the *litterati*, authors and artists, who have been entrusted with some special business, or with whom the Emperor desires to converse on certain questions and points in which he is interested. Toward twelve o'clock the higher officers are admitted, each reporting to the Emperor on that branch of the service specially under his individual care.

At precisely twelve o'clock the Emperor repairs to the apartments of the Empress, with whom and his son he takes breakfast privately. This breakfast occupies generally about half an hour, and is a very plain one. After he has pleasantly conversed for some time with his son, whom he loves dearly and who bears his father a most filial affection (this relation between father and son, which I have often had occasion to observe, is very cordial and touching indeed), the Emperor returns to his cabinet, and now begin the so-called great audiences; the ministers, marshals, ambassadors, the presidents of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, and a number of high officials who desire to see the Emperor, are admitted. These receptions last ordinarily till three or four o'clock. Then arrives the hour during which the Emperor daily, if the weather be at all propitious, rides out in a plain two-wheeled vehicle, which he drives himself. This green phaeton of the Emperor is well known to the Parisians: they recognise it at a great distance, and often cheer him loudly.

In the quarters of the workmen great enthusiasm is always manifested: there Napoleon III. is really popular. The Emperor in all his drives, has usually an aim in view; he visits the manufactories or the charitable institutions, but with particular predilection inspects the numerous new buildings and alterations, now in process of erection. On these occasions he alights, the workmen, who have watched his approach from afar, surround him, heartily cheering, with enthusiastic exclamation, and the Emperor converses with some of them, praising and stimulating them, and this frequently leads to very amusing scenes, which almost always close in the greatest possible satisfaction all round.

By six o'clock the Emperor has returned to the Tuileries, and at seven o'clock the dinner is served, attended by the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and the whole household, the chamberlains, adjutants, the ladies of the court, etc. The Emperor is very moderate in his demands on the culinary art, for which he has little appreciation and predilection—in this respect differing much from his predecessors, the Bourbons and the Orleans, who have always been great eaters and gourmands. There is to this day to be seen in the Imperial kitchen a stout old *maitre de cuisine*, who, as early as Louis Philippe's time, was the incumbent of that nutritive office, and who is said to be in despair at the indifference which the Emperor manifests for the noble art of cookery. It was only the other day that this same high minded functionary was heard to exclaim:

"The art of cooking is fast going to ruin in France; I'll lay a wager that the Emper-

or himself cannot tell a Maux chicken from a chicken of Bresse"—two species of chickens much valued by our gourmands. Dinner over, the Emperor generally remains some time with his family and his courtiers. Coffee is served and entertaining games are played—playing at cards, however, it tabooed in the Tuileries. Towards ten o'clock he returns once more to his cabinet, spending about an hour in reading or writing, until he retires for the night, which he usually does at eleven o'clock, fully believing in the old saying that the sleep before midnight is the best.

#### THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The United States, as one of the powers of the earth, is making itself respected abroad without the necessity of foreign conquests, or encouraging a belligerent assertion of its rights among other nations of recognized greatness. She has demonstrated her military strength in the magnitude and achievements of her armies. Her capacity as a food-producing country has also been proven, while affording sustenance to armies of men by hundreds of thousands. In important branches of the mechanic arts her triumph is no less complete, for all which we need go no further in the search for evidence than to the prizes taken in the Paris Exhibition. Almost simultaneously comes the announcement by cable that no target can resist the destructive force of the Rodman (American) gun. In naval architecture the U. S., have likewise gained an honorable distinction, as evinced by recent purchases of war steamers by the Governments of France, Italy, and Japan, the visit of the Empress Eugenie to the U. S., steamer *Colorado*, at Cherbourg, and the state dinner given to Admiral Farragut by the Emperor Napoleon, afford additional testimony to the same fact.

But it is chiefly as a leading commercial nation that the position of this country affords reason for pride, and is especially enviable. Despite a terrible civil war which ravaged some of the fairest States, our trade with Europe is steadily augmenting. The English statistics of trade and revenue for the year 1866; just presented to that government, show that America is her best customer. The exports of Great Britain for that period were increased £23,000,000, and the imports £24,000,000, as compared with 1865 (which was a year of great prosperity) and upon further inquiry the facts appears, as stated by a London journal that.

"The foreign country which has taken the greatest supply of our produce and manufactures, and which shows the largest increase in the values of our exports, in the United States. France stands next in order then come Brazil and Egypt, China and Holland after them. The results of the vast increase in our trade with the United States has been to restore the values of our exports in that country to a superior position to that which they occupied before the American war.

"With the whole of the vast increase of more than £24,000,000 in our imports, the United States are to be credited. The imports from the United States last year were £46,852,284; an amount not only more than doubling that of 1865, and exceeding that of that of 1864 and 1865 put together, but surmounting also that shown in any previous year in the history of our trade with the United States, with the single exception of the year 1861. The supplies from the Southern

States have risen first from £365,000 only, to upwards of £5,000,000 in 1865, and to upwards of £24,000,000 in 1866."

These statistics show that England and the U. S., are under heavy bonds to keep the peace, if nothing else.—*Jour. Com.*

#### SINGULAR RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY A LADY.

(From the London Daily News, September 17.)

It appears not to have been true, as reported by telegram both to Paris and London, that the Peace Congress of Geneva was broken up by an act of violence. There were great dissensions between the Swiss and French members, and the whole thing turned out a muddle, but the room was not cleared. According to the letters of numerous French correspondents the greatest success of the Congress (not excepting the speech of Mr. Simon, of Treves) was obtained by a lady, Madame Stayr, whose literary name is Fanny Lewald. The following set of ingenious articles read on her behalf by a M. Vogt were greeted with applause and approving laughter:

1. To decide a difference by fisticuffs or the stick is by common consent an unworthy and ignoble proceeding.

2. That which is unworthy and ignoble for one man must be unworthy and ignoble for a hundred, a thousand, ten thousand or a hundred thousand.

3. If it be admitted that it is unworthy and ignoble to decide one's own quarrels by pugilism, it must be worse to fight under the orders of a third party, and for his benefit, and to drill men who never did you any harm.

4. Two men who fight in the street are blamed by all reasonable and civilized people, and it never occurs to anybody to glorify the conqueror.

5. Why should we glorify the conqueror in a combat fought by hundreds of thousands of men for an object which, if attained, is scarcely ever of any advantage to them?

6. When two men come to blows in the street, it never comes into their head to invoke the aid of the Deity, or to suppose that God takes a special interest in the issue of their fight. The same may be said of a fight of ten on a side.

7. If two men who fight dared to talk of the God of pugilists, and called on him to help them in their unreasonable and disgraceful struggle, they would justly be set down as fools and blasphemers.

8. And in like manner ten or twenty men who should fight in the streets and appeal to the God of pugilism, would be called fools and blasphemers.

9. When then is the requisite number of combatants requisite to justify the invocation to take a side in the fight of that God whom you call the God of love?

10. Do you really believe that the number and quantity can make any impression upon God—upon a being whose essence is infinite? Do you not therefore think that to talk of a God of battles is just as blasphemous as to talk of a God of pugilists?

DUBLIN, 9th Oct.—The uneasiness caused by the rumours of the revival of the Fenian conspiracy, still prevail and is increasing. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the military and police authorities throughout the island.

## CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

The town council of Cobourg have voted \$1,000 to pay rents for buildings to accommodate four hundred of her Majesty's troops.

The motion to secure the admission of Irishmen to the Guards has been successful. The order against the enlistment of Irishmen and Catholics has been withdrawn.

**THE DRILL SHED.**—A portion of the framework of the new drill shed was elevated on the 3d instant. The building will be in the form of an arch, resembling the Union Railway Station at Toronto, by which means great strength and stability is secured, while the architectural appearance of the structure will be much more pleasing to the eye than was the old shed.—*St. Catharine's Constitutional*.

**SHOOTING MATCH.**—A few days ago a shooting match took place between some Germans, at Beck's old brewery, in the western part of the city. The arm used was the Prussian needle gun, and the excellent shooting made by those taking part, would indicate their thorough acquaintance with the weapon. A large number of valuable prizes were competed for, and a good afternoon's sport enjoyed.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

The *Journal de Paris* is of opinion that it would be wrong to despise the forces of which the Abyssinian King disposes: "His army includes 2,000 Europeans, deserters and banditti from all countries, all energetic people, who have drilled and exercised Theodore's soldiers, all pretty well equipped and armed with muskets. It is said even that Theodore has a small park of field artillery."

**THE CHALLENGE CUP.**—The competition for the silver medal sent out by the National Rifle Association of England, and for the challenge cup of the 6th, formerly the 7th, Military District, will take place at the ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club of this city on Friday afternoon, the 11th instant. Entries will be received by Mr. Mason, Secretary of the Rifle Association of this District, up to the day of competition.—*Hamilton Times*.

**GOVERNOR GENERAL.**—The *British Whig* has complained of Lord Monck's not visiting Upper Canada. The reason has been explained to us. His absence from the West is owing to the illness of his second daughter, the Honorable Louisa Monck. This lady arrived from England a few weeks ago, and by order of physicians had immediately to return to England. It is therefore quite natural that her father should be anxious to see her off.

**RETURN OF THE INDIANS.**—Mr. Johnson returned by the *Hibernian*, with the eighteen Iroquois braves, whom he had hoped would draw large audiences, and as a consequence large profits, by their public exhibitions in various English cities, of Canada's national game, but John Bull's nonchalance was not to be overcome even by the chance of seeing veritable red men in feathers and paint, so the expedition returns a commercial failure; while the eighteen braves vow that no temptation will ever again seduce them from Caughnawaga to suffer the penalties that attend a passage across the Atlantic.—*Montreal Daily News*.

**CAPT. BRIDGEWATER'S LECTURE.**—This gentleman delivered a most able and interesting lecture in our town hall on Thursday evening last, Capt. Baird occupying the chair. The Volunteers were present in uniform, and listened most attentively to the Captain's remarks, which contained most valuable suggestions and sound practical advice. Everyone present were highly pleased not only with the matter of the lecture, but likewise with its delivery. Capt. Bridgewater is earning for himself a wide reputation as a speaker and as an enthusiast in military matters.—*Paris Star*.

We regret to learn that information has reached this city of the death by drowning at Chatham, of Lieutenant James Robertson, Royal Engineers. The gallant officer had, it appears, gone out in a boat with two companions, and whether it was accidentally upset or run into, all three were immersed in the river. A relief went off, and succeeded in saving two of the officers, but Mr. Robertson declined assistance, being an excellent swimmer. It is supposed that he attempted to take off his shell jacket, while endeavoring to keep himself afloat, and that in so doing he deprived himself of the power of locomotion, and consequently sank. The unfortunate officer was well known in Montreal, having been stationed here for some years, mixing a good deal in society, where he was greatly esteemed.—*Daily News*.

In reference to the 13th Battalion the *Hamilton Times* says:

The new Sniders have been served out to the Captains of Companies, and we understand the new drill is to be commenced at once. Short rifles and swords have been provided for the sergeants of the different companies, and new bayonet scabbards for the whole. A large quantity of clothing is also in store and will be served out to those in need of it. It is to be hoped the Volunteers will muster in stronger numbers than they have been in the habit of doing during the summer months. Surely there are plenty of young men in the city whose time could not be better spent than by devoting one evening a week to the acquisition of a knowledge of the art of using a Snider. It will be a disgrace if balloting must be resorted to for the maintenance of a single battalion in a city like Hamilton.

**A CHIEF IN COSTUME.**—After a grand review yesterday, inspected by General Stisted, of all the military forces of this garrison, the 13th Hussars, headed by their fine band, and followed by the two batteries, marched westward through King street to their quarters. The music gave notice of the approach of the troops, and citizens, strangers, and the promiscuous groups of sight seers daily visiting the city were gratified with a view of a good cavalry and artillery force. At the front of the march, and the observed of all, riding by the side of the commanding officer was Mr. Johnson, otherwise, "Onwanoushyshon," Chief of the Six Nations, attired in the picturesque costume of his people. The chief received marked attention from the officers, and seemed to be perfectly at home under the keen glances of hundreds who wondered who the distinguished visitor was. The chief, with his cocked hat and huge bunch of feathers, his erect, manly bearing, looked a good field officer. It was very handsome of our military authorities thus to recognize the chief, on whose breast

dangled a medal of 1812, commemorating the valor of his father and his people. The act was graceful, honorable, poetic.—*Globe*, 28th.

**BARRACK ACCOMMODATION.**—There is a very general feeling in the city that it would be advisable for the Council to take steps towards providing good permanent and substantial barrack accommodation for the use of her Majesty's troops. It is well known that the Crystal Palace is not by any means suited for the purpose, besides which it is liable from time to time to be required for other purposes, and under these circumstances it is felt that inasmuch as it is very much to the advantage of the city in every way that at least one regiment of troops should at all times be quartered here, it would be well if a suitable building, capable of accommodating a full regiment of infantry, should be erected on the outskirts of the city. We believe that the government are ready to contribute their share towards the purpose, and we would suggest to the Council the propriety of appointing a committee to take the question under consideration, and to have plans and estimates prepared so that they may be enabled to report to the Council what would be the cost of the building and then the Government might be conferred with on the subject. Every one is desirous that Hamilton should remain a garrison town, but this can only be insured by providing the necessary accommodation for troops, and the sooner this is done the better.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

**RIFEMEN'S MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.**—The second annual dinner of the "Rifemen's Hand-in-hand Mutual Aid Society" took place last evening, at Mr. Dan Black's Club House, James street, and was attended by about eighty late members of the Rifle Brigade stationed in this city. Mr. Robert Lanaway, President of the society, occupied the chair, and performed his duties throughout the evening in a highly creditable manner. After ample justice had been done to the resources of Mr. Black's admirable cuisine, the customary loyal toasts were proposed and responded to, not only most suitably to the sentiment expressed, but in a spirit of that true loyalty which ever finds a resting place in the bosom of those who once wore the uniform of her Majesty's service. The evening was spent in the most jovial and felicitous manner, and the members of the society, with their guests, separated highly pleased with the happy re-union and many impressions of "happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again." Without "trenching" upon the private affairs of the society, we are permitted to state that its embryo was formed but two years ago, by not more than nineteen honorably discharged riflemen, and that in that short space of time there is at present a balance of over \$330 placed to the treasurer's credit.—*Hamilton Times*.

**THE RIFLE MATCH.**—Yesterday we had the pleasure of inspecting several of the prizes offered for the coming tournament, several of which are very handsome and creditable both to the generosity and good taste of the donors. Of the four cups presented, we should say the most elegant in design is that given by Mr. George Moss, proprietor of the *Volunteer Review*. It is a heavily plated vase, about ten inches in height, in the form of a Grecian urn. The bowl is elaborately engraved and the handles are

richly embossed. Mr. E. K. McGillivray also gives a handsome plated cup, the bowl of which is very richly embossed and supported by a gracefully chased shaft. On the flat base upon which the whole stands are grouped a rifleman resting, a furled banner and stacked rifles. Both these cups are from the stock of E. K. McGillivray, who is also preparing the cup presented by the Military School Cadets of Ottawa. This cup will be of sterling silver, the bowl shaped like a rifle bullet and supported by stacked rifles, the whole standing on a base of silver and ebony. A very handsome drinking cup has also been presented by Messrs. Young and Radford. It is very heavily plated and gilt inside, and is large enough to hold an Imperial pint. A large portion of the outside is covered by an admirable relieve, showing a rifle range with a detachment at target practice. This scene is spiritedly executed and most minute in its details. Several other prizes have been handed in and those not given will probably be in the hands of the committee to-day.—*Citizen*. 5th.

#### FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

Ex-Governor Eyre is at present sojourning in Dover, and has been feted by the officers of the 51st regiment, now quartered in the garrison.

The *Echo de l'Oise* announces that the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph will in the course of the month of October pass a few days at Compiègne.

The Italian government has concluded a treaty with Mr. Colt, of New York, for the supply, in the course of two years, of 100,000 breech loading rifles on Berdan's system.

General Grant in a conversation a few days since with two Republican Congressmen, in replying to a direct question as to the Presidency, said that if it should be the will of Providence and the desire of the American people that he should be President, he would not feel at liberty to resist the one nor disregard the other.

**THE ITALIAN ARMY.**—The transformation of the firearms in the Italian army has been commenced at Turin. The government has decided that the Bersaglieri shall be the first provided with needle guns; and in order to arrive immediately at a uniformity in the exercise of the new musket, the Minister of War has ordered each of the forty-five battalions of the troops to send an officer and three sergeants to a special school established in the former capital of Italy.

Princess Masalsky has addressed a letter on behalf of the Cretan refugees in Greece to the women of the civilized world generally. She also has a word to say on the condition of women in Turkey. In the course of her remarks on this subject she says: It is very well known in the most obscure haunts that the Padishah 'Image of God,' has been obliged to recline himself with due humility before a woman who rules over 150,000,000 of men, scattered over Europe, Asia, America and Australia. Where is the Turkish woman that does not know that one single demonstration of that awe-inspiring nation who considers it as an honor to see Victoria I., hold the glorious scepter of the Elizabeths and the Annes, would be all that is required for the overthrow of the "Commander of the Faithful."

**EFFECT OF GEN. BUTLER'S PROPOSITIONS.**—The New York *Tribune's* Washington despatch says: "General Butler's recent letters on the public finances are creating a good deal of comment here among the Treasury officials and financial men generally. Secretary McCulloch and Assistant Secretary Chandler have been overrun with parties who are particularly interested, and who are anxious to obtain their views on Butler's ideas. It is stated here on the authority of a prominent Treasury official, that when Gen. Butler had written his first letters he was asked if he did not fear that it would hurt our securities in Europe. He replied that he hoped it would; as he was opposed to the present financial policy of the Government, and he had prepared a bill, taking as his text his two published letters, which he will introduce in Congress early in the next session."

**THE NEW RACE OF AMERICAN "SOVEREIGNS."**—The New York *World* speaking of the registration of the Southern negroes, says: At the recent election in Richmond some two thousand negroes lost their votes because they did not know the names under which they had registered. At the Memphis election the other day some wag told the negroes who were inquiring where to deposit their ballots, to put them in the letter-box on the lamp-post, which a large number of them did, and departed with great glee. One of the registrars in South Carolina writes as follows of his experience in making citizens of the negroes. Many of them, in fact nearly all of them, had no idea what "registering" meant, and, as a natural consequence, the most ludicrous scenes transpired. Quite a number brought along bags and baskets to "put it in," and in nearly every instance there was a great rush for fear we would not have registration "enough to go round." Some thought it was something to eat; others thought it was something to wear, and quite a number thought it was the distribution of confiscated land under a new name. They were told to come before the registrars "to receive their elective franchise;" hence all the mistakes above mentioned. All were sworn, and several on being asked what was done when they were registered, said that "de gemblin wid de big whisker make me swar to deport (support) de laws of United Souf Carolina."

#### A PATCHED HERO.

The extent to which modern surgical science is sometimes able to repair the ravages of war, by contrivances almost as alarming as war, is amusingly illustrated by a story told by M. Henri Monnier concerning the adventures of a Breton at the Hotel des Invalides. The youth in question had returned to his duties, after a *conge* of six months passed with his family at the remote regions of Cape Finisterre. He came all the way to Paris on foot, and arrived at the hotel almost exhausted with fatigue, wishing for nothing else than to eat his supper and get to bed. But his comrades had detected the clinking of some silver in his pocket, and was resolved that the return of the invalid should be celebrated by a supper given at his expense.

At supper the toasts did not fail to follow

each other in rapid succession, the health of the Emperor, of the commandant of the Invalides, of all the hierarchy of officers, of all their companions, &c., until at the end of a couple of hours the purse of the victim was pretty well emptied and his brain considerably bewildered. At this juncture the corporal of the service rose, drew out his watch and said to the Breton:

"Well, my boy, enough of gayety and amusement. It is time to think of the duties of the service."

"The service!" piteously repeated the poor *infirmier*.

"Certainly," repeated the corporal, in a tone of command. "You are not here to do nothing, I suppose, my friend. Durand, conduct this man immediately to the captain. It will be your business, *infirmier* Parveck, to undress this officer, assist him to bed, and then sleep yourself beside him on a mattress, in case he need you in the night. Enough! Be off! You will find that it is no killing matter, and that you are treated considerably on account of your youth, your fatigue and your good sentiments for the government. To your duty!"

Upon this his companions led the Breton from the scene of the festivities to a great parlor of the Hotel des Invalides, where, seated on an immense sofa near the fireplace, sat the captain. He received the man ungraciously enough, swearing and scolding in a voice at once shrill and sonorous, and demanding what they meant by keeping him waiting so long. When he had sufficiently vented his spleen he ordered them to put him to bed immediately. The Breton took hold of one arm, his companion of the other, and the three slowly climbed the immense staircase, to the officer's bedroom. There the Breton was left alone with his charge.

The captain, still in a bad humor, began by throwing his hat on the table, removed his wig, and ordered Parveck to put on his night cap. Then, with his left hand, the invalid unfastened a leather strap concealed under his uniform, and held out his right arm to the poor youth, who stood astonished, and hardly knew what to do. The arm fell noisily on the floor, and its fall provoked a new fit of indignation on the part of the irritable captain.

"Well, Loony," he exclaimed, after a series of walks, and at the same time unfastening a new strap, "I suppose you will do the same for my leg?" and he handed his left leg to the *infirmier*.

"Now put me to bed," said the old man, passing his arm round the neck of his attendant, who, lifting the officer to lay him upon the bed, found himself close to his face, and noticed that the nose seemed to shine like metal.

"Fill my glass and my basin with water!" When this order was executed he detached one of his eyes and repeated, "Put that in the glass;" and as Parveck obeyed, the invalid put his hand in his mouth and withdrew a silver apparatus which served him for a palate, and to which a nose of the same metal was attached, and handed both to the Breton.

But he, overwhelmed, terrified, his head bewildered by his rather copious libations, began to believe he had to do with Satan. He uttered a cry of horror, crossed himself, and rushed into the neighboring dormitory, pale and trembling. An immense burst of laughter received him, and he fell in a swoon. A week's fever and delirium was the consequence of his fright.

## THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles, Windham, K.C. B., has assumed command of the forces in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, *vice* Lieut.-General Sir John Michel, resigned.

General Windham was born in the county of Norfolk, in 1810, and is the fourth son of Admiral Windham. He entered the army in 1826, as an Ensign in the Coldstream Guards, and became Captain in 1833, and Colonel in June, 1854.

In the Crimean war, he, on several occasions, distinguished himself by his courage and coolness under fire, both at Blacklava and Inkerman his conduct being especially conspicuous. His star rose at the advance on the Redan, where, although the slaughter was frightful, so that not an officer was left near him, he still, undaunted, held his ground. Immediately after the capture of Sebastopol he was gazetted Major-General for distinguished bravery, and was appointed Governor of the British portion of the city. In the following year he was made a Companion of the Bath, and was afterwards elected member of parliament for East Norfolk.

At the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, he served on the staff of the commander-in-chief. He has since been made a Knight Companion of the Bath. He is also a Commander of the Legion of Honor, the cross of the order having been presented to him by the Emperor of the French in 1856. Canada is fortunate in having so distinguished an officer in command of the force here.

## CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 11th October, 1867.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## No. 1.

The revised Drill Book, "Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry, 1867," having now been issued, officers and candidates for commissions are hereby notified that henceforth the examinations before the Quarterly Boards of Examiners will be in accordance therewith.

## No. 2.

*Montreal Light Infantry.*

The General Order No. 1 of the 4th inst., is hereby cancelled and the following is substituted therefor, viz:

The resignation of Major K. Campbell, Capt. and Adjutant T. R. Whitehead, are hereby accepted.

*1st Prince of Wales' Regiment, Montreal.**No. 2 Company.*

To be Lieutenant temporary:

Ensign Duncan Macfee, M.S., Vice Townsend, resigned.

*3rd Battalion "Victoria Volunteer Rifles," Montreal.*

The resignation of Assistant Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor W. Collins, is hereby accepted.

*7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry," No. 3 Company.*

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign William McAdam, *vice* Bruce promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

James Busby, Gentleman, *vice* McAdam, promoted.

*12th "York" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 7 Company, Markham.*

To be Lieutenant, temporary:

William Rolph, Jr., Gentleman, M. S., *vice* Robinson, left the limits.

*17th Battalion of Infantry, Levis.*

Lieutenant and Adjutant C. P. Roy, to have the rank of Captain, to date from the 4th instant.

*22nd Battalion, "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock.*

To be Surgeon:

William Scott, Esquire, *vice* S. A. Scott, deceased.

*37th Haldimand Battalion of Rifles.*

The resignation of Ensign and Adjutant W. Davis is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor, temporary.

Adam A. Davis, Gentleman, M. S.

*No 1 Company York.*

To be Lieutenant temporary:

Wm. Davis, Gentleman, M. S., *vice* J. Hill, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*44th Welland Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Benjamin Heaton Lemon, Esquire, M. D.

*52d Bedford Battalion of Infantry.**No. 2 Company Granby.*

The resignation of Ensign R. Seale is hereby accepted.

*53d Sherbrooke Battalion of Infantry.**No. 1 Company, Sherbrooke.*

The resignation of Ensign A. G. Lomas is hereby accepted.

The formation of the undermentioned Battalion is hereby authorized, viz:

*58th Compton Battalion of Infantry.**Head Quarters at Robinson.*

No. 1 Company, Bury Infantry Company.

No. 2 do Gould, do

No. 3 do Winslow, do

No. 4 do Marbleton, do  
No. 5 do Lake Megantic, do  
No. 6 do Compton, do  
No. 7 do Coaticook, do  
No. 8 do Stanstead, do  
To be Lieut. Colonel, acting till further orders:

James H. Cook, Esq.

To be Majors, acting till further orders:

Colin Noble, Esq.

A. O. Kellum, Esq.

To be Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor, temporary:

Captain F. M. Pope, M. S., from No. 1 Company.

*The Civil Service Rifle Regiment.*

Lieutenant and Adjutant John Le Breton Ross to have the rank of Captain.

To be Ensign, temporary:

Sergeant Major George E. M. Sherwood, M. S., *vice* Walsh, promoted.

## No. 3.

Lieutenant Colonel James Shanly, London Field Battery, having appeared before a Board of Officers to have his qualifications tested, has received a First Class Certificate.

Gunner George W. Jones, Brigade Garrison Artillery, Montreal, has received a Certificate from the School of Gunnery, Montreal.

## No. 4.

## SERVICE MILITIA.

The following candidates for Commission in the Service Militia have received Certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction:

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

<i>Regimental divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
Hochelaga. . . . .	Josiah Corlis, Gentleman,
do . . . . .	Wallace Clarke, do
Levis. . . . .	Louis Paquet, do
Missisquoi. . . . .	Emmet H. Rixford, do

## SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Berthier. . . . .	Simeon Aubuchon, Gent.
Charlevoix. . . . .	Joseph Potvin, do
Compton. . . . .	Wm. P. Anderson, do
do . . . . .	Stephen S. Cummins, do
Hochelaga. . . . .	Barthelemy Joly, do
do . . . . .	Francis J. Keller, do
do . . . . .	John O. Glackmeyer, do
do . . . . .	Wm. G. VanBuskirk, do
do . . . . .	Wm. S. Fraleigh, do
do . . . . .	Arsene Cazavan, do
Iberville. . . . .	Joseph Hils, do
Jacques Cartier. . . . .	Henry C. St. Pierre, do
do . . . . .	Stanislas A. Pare, do
Kamouraska. . . . .	Florien LeBel, do
do . . . . .	Theodule Deschenes, do
Levis. . . . .	Philippe Flammand, do
Lotbiniere. . . . .	Telesphore Laliberte, do
Ottawa. . . . .	Edwin H. Cameron, do

Quebec . . . . .	Joan B. Morissette,	do
do . . . . .	Andrew Speer,	do
do . . . . .	Edouard Pettitlere,	do
do . . . . .	Odlion Rheumo,	do
do . . . . .	Henry Alfred Simard,	do
do . . . . .	Rogis Blais,	do
St. Maurice . . . . .	J. N. Hudon-dit-Bonallieu,	do
do . . . . .	John L. Harquoil,	do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions	Names.	
Frontenac . . . . .	Edwin Martin, Gentleman,	
do . . . . .	William R. Mulock,	do
do . . . . .	Samuel Lowe,	do
Haldimand . . . . .	Captain. A. A. Davis,	do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES

Brant . . . . .	Lyman Malcolm, Gent.	do
Durham . . . . .	James Hughes,	do
Frontenac . . . . .	Thomas J. Quinn,	do
do . . . . .	George Conner,	do
do . . . . .	Robert Bibby,	do
Grey . . . . .	John R. Vert,	do
Lanark . . . . .	Allon F. Matheson,	do
Leeds . . . . .	Ensign William Cook,	do
Lennox and Ad- dington . . . . .	Wilnot M Nichols,	do
Lincoln . . . . .	John Allinson,	do
Peel . . . . .	William McDowell,	do
Simcoe . . . . .	Samuel McKay,	do
Stormont . . . . .	Wellington Ault,	do
do . . . . .	William R. Bethune,	do
Welland . . . . .	Robert H Nicol,	do
Wentworth . . . . .	Nathaniel P Bell,	do
do . . . . .	Clarence W Ball,	do
York . . . . .	Francis W Webster,	do
do . . . . .	Alfred Baker,	do
do . . . . .	George W Badgerow,	do
do . . . . .	John Budge,	do
do . . . . .	Walter R Nursey,	do
do . . . . .	H B A Willoughby,	do
do . . . . .	George Burnfield,	do
do . . . . .	Joseph H Mead, Jr.	do
do . . . . .	Thomas W Patterson,	do
do . . . . .	Samuel G Wood,	do
do . . . . .	Ernest Whittaker,	do
do . . . . .	Lieutenant F H Stayner,	do
do . . . . .	William A Shaw, Gent.	do

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

P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia.

Canada.

SMITH AND RODNEY,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,  
Opposite the Russell House, Elgin Street,  
Ottawa.

HAVING received our Fall and Winter Stock of  
the best selected goods, we are prepared to  
supply our friends with the best articles in our  
line, at the lowest price.  
N. B.—We have secured the services of a Mill-  
itary Tailor from Buckmaster's, London, and are  
now in a position to warrant a perfect fit in all  
styles of Military clothing. 41-ly

CANADA.



DESPATCH AND REGULATIONS RESPECT-  
ING FOREIGN ORDERS.

Circular.

DOWNSING STREET,  
6th September, 1867.

Sir,

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

It appears to be not generally known, that Bri-  
tish Subjects are not entitled to wear such Deco-  
rations without Her Majesty's special permission,  
and that such permission is granted only in cases  
in which the Foreign Order shall have been con-  
ferred 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 Do-  
minions, 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 123, 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 Govern-  
ment.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient  
humble Servant,

Signed, BUCKINGHAM & CHANDLER.

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

S. (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 For-  
eign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign  
country, or wear the insignia thereof, without  
having previously obtained Her Majesty's per-  
mission to that effect, signified by a warrant un-  
der 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 en-  
emy, 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 con-  
ferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to con-  
fer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order  
must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Sec-  
retary 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 con-  
fer the Order has been performed during war, the  
notification required by the preceding clause must  
be made not later than two years after the ex-  
change 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 re-  
ceived, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State  
for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within  
the conditions prescribed by the present Regula-  
tions, and arises from naval or military services  
before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Prin-  
cipal Secretary of State for the War Department  
previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure there-  
upon, 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 Ad-  
miralty 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 to  
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 Maje-  
sty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home  
Department, in order that he may cause the war-  
rant 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 per-  
mission 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 pri-  
vilege 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 Maje-  
sty's predecessors King George IV. and King Wil-  
liam 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 Sov-  
ereign for services rendered according to the pur-  
port 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 Com-  
mander-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 per-  
formed 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.



**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW**

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.

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

**CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!**

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

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

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



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1867.

**RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

It is very gratifying to us to find that our efforts to induce the Volunteers of the Dominion to form Rifle Associations have been attended with such entire success, and the numerous matches of which we give weekly reports attest the spirit with which this matter has been taken in hand by the Volunteers of all sections. As showing the truth and necessity of what we urged concerning a Rifle Association, we clip the following from the *Volunteer Service Gazette* (England) of the 21st Sept. :—"We transcribe to-day an article from the *Ottawa Volunteer Review*, strongly urging the propriety of a Rifle Association for Canada. We hope this suggestion will be promptly entered upon, and that Canada, whose safety may at any moment depend, in a great measure, upon the Volunteers, will not be left without the great stimulus to such a force as is afforded

by a national association for the encouragement of rifle shooting." We are happy to find that there is now every probability of such an institution being established, and that the *New Dominion* will not be unrepresented at the next grand annual rifle match in England. No better time than the present could be selected when so many Volunteers are collected in the Capital for the Ottawa Tournament, and we hope to see this matter put in proper shape before the end of the week.

**CAPTAIN BRIDGEWATER AND THE VOLUNTEERS.**

It has been our pleasing duty on more than one occasion to chronicle accounts of the lectures delivered by Capt. Bridgewater in various parts of the western Province, from all of which places we have received the most flattering testimonials in his behalf, and we have been informed that he has done the Volunteer Service an immense benefit in the places where he has lectured. Volunteering, which is now one of the established institutions of our country, requires to be well fostered that its efficiency may be developed to the highest possible standard. The efforts of such men as Captain Bridgewater tend greatly to infuse that enthusiastic attachment to military matters which, having its foundation upon the firm basis of national patriotism, will secure to the country an army of citizen soldiers which will be the very best safeguard to our liberties and independence. It gives us great satisfaction to record the success which has attended the efforts of this worthy gentleman, and we sincerely hope he will extend his tour to other parts of the Dominion where he is sure of a hearty reception from the Volunteers of all ranks. While upon this subject it might be well to say a few words about the approaching winter season and the best means to be adopted to secure a good attendance at drill. There are very few places that do not possess buildings erected or appropriated for the purpose of drilling, and it only lies with those in command to carry out the object for which they were appointed. Captains of companies should especially exert themselves, for more particularly upon them will the responsibility rest of securing the efficiency of their corps. There is no way in which young men could better employ their spare hours during the long winter evenings than by acquiring a knowledge of the rifle and of military movements. Besides the great moral benefit which accrues to a community from the association for drill, there is a physical advantage gained by each volunteer which he will soon learn to value and appreciate, while the habits of attention and discipline, which he unconsciously acquires, fit him more than any other schooling to take his place in the world. So we advise our friends to lose no time in preparing for the coming winter by establishing Drill and Rifle Associations; the Government has been

liberal in this respect, and it only remains with the Volunteers themselves to take advantage of the facilities at their disposal.

**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.

"J. A. C.," Toronto.—Your communication is received, and attended to as you desire.

"FROTHIER."—Forward your M. S., and if found suitable, we will publish it.

"S. P.," Montreal.—You will find the regulations on the subject of troops &c., pressing riots, on page 75 of Major Dixon's "Volunteers' Active Service Manual."

"ANCIENT BRITON."—As your dispute is of a purely personal nature, we cannot open our columns for its discussion.

**PROSPECTS OF WAR.**

(From the *United Service Gazette*.)

Our pleasant contemporary *Fun*, whose wit sharpens and whose humor brightens and becomes more genial every week, has an excellent cartoon in last week's number. We do not allude to the drawing or engraving, although both are very good, but to the idea, which is capital, and which gives an excellent notion of the political situation in Europe at the present moment. The Angel of Peace opens her Temple, and invites two great potentates to enter. On the one side stands the Emperor of the French, twirling his traditional moustache, and smiling his traditional grim smile; and on the other is to be noticed the King of Prussia, bowing with unusual fussiness of manner, and gesticulating courteously to the Commander of fifty legions. Each invites the other to enter first, with the trite, "After you, Sir!" but neither stirs, and the Angel stands disconsolate at the door of her neglected temple. Now, that is exactly how affairs stand in Continental Europe at the present time. All the great military powers cry "Peace, peace!" but all, with equal energy and perseverance, prepare for war, and the sounds of the armours' labor dominate over and drown the honeyed sentiments which Princes exchange in print and at personal interviews.

We hold it to be an almost mathematical certainty that France and Prussia will be hard at it before two years are about. We care not what may be the pretence, whether rectification of frontier on the one side, or unification of nationalities on the other, the real cause will be that Prussia has stolen a march to the front as the greatest European military power, and that France cannot afford to allow her to retain that position. The war will be a war of sentiment, if ever there was one; and it will be a terrible one for France will be trying to injure those whom she hates, and hates because she has injured them; and Prussia will have a two

fold cry, the wiping off the old scores of the Bonaparte wars, and the establishment of a great and united Empire of Germany. *Ann* sees all this with his usual smiling sagacity, and delicately hints in his cartoon at the amalgamation of the rival potentates to enter into the tranquil temple; but he might have gone further, and shown that so far from either Sovereign wishing for peace, they are both rather imitating the expedient of the quarrelsome Irishman who trailed his coat after him through the fair, inviting any one who wished to have a bout with the owner "just to tread on its tail." What are the steady and continuous armament of France, the distribution of Chassepot rifles, the moving of troops to the Rhenish frontier, and the calling out of the reserves, but a trailing of the *seditione grise* in the eyes of the irritated Prussians? The French, both Emperor and people, are madly jealous of the recent Prussian successes, and are determined to make Prussia fight again for the belt which she has so cleverly worn. The Prussian people, on their side, are nothing loth, for have they not Waterloo to equal, and Jena to write off, and, therefore, we may look on the bowing and scraping of the respective Sovereigns as merely so many devices to gain time, and as not making the slightest impression on the convictions of the power for whose edification they are intended?

But if France and Prussia go to war, is it to be merely a fair trial of strength between the two athletes, with all the rest of Europe looking tranquilly on, and hoping that the best man may win? We doubt this very much, for a great war is like a great fire,—we may know where and how it has commenced, but no one can tell, until it is over, how or when it may be finished. We are the intimate allies of France,—shall we take up arms in her behalf and against Prussia, whose future Queen is a daughter of England? On the other hand, is Austria so prostrated by her recent reverse as to remain idle whilst Prussia is striving for a great German Empire? Austria is our ancient ally, our "balance of power" in Continental Europe. On the one side, she has hitherto held France in check for us, and on the other has stopped the westward advance of Russia. She will, we fear, have to strike in, and for France, when the probability is that Russia will take sides with Prussia. The war will then have become general, and England, for commercial, for political, for self-preservative reasons, will have to mingle in the fray, and, as usual, with inefficient preparations. Her ships are few and inefficient, her guns have been admitted to be failures by their own inventors, and half her regiments are short of their complements of men. She will make blunders at first and suffer failures, and in the end will retrieve both; and then the people who made the blunders and caused the failures will stop in, and graciously accept the rewards and decorations of a grateful country. Ten times as much money will have been spent as would have set matters right in the first instance, but it must be spent, for routine must have its way in the beginning, and routine must reap the rewards at the end.

Is it hopelessly impossible to be wise in time, and to put our military institutions in such a state of efficiency as to give us good reports of the commencement of the coming war? Can we not civilly and quietly push routine aside to make room for better agencies, instead of having, by and by, to kick him down stairs with ignominy, as we had to do in the Crimean times? It will be a hard job, we fear, for routine is a very barnacle in tenacity. He will stick to the ship's side

as long as he can, and will at last have to be taken off with the scraper. But the thing must, and ought to be done, and there is very little time to do it in. The present "little war in Abyssinia" will possibly show us the weak place, and it will be lucky if it should do so, rather than that we should have to wait for some great European disaster for our enlightenment. We should decide upon a gun, adopt a rifle, and carry out our recruiting briskly. If the pecuniary temptation that has recently been held out be not sufficient, let us put on another penny, or even twopence, but, above all things, let what we give be given freely and fairly, without petty deductions or vexatious delays. We have had enough of both since the issue of the "Twopenny Circular," and we believe that even now there are branches of the service left out in the cold. If there is to be a European war, England will inevitably have to take a side, and it is the interest as well as the wish of every Englishman that she should do so with credit and efficiency. Now is the time for makings ready. Nobody can complain if we, too, trail our coat on the ground, seeing that it has become so universal a pastime; but, at the same time we should be ready with our, "After you, Sir!" and cheerfully step into the Temple of Peace, even although we should do so armed *cap-a-pie*.

THE OTTAWA TOURNAMENT.

This week we publish a report of the Ottawa Rifle Tournament, which was a most complete and brilliant success. The entries were numerous, and the average score excellent. The contest, in some instances, was very close, and the value and beauty of many of the prizes was greater than any yet offered for rifle competition in Canada. Those who had the management of the match deserve every commendation for the manner in which they carried out their arduous duties. The success of the affair is principally owing to the indefatigable perseverance and labors of the Assistant Secretary, Lieutenant Gemmell, and other members of the Committee; and we are most happy to find their efforts crowned with such well deserved success. It was our intention to give a full report of all the matches and the score made by each competitor, but on account of the immense number of entries, we found it impossible to do so. We had the pleasure of meeting on the grounds a number of gentlemen from different parts of the Dominion, who had travelled long distances to be present at the contest. This is the first rifle match which has really been of such importance as to claim the special attention of Volunteers from all parts, and we are glad to find so many excellent marksmen collected together on this occasion. The ground during the contest presented a most lively and picturesque appearance. The situation of the range on the banks of the Rideau river has many natural beauties of scenery, but at this season of the year, when the foliage is changing into those gorgeous tints which so sadly beautify the Fall, it had, with the peculiar softness of the atmosphere, many additional charms. The crowds of mingling dark and brilliant uni-

forms, the numbers of fair ladies who graced the scene, with the ever changing excitement of the contest, altogether presented as fine a picture as it has been our lot to admire.

The firing Committee deserve every praise for the manner in which they performed their part on the occasion, and the officers who commanded the squads, were especially well up to their work. The average score for the whole match is really first rate, there being no bad shooting in any of the matches.

We give a full report of the first match, and only regret that our space will not permit us to give the same of all; but we give the score of the winning men, and shooting off of ties, which were remarkably close and created an immense interest among the spectators:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	T <sup>1</sup>
Gr. Mas. Sergt. Lang,	320	5 222	6 11
Lieut A L Russell,	322	7 232	7 14
Private Lamonde	290	4 002	2 6
Sergt Haycock	223	7 002	2 9
Lanco Corp Morgan	030	3 332	8 11
W D Powell	344	11 022	4 15
F. Cotton	433	10 330	6 16
Lieut Cotton	423	9 324	9 18
Grant Powell	222	6 0	6 6
Corp Ogilvie	224	8 222	6 14
Sergt Major Walker	344	11 220	4 15
Gunner Walsh	200	2 200	2 4
Gunner H Johnson	000	0 232	7 7
Private N Bureau	244	10 322	7 17
Corp Earle	343	10 204	6 16
Private F F Tourangeau	022	4 000	0 4
Private W Lionais	422	8 404	8 16
Private Bengough	333	9 004	4 13
Private O Tourangeau	042	6 302	5 11
R L Killaly	000	0 0	retired
Lanco Corp Stevenson	334	10 323	8 18
Lieut Falls	342	9 020	2 11
J C Audy	342	9 220	4 13
Private Courtenay	443	11 300	3 14
Lieut Walsh	432	9 340	7 16
Sergt Major Lang	432	9 320	6 14
Sergt Barry	442	10 232	7 17
Corp Brill	323	8 223	7 15
Private F Hurd	234	9 344	11 20
Private W Boydo	234	9 020	2 11
Gunner Morrison	323	8 240	6 14
Sergt Harris	422	8 204	6 14
Sergt J R Esmonde	342	9 322	7 16
Lieut Col Jackson	443	11 323	8 19
Trumpeter Cotton	233	8 322	7 15
Bom McDonald	332	8 302	7 13
Bom Tasse	423	9 000	0 9
Corp Schwitzer	432	9 232	7 16
Private Kelly	042	6 020	2 8
Sergt M Stewart	344	11 333	9 20
Sergt Hinton	433	10 323	8 18
Private Allen	020	2 032	6 7
Gunner Davis	433	10 024	6 11
Sergt Dunbar	423	9 333	9 18
Private Palmer	230	5 204	6 11
Private Yeoman	343	10 340	7 17
Private Deslauriers	002	2 223	7 9
Private Gunsley	243	9 042	6 15
Private H Smith	222	6 032	5 11
Private Evans	443	11 302	5 16
Capt Johnson	224	8 224	8 16
Capt G W Johnson	044	8 222	6 14
Sergt Saucier	423	9 433	10 19
Sergt Campbell	332	8 004	4 12
Private Chamberlin	204	6 330	6 12
Private Sample	403	7 002	2 9
Surgeon Hark'n	322	7 232	7 14
Private Hulman	020	2 002	2 4
Lieut Mowat	333	9 043	7 16
Lieut McGillivray	232	7 332	8 15
Corp Crisp	002	2 002	2 4

Private Parsons	223	7	343	10	17
Cadet de Boucherville	443	11	322	7	19
Lieut George Clarke	003	3	342	8	11
Private Griffith	202	5	220	4	9
Sergt Perry	230	5	302	5	10

TIES SHOT OFF.

Private F Hurd	44	8	1st prize
Sgt Maj Stewart	23	5	2d "
Lt Col Jackson	3320	8	4th "
Sergt Saucier	3223	11	3d "
Lieut Cotton	445	10	
Lt Cor Stevenson	432	9	
Sergt Hinton	344	11	5th pr.
Sergt Dunbar	020	2	
C de Boucherville	433	10	

SECOND MATCH.

The best shooting during the Tournament was done at th. match. Lieut. Cotton, of Ottawa, made a splendid score, and succeeded in carrying off the first prize. The score was:

	200yds.	400yds.	T1
Lieut. Cotton, 1st prize,	443	11	344
Sergt. Barry, 2d prize,	424	10	434
Lieut. Clarke, 3d prize,	434	11	334
Surgeon Harkin, 4th prize,	344	11	423
Sergt. Campbell, 5th prize	444	12	323
Gunner Davis, 5th prize,	344	11	324

THIRD MATCH.

This match was well contested, and the best scores were as follows:

	500yds.	300yds.	T1
Sgt. Maj. Stewart, 1st prize,	234	9	444
P. M. McLean, 2d prize,	233	8	443
Lt. Col. Jackson, Brock., 3d,	332	8	343
Sergt. Dodiet, 4th prize,	332	8	343
Ensign Young, 5th prize.	322	7	344

There were a great many kinds of rifles used in this match, there being altogether 62 entries, and the average score was exceedingly good for an "all comers" match.

MATCH NO. 4.

For this match there were five entries, but the P. C. O's team withdrew, as they could not complete the required number. The highest score was made by the Ottawa Provisional Brigade, Garrison Art., and was as follows:

	200yds.	400yds.	600yds.	T1
Capt. Ferry,	230	020	000	7
Sergt. Haycock,	043	420	002	15
Lieut Russell	433	204	000	16
Major Forrest,	322	000	000	7
Sergt Harris	433	400	030	16
Bom McDonald	433	234	021	21
Gunner Morrison	324	024	300	18
" Davis	433	300	230	19
" Hughes	234	020	020	14

Grand total 160

A dispute arose during this match, which was referred to the active members of the Firing Committee, and had not been decided up to the time of our going to press. Next week we will give the decision. The second best score was made by the Military School Association, whose aggregate total points were 155. Lieut. Cotton and Sergt. Major Walker, who made the greatest number of points in the match, tying at 27—shot off for the second prize, when Lieut.

Cotton made a bull's eye and Sergt. Major Walker a centre. The aggregate score of the other battalions were:

18th Battalion, Prescott,	148
Ottawa Provisional Battalion Rifles,	146

MATCH NO. 5.

The shooting in this match was not as good on the average, owing to a strong cold wind which blew continually across the range. The best scores were:

	400 yds.	600yds.	T1
Lieut Cotton, Ottawa,	234	223	16
Sergt Barry "	443	320	16
Capt Craig	233	332	16
Surgeon Harkin	433	302	15
Capt Forsyth, Ottawa F B	233	330	14
Capt Grant	323	222	14

It was very late when this match commenced, and the rain poured down in a torrent sufficient to damp the ardor of any persons possessing less spirit than those competing.

MATCH NO. 6.

This match was only open to officers; there were 24 entries. The best scores were:

	400 yards.	T1
Lieut Cotton, Ottawa,	43334	17
En McEwan, 42d Alnonte	34343	17
Lieut Hinton, Carleton Mil.	33433	16
Lieut Mowat, Ottawa	34333	16
Pay. McLean, 42d Brockville	33243	15

This was one of the most exciting matches of the Tournament, and one of the best contested. The names of the winners and the prizes will be found in the recapitulation.

MATCH NO. 7.

Six companies entered for this match, No 3 Batt.O.P.B.G.A., No 1 Batt O.P.B.G.A., No 2 Co 18th Batt, Prescott, Military School Association of Ottawa, who were ruled out, which gave rise to the challenge which we notice in another column of this issue; No 1 Company Ottawa Pro Batt Rifles, and No 2 Company Ottawa Pro Batt Rifles. The best score was made by No 1 Battery O P B G A, the total being 84 points. No 1 Co O P Batt Rifles came next, scoring 83; No 3 Co O P G A next, theirs being 73; No 2 Co 18th Batt, Prescott, 70, and No 2 Co O P Batt Rifles, 54. The rain poured down incessantly during this match, but the spirit and good humor of all engaged bade defiance to the weather.

MATCH NO. 8.

This match for the Military School Association Cup, was well contested, Capt Perry, of Ottawa, winning the 1st prize, by 20 out of a possible 24. The score was:

	400 yds.	300 yds.	T1
Capt Perry	423	424	20
Lieut Hinton	432	233	17
Lieut Cotton	323	243	17

MATCH NO. 9.

This was an "All Comers" match for which there were 41 entries. This day (Friday) was the most dismal and raining since the

commencement of the Tournament the best shooting was done by the following:

	400y.	500y.	600y.	T1.
S. M. Stewart, 43 Batt.,	423	444	342	29
Gr. Davis, Ottawa,	343	433	240	26
P. M. McLean, 42 Batt.,	033	443	422	25
Lt. Col. Jackson, B.M.,	222	434	222	23
Sgt. Harris, Ott. V.A.,	330	233	333	23

MATCH NO. 10.

Great interest was manifested in this match for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW Prize Cup, presented by Mr. George Moss, proprietor of that journal. The number of entries was unusually large, being in all 62, and the contest was the closest, although the wind an ram never ceased to blow and pelt every one engaged, to the end of the match.

It was found at the end of the match that there were seven ties, at 19 points for the 1st prize. These were Adjutant Falls, Ensign Young, Ensign McEwan, Lieut. Hinton, Sergeant Major Stewart, Sergeant Major Harris and Captain Parsons. The ties were shot off, when Sergeant Major Harris and Lieut. Hinton again tied, each making seven by two shots. In the next round, however the Sergeant Major made a bull's eye, and his opponent a miss, which left him winner of the Cup. Lieut. Falls and Capt. Parsons having tied at six, shot off, the latter making a bull's eye and the former a centre.

(To be continued.)

RECAPITULATION.

MATCH NO. 1.

- 1st prize—Private F. Hurd, P. C. O's, \$1.
- 2d prize—Sergt. Major Stewart, 43d Battalion; Engraving. Random shot.
- 3d prize—Sergt. Saucier, 18th Battalion, \$6
- 4th prize Lieut. Col. Jackson, B.M., Brockville, \$4.
- 5th prize—Sergt. Hinton, Ottawa, \$2.

MATCH NO. 2.

- 1st prize—Lieut. Cotton, Ottawa, Cup presented by E. K. McGillivray & Co., Ottawa, value \$30.
- 2d prize—Sergt. Barry, Ottawa, \$20.
- 3d prize—Lieut. Clarke, Ottawa Field Battalion, \$15.
- 4th prize—Surgeon Harkin, Vankleek Hill \$5.
- 5th prize—Sergt. Campbell, 18th Battalion. Satchel, presented by Messrs. S. and H. Borbridge, Ottawa.
- 6th prize—Gun. Davis, Ottawa, Pair Boots, presented by Mr. L. Cuzner, Ottawa.

MATCH NO. 3.

- 1st prize—Sergt. Major Stewart, 43d Battalion, \$20.
- 2d prize—Pay Master McLean, Brockville \$12.
- 3d prize—Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brockville. Fowling piece, presented by George Hay, Esq., Ottawa.
- 4th prize—Sergt. Dodiet, Montreal, \$4.
- 5th prize—Ensign Young, Whitby, \$2

MATCH NO. 4.

- 1st prize—Undecided.

2d prize—Mr F Cotton, Ottawa, suit of Tweed presented by Robertson, Lawrence & Co.

MATCH NO. 5.

1st prize—Mr. F. Cotton, Ottawa, Cup presented by Young & Radford, Ottawa, with \$10 added.

2d prize—Sergt. Barry, Ottawa Rifles, \$12.

3d prize—Capt. Craig, Russell Infantry Co., Lamp presented by R D Leavens & Co., Ottawa, with \$4 added.

4th prize—Surgeon Harkin, 18th Battalion, Prescott, pr Boots presented by Mr J Offord, Ottawa.

MATCH NO. 6.

1st prize—Lieut Cotton, O. G. A., Peabody rifle presented by the Hon W McDougall, C. B.

2d prize—Ensign McEwan, 42d Almonte, \$15.

3d prize—Lieut Hinton, Carleton Militia, Valise presented by George May, Esq., Ottawa.

4th prize—Lieut Mowat, O. R. Ottoman presented by Messrs Whiteside & Walker, Ottawa.

5th prize—Paymaster McLean, 42d Brockville, case of Claret presented by Brown & Hardy, Ottawa.

MATCH NO. 7.

1st prize—No. 1 Battery O. P. B. G. A., \$40.

2d prize—No 1 Company Ottawa Rifles, \$10.

MATCH NO. 8.

1st prize—Capt Perry O. P. B. G. A., the Military School Association Cup.

2d prize—Lieut Hinton, Carleton Militia, \$10.

MATCH NO. 9.

1st prize—Sergeant Major Stewart, 43d Batt. Wesson rifle, presented by T. Isaac, Esq., Ottawa.

2d prize—Gunner Davis, O. V. A., \$20.

3d prize—Paymaster McLean, 42d Battalion, \$15.

4th prize—Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, B. M., Brockville, \$8.

5th prize—Sergeant Harris, N. F. Battery, O. V. A., pair of Pants, presented by Messrs. Craig & McKenzie, Ottawa.

MATCH NO. 10.

1st prize—Sergeant Major Harris, Ottawa, VOLUNTEER REVIEW Prize Cup, presented by George Moss, Esq., proprietor of that paper.

2d prize—Lieut. Hinton, Carleton Militia, \$15.

3d prize—Captain Parsons, O. P. B. G. A., \$8.

4d prize—Lieut. Falls, 43d Battalion, Album presented by Cunningham & Lindsay, Ottawa.

(To be continued.)

The remaining two matches were concluded on Saturday, but we had not received the report up to the time of going to press. Next week we will give a

complete resume of the Tournament. To day the Governor General will distribute the prizes to the successful competitors, at the Skating Rink, at 4 o'clock p. m., where there will, doubtless, be a great assemblage, judging from the immense number of entrances, and the interest manifested by the citizens in the success of this match, which has been all we could desire.

The Government has, we understand, through the efforts of the Adjutant General, determined upon forming a Dominion Rifle Association, early next year, and, we believe, a circular will be issued immediately from the Militia Department, calling upon Commanders of Corps to meet at some central point (either Ottawa or Montreal), to arrange preliminaries. This is one of the very best moves the authorities could make, and we hope to see it carried to a successful conclusion.

We regret that want of space compels us to hold over a quantity of Battalion Correspondence and reports of Rifle Matches, received late in the week.

CHALLENGE.

On the occasion of the Company match on Thursday, the Military School Association challenged any company on the ground, to fire for \$50. The challenge was promptly accepted by No. 1 Battery O. P. B. G. A., and we understand it is to be decided early this week. One or two other challenges were given and accepted, of which we will present full particulars next week.

PROPOSED RIFLE MATCH AT ST. ANDREWS, Q.

We are glad to see that our friends at St. Andrews are intending to hold a rifle match at that place, and that several of the prominent men of the neighborhood have taken the matter in hand. If the leading men of the counties give that encouragement to the Volunteers which they have a right to expect, and which it is the duty of public men in such matters to do, we have no doubt but the rifle match at St. Andrews, will be as complete a success as its promoters could desire. Colonel Hanson, B. M., has gone into the matter heartily, and we wish him success.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

For the week ending Saturday, 12th Oct., we have received as follows:

Stratford—Capt G. S., G. T. R., \$2; Sergt C B, G T R, \$1; St and Adj D S, \$2; Qr Mr P J S, \$2. St Mary's (Perth)—Major T B G, \$2; Col Sgt A S, \$2; Sgt J McL, \$2; En J B H., G T R, \$2; A B, \$2; A C, \$2. Anderson, Ont.—En J A, \$2. Russell—Capt C, \$2. Toronto—J A C, \$1. Manotie—Capt N., \$1.

A strong Papal force has left Rome to prevent the junction of Menotti Garibaldi and the men under his command with the insurgents at Forney.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON II.

The remains of Napoleon II. are, it is stated, to be removed from their various resting-places at Vienna, and laid in the newly restored vaults of the Abbey of St. Denis. A deputation on whom will devolve the duty of conveying them has already been appointed, and consists of Marshal Reg-munt de St Jean d'Angele, the Duke of Bas-sano, M. de Cambaceres, and General Fle-ury. Marshal Vaillant is busy with the pro-gramme of the funeral ceremony.

Few of our readers require to be told who was the Imperial Prince who was born King of Rome and died Duke of Reichstadt. The former title was by the First Napoleon bestowed on his infant son by his second Em-press, Maria Louisa of Austria, an only child, on whom centred all the Emperor's hopes for the consolidation of his power and the perpetuation of his dynasty in his own direct line. That son and heir was taken from his father and from France at the time of the great catastrophe of the first Empire, and lived in a strict, though gentle and honor-able, captivity at the Austrian Court, where his maternal grandfather, the Emperor Francis, to wean the boy from the recollec-tions of his former state, distinguished him by the German title which he bore till his death, and under which he is generally known in contemporary history. Between the downfall of the Imperial regime and the restoration of the old Bourbon Sovereigns there was a very brief and troubled interval, during which, by virtue of the Emperor's abdication in behalf of his son, the latter, then only three years old, may, perhaps, be said to have nominally reigned over France as Napoleon II.

Independantly of the earnest veneration and affection with which the present Em-peror looks upon every thing connected with the heroic founder of his dynasty, and independantly of his anxiety to establish identity, and almost continuity, between the uncle and the nephew, there is no doubt he was prompted in this matter by desire to impress the imaginative, yet, as it were, smybolic nature of the French people. To inspire them with faith in a third Napoleon, he thinks it expedient to make the second visible and tangible to them. A King of Rome, transformed into a Duke of Reich-stadt, might have been a little more than a myth in their eyes so long as his body was distributed among these imperial burial places of the Austrian family at Vienna. But these remains, conveyed to France with grand pomp, and placed in the abode of French departed royalty, are something that speaks to the senses, bringing the idea, not only of a second, but also of a third, and eventually of a fourth Napoleon into a vague yet material association with that long series of Henries and Louises; loyalty to whom, for a long course of cen-turies, lay at the bottom of a Frenchman's religion. By the restoration of his cousin to his proper place among the dead, Napo-leon III. hopes to acquire, so to say, fresh titles to his own place among the living.

PARIS, 11th.—The *Presse* says that the Pope, while confident of the ability of his forces to successfully resist the straggling parties of invaders, greatly fears that the Italian Government will yield to the popular outcry and order its troops, now concentr-ated upon the Papal frontiers, to march upon Rome and occupy the City.

RIFLE MATCHES.

ESQUESING RIFLE CLUB.

Several members met for practice at Stowarttown on Saturday last. Judging from the scores that were made, the new rifles must be far superior to the old muzzle-loaders, in point of accuracy, as well as rapidity in firing. The Volunteers everywhere are loud in their praises of the new arms, and the distribution of them will do much toward stimulating our citizen soldiers to increased activity, and place the force on a more permanent footing. The following is the score:

400 YARDS.	
J. Murray.....	2 4 4 3 2-15
J. Johnston.....	4 4 3 3 4-18
H. Tost.....	4 2 3 4 3-16
S. Morrow.....	4 0 3 3 3-13
T. Bell.....	3 3 3 3 3-15
600 YARDS.	
J. Murray.....	3 2 2 3 2-12
J. Johnston.....	4 3 3 0 3-13
H. Tost.....	0 3 2 3 3-11
S. Morrow.....	2 2 3 2 4-13
T. Bell.....	2 4 4 0 0-10

RIFLE MATCH AT FLORENCE.

A match between five men of No. 1 Company, Chatham, and five of the Florence or No. 5 Company, came off at the village of Florence last Friday, 27th ult. The firing on both sides was very good. The score of Private Greenwood being a most excellent one, viz. forty-three points. The scores of Dockrell, Smith, Bilton and Baxter, were also good, being respectively, 37, 35, 33 and 32 points. The following is the score.

NO. 1 COMPANY CHATHAM.			
	200	300	400
Major Baxter.....	18	11	3
Sergt. Smith.....	13	10	12
Sergt. Barr.....	17	6	3
Corporal Brundage.....	12	7	0
Corporal Nelson.....	10	3	4
Total points, 129. Average, 26.			

NO. 5 COMPANY FLORENCE.			
	No. of yards.		
	200	300	400
Private Anderson Bentley.....	14	11	4
Private George Bilton.....	13	8	12
Private Joseph Dockrell.....	13	14	10
Private Albert Greenwood.....	15	12	10
Richard Morris.....	17	9	1
Total number of points 172. Average 34.4. Florence winning by 43 points.			

The reception of the Chathamites by Capt. Morris and his Company was a most cordial one. Every man seemed to vie with his neighbor as to whom should pay them the most attention. Although not arriving till about midnight, they found a comfortable supper and a good blazing fire awaiting them—things not at all to be despised on a cold night. On the day of the match a splendid cold lunch was on the ground, followed by a top-top dinner at mine host Hanson's, of the "Florence Exchange." In the evening came off a grand ball and supper, at all of which the Chatham squad were the honored guests. In fact, although No. 1, has been four times on active service, besides at re-

views innumerable, the men all agree in saying that the best reception they ever had was in Florence on Friday last, and they hope soon to have the pleasure of reciprocating the very handsome treatment shown to them by the officers and men of No. 5 Company.

I almost forgot to mention that the squads had the pleasure of having for scorer Lieutenant King of the Port Wolland Battery of Field Artillery, the gallant conductor of whom at Fort Frio will never be forgotten by the Canadian people. The father of this gentleman, Capt. King, it will be remembered, lost a leg in that engagement.—*Chatham Planet.*

NO. 7 CO., TILBURY, VS. NO. 2 CO., CHATHAM.

The above match was the result of a challenge from No. 7 Co., of Tilbury East, Capt. Martin, to any other company of the 24th or Kent Battalion, 10 men a side, which No. 2 Co., of Chatham, Capt. Stephenson, promptly accepted, and it was decided at the Chatham Rifle Range, yesterday. The Tilbury men are all crack marksman, and came off victorious in their matches, so far, with other companies, whereas this was the first attempt of the kind on the part of No. 2 Co., and, besides the latter have had little or no practice, especially at the longer ranges, which the score, given below, fully proves.

Shooting commenced about ten o'clock in the forenoon, No. 2 Co., which had won the choice, firing first. The distances were 200, 300 and 400 yards, and it will be seen that the total at the first was a tie, but at each of the longer distances the score of No. 7 was nearly double that of No. 2, their majority in the grand total being no less than 48 points. A bountiful lunch was served on the ground at one o'clock, and the shooting was brought to a close at 5 p. m. When the result was announced, Capt. Stephenson, in a few words, complimented Capt. Martin and men of No. 7 Co. on their victory, and expressed the determination, on the part of himself and his men, henceforth to attend better to their practice, especially on receipt of their Snider rifles, and hoped that they would turn the tables on the next occasion of the kind. Capt. S. then proposed three cheers for Capt. Martin thanked Capt. S. for the handsome manner in which they had been received by No. 2 Company, and said that he and his men would, at any time, meet them again, when they would endeavor to reciprocate their hospitality. Capt. Martin then led off three cheers for Capt. Stephenson and No. 2 Co., which closed the proceedings.

On examining the several scores, it was found that the grand totals of Captains Martin and Stephenson were equal, when the former proposed that they two should decide the tie there and then, at 200 yards, five shots each, which the latter at once agreed to. Corporal Fields, of No. 2 Co., and Corporal Marshall of No. 7 Co., arranging, also, to shoot against each other at the same time. The result was, Capt. Stephenson's 15 points against Capt. Martin's 11; Corporal Fields' 14 points against Corporal Marshall's 16. On returning to town Capt. Stephenson invited both companies and a few friends to partake of luncheon at his residence, where an hour was spent very pleasantly, and the Tilbury men then departed for home, well satisfied with the day's proceedings.

The following is the score, giving the totals at each distance for each man, and the grand totals for each company:

NO. 7 COMPANY TILBURY.			
	YARDS.		
	200	300	400
Capt. Martin.....	12	2	8
Sergt. Smith.....	13	3	3
Sergt. Best.....	6	6	6
Corp. Marshall.....	13	6	7
Private James Mifflin.....	9	2	5
" James Cameron.....	8	2	3
" Alex. Clark.....	13	9	7
" Warnick.....	11	8	6
" John Dougherty.....	4	5	6
" Hiram Willard.....	11	3	6
Grand totals..... 103 45 55			

NO. 2 COMPANY CHATHAM.			
	200	300	400
Captain Stephenson.....	16	4	2
Lieut. Reed.....	10	6	3
Sergt. Reed.....	8	2	3
Sergt. Boyd.....	14	0	0
Sergt. Taylor.....	7	0	0
Corp. Fields.....	13	6	2
Corp. Crow.....	11	0	7
Private Fields.....	11	4	6
Corp. Andrews.....	5	2	6
Corp. Wier.....	8	0	0
Grand totals..... 103 24 29			

—*Chatham Planet.*

A FATAL MARCH.

The *Delhi Gazette* gives the following particulars of a 'fatal march' from Gwahor:—On the morning of the 15th July the regiment received orders to hold it all in readiness to move the same evening. The men were at once put on fatigue duty, and had to carry their coats and traps to some distance in the sun to be ready for packing, and only came off fatigue duty on the second bugle for parade duty sounding at 5.45 p.m. A little after six the regiment marched out of cantonments, leaving nearly all the coats behind them in consequence of there being no carriage ready. The old story. When the regiment left there were only four bheesteers to supply the whole corps with water, two of whom ran away before they had proceeded a mile and a half. There was not a single doolie or cart for the sick with the column. The men, thoroughly fatigued with the day's work, kept falling out, and there was not one to help them or to give them water except the two bheesteers. They reached camp about eight o'clock, where they found no camp pitched, and no arrangements. Later in the night the doolies arrived, and were taken back to look for the stragglers, two of whom were found in a dying state, and died before they arrived in camp. A color-sergeant was found dead in the jungle next morning, and four more privates died in the camp hospital, all from sun stroke or heat apoplexy. The quarter master and the assistant surgeon were sent on to the camping ground at twelve in the day when they arrived there, of course there was nothing for them to do, no camp being up. Both these officers were knocked up by exposure to the sun, and both are suffering from it still. A court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate the matter.

## RESULTS OF WAR.

In the course of the international conference which has just terminated at Paris relative to certain proposed modifications of the treaty of Geneva of 1864, for ameliorating the condition of the sick and wounded in time of war, a letter was read by the delegate from the Austrian Minister of War, which contained the following statement. At the date of the letter, August 14th, 1867, there remained 84 Austrian officers and 12,277 soldiers who were engaged in the war of 1866, of whose fate nothing whatever was known. They simply appear in the official document of the army as 'disparus.' For a long time the families and relatives of this large number of men were kept in anxious uncertainty as to whether they were prisoners of war in Prussia, wounded and in Prussian hospitals, or had been killed on the field of battle. They only know now that they are dead, because they have never been able to obtain any tidings of them. Many of them have been drowned; but the probability is that the greater number of them were shot and buried without any record being taken of their regiments or names. The object of the letter from the Austrian Minister of War was to bring before the conference the subject; to consider if some international plan might not be adopted for identifying all soldiers dying in time of war, and ensuring that in no case should any officer or soldier be buried without note being taken of his name, so that it might afterwards be communicated to the proper authorities of the country to which he belonged. It did not appear whether the 84 officers mentioned by the Austrian Minister of War included non-commissioned officers, or referred only to commissioned officers. Under any circumstances, what an incalculable amount of misery is indicated by the figures and facts above named.

—British Medical Journal.

## ABYSSINIA AND ITS ARMY.

Abyssinia is situated in Eastern Africa, between lat. 8.30 and 15.40 N. and long. 35 and 42 E., comprising an area of 282,000 square miles, with a population of about 3,500,000. The Red Sea forms her Eastern boundary. The coast is a desert for 90 miles, and is intensely hot and unhealthy; in the interior there is a mountain range, full of difficult passes, where the climate is quite temperate.

In 1863, an Egyptian army of 10,000 or 12,000 men was collected at Khartoum, at the junction of the Blue and White Nile, and attempted the invasion of Abyssinia from that point, but abandoned the attempt before reaching Gondar, the capital. This route is therefore pronounced impracticable.

There remains, then, the alternative of an approach from the Red Sea, landing at Tajura or Massowah, when the army will have before them at the outset a broad parching desert, which has been described by travellers as a perfect valley of death. The army of King Theodore numbered last year about 50,000 men, many of whom were armed with muskets. Making every allowance for the superior bravery, discipline and equipment of the British troops, and for the exaggerated reports of the strength and efficiency of the Abyssinian army, it must still be admitted that the invaders will have a very difficult task before them.

## AN INCIDENT IN THE INDIAN WAR.

Since the prevailing Indian troubles in the States commenced an Indian camp was captured, together with a number of prisoners, including squaws and some half a dozen white captives, boys and girls, from five to twelve years of age. Word was sent throughout the country, inviting those who had lost children to come to the camp and identify, if possible their children, as none of them could give any account who their parents were, or where they were taken from, so young were they when taken captive by the Indians. Numbers went to the camp—many more than there were children—and of course many returned with heavy hearts at being unable to find their lost ones.

Among the number who went hundreds of miles to the camp was a mother who lost two children—a boy and a girl, one three and the other five years of age—years ago. Efforts were made to persuade her not to go, and so long a time had elapsed it was certain she could not identify her children, even if they stood before her. But she could not rest, she must go, and go she did. On arriving at the encampment, she found the captives ranged in a line for inspection. She looked at them first from a distance, her anxious heart throbbing in her bosom. But she did not see her children, at least she saw nothing in the group that bore the slightest resemblance to her baby boy and girl as they looked when playing about her door step. She drew nearer and peered deep into the eyes of each, who only returned her look with a stoney gaze, yet an anxious one—they, too, hoping to see something in her that would tell them she was their mother. She looked long and steadily at them, at her heart began to sink and grow heavy in her bosom. At last with tears and sobs she withdrew and when some paces on she stopped and turned about quickly, as apparently a thought had occurred to her. Drying her eyes, she broke forth in a sweet hymn she had wont to sing to her children as a lullaby. Scarcely a line had been uttered when two of the captives, a boy and a girl rushed from the line, exclaimed, "Mamma, mamma!" The mother went home perfectly satisfied that she had found her long lost children.

## AN ASSASSIN IN PRISON.

The assassin Berezowski, who attempted to kill the Czar, was taken to Toulon on the 11th instance to serve out his sentence. A letter writer says:

As soon as he entered the precincts of the bagnio, the gray and yellow dress of a cellular prisoner was taken off, and the red jacket and green cap worn by those condemned for life was put on. The unfortunate young man was then taken to the prison forge—his feet were already swollen and painful from the long march he had just come off. A heavy chain was fastened to his leg by a massive ring. He did not appear to suffer during the operation, and quickly rose from the recumbent position in which it is always performed, taking up the chain in his hand, which otherwise drags on the ground. The head was shaved, as is the custom, in squares, that is, one square perfectly bare and on the next the hair is left about an inch long. In spite of this disfiguring process and the green cap, it was remarked that young Berezowski had a certain look of distinction, and even a gentle intelligent expression of countenance. One of the

jailors who was not aware that his fingers had been injured, asked him what was the matter with his hand. "It was the pistol," he replied; "I was cured in three weeks by the application of cold water." While his ten companions were having their irons riveted on, Berezowski remained quietly in a corner of the forge, and spoke to no one. He will not be chained to another convict, as is usually the case, but will remain in one of the convict's rooms chained to a triangle of iron, which is fastened to the camp bed of the prisoner, and through which a bar is slipped, thus preventing their moving beyond the length of their chain. In a month unless the wretched young man first turns mad, he is sure to be sent to New Caledonia.

## WORKING MEN AND WAR.

France and Prussia, the class which lives by its labor, comprising probably some four fifths of each nation, held out their hands to each other, and declared that they for their parts declined to quarrel, and looked with abhorrence upon the bloodshed to which they have been committed. By protests and declarations of every kind they proclaimed that the avowed cause of war, the possession of territory was no reason for it in their eyes. They declared that labor was of no country: that so long as they were protected in the peaceful possession of the fruits of their toil, and allowed to perform their part in utilizing and interchanging the products of the earth, for the general good, they cared not whether they were called Frenchmen or Prussians, and that to fight in such a quarrel was to fight for an empty name. It might be for the benefit of their rulers, who derived honor and advantage from such distinctions, to maintain them at the cost of unutterable misery to the world, to them it was not. For themselves they wanted no wars, and if they had liberty in any true sense of the word, war would long ago have been a thing of the past.—Lord Hobart, in Macmillan's Magazine for September.

## EFFECTS OF INCREASED PAY IN THE ARMY.

The *United Service Gazette* gives a proof of the results of extra pay in the army: "Last year there seemed every probability that the 2d battalion of the 15th regiment would shortly cease to be reckoned as one of the efficient corps of her Majesty's service, so numerous were the men whose first period of service was about to lapse. The battalion was raised in 1858, and a large proportion of its present strength are therefore entitled this year to their discharge. The late increase of pay has, however, induced a considerable number of them to continue their services, and upwards of 100 men had re-engaged within a few days of our last advices. They each received £5 bounty, and £2 if they preferred it, in lieu of a furlough to England.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—The entire effective strength of the regular army, last year, was 208,590 men, of which 54,386 were in the British Isles, and 124,204 serving in the outlying portions of the Empire.

THE MILITIA.—The authorities of the War Office have issued an order for an increase of 2d per day to the pay of all ranks of the militia.

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

**PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

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

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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. 11, 1867.

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

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

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PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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Busby complete, with case.....	20 00

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