

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manquant

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Page 12 is incorrectly numbered p. 42.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



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, NOVEMBER 25, 1867.

No. 47.

"A CANADIAN SONG."

[In Reply to a New York Paper.]

BY MAJOR GRANT,

"Stars and Stripes" above us wave!
Eagle, spread his vulture pinion!
Never, while the free and brave
Hold us theirs the new Dominion.
Know; in Union lies our strength,
Ever speed the great alliance;
Band them one and all, at length;
Tis his your answer, in defiance.
Brother mine, whate'er the hue,
Factions only can retard it;
"Tri-color," "The Green," and "Blue,"
Blend in one, for ALL must guard it.

Battle-flag your fathers bore,
Fearless sire's of ancient story—
Give it to the breeze once more,
"Union Jack"—old England's glory,
"Stony Creek," and "Lundy's Lane,"
"Chatenuguay," in memory keeping
When they point to "Lake Champlain,"
Bid them look where Brock lies sleeping.
Brother mine, whate'er the hue,
Factions only can retard it:
"Tri-color," "The Green," and "Blue,"
Blend in one, for ALL must guard it.

Conquest sure, 'twas doom'd of old—
Ill it fared with Yankee rader—
Arms as strong, and hearts as bold,
Still are left to greet invader.
Spurn his council, who can see
Hand of God, in mob's dictation;
Equal rights, for all must be
Such, the safeguard of "a Nation."
Brothers mine, whate'er the hue,
Factions only can retard it;
"Tri-color," "The Green," and "Blue,"
Blend in one, for ALL must guard it.

Selfish aim no longer heed;
Party feeling—oh, discard it,
Favoring neither class nor creed;
Just to all, let justice guard it.
Statesmen, vot'ers to frame the law,
And, if wrong exists, amend it,
Brothers, or 'tis the sword to draw
In their cause and God defend it.

DEFENDERS IN POLAND.—It is asserted that the military authorities in Russian Poland have been ordered to prepare for putting the fortresses in a state of defence. The Kingdom of Poland has just been officially mentioned for the first time as part of the Russian empire. In a recent ukase of the Czar there occurs the phrase, "In the kingdom and the other parts of the State." To practically follow up this view, the Russian government is about to ask the Powers to replace their diplomatic representatives at Warsaw by commercial consuls.

From the New Dominion Monthly.

THE TWINS.

BY AN EX-GARRISON CHAPLAIN.

(Concluded.)

And the young man went to the window to hush the scalding tears and repress the sobs, which shook his frame in his agony.

Deeply moved by his distress, Captain Selbright, after a pause, said:

"You take this matter too much to heart and most certainly paint the soldier's life in the blackest possible colors; but I assure you, after ten years of experience, the well conducted, steady soldier, if he has received even a tolerable education, so that he can read, write, and keep accounts correctly, is sure of promotion; and the condition of a sergeant, to look no higher, is far better than that of a laborer, or even of a farmer, in a small way, who struggles on from year to year, scarcely able to make both ends meet."

"I feel, sir, that you speak in kindness," replied Robert, "and I must tell you the truth. My brother is as noble minded, good hearted a fellow as you could find; but he has one fault—the most dangerous for him as a soldier. He is easily led: he cannot resist the temptation of going into company, where song and dance, and drink, drive him beside himself. Alas! alas! is not his present position proof enough of this? And if he has acted so when among friends and relatives who cared for him, what will he do when removed from the restraints of home!"

"I'll tell you what you should do, Maher," said the officer: "come with me. I feel deeply interested in your case. You are evidently talented, and educated far above your class in life. From the way you speak of a soldier's dangers, you will know how to avoid them, and be the means of keeping your brother from them also. Enlist now, and I promise you the stripes shall soon be on your arm. The colonel is my warm friend, and my interest with him shall be freely given for you: but it will only necessary for him to know your case, for he is always ready to promote deserving men. He will find employment for you in writing up the books of the regiment in the orderly room; and all your leisure time by day and night, you can spend with your brother."

Robert's face flushed, and his breast heaved at the sudden proposal. He leaned his head on his hands for a minute or two in deep thought, and then starting to his feet, said:

"I declare before Heaven, and you, sir, I thank God for that suggestion! Wonder-

ful it never occurred to me, but I have been so overwhelmed that I have been incapable of reflection, or thinking what was to be under the circumstances in which I have been so unexpectedly placed. Allow me to see to-day those who have brought us up, and if they do not absolutely forbid it, which I cannot think they will, before night I will come to you and enlist, provided I may always remain in your troop with my brother, for indeed, indeed I cannot live apart from him. One word more, is it impossible to get him free?"

"It is at present quite out of the question; you must have seen by the newspapers that England is very likely to be soon at war, and that all her regiments are ordered to get a full complement of men as speedily as possible, and in such a case money or interest would be employed in vain; but I seriously advise you to follow the course I have pointed out, and assure you that you will always find me a willing friend. Consult your friends, putting the case of yourself and brother calmly and clearly before them, and if they are people of sense they will give the same advice as I have; and now I must insist on your eating something with me,—no, no, make no excuses, it is perhaps the only meal we may eat together till you are made a cornet,—as privates or non-commissioned officers—one of whom I hope soon to see you—do not eat in company with their superiors in rank. Cheer up, look at the silver lining of the cloud, or rather, look to the cloud's."

"I can never forget your kindness," said Robert, as he sat with the captain, "and am almost perfectly certain to enlist with you, not with the hope of preferment you hold out, but in order to be with my brother; and that, too, under your command."

CHAPTER IV.

Amidst all their grief at parting with The Twins, who had grown up to manhood amongst them, and were loved with all the warmth of unsophisticated, affectionate Irish hearts, their relations agreed that as one must go, the other must go with him; and so Robert Maher, having packed a trunk with their best clothing, and visited the grave of his parents for, as he supposed, the last time, left his native place, escorted for a long distance by a crowd of sorrowing friends. The shades of evening were fast darkening as he bade them farewell, to enter into a new sphere of life; and although much depressed by the sudden disruption of ties which had been strengthening for twenty years, his spirit, buoyant with youth, and full of brotherly love, soared above his troubles; and, before he reached the end of his journey and grasped his brother's hand,

he was not only reconciled to, but pleased with, his lot, and more than satisfied with the decision at which he had arrived. No thought of self commendation crossed his mind for the sacrifice he had made. He could not have done otherwise. What was he to "sit at home at ease," while William was away in the army? Tush! he only wondered that the plan of reunion had not originated with himself, and excused his foolishness on account of the tumult of his mind.

He received a shilling as enlistment pay, was sworn in a soldier before the mayor of the city, and slept soundly that night in the bed next his brother's, with as gentle, fearless, noble, and affectionate a heart as ever beat within the bosom of peer or peasant, and a clear proof that the gifts of nature, or—as I should better have written—of God, are not limited by rank, clime, or condition.

As The Twins had been bold riders over hedge and ditch, a few lessons from the riding master taught them the coragon seat on horseback, and the right use of the powerful cavalry bit, so that they were fit to parade with their troop on its arrival at the headquarters of the regiment in Dublin, when the quick eye of the colonel immediately noticed them, and riding along the line to have a nearer view, he called up Captain Selbrite to inquire where he got the two fac similes.

"Pon my word," whispered the adjutant, was a very matter of fact person, "they are as like as two eggs of the same hen," to the major, who delighted in Shakspeare, and whispered in reply.

"May I never read the immortal Will again, if they were not born to act in the 'Comedy of Errors,' for they would be irresistible as the twin Dromios, or—By cock and spur, sir, we must get up the play, and astonish the natives of this dull town!"

I must not attempt to tell all the fun occasioned by the close resemblance of Bob and Bill, as they were soon familiarly called by their comrades, with whom they were primo favorites, but take the following.

Sauntering up the rails outside the University, they were asked by one of the women always to be seen selling oranges there.

"Why, thin, boys, how does yer sweethearts know the differ betwixt ye?"

To which Bill, assuming a serio-comic look, answered:

"Oh, marn, I leave all that to my wild brother Bob. I never had a sweetheart, but was very near getting my eyes scratched out by a young woman yesterday, who thought it was Bob she had, instead of my innocent self; indeed I don't know—"

"Hould yer prate, cried the orangewomen, 'I see a laughing divil in yer eye,' and I'll be bound you have half a dozen locks of hair in yer false bussom this minit."

"Come along, Bob," said Bill, "or I'll get the worst of it."

Their friend, the captain, was enjoying his cigar at the mess room window, with an acquaintance, when Robert passed, and the visitor remarked that he was the best looking soldier he had ever seen.

"Oh," said the captain, "I'll bet you a sovereign I'll show you just as well-looking a fellow, and I'll bet another that you will not know the man again."

"Done and done," said the other.

"Come here a moment, Mahor," called out Capt. S., stepping aside; "send Robert here at once, and let him be dressed just as you are."

"I am Robert, sir," said Bob, with a salute, and a smile.

"Well, then, send William."

And in a few minutes one of the brothers came up, and Capt. S. asked,—

"Which of you are here?"

"William, sir."

"All right,—now, my friend, is not that as handsome a fellow as the other?"

"Nonsense, don't think to make a fool of me, he is the same man who was here before."

"I will thank you to hand out those two sovereigns; and you go William, for your brother, who soon appeared to the astonishment of the loser of the wagers."

I must take up the thread of my narrative, and not let it slip through my fingers again, although, if truth permitted, I would gladly give it a different ending.

The cornet of Capt. S.'s troop (cornets rank next to captains in the cavalry) took a dislike to William Maher, which vented itself in his keeping him continually under espionage, and having him punished for faults which, but for him, would have passed unnoticed; and, of course, the Irishman's fiery spirit rose up against this tyranny.

Reader, if you have not been acquainted with the working of the army, you can hardly conceive the annoyances which a superior can inflict on those under his authority in a regiment; and which have often led to acts of violence, and even murder, and in this case produced the most disastrous results. It originated in a thoughtless remark of a young lady who was walking with the cornet, and seeing William passing by, said to her companion,—

"Why, Mr. M.—do not the military authorities suit the officers to the men of their regiments? for instance, now, how much out of place Major Simpton or Capt. Smith must look riding beside such a soldier as that now passing? Oh, by the way, I must really entreat your pardon,—so thoughtless as I am, talking in this strain to you, and forgetting you are so very little yourself! Do, pray, forgive my indiscretion, for I really think personal appearance of small importance, if, as the poet says, "the heart is in the right," and, besides, now I think of it, is not all the fighting done by the the soldiers?"

Poor Cornet M.—, who stood five feet five when wearing high-heeled boots, and had vainly expended much time, and unguents of many kinds, in cultivating a moustache which would not grow, fairly gave way under these cruel blows, and walked on muttering what certainly were not blessing. Spoken of as so very little, and as useless in the field of battle, by "the lady of his love," and contrasted unfavorably with a private of his own troop,—what remained for him but suicide, or revenge? The former would be very unpleasant, and so he chose the latter, and "fed fat the grudge he bore" against poor William, whose inclination for jovial company found too easy indulgence, and frequently brought him into trouble notwithstanding all the efforts of Robert, who had been promoted to the rank of sergeant, and was constantly employed in the orderly room. Four years passed during which the regiment was quartered in various places in England, and spent six months in Manchester, Captain Selbrite's native place, where the Captain's father showed the Twins the kind attentions which the discipline of the army prevented on the officer's part. The old merchant frequently had the men at his table, and found great pleasure in the society of Robert—a well informed gentleman though but a sergeant,—while his grandchildren, nephews of Captain S.—, were delighted with the stories, songs, and drolleries of the volatile Bill. When they bade farewell to the wealthy "cotton lord," they

did not go empty, but bore with them to old Ireland, where they had been ordered, substantial proofs of his regard, and under promise to apply to him if he could in any way advance their interests. Once again, after a short stay in Dublin, we find them quartered in R.—; and once again, on the first day they could get leave, they walked among the friends of their youth,—I mean those whom death and emigration had not removed. The old people who had supplied the place of parents were "laid side by side" near their parents' graves; and it is no shame to the bronzed soldiers that, sitting with clasped hands, they spoke with tears, in the retired old churchyard, of the father and mother whom they had not known, and the elders who had loved and cherished them in youth, and looked with fond delight on them in their prime of manhood. Well would it have been if a lightning stroke from heaven had laid them in death on the graves of their ancestors.

CHAPTER V., AND LAST.

On one Saturday, the principal market day in Kilkenny, when Robert was engaged in the orderly room, William went into the canteen, and drank three or four glasses of ale with some of his comrades, and then walked into the town, and met friends, to drink and were treated by him in return. The day was warm, the drink was good, the company pleasant, old friends and old times were talked of; then came the joke and song, then the party,—the country people to jolt home on their carts, with many an Irish shout, and snatches of songs, which their writers would hardly recognize as their own; and William to reach the barracks as well as he could, and be ready for roll-call; but his fate was against him. He might have passed over the upper bridge, which spanned the silver Lore, and so got into the barracks probably unnoticed, but in his drunken wisdom he thought himself quite steady,—"all right boys,"—and so strolled down through the town in a very zig-zag manner, until he arrived at John's bridge, the most densely thronged thoroughfare of the city, where he halted to gaze down into the river, or up at the noble castle of the Lords of Ormon. He had not been long here before drowsiness overpowered him, and grasping the stone coping of the bridge, he sank into a sound slumber, from which he was roused by Cornet M.—grasping him by the collar, and ordering him to barracks, "for a drunken ruffian." Half asleep, and wholly drunk,—recognizing the officer, and with his hot blood inflamed by drink,—he struck savagely at his assailant, but only succeeded in knocking off his hat, and falling himself on the street, whence he was taken to the guard room, heavily ironed, and left to await his trial by court martial.

The sad news soon reached Robert's ears, and in a state of distraction he rushed to the guard-room, to find his brother a prisoner, under one of the most serious charges which can affect the British soldier. No language can in any way describe his anguish and despair for he knew but too well what must follow. He went to the rooms of Cornet M.—, and was ordered out with curses on his head. The once proud man flung himself on his knees before him who had his brother in his power, and with bitter tears besought him for God's sake to have mercy, and that both would seek an exchange into an infantry regiment, and never more trouble him, but pray for him night and day. All in vain, the poor puny thing in the shape of a man, that he could have easily torn limb from limb, led him like a child to the door, and pushed him down the stone stairs, on which he fell

heavily, and was carried to the hospital with concussion of the brain, from which, it is strange to say, we must charitably hope he never recovered, so far, at least, as to be accountable to his Maker for subsequent actions. A court-martial was held after a few days, before which William pleaded guilty to the charges of striking his superior officer, but implored mercy of the court on the grounds that he had been first assaulted by Cornet M—, and that when he struck the one blow, he had not recognized, his officer, and did not know what he was doing. Asked why he did not know, prisoner confessed that he had been drinking, first at the barrack canteen, and afterwards with friends in town; and having stood for some time on the bridge, was overpowered by drowsiness. Asked by Capt. Selbright whether any ill-feeling existed between him and Cornet—, the question was objected to by the latter, but the court over-ruled the objection, and prisoner said; that for some time unknown cause Cornet M—was continually finding fault, and punishing him for offences so slight as to be entirely passed over in others. The members of the court having consulted for a few minutes, unanimously gave a verdict of guilty of striking his superior officer, when under the influence of drink, but under some what extenuating circumstances; sentence, one hundred lashes, in the barrack square, on that day week.

The wretched man entreated that he might be shot, and not lashed to death like a dog, but of course he asked in vain; and removed to his prison, where it was my sad duty to attend him, as he wished to see me, as well as his own clergyman. We found him convinced that he should die, under lash, and apparently wishing for death, but dreading the disgrace, and more deeply afflicted by his brother's state than his own; in which frame of mind he continued to the end. I left him a few minutes before the guard removed him, and rode rapidly home, where I shut myself up for the rest of the day; and heard afterwards from Capt. R—, and other officers, what had happened. When fifty lashes had been inflicted the surgeon felt his pulse, and was obliged to say "proceed he can bear more." Again, after seventy-one, though trembling with intense excitement, he said "proceed, he can bear more." After receiving a few more strokes and not having groaned or given any sign of suffering, he quickly turned round his head, shrieked out his brother's name, his head in its unnatural position sank on his shoulder, and he was a corpse! The surgeon covered the face, darted a withering glance at Cornet M—who was present, although the Colonel had excused his attendance, and then said, "removed the body, and let it be watched, until an inquest is held;" while Capt. S—stood before the Cornet, and hissed between his set teeth,—

"Is your hate satisfied, villainous coward?"

"Hush! you forget yourself," exclaimed the Colonel.

"I do not sir: I repeat, Cornet M—is a villain and a coward; and the blood of that mustered man lies at his door. I will thank you to forward my papers for quitting the service to the war office, for I am sick of such brutality."

"I will do so," said the Colonel, "If you do not change your mind, and also retract your offensive expressions to Cornet M—." "I should rather see him like his victim," said the Captain, and went on his way.

Robert, who was supposed to be unconscious, heard two soldiers talking over the terrible death of William; and, with the cunning which insanity sometimes employs, pre-

tended to be almost well next day; and on the following imposed on the surgeon so cleverly that he was allowed to leave the hospital. He put on his uniform, and walked into the town, went to a gun smith's shop where he was known, and said he wanted a case of pistols for Cornet M—, which were loaded and given to him; he then returned to the barrack, knocked at Cornet M—'s door, and found him alone; a minute afterwards two shots were heard, and the men were found—Robert Maher with his head blown to pieces, and the Cornet not dead, but with his right arm so shattered that amputation was necessary. The officer declared Robert had fired at him, and then shot himself; but, as the pistols were found on opposite sides of the room, it was believed that they fought across a table.

No military funeral could be allowed under the circumstances, but every soldier who could obtain leave, followed the hearse that bore the two bodies; and a vast multitude from K—and F—attended the mortal remains of The Twins to the burial ground, where in one grave they rest together until the resurrection of the dead.

My tale is told I wish it had not been so sad, but if it warns even one from the paths of sin and folly, it shall not have been told in vain. That it may not pass away profitless, is the sincere desire of one who, for some years a Garrison Chaplain.

Montreal, September, 1867.

RIFLE MATCHES.

DRUMBO VOLUNTEERS BUIZE SHOOTING.—The Volunteer Light Infantry Company of the place met on their range on the two last Saturdays to compete for prizes presented to them by people of the town and district. The shooting was very fairly competed, taking into consideration the short time that a number of the men have practiced at the target, and the high wind which prevailed on the last day of the competition. The following are the highest scores—the distance being 100 and 250 yards, 5 rounds at each range, and the rifles the new breech-loading Snider-Enfield.

1st. Sergeant E. Fair	32
2nd. Private Tree	31
3rd. Ensign Watters	31
4th. Private Hamilton	31
5th. Private H. Ellis	30
6th. Private E. House	29
7th. Private Wilson	28

The officers having offered to treat the men to a supper on the occasion, they met on Thursday last in uniform, at Vanderlip's Hotel, when they were joined by a number of civilian friends, including Dr. Rounds, Mr. D. Robertson, Mr. Geo. Clark, Mr. James McKenzie, etc. The chair was taken by Dr. Rounds, and Capt. Laidlaw officiated as croupier. After a substantial supper had been discussed, and the tables cleared, the chairman and vice chairman proposed in succession the loyal and patriotic toasts, which were responded to by the company with true British enthusiasm. The following toasts among others were also given and responded to in a series of excellent speeches—"The successful Volunteers," by Capt. Laidlaw, who then paid over the prize money, after which the prize takers responded. "The Unsuccessful Competitors," by Lieut. Pattullo. "Agricultural Interests of the Dominion," by Corporal Fisher, acknowledged by

Mr. Geo. Clark "The Commercial Interests of Canada in General and Drumbo in particular," replied to by Mr. D. Robertson. "The citizens of Blenheim and Drumbo," by Mr. Pattullo. "Capt. Laidlaw, and the Volunteer Company," by the chairman "The Landlord and Landlady," By Ensign Watters. A number of excellent songs were interspersed during the proceedings, which greatly added to the amusement of an evening spent in amicable and harmless sociability and good humor - *Princeton Transcript*.

RIFLE TOURNAMENT, 69TH REGIMENT.—The 69th Regiment held their annual Rifle Tournament, on Tuesday, prox. the 3rd, under the patronage of Major Mossiter, at present commanding the garrison here. The firing will be at the butts in towns, and as the prizes are valuable there will be some keen competition. Without doubt there will be a large gathering of the Volunteers and others on the ground to witness the sport. The prizes to be competed for are—

First prize given by the officers of the regiment—Silver Watch and Guard. Second Prize given by the officers of the regiment—Gold Ring. Distance, 300, 500, and 700 yards; five rounds at each.

First, Sergeant's Prize—A Tea Service—Second, Sergeant, Prize—A Silver Cup.—Third, Sergeant's Prize—A Gold Ring. Distance, 200, 400, and 600 yards; three rounds at each.

Pool firing will be opened to the regiment. Distance, 200 yards, single targets; six inch bull's eye, 12 inch centre, 5 cents per shot. position optional: 75 per cent for bull's eyes 25 for centres. Referee—Lieut. Burton, Instructor of Musketry, 69th Regiment. H. Dawson, Sergeant Major 69th Regiment. President Committee—*Brantford Courier*.

PERSONAL.—We have much pleasure in noticing among the names of those called to the bar to day, that of J. M. Gibson, Esq., M. A., of Hamilton. Mr. Gibson, at the close of his University course, carried off the Prince's prize, a short time ago passed his examination for attorney without an oral examination, and now stands third in the list of those called to the bar. If merit and application receive their due reward in Hamilton, Mr. Gibson, who has commenced business there, is sure of the same marked success in practical life that he has hitherto won as a student.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

[We have great pleasure in inserting the above in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. We have known Mr. Gibson for some time, more particularly as Captain of No. 1 Company of the 13th Battalion and cordially add our congratulations, to those of the *Telegraph*, on at the outset in the success Captain Gibson has achieved the profession he has chosen.—*ED. REVIEW.*]

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

For the week ending Saturday, 23rd Nov., we have received as follows.

Woodstock, (Ont.)—D. W. S., \$2. Hamilton, (Ont.)—I. C. (agent; B.K. acct.) \$37.50. Leamington, (Ont.)—Ensign J. R. W., \$2. Kingsville, (Ont.)—Capt. S. A. C., \$2; Lieut. F. D., \$2. North Ridge, (Ont.)—Capt. W. H. B., \$2.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1867.

The elections which for the past few weeks have filled men's minds to the exclusion of every thing else, have passed over comparatively quiet, and the result shows a large Democratic gain. This will doubtless have some effect upon President Johnson's course of action, though what he has not yet given even an inkling of. The immense majorities gained by the Democrats, in nearly all parts of the Union, is significant. The Constitution declares all men equal. The proclamation of Lincoln abolishing slavery throughout the Union, paved the way for the perfect carrying out of that enlightened principle. That proclamation, and the consequent action of Congress in extending the franchise to the Negro, was at first hailed with paeans of joy and self gratulation. It was the spontaneous outburst of a nation (which for years had recognized that a great wrong, which they tolerated, existed in their midst) on entering the path of right and virtue. But, the first outburst over, old prejudices reassert their sway. According to the new *regime* the negro has a vote which counts as much at the ballot box as the whiteman's, and the negro may aspire to any office, to a seat in Congress, even to the Presidential chair. What! is the reflection which, too, finds utterance in very plain language, shall we have the negro rule over us! The idea is distasteful not alone to the ardent Democrat, but to a large proportion of the Republican party. Hence the recent heavy gains by the former. Alas for women's rights! While Mrs. Cady Stanton, and a few of her most ardent followers were stumping the South in favor of women suffrage, the men of New York substantially declared that the negro should not vote.

The violent Democrat, whose opinions are gaining ground, appears to have but two guiding principles. The supremacy of the white race, and the superiority of the United States Government over all others in the world, coupled with their right to rule alone over the whole American continent. Such opinions point but to one conclusion. Whenever the Democrats are sufficiently strong, they will urge the annexation of Canada, and I look forward, at no distant day, to see that question made a plank in the Democratic platform. Then will, probably, be tested the stuff of which Canadian Volunteers are made, the sincerity of the Canadians in wishing to maintain their connexion with England, and that of England in her promise to uphold the connexion.

The *Herald* has completely changed its tactics lately in regard to the Fenian question. From being an ardent supporter, ever ready to snatch up the most trivial circumstance and magnify it into a *casus belli*, from writing inflammatory and laudatory articles it now never refers to the question but in

tones of ridicule. Scarcely a day passes without an editorial sarcasm on the Fenians in its columns. But James Gordon Bennett is noted for his inconsistency, and it has grown into a proverb here, that the *Herald* never opposes any thing but that thing is sure to succeed. The Fenians, however, are steadily working and actively prepared for a descent upon Canada. Many of them are, though, opposed to such a movement at present. They say "keep the organization alive, so that we shall be ready at any moment, and whenever England gets into any difficulty we can swoop down upon them." On Saturday the irons said to have been worn by Kelly, who escaped from the police in England, were exhibited at one of the lodges. At the same time a call of five dollars per member was made. Such a call as that will amount to a large sum in the aggregate and cannot be required for expenses here. What is the money for? The coming winter may show. I am credibly informed, by the way, that Kelly is still in England, and the Fenians here loudly boast that they have many good and ardent friends in the police and detective force of both England and Canada. To a casual observer, to one who gains his information from the columns of the daily newspapers, or to one who waits for important events to open his eyes to the present state of affairs, or the movements contemplated by others, the Fenian organization would appear to be "played out." But any one who watches the signs of the times, and notes the apparently trivial matters, will see much that leads to the conclusion that something will soon be attempted. The Fenians are daily drilling, receiving and shipping arms, ammunition, &c., while large supplies of money are being called for and received. That the old hatred of England is as strong as ever, is clearly evinced by the hisses with which the flag, said to have been taken from the "Queen's Own," is greeted whenever brought out, by the eagerness with which all news respecting England and Canada are swallowed, by the feeling which the exhibition of the irons worn by Kelly excited, by the well known fact that the Fenians, as a body, will vote and work against Fernando Wood, who will run this year for Mayor of New York, on account of his activity in providing for the reception and entertainment of the Prince of Wales, who visited New York during Wood's last term of office; and, though last not least, by the bitter hatred felt and expressed towards such noble hearted Irishmen as Bishop Lynch, D'Arcy McGee and others, who have worked incessantly and strenuously in the preservation of peace and order. By the way, I have heard, on good authority, that D'Arcy McGee is constantly watched and as constantly, though perhaps not so faithfully, reported at head quarters. It is boldly said by them that he will yet meet his death at Fenian hands, and could he hear the bitterness with which he is denounced as a "traitor to his country," he might quako if he were at all

inclined to be a Quaker, which is not probable as according to his countrymen he is not much of a "friend."

L. E.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM HAMILTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The 13th Battalion met for its usual monthly drill on Thursday, the 7th instant, when there was a good attendance of the men, but a much better attendance of civilians who came partly for the purpose of seeing the drill, but more especially to hear the band, which has attained quite a reputation since it was organized about ten months ago. It is a great source of annoyance to the Volunteers that so many should stand as onlookers who have as little, (and many of them far less) to prevent them from being members of the force, as the majority of those now belonging to it, although some of those who are so looked upon are no doubt prevented from joining by those who should use their influence in the other direction, viz: their employers, whose true interests should make them more patriotic than they at present are; however, the Volunteers of Hamilton are in hopes that the new Militia Act will work a change for the better.

The Battalion matches of the 13th Battalion are to come off some time this month, and in addition to other prizes to be competed for Col. Skinner has offered a Snider rifle, to be given to the best shot in the Battalion. In preparation for these matches the various companies have been practising during the past two weeks with the Snider rifles, now in their possession, at the ranges of the Victoria Rifle Association, and the new rifle gives universal satisfaction, the average scores made being greater than any made with the old rifles, notwithstanding the high winds which have prevailed nearly all the time since the practice began.

Capt. Bridgewater having been requested by the officers of the Hamilton Volunteer Force, to pay a second visit to the city for the purpose of delivering his very interesting lecture, did so on the evening of Monday the 11th inst., but he must have been sadly disappointed on seeing the smallness of his audience, for notwithstanding the efforts of the officers and some of the men of the 13th, the attendance was disgracefully small, for which but one reasonable excuse can be offered and that scarcely adequate to the case, namely, that the place of meeting—the drill shed—was so cold that it was impossible to sit there any length of time with comfort. It is certainly to be hoped that the Captain may always in the future be blessed with a better audience than that he addressed for so short a time on Monday evening. I say so short a time, because just when his hearers had become interested in the lecture, an alarm was started, and in consequence of there having been ten fires within three

days there prevailed considerable excitement on the subject of fires, and the sequence was that the already small meeting soon became much smaller and was finally adjourned, *sine die*; and judging from appearances it is probable that the Captain will think a good deal before he again risks his chances of getting a good audience in Hamilton.

FROM LONDON, ONT.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Our first District Rifle Match inaugurated under the auspices of Lt. Col. Taylor, D. A. A. G., and Lt. Col. Shanly, of the Volunteer Artillery, Commandant here, commenced on the 5th inst., and continued the three following days, as reported in your last impression. The weather, for the lateness of the season, was favorable, that is, dry, but high and gusty winds were prevalent, interfering much with precision in firing. It might have been reasonably expected that the limited time afforded for preparation, and the newness of such an effort amongst us, would have militated against its prosperity, but instead, the efforts of the central committee were immediately and practically endorsed. Numerous representatives from the different Battalions throughout the District were present, and to add *clat* to the occasion, over 150 of Her Majesty's troops were in attendance. We venture nothing in stating that this has been the most successful volunteer tournament of this or any other season in Canada—successful as regards the aggregate amount of prizes offered—the interest it elicited from those whom it was intended to benefit—the large attendance, and the general results accruing.

The timely issue of the Snider Rifle contributed largely to the effect; every one appeared anxious to test its *qualities* with its *facilities* in so far as time and opportunity would permit, and however theories differed when commencing, at the end all concurred as to its general efficiency.

The average scoring, although creditable, would have been largely increased had an opportunity been possible for the authorized target practice prior to the meeting, as the majority present (Regulars excepted) never handled the rifle to be able to judge of its capacity, so that our tournament was but a trial of the arm rather than an exhibition of the skill of the volunteer. However, all things considered, the shooting showed a result equal to that which has under similar circumstances been effected by the muzzle-loader. The high trajectory of the breech-loader presenting the projectile for a longer period to the action of the wind, is no doubt unfavorable to precision; nevertheless the comparative result did not appear to be affected thereby. This may be owing to its being almost free from recoil. It is well known that the strong recoil of the unconverted rifle rendered the soldier unsteady, and consequently his shooting was not so

good as it would otherwise have been. Therefore it may be said that the inferiority of the breech loader in one respect, is compensated by its superiority in another. The breech mechanism of the rifles worked admirably without exception; no part of any got out of order, and no "miss fire" was reported. At the request of Lieut. Col. Taylor a meeting of officers was held to obtain their views as to the feasibility of an annual recurrence of the match, as also their opinion in reference to the Adjutant General's circular regarding a Dominion Rifle Association.

The former was settled in the affirmative, and an executive composed of members from all the Battalions was appointed. The idea promulgated in the latter was thoroughly endorsed, a motion to that effect being carried. Delegates were selected to represent the interest of this District at a general Provincial meeting, and our own association pledged to become a branch on its adoption.

Taking advantage of so many of his command being together, the District Staff Officer, ever on the alert to increase their facilities for knowledge, introduced a novel but instructive feature into the programme. Procuring the services of a first class graduate of Aldershot, cooking ranges of the most modern class were built, and their construction was fully and carefully explained to the evident delight of inquirers, who wondered how closely the indoor appliances for preparing food could be imitated in the field. In its simplicity and practicality lies its beauty. Easily erected, compact in form, requiring little fuel, and free from smoke or cinders, it offers camp advantages which no volunteer once possessed of would choose to forego.

To sum up: the originators and conductors of the match have deservedly received the encomiums of every one present at it, an honorable spirit of rivalry has sprung up amongst us who were once strangers in person, which we hope will result in their being two marksmen where now there is but one.

I am just in time to state that Lieut. Col. Hawley, 60th Rifles; Lieut. Col. Harenc, 53rd Regt., and Lieut. Col. Taylor, D. A. A. G., have arranged another match to take place on Wednesday, 20th inst., between twenty five each from the regiments of the two former and twenty-five volunteers from the District of the latter.

L. L. I.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There is a great dearth of Military news in this place. The barracks for the accommodation of Her Majesty's troops are rapidly approaching completion, and it is understood that three companies of the Rifle Brigade will be quartered here next week. The Armory and Drill Shed of the 15th Battalion, and also that used by No. 1 Co., 49th Batt., have been taken and fitted up for soldiers.

A block of very fine buildings at the entrance to the town, and opposite the upper bridge has been secured for Sergeants' Quarters, and a range of dwellings on the Kingston Road for married men. A brick building on Pinnacle street, near the Dafoo House, has also undergone considerable repair, and is now ready for the Main Guard, Quartermasters stores, offices and kitchen. The residences of Mrs. Benjamin and Mrs. Smart, have been secured; the former for the Officers' Quarters, and the latter for the Hospital. When completed there will be sufficient room for 400 men and officers, and the accommodation will be second to none. The Drill Room of the 15th having been taken for the soldiers, puts a stop to all drill this winter on any very extensive scale. The Town Hall is now used for the purpose, but is not sufficiently large to permit of any thing beyond Squad Drill and the Manual and Platoon Exercise, which even recruits soon get tired of, consequently we may expect to wither down till spring. The Town Council have granted £1000 towards a Drill Shed, on the condition that it shall not be asked for any more till next year, and have directed a committee to set apart land for the purpose. Although late, this is a step in the right direction, and if the Government will only appropriate double the amount we may expect good and sufficient accommodation for the nine companies of volunteers in this Town.

Regimental Order No. 1 of the 22nd of October, sets apart Monday in each week for companies Nos. one and two, Tuesday for three and four, and Wednesday for five and six, with target practice on Friday. The 15th have not yet received the Snider Enfield, but expect to have them this week. The fact of their having the Peabody, I suppose, is the cause of the delay.

MILITARY.

FROM GRIMSBY.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Below I send you the score of No. 7 Company, 19th Battalion, the second practice, on the 9th inst., of Co. 7, this season, with the new rifles. The shooting is very far ahead of the old; and the men are much pleased with their new arm. I hardly think this score has been beaten this season by any Volunteer Company.

	200yds.	400yds.	T'l.
Private Sohn Duval,	16	14	30
" Wm. Barnes,	13	9	22
Sergt. James Handall,	14	11	25
" R. Hopkins,	11	9	21
" E. Woolverton,	14	11	25
Private W. Nellis,	12	11	23
" A. Seeter,	13	5	18
" D. Woolverton,	9	3	11
" W. Nixon,	11	13	24
" Geo. Hopkins,	10	15	25
" Peter Gordon,	14	9	23
" H. Airoy,	11	5	17

Wm. Chambers,	13	6	19
Wm. Cole,	2	6	8
J. Palmer,	10	12	22
J. Anderson,	6	2	8
H. House,	12	9	21
George Cino,	19	15	34
Zerah Lewis,	8	8	16
Captain J. H. Grout,	15	11	26
Lieut. A. H. Pettit,	9	10	19
Ensign H. E. Nellis,	11	9	20

Grand Total, 457

Making the very high average of 22 points.

FROM BRANTFORD.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Concert given under the patronage of the officers of the 5th Battalion, Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, in aid of their Band Fund, as announced, took place on the evening of the 6th inst., and was in every way a decided success. The Band itself was of course the principal feature of the entertainment, and, under the leadership of A. H. Stares, (formerly of the band of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade,) has attained that perfection which very few Volunteer bands can boast of, and the leader is deserving of very great praise for his active exertions in that direction.

Military intelligence here just now is not at all plentiful, and in consequence your correspondent will have to reserve for another letter an account of the doings of our citizen soldiers at this point.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RIFLE CLUB TOURNAMENT.—I herewith enclose you detailed prize list and scores of the first annual rifle match of the Toronto Rifle Club. As the match had been postponed twice, on account of the Ottawa and London matches, the season of the year was rather later than desirable. Having been so successful this time in collecting over \$725 worth of prizes, the Club anticipate a small Wimbledon next year. The Rules and Regulations worked like a charm, no disputes or protests having arisen, nor accidents of any kind occurred.

His Excellency General Stisted, C.B., was patron of the Tournament; the vice patrons were His Worship the Mayor; Lieut. Col. Madeliffe, R. A. Commandant; Lieut. Colonel Jenyns, 13th Hussars; Lieutenant Colonel Brunel, 10th Royals; Lieut. Col. Gillmor, "Queen's Own"; Lieut. Col. Anderson, R. A.; Lieut. Colonel Demson, Brigade Major; Major Coulthurst, 17th Regt; Lieut. Colonel Stevenson, G. T. R. Brigade. Managing Committee: Major W. F. McMaster, President; Capt. J. B. Boustead, Wm. Hamilton, Esq., Vice Presidents; Major Croft, Major Stephenson, Capt. Gardner, Capt. Adam, Captain Joyce, Lieut. Moss, Lieut. Windcat, John Boyd, Esq., Capt. McLean, Capt. Edwards, Capt. Stollery, Capt. Giles. Treasurer—Dr. Ross; Secretary—Lieut. A. L. Russell.

His Excellency General Stisted, C.B., paid a visit to the range on the first day to witness the commencement of the competition for the prize he was so generous as to offer. The club range at the "Don" is a perfect level throughout the whole 800 yards, and being in a valley is protected partially from the wind. The two sets of targets face South West—the most favorable position for practice. The entries for the various matches were unusually large; in match No. 2 there were 112 competitors.

A large refreshment booth with committee rooms, made matters comfortable for competitors. Considering the cold, dark and windy weather which prevailed, and the 3-inch Bull's Eyes and 2 foot square centre being used at 3rd class, the scores throughout are really first class. To keep *ennui* away "Aunt Sally" was instituted and industriously pegged at. Charles Thom of Toronto succeeded in striking the four inch square at 200 yards nine times, thereby reducing the value of the pool considerably. Two sighting shots were allowed at each range, of which most of the competitors took advantage, especially those from a distance, as it enabled them to sight their rifles for this range; the elevation being rarely similar on two ranges. There were on hand marksmen from Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Collingwood, St. Catharines and various other places.

An inspection of the Eyes of the prize winners revealed the fact that nearly a third more prizes were carried off by the azure blue, although many of the best fell to the lot of the hazel. Possibly the rarity of the brown eye accounts for the less number of prizes, for they certainly won more in proportion to the number.

One incident worthy of remark is a "Grainger" rifle winning the "Grainger" rifle presented by Mr. Grainger, whose rifle, by the by, is quite a favorite among the marksmen in Ontario.

The favorite song around the various fires built for the comfort of competitors was "Obadiah," from the singing of which they appeared to derive no end of satisfaction, almost the only variety to which was "God save the Queen," sung with a gusto, accompanied by three cheers for Her Gracious Majesty, at the conclusion of the Tournament. The consolation match was the cause of much merriment—a set of hoop skirts falling to the lot of one, the best marksman in this city (Capt. T. McLean). The winners of the "Lightning Pills" and "Green Spectacles" received unbounded applause.

The shooting of the "Snider" throughout was really splendid, especially Priv. Clarke's magnificent score of 8 bull's eyes out of 10 shots at 500 and 700 yards. Those possessing small bores only smiled on seeing the "Government Gas Pipe" enter, little dreaming that in a gale of wind, when it would be necessary to aim many feet off the target, they would make more hits than misses. Imagine their surprise on being informed by

the scorer on the last round that a Bull's Eye would beat any thing on the ground. Amid the utmost silence he pulled trigger, which continued until up came the black disc signaling a "Bull's Eye" which was announced by a hearty British cheer, really deafening. Every one rushed forward to congratulate him on winning the "Russell" watch with such a splendid score, and a subscription was at once started to purchase a gold chain to accompany it. What will they say in the National Rifle Association on hearing this, for at Wimbledon the Enfield has hitherto been confined to 600 yards. In the following match Clarke struck the target four times out of his five shots at 800 yards—two outers and two centres.

The distribution of the prizes will take place in a few days, concerning which I will drop you a line.

PRIZE LIST.

MATCH NO. 1.

	Total.
A. May—1st Prize—Vase 50 dol. Presented by the Butchers of Toronto.....	17
W. W. Russell—2nd Prize—20 dol.....	17
G. Robertson—3rd Prize—10 dol.....	17
T. Bell—4th Prize—8 dol.....	17
J. Grainger—5th Prize—Barrel of Beer. Presented by J. A. Aldwell, Esq.....	16
W. Horton—6th Prize—Set of Knives and Forks 6 dol. Presented by Messrs. Lyman and Macnab.....	16
Sergt. J. Smith—7th Prize—Half Ton Coal 4 dol. Presented by Capt. Taylor.....	16
Range 200 yards; 5 shots; any rifle; any position; open to all who have never, individually, won a prize. Entrance 25 cents. 83 competitors.	

MATCH NO. 2.

Sergt. Morrow—1st Prize—25 dol. Presented by His Worship the Mayor.....	22
Privt. J. Craig—2nd Prize—15 dol. Presented by Capt. Boustead, Vice-President.....	22
Privt. Andrews—3rd Prize—12 dol.....	22
Privt. A. Bell—4th Prize—Silver Cup 10 dol. Presented by R. Wilkes, Esq.....	20
Lt. Gibson—5th Prize—Box of Tobacco 10 dol. Presented by Jacob Seales, Esq.....	20
Capt. Edwards—6th Prize—6 dol.....	20
Sergt. Goodwillie—7th Prize—4 dol.....	20
Sergt. White—8th Prize—2 dol.....	20
Ranges 200 and 400 yards; 5 shots at each; any rifle Government issue; Hythe position; open to Volunteers and Regulars only. Entrance 50c. 112 Competitors.	

MATCH NO. 3.

A. Durison—1st Prize—50 dol. cup or money. Presented by His Excellency Gen. STISTED, C. B., Lieut.-Gov., Ontario.....	50
C. R. Murray—2nd Prize—Piece of Plated 20 dol. Presented by "A Friend".....	50
Capt. Edwards—3rd Prize—Silver Cup 10 dol. Presented by J. G. Joseph & Co.....	50
Geo. Disceer—4th Prize—Statue 8 dol. Presented by Rice Lewis & Son.....	50
Capt. Boustead—5th Prize—Spy Glass 6 dol. Presented by H. Jackson, Esq.....	49
Thos. Cowie—6th Prize—Knife and Fork \$2.50. Presented by N. L. Piper & Son.....	49
Ranges 300 500 700 yards; 5 shots at each range; any rifle; any position; open to all comers; Entrance 50c. 83 competitors.	

MATCH NO. 4.

Chas. Thom—1st Prize—30 dol. Licensed Victuallers' Association.....	31
Privt. Bell C. O. R.—2nd Prize—12 dol. Cash.....	31
J. Morrison—3rd Prize—Duelling Pistol.....	31
J. Craig—4th Prize—5 dol. Capt. Douglass.....	30
Wm. Stanley—5th Prize—3 dol.....	30
Ranges 300 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each; any Government pattern rifle; any position, open to all comers. Entrance 60c. 86 Competitors.	

MATCH NO. 5.—CLUB MATCH.

Privt. Jno. Clarke 10th R. 1st Prize—75 dol. Gold Watch. Presented by Thos. Russell & Son Watchmakers to the Queen.....	75
C. R. Murray—2nd Prize—Physician's Prize, Field Glass 20 dol.....	50
Geo. Disher—3rd Prize—Pipe, Meerscham 10 dol. S. Sterne, Esq.....	48
C. Sheppard—4th Prize—Cup 6 dol. Presented by C. Sheppard, Esq.....	48
Jos. Mason—5th Prize—Statue. Presented by Geo. Harding, Esq.....	44
Ranges 300, 500, and 700 yards; 5 shots at each; any rifle; any position; open to Members of the Club only. Payment of 2 dol. en-	

titles one to become a member. Entrance nil. 40 Competitors. Clarke used a Snider Enf. all the others small bore.

MATCH No. 6.

1st. A. L. Russell—1st Prize—25 dol. 31
 Bert. J. Craig—2nd Prize—20 dol. Presented by the Secretary 31
 Privt. Bell Q. O. R.—3rd Prize—15 dol 32
 Ensign Scott—4th 10 dol. worth of Books. Presented by J. Campbell & Son 31
 Sergt. Little—5th 10 dol. C. Giles, Esq. 33
 Privt. Mason Q. O. R.—6th Prize—Cup of dol. By J. E. Ellis, Esq. 29
 Corp. Meredith—7th Prize—9 dol. 29
 Privt. Muir—8th Prize—Beer, 15 galls. Presented by W. Copland Esq 29
 Privt. Bell 20th Batt.—9th Prize—Butter Dish 2 dollars. 28
 Ranges 400 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each; any rifle Government issue; Hythe position; open to Volunteers and Regulars only. Entrance 50c. 48 Competitors.

MATCH No. 7

Lieut. A. L. Russell—1st Prize—A "Granger" Rifle 50 dol. Presented by the maker. 29
 Geo. Murlson—2nd Prize—25 dol. 29
 Geo. Discher—3rd Prize—Presented by W. Hamilton, Vice-President. 28
 Capt. Edwards—4th Prize—7 dol. 25
 J. Freeborn—5th Prize—1 dol. Presented by C. Fletcher, Esq. 25
 Chas. Thom—6th Prize 8 dol. 25
 Ranges 700 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each; open to all comers; any rifle; any position. Entrance 60c. 25 competitors.

NO. 8.—CONSOLATION MATCH.

Jno. Boon—1st Prize—10 dol. 17
 Sergt. J. Smith—2nd 8 dol. 17
 Celeb. Giles—3rd Prize—Barrel Beer. Presented by John Severn, Esq. 16
 Capt. Webb—4th Prize—5 dol Box of Soap. Presented by Jeremiah Carty Esq. 15
 Sergt. Baily—5th Prize—Silver Chain 3.50. dol By J. Cornoll, Esq. 15
 Capt. J. McLean—6th Prize—2 sets of Hoop Skirts 3.50. Presented by R. H. Gray Esq. 15
 F. Oakley—7th Prize—Box Cigars. Presented by C. Bender, Esq. 11
 Jno. Wardle—8th Prize—2 lbs Tobacco. Presented by J. Tracy, Esq. 11
 Jno. Kings-ton—9th Prize—Pork Pie 1 dol Presented by J. Murray, Esq. 13
 Jno. Stalker and H. Copper—10th prize—Box of "Lightning Pills" and a pair of Green Spectacles, Presented by Dr. Riddell, for the lowest score in the match. 0
 Range 400 yards; 5 shots; open to all who have unsuccessfully competed at the tournament; any rifle; any position. Entrance 25 cents.
 Geo. Discher—A Silver Charet Jug. Presented by W. C. Morrison, Esq., and 10 dol's. added, to the highest aggregate score in the small bore
 C. Thom "All comers" matches—25 lbs. of "Bull's Eyes" 5 dol. Presented by Robertson Bros. 10 Competitors.

SMALL BORE MATCH.

Geo. Discher—Whitworth	126	2 misses.
Geo. Murlson—Henry	120	4 "
C. R. Murray—Granger	123	3 "
Lieut. A. L. Russell do	120	1 "
Capt. Edwards—Marston	118	3 "
J. Freeborn—Turner	116	0 "
C. Shoppard—Granger	115	7 "
C. Thom—Thom	111	8 "
Capt. J. McLean—Kerr	111	9 "

FROM HEMMINGFORD, Q.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual Rifle Match of the Hemmingford Rangers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Rogers, came off on Tuesday the 12th of November, at Hemmingford. At the match six companies of the Battalion were represented, the men turning out to the number of ninety officers and men. There were sixteen money prizes, amounting to \$93 to be contested for. The following are the names and scores of the winners of prizes:

1st Prize \$12—A. Totaault.	31 pts.
2nd " 11—J. Metcalf.	28 "
3rd " 10—J. Makin.	27 "
4th " 9—J. Brown.	26 "
5th " 8—G. Vosburg.	26 "
6th " 7—S. Miller.	25 "
7th " 6—J. Robson.	25 "
8th " 5—G. Adams.	24 "
9th " 4—G. Nichols.	23 "

10th "	3—R. Straker.	22 "
11th "	2—Sergt. Proper.	22 "
12th "	2—Ensign Peacock	22 "
13th "	1—W. Oney.	21 "
14th "	1—D. Brogan.	21 "
15th "	1—A. Grazes.	20 "
16th "	1—W. McNaughton	20 "

CANADA



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 22nd November, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.
 District Staff Officers will call upon the Captains of all Volunteer Corps or Companies in their several Districts to furnish a Nominal Roll of their respective Corps and Companies as they do now *bona fide* exist, with the date of enrolment opposite each man's name.

No. 2.
 All Officers in Command of Corps of Volunteers, who have yet sent in the Acquittance Rolls for the annual drill pay of their respective Corps for the year ended 30th June, 1867, are required to do so without delay.

Hamilton Field Battery.

To be Captain:
 1st Lieutenant George B. Smith, vice T. Macabe, who is allowed to retire retaining his rank.

No. 3.
 1st Prince of Wales' Regiment, Montreal.
 The resignation of Ensign Skellington Thompson, is hereby accepted.

2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.
No. 8 Company.
 The resignation of Lieut. Jno. O'Reilly, is hereby accepted.

3rd "Victoria Volunteer Rifles," Montreal.
 To be Lieut.-Colonel:
 Major William Henry Hutton, vice H. S. MacDougal, who is allowed to retire with the rank of Major.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 1 Company, Picton.

To be Captain (temporary):
 Lieutenant Aaron John Wight, M. S., vice Donald Fraser, who is allowed to retire retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
 Ensign John Milton Platt, M. S., vice Wight, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
 James M. Clute, Gentleman, vice Platt, promoted.

No. 8 Company, Ameliasburg.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
 Ensign Adolphus A. Benson, M. S., vice Peterson, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
 Sergeant George D. Vanduson, vice Benson, promoted.

20th "Halton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Battalion Drill Instructor:
 Lieut. & Adjutant John Kaitting, M.S.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles."

No. 5 Company, Ingersoll.

To be Lieutenant:
 Ensign James Benson, vice Crotty, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
 James Canfield, Gentleman, vice Benson, promoted.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry

To be Assistant Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor:
 Captain Robert John G. Campbell, of No. 5 Company.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry

No. 2 Company, Galt.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
 Thomas Peck, Esquire, vice J. McDonald, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:
 Major Thomas Bacon, Brigade Major Montreal.

To be Major:
 Captain Wm. P. Phillips, Quarter master, Kingston,

With reference to the General Order No. 2 of the 31st, August 1866, Ensign Adolphe Chauvin, of the late Terrebonne Rifle Company, is permitted to retain his rank on retirement.

No. 4.

SERVICE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Trinity College School Drill Association.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at the Village of Weston, in the Regimental Division of York, under the command of Major Goodwin; to be composed of the Masters and Pupils of Trinity College Schools, and to be styled the "Trinity College Schools Drill Association."

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

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

Canada.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly
in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 re-
ceive a copy of "THE REVIEW" for one year,
free of charge.

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

OTTAWA SUBSCRIBERS TO**"THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW"**

Are respectfully informed that arrangements
have been made with Mr. DAVID FULTON
News Agent, 37 Rideau Street—who is our sole
Agent for the city—for the delivery hereafter of
their copies of the REVIEW, at their residences or
offices, instead of through the Post-office, as for-
merly. It is hoped this arrangement will insure
the regular delivery of the paper, and conse-
quently do away with all complaints in that re-
spect.

GEO. MOSS.

Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1867.

"DOMINION" NEWS DEPOT!

MILES' OLD STAND, 37 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

THE undersigned, seeing the need for a News
Depot in Lower Town, for the better conveni-
ence of a part of the reading people of our city
during the stormy winter season—have this day,
MONDAY, 18th Nov., opened the "DOMINION"
NEWS DEPOT, in Miles' old stand, opposite Work-
man & Co., Rideau street, where they will,
in co-operation with their Depot in Centre Town,
keep on hand all the general publications of the
day, and endeavor to satisfy the reading public.
They will furnish the following periodicals at the
earliest convenience:

AMERICAN:

N. Y. Daily Herald, N. Y. Weekly Herald,
Boston Pilot, Irish American,
Irish Citizen, new, Irish People,
Scott's American Journal, Musical Review, new,
Harper's Bazar, new, Harper's Weekly,
Chimney Corner, Literary Album,
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, N. Y. Ledger,
N. Y. Weekly, Fireside Companion, new
Pencil and Pencil, new, Police Gazette, Police News,
N. Y. Clipper, Sporting Times,
Waverley Magazine, Harper's Monthly,
Whaley's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Lady's Mag.,
Madame Bonmore's Monthly Magazine,
Budget of Fun, and other Comical Papers,

ENGLISH:

London Journal, Family Herald,
Low Bells, new, Englishwoman's Magazine,
London Illustrated News, and other Periodicals,
London Punch, and other Comical Papers.

CANADIAN:

Toronto Globe, Toronto Leader,
Montreal Gazette, and our City Papers.

STATIONERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

HOUSER & FULTON.

Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1867.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Fidelity, unthought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1867.

AN EXPLANATION.

Our agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, desires us
to state, it was not through any neglect of
his that delay was made in acknowledging
in THE REVIEW the remittances some time
since from Markham. (Ont.) The cause
of the delay was in our not receiving his let-
ters from the Post Office for an unreasonable
time after they were mailed by him. We
regret there should have been a misunder-
standing on this head; but certainly no
blame can attach to Mr. CORNWALL, who has
proved himself a most industrious and suc-
cessful canvasser, and quite regular and sys-
tematic in forwarding his reports to us. It
will be necessary for parties who miss receiv-
ing any numbers of THE REVIEW, to let us
know the fact as soon afterwards as conve-
nient, in order that they may be supplied
before the edition is exhausted.

VOLUNTEER DISCIPLINE.

The construction of any force of Volun-
teers is essentially defective if the first rule
of military organization is not carried out,
viz. that "obedience is the first duty of a
soldier." Recent events in some of our
volunteer battalions show that this principle
has been entirely forgotten, or lost sight of
by many who should have a better knowledge
of the first rudiments of military education.
Pertinent to this subject is a very well con-
sidered article which has recently appeared
in the "Volunteer's Magazine," (Eng.) and
we believe a few quotations from it would
not be amiss at the present time. The will-
ingness of our Volunteers at all times to
comply with the requirements of a service
which is undertaken for simple reasons of
patriotism, shows that they have a just and
sensible idea of the duties required of them
and that personal considerations have but a
small share in inducing them to join the
ranks of the Force. In reference to this the
article referred to contains the following:—

"The fact that Volunteers do, when put
to it, thus tacitly acknowledge the absolute
necessity of implicit obedience and submis-
sion when under arms or in camp, is a hope-
ful sign that if they were ever called out
for actual service they would soon acknow-
ledge a similar necessity for accepting in
the same spirit the far more stringent rules
of conduct which would undoubtedly have
to be imposed upon them. The shorter or
longer time which these more stringent rules
would take to work smoothly would, how-
ever, just be the measure of the time within

which a Volunteer corps could be safely
brought, as the expression is, into line with
regular troops. Until such rules do work
smoothly, no body of men, however patriotic,
however valiant, can be of any real service
in modern warfare; and it behoves all those
who look forward to the possibility of ever
commanding regular troops in a campaign
to see that the men who are intrusted to
their care are so trained in time of peace as
to be prepared when, if over, the evil day
comes, to accept with as little restiveness
and delay as may be the inevitable yoke of
real military discipline. This training,
it is we should think pretty clear, can
only be effectively given by habituating the
subject of it to the acceptance of two fun-
damental ideas of this military discipline, so
that such discipline as it is possible to main-
tain now may be true discipline; and that
war discipline may be understood to differ
from peace discipline in degree only, and in
nowise in kind. How nearly the training
at present given to Volunteers answers to
this ideal training, and how it may be pos-
sible to bring it nearer to it, we purpose to
inquire. We confess that we see every now
and then with some alarm, indications that
the true spirit of military discipline, with
which we believe a Volunteer force above
all other forces ought to be imbued, is not
thoroughly recognized, either by the force
itself or by the nation at large.

"We take it that the existence of true
discipline in every military force, whether
regular or irregular, is manifested by absol-
ute obedience to the order of all superiors,
simply because they are, as regards the or-
ganization of the force in question, duly ap-
pointed superiors. It follows naturally
from this implicit obedience, that the prop-
riety of the acts of a superior can never be
directly questioned by an inferior. Such
acts are, indeed, liable to scrutiny by those
still higher in grade, and it is possible for an
inferior, at his own peril, to invoke this scru-
tiny, through the very action, in theory, of
the immediate superior himself; but, as a
rule, the acts of an officer of any grade,
from a corporal to a general, are subject to
the criticism of those above him, and it will
not be denied that this rule obtains in every
regular military force in the world. The
universal maxim is, "Obey first and ques-
tion afterwards," and if any question be per-
mitted at all, it can only be raised through
the intervention of the issuer of the question-
ed order himself. No army ever made a
successful campaign unless this habit of
almost unreasoning obedience and implicit
deference to superiors was cultivated and
enforced among all ranks; and revolutionary
and democratic forces have, at least as much
as any other armies, felt and acknowledged
the necessity for it. Where there is the
barest chance of the propriety of an order
being questioned, no general can feel any
certainty that his plans will be promptly
and effectually carried out; for, however
wise they may be in reality, they are not un-
likely to involve measures which, to his su-
perordinates, will be probably incomprehen-
sible, and may possibly seem imprudent.
Again unless obedience is a habit, almost
an instinct, men cannot be depended upon to
make those strenuous exertions, involving
hardships the necessity for which is perhaps
not perceptible, upon which the success of
an important combination not unfrequently
turns, and, lastly, none of the innumerable
and complicated arrangements for the food,
transport, and sanitary police of an army
can be successfully organized, if strict ad-
herence to the letter of every regulation can
not be reckoned upon in every one of the
component parts of that army,

"Now in which of these points can it be said that an irregular or Volunteer force may be permitted greater laxity than is thought safe for Regular troops? The habit of reasoning upon a command will be admitted to be, in actual warfare, as mischievous if indulged in by a Volunteer, as it would be in a Regular officer. Patriotic ardour, if not reinforced by the habit of obedience, is not unlikely to break down before the prospect of an apparently objectless night-march or may be unable to resist the temptation of an hour's extra delay in an hospitable village; while the non-enforcement of strict regulations as to clothing and impedimenta is as likely as anything we know to produce the most disastrous effects. As regards this last point, indeed, a certain report of the Sanitary Commission during the late war in the United States is the most positive evidence. In those corps of the Federal Army in which strict obedience to regulations was insisted upon, the sanitary condition was almost invariably found to be good; but in those regiments in which the men were accustomed to do, even to a limited extent, as they pleased, the reverse was the case, not only from the needless regulations respecting health and cleanliness being disregarded, but from the fact that, from the mere want of uniformity in dress, it was impossible for the officers to insure the men being efficiently protected from the weather. The coat of one man was thick, that of another thin; one wore a flannel shirt, another a cotton one, and so on. We cannot imagine any state of circumstances under which an irregular force, however much in earnest, could, if not thoroughly imbued with this habit of implicit submission to authority, be safely pitted against Regular troops. At the very moment of conflict, indeed, the obvious necessity for ready obedience, coupled with the *elan* springing from the enthusiasm of Volunteers in the cause for which they have taken up arms, might be safely trusted to produce the happiest results. Battles form however, but a small part of a campaign, and the difficulty is always, as respects any troops with which we are concerned, rather to bring forces in due numbers and in good fighting trim into the required position, than how to make them fight when they have got there.

"Assuming, then, that there is but one kind of discipline applicable to any military force, and that discipline results in a confidence on the part of the superior, of what ever grade, that his orders will be implicitly and promptly obeyed by his subordinates, the question remains, whether the British Volunteer force is in a condition at present to inspire those who may have to command it with such a confidence. Can officers and men, some of whom are accustomed to cavil at almost every arrangement made by those above them, be trusted to yield implicit obedience to those same superiors when the real stress comes? Can the members of a regiment which has acquired the habit of becoming disorganized the moment the actual field movements of a review are over, be trusted to undergo discomforts, to endure hunger, thirst, and fatigue, simply because they are required to do so, in the very sight, perhaps, of food, drink, and shelter; and will men who now almost resent a rebuke for wilful inattention to dress regulations, submit without a murmur to the most incessant and minute interference with their personal arrangements? If these questions cannot be answered without hesitation in the affirmative, we cannot think that the Volunteer force is at present fit to undertake the duties of a campaign with much hope of success. We are perfectly aware that in

many, and, indeed, we hope in most cases, an affirmative answer might be given. There are plenty of Volunteer regiments in which the spirit of obedience has been successfully fostered, in which orders are obeyed simply because they are orders, in which steadiness in the ranks is the rule rather than the exception, and in which a thoroughly good understanding between officers and men is combined with due enforcement of submission to authority. But, after all, a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and if the Volunteer Army is ever called out the reliance which will be placed upon it will be measured by the amount of discipline to which the force, as a whole, is found ready to submit itself. That it would only be a necessary discipline is certain, and that the time required would be but short we fully believe; but it must be remembered that, in the very exceptional circumstances which would justify such a stoppage of the whole business of the nation as would be caused by the embodiment of the Volunteers, every day would be of incalculable value, and it should be the duty and the pride of every Volunteer officer and private so to utilize the time of peace, that the days of immediate preparation for actual war should be reduced to a minimum.

"We hold that this result will best be arrived at by keeping constantly before the mind the fundamental principles of true military discipline, and endeavouring to extend the knowledge of those principles among all ranks of the force."

The writer then goes on dilating on the principles laid down above; assuming that if ever a volunteer force were called to take part in active warfare, it would be under the identical regulations which would govern regular troops, and that in all likelihood it would be under the command of regular officers who would exact the same attention and obedience from volunteers as they would from regular soldiers. Referring to the erroneous idea entertained by some people regarding the action of officers in enforcing the rules of the service in this respect, he says:

"But a certain proportion of persons, and notably some part of the press, have never been able to get the original idea of the Volunteer force out of their minds. We still hear, by no means unfrequently, of its being impossible to expect Volunteers to submit to the same discipline as Regulars; attention to the *minutes* of drill is stigmatised as pipeclay, and adherence to regulations as red tape. In almost every case of insubordination which occurs, some newspaper is found to cry up as martyrs the insubordinate heroes, be they privates or officers, and to write articles, maintaining in effect the right of every Volunteer to do, as the Yankees say, "as he damn please."

"As long as this view finds supporters, so long will it be impossible to put the general discipline of the force on a sound footing. While men feel that they are supported by a section of the public when they think fit to set themselves against their officers—while they see officers themselves wanting in respect to their superior officers, and throwing up their commissions at some fancied slight, they will never learn that obedience is the first duty of a soldier, to which smartness in drill, is after all a very secondary consideration; and they will have to learn it in a stern school, and at sore cost of time most precious to the nation, if ever they go out to fight.

In the following remarks he hits upon the real secret of maintaining discipline in a Volunteer force.

"We admit that the peculiar constitution of the Volunteer force makes it extremely difficult to define the limits within which discipline should be maintained. We are far from advocating anything approaching to a martinet code being adopted, or desiring to see introduced among ourselves that strict line of demarcation between the officer and the private which obtains in the Regular Service. In the latter service, the discipline of which we have spoken is maintained, if we may so speak, by force; in our service it can, we most emphatically declare, be only maintained by means of the good will and good feeling of all concerned. But we do believe that this good feeling is not wanting, and that the cases of insubordination which do occur arise almost invariably partly from those false ideas of the conditions of the service to which we have referred previously, and partly from the undoubted difficulty of defining the limit at which the relations of civil life and those of officer and subordinate begin.

"If the lesson of obedience is systematically taught, it will be easily and quickly learned, and the learners will soon appreciate its real value, as we see they do in those numerous Volunteer corps in which the experiment has been tried; but if commanding officers continue to take any men they can get, to let them practically do as they like, dress as they like, and think they are efficient soldiers because they submit to obey the word of command when actually in line, the lesson is not taught at all. If, on the other hand, colonels will be more careful to enlist recruits of the right class than eagerly to swell their ranks; if they take care never to permit a man to be enrolled without strict enquiry as to whether he has or has not belonged to another corps; if they make those under their command see that no wilful disobedience to any regulation is ever passed over, their regiments will improve in tone as surely as they will in appearance and efficiency, and the whole force will gradually become leavened with a spirit of discipline, the possession of which will alone admit of its excellent organization and undoubted high soldierly efficiency being made fully available at the first moment of alarm."

DINNER TO COL. ATCHERLEY, D.A.A.G., AT BROCKVILLE.

On the evening of the 14th inst., the Volunteer and Militia Officers at Brockville gave a complimentary dinner to Colonel Atcherley, D.A.A.G., in commemoration of the 2nd anniversary of his appointment as Commandant of the first Brigade Division, as well as to show how fully his amiable disposition, combined with his unremitting attention to duty and his conduct generally as an officer and a gentleman were appreciated, and had won the esteem in which he was held by the officers with whom, in the discharge of his duties, he was associated at Brockville. The spread was prepared by Mr. John L. Campbell, at the Campbell House, and fully sustained that gentleman's known abilities as a caterer. The chair was occupied by Lieut. Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major, having on his right, of course, the guest of the evening. On his left was Mr. Moss, of Tur

VOLUNTEER REVIEW. Lieut. Col. Buell, 42nd Battalion, ably discharged the duties of Vice Chairman, supported on the right by the Mayor of Brockville. Amongst the officers present were. Lt. Col. McDougall, District Paymaster; Major McKechnie, G.T.R., Mr. McMullen, Editor of the *Monitor*, Capt. Cole, 41st Battalion, Capt. Worsley, Lieut. Lowe and Lieut. Hume, B. & O. R. Garrison Artillery; Capt. Starr, No. 2 Company, and Capt. McLean, Paymaster, 42nd Battalion, Capt. Bell, Lieut. Murray and Ensign Dana, No. 1 Company, 3rd Battalion, G. T. R. Brigade, Capt. Young, Lieut. Greaves, and Ensign Imrie, No. 5 Company, 3rd Battalion, G. T. R. Brigade; Capt. Stoddart, District Quartermaster, Lieut. LeRoy, Lieut. Wells, Ensign Jones, Ensign Cook, &c., &c.

After a satisfactory discussion of the edibles,

THE CHAIRMAN arose and gave "The Queen," which, as on all similar occasions in Canada, was enthusiastically received. Then followed "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Governor General and Lieutenant Governors of Canada." These were, as usual, appropriately received and acknowledged. The next toast was "The Army and Navy." Lt. Col. McDougall briefly and happily responded. The Mother Country, he said, never had a better or more efficient Army and Navy than at present. That same indomitable spirit of warlike courage prevailed now if called into action, notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, as found a place in the breasts of such men as Wellington, Abercrombie or Wolfe, of times past. (Cheers.)

Colonel Jackson then gave "Our Guest, Lieut. Col. Atcherley, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Militia." In proposing the toast the Chairman felt, in common with those around him, that Colonel Atcherley had many claims upon the officers of the Division; and they had chosen this as a fitting moment to meet him at a re-union of this kind to testify the esteem in which he was held by them, and their appreciation of his valuable services to the District. During the past two years he (Colonel Jackson) had been intimately associated with him, and had always found him courteous to the officers and men as well as solicitous of the welfare of the companies in the District, and had observed, too, that his recommendations or suggestions were invariably made to benefit the service, and through no spirit of self aggrandizement. (Cheers.) They were all aware of the fact that during the Fenian excitement in June, 1866, a feeling of security prevailed when Colonel Atcherley was at the head of the District, to direct the operations of our brave defenders. (Cheers.) He (the Chairman) did not think it necessary to refer to the gallant Colonel's qualifications for the post he now so honorably filled. The medals he carried upon his breast were a sufficient guarantee that the right man was in the right place. (Hear.)

Honors such as they were could not be won without labor and gallantry, and were proofs that their possessor had worked well and faithfully to deserve them. The Chairman then spoke in terms of praise of the officers of the British Army generally, of which their guest was a worthy representative. He concluded by remarking that he would advise those not acquainted with Colonel Atcherley to become so, and they would find in him a friend who would rejoice with them when they rejoiced and weep with them when they mourned. Colonel Jackson resumed his seat amid cheers.

COLONEL ATCHERLEY in rising to respond was visibly affected. He scarcely knew how to thank them sufficiently for the great honor they had conferred upon him by their magnificent dinner to him. He must say that it was as unmerited as it was unexpected. Colonel Jackson had been kind enough to refer to his conduct and services since he had come amongst them. While in the exercise of the functions of his office as Commandant of their fine District, he was happy to say that in all his efforts in furthering the welfare of the Volunteers, he had the hearty and valuable co-operation of the officers around him, as well as of those in other sections of the Division. It must be remembered that he was but discharging his duty as a paid servant of the Government in doing all he had done for the good of the Division, and he felt a pride in reflecting that he had met at all times with the good will and assistance of the officers in the same. He could say in respect to the Division that all the companies were in a most satisfactory condition, though it could not be expected that they should be perfect. He then went on to speak of the patriotic response, to the call to the Frontier, of the Volunteers in June 1866. When the order was issued by the Government to him to call out 800 men in his District, no less than 1460 brave and true men promptly and right loyally responded to the summons. (Cheers.) They were all so patriotic and good that he did not know whom to reject without hurting the feelings of some. He was aware that the same spirit of devotion and patriotism still existed and only required another such raid upon our soil to be again gloriously exhibited. (Cheers.) He then spoke of the new Militia Bill in preparation by the Adjutant General, and was quite sure the measure would give every satisfaction to the public at large, and place our Militia on a firm and substantial basis, so that in case of trouble we would not be so dependant upon the Mother Country, though he had no doubt she would always be willing to extend to us such aid as we required. There was now no occasion, he was happy to say, for anxiety on the subject of attack upon our borders, but the old maxim that to preserve peace we must prepare for war, was quite as applicable to us now as ever. He concluded by again cordially thanking them for the toast.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN gave "The Mayor and

Town Council of Brockville," which was well received.

COLONEL BUELL said that among those in Brockville who had befriended the Volunteers, the Mayor was the most prominent. On all occasions he was a very valuable friend, and they were much indebted to him for very material aid rendered during the time they were on active service. All they, in Brockville, wanted now was a good Drill Shed, and he had no doubt the Mayor and Town Council would have no hesitation in at once granting the necessary funds, to enable them, with the amount added by the Government, to construct a creditable and substantial structure. The Mayor was an old Volunteer himself and the members of the Corporation were on the whole he knew favorable to the Volunteers, and their apathy in the matter of building a Drill Shed was no doubt owing to a want of funds, rather than to a want of spirit.

THE MAYOR responded in well chosen words. He was pleased to be present to do honor to the guest of the evening,—an officer and a gentleman. Irrespective of this, as head of the Corporation, he considered it his duty to attend, and thereby shew his appreciation of the object of the Dinner. (Hear, hear.) The speaker then dwelt at some length in highly complimentary language on the character and conduct of Col. Atcherley since his appointment as Commandant of the Division, and, again thanking them for the toast, concluded amid cheers.

MR. McMULLEN also replied on behalf of the Corporation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN next gave "Our New Dominion," prefacing the same with appropriate remarks. The toast was drunk amid cheers.

MR. McMULLEN replied in an eloquent speech of some length, which we regret want of space compels us to omit.

SONG BY LIEUT. GEEAVES.

COLONEL BUELL then gave "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW and the Press of Canada." He referred to the necessity which had existed for an independent advocate and organ of the Force previous to the establishment of THE REVIEW, and was pleased to know that that journal had become an established institution in Canada, and was sure no volunteer officer, at least, was without a copy. It was started under adverse circumstances, in the face of two or three previous failures, but had been made a success. He was glad of this, as he knew the Force generally were well satisfied with its independence and the ability with which it was conducted. He hoped it would long continue to prosper.

MR. MOSS and MR. McMULLEN responded.

Then followed "The Railway Volunteers," to which MAJOR McKECHNIE, in a capital speech, responded, as did also Captains WORSLEY and YOUNG.

MAJOR McKECHNIE gave "The 41st Battalion." Capt. COLE happily responded.

Capt. COLE then gave "The 42nd Battalion," to which Colonel BUELL replied.

"The Ladies," proposed by Lt. GREAVES in a humorous speech, was responded to by Lieut. DANA and Captains BEIT and McLEAN.

Lieut. HUME proposed "Our Host and Hostess;" Mr. CAMPBELL replied.

Lieut. GREAVES then proposed the health of Col. JACKSON, in eulogistic terms, dwelling at some length on that gentleman's able and untiring efforts in furtherance of the welfare of the Force in his Division, as well as on his strict attention to duty on all occasions. Colonel JACKSON acknowledged the toast in proper words; and after several other volunteer toasts the company separated.

THE MANCHESTER FENIANS.

History furnishes many instances of the destructive power of political ignorance and fanaticism, but there is no record in the histories of revolutions or conspiracies which shows more evidently the worst phases of political life in the muddy undercurrent of society than Fenianism. In the best of countries and in the most prosperous times there will always exist a portion of the people whose normal condition is discontent; who are in fact the disturbing element, from which all political dangers arise. These are generally to be found in the lowest strata of society, but have always had an exponent of their views in some man of perverted talent who seeks by the power he may exert through them to achieve some object of personal ambition. But Fenianism, very singularly, has no such man, its heads, its centres, all its workings and intentions seem to be guided more by the evil spirit which actuates the political Pariah all over the world. If Ireland has suffered and is still suffering from bad government, we do not think that murdering an occasional policeman or burning the barn of an obnoxious agent is the best means to obtain redress for the wrong. No amount of political tyranny, supposing there were such, can justify personal outrage and murder. It is paradoxically true that the weakness of individuals forms the strength of communities, and the strength of the masses in all well regulated countries will ever be exerted for the protection of the right. The outrages recently committed by persons who are undoubtedly emissaries of the Fenian Brotherhood, in different parts of England, show conclusively that to deal with these people with anything but the most rigorous application of the law, would be to act with a clemency little better than imbecility. The government of Great Britain is, so far as political offences are concerned, the most lenient of any nation at present in existence. A great and free people can afford to be generous and merciful, but there is a point at which generosity and mercy must stop or degenerate into weakness; and this point we believe has been reached in the case of the Fenians in England; and the safety and well-being of society and the country at large demand that the murderers should pay the penalty of their dastardly

crimes. No false sentiment should be allowed to stand in the way of justice; and we hope the government will deal with these people with the vigorous promptness demanded by the seriousness of their crimes and the necessity of restoring tranquility to the minds of the public.

On Saturday last the extreme sentence of the law was to have been carried out in the case of the murderers of Brett in Manchester. A large number of troops were collected in the city for the occasion, but the news has not reached us as to the finale of this affair. The *Montreal Gazette* a few days ago counselled our friends on the frontier to keep a sharp look out for marauders on Saturday, as it was very possible some Fenian miscreants from the United States might attempt to revenge the death of their brethren at "Home" in their usual cowardly manner, by shooting down a few unoffending farmers; however Saturday has passed, the Manchester murderers have doubtless paid the penalty their crimes, and the Dominion still exists.

COLONEL DENNIS' CASE.

On Thursday last Mr. McCallum, M. P. for Monck, moved in the Commons for an address for the Evidence and Proceedings taken at the Court of Enquiry on the conduct of Lieut. Col. Dennis, at Fort Erie on the 2nd of June, 1866.

It is not necessary for us to give a full report of the debate on this motion, as it turned principally on the expediency of making the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry public. The Government maintained that as the matter had been submitted to officers of the same service as that to which Lieut. Col. Dennis belonged, and they had given their report acquitting that officer, it would be going beyond the province of the House to interfere in the matter, which they could only do in case of an appeal. The Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald put the case very clearly when he stated:—"That every man in this country between the ages of eighteen and sixty was liable to go to the field, whether fitted by education to discharge the duties of a soldier or not, and the conduct of an officer who had been in the field, and whom a competent tribunal of military officers had decided had acted in the main correctly, should not be exposed to the criticism of the House. If the evidence was given numbers might differ from the decision of the Court of Enquiry, but it would do no good. If officers who went to the front at the call of the country were subjected to two fires, the fire of the enemy in front and the fire of criticism in the rear, it would greatly discourage them. Such matters should not be made subjects of public discussion unless there were strong reasons for doing so. but in this case there was no reason; even if Col. Dennis himself should petition for the evidence to be made public, it would be a grave question whether the petition should be granted, and it would be a bad precedent in the future if the evidence of a secret tribunal should be given to the public in this way."

Our readers are doubtless acquainted with the facts of the case: Colonel Dennis at the time of the Fenian raid in June, 1866, was in command of the Volunteers, on board the *Tug Robb*, which were engaged with the raiders in front of Fort Erie and at the landing. Colonel Dennis' conduct on that occasion was the subject of such remark that a Court of Enquiry was held to ascertain the truth of certain charges, (cowardice among the rest.) which were preferred against him. The decision of the Court being in favor of Col. Dennis no further action could be taken in the matter, for it was virtually a verdict of acquittal of that officer. The debate in the House was very sharp, and language was used by Hon. Members which would, perhaps, have been as well left unsaid. However public opinion may have regarded this matter, or supposed the decision of the court unjust and illogical, the subject when set at rest should have been allowed to remain so, and we heartily concur in the action of the House in negating the motion for the production of the papers. The whole affair at Fort Erie was, we consider, a miserable bungle on the part of those in command there, but we do not see what good object can be gained by resuscitating the subject, as the real facts are long and well known to the country; and it savors rather of personal spleen than of a desire for the public good on the part of members to revive the matter in Parliament. "Let the dead past bury its dead," and let us look for better things in the future.

GRANTS OF LANDS TO VOLUNTEERS.

On Thursday last, in his place in the House of Commons, J. G. BLANCHET, M. P., (Lieut. Colonel, 17th "Levis" Battalion Infantry,) enquired whether the Government intended to recompense, by a grant of land or otherwise, the Volunteers who were out on active service during the two Fenian invasions in 1866, as well as those who have served as Volunteers for a period of five years.

Hon. Mr. CARTER, Minister of Militia, said—"The late Province of Canada had made an appropriation to provide such a recompense by way of pension or gratuity. As regarded grants of land, the General Government had no Crown Lands except Indian or Ordnance Lands, which could not be granted to Volunteers."

The Crown Lands are now under the management of the Local Governments, therefore the Commons has no power to make grants of Land to Volunteers. That some recompense of this sort should be granted to Volunteers there can be no doubt, and we hope the Local Legislatures will take an early opportunity of establishing some system of reward for such members of the Volunteer and Militia Forces as have shown, or may hereafter prove themselves deserving of such rewards as a grateful country can properly bestow.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GILLMOR.

The "Queen's Own" and the Volunteers of Toronto generally have experienced a great loss in the retirement of Lieut. Colonel Gillmor from the service. This worthy officer acquitted himself in a most gallant manner at the front during the time of the Raid in June, 1866, and was ever a most active and efficient member of the Force. Our regret at his loss is only equalled by our mortification that so gallant an officer and gentleman should add another name to the long list of VOLUNTEER VICTIMS.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

The British Volunteer Force now musters 180,000 men of all arms and ranks.

The distribution of the Banda and Kirweo prize money in England will commence on the 24th inst.

The maintenance of the English troops employed in the Abyssinian expedition is to be provided for out of the revenues of India.

The O'Donoghue has subscribed to the fund which is being raised in Dublin for the defence of Allen and his fellow prisoners.—*Daily News*.

The New York Church Union, in a vigorous and high-toned editorial, proposes Frederick Douglas, the famous colored orator, as the next President of the United States.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—A decree of the 7th instant reduces the minimum standard of height for the French cavalry by 2 centimetres (4.5ths of an inch) to 1 m, 70 c., or 5 feet 7 inches English.

All reliable information seems to intimate that there is a close understanding between Russia and Persia. Russia persistently advances, and it is thought will immediately intervene in the affairs of Cabul. Bokhara is virtually a feudatory of the Czar. There is really nothing strong now or independent, between Russia on the Oxus and the British at Peshawar.

The Abyssinian correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Alexandria on the 7th says:—The purchasing of horses and beasts of burden for the Abyssinian expedition progresses very slowly at present, at least so far as Egypt is concerned. None have yet been sent down to Suez; indeed, it is a current joke among the resident Alexandrians that one mule has been at present purchased, and contracts entered into for forage for it.

UNREQUESTED SERVICES.—Sir James Simpson, in closing his address at the British Social Science Congress, said:—“The lance of Jenner has saved more lives than the sword of Napoleon destroyed. If a man slaughtered 50,000 of his fellow-creatures, he was made a Marquis; if 100,000, a Duke; and for saving 30,000,000 every twenty five years, Jenner was rewarded with £30,000. He had, no doubt, had a statue erected to him in Trafalgar-square, but it had been taken down to make way for a statue of one of the fighting Napiers. Where it was now, he (Sir James Simpson) did not know, but he hoped that the Reformed Parliament would do justice to his name.”

A BIT OF SAD ROMANCE.—A young soldier of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, known by the name of Charles G. Sachow, died in New Orleans on the 20th ult. He was a sergeant-major in the U. S. service during the war, and afterwards re-enlisted in the cavalry service, and was detailed as clerk at General Mower's headquarters. In his delirium, Sachow often called for his mother, and sometimes uttered with tenderness the name of “Rosa.” Since his death, it has been revealed that “Sachow” was an assumed name; that he was really a son of the celebrated

Count Von Moltke, chief of the staff of the King of Prussia; and that he was a young man of superior talents, fine education, and the pride of his family; but, led away by dissipated habits; he had broken from his father and had been an unknown wanderer for six years.

THE FRENCH ARMAMENTS. Great activity has been displayed with the improved armaments of the French forces, and those of the artillery, comprising a number of new pieces destined for the military conscriptions, have just been despatched from the arsenals. Improvements in cavalry arms are also a subject of increasing attention. As to the New Chassepot Gun, a very considerable number of these arms have been turned out, either transformed from the old model or entirely new. It is stated that in less than two months from this time no fewer than 600,000 of these weapons will have been delivered to the troops.

HARD ON THE FENIANS.—Most of General Grant's good qualities have had a hoarty recognition, but we are afraid the people have not yet appreciated his fine sense of humor. It seems that Andrew Johnson got frightened the other day because two or three hundred colored men in Washington had organized themselves into a volunteer militia regiment, and General Grant was ordered to disband them as ‘unauthorized by law.’ The General thereupon issued an order disbanding all military organizations in the District, which were unauthorized by law, and the blow Andrew aimed at the freedmen has spread havoc in the camps of his own friends. The Fenians and the Schutzen corps have to give up their guns and in trying to damage the negroes, the President has roused the ire of the men whom he specially delights honor.—[N. Y. Tribune.

About a fortnight since a proprietor of Campagna was seized by a band of brigands, who cut off an ear and sent it to his father, with a demand for 1000 ducats. Instead of the money, the Guards were sent, who found the body of the poor fellow shot and tied with a cord. Another gentleman, a Baron Risis, received a letter from a brigand chief containing a demand for the modest sum of 500 ducats, under menace of death or damage to his property. The baron set the chief at defiance, but he made his appearance at the country house of the Baron and compelled the workpeople to put a quantity of straw in one of the rooms, which was lit, and the villa destroyed with the loss of 30,000 lire. Four of the workmen were carried off hostages. From this place the band went to the house of a Signor Paleopoli and shot 15 cows.

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.—About half past nine o'clock on Wednesday evening last a lady named Mary Arnod died at her residence in Brooklyn at the age of 110 years. Her death was occasioned from injuries sustained by a fall some three weeks since. She was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1757. Her parents died when she was about two years of age, and she lived to see the closing of the revolutionary war, of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion. She was one of that band of women who, during the war of 1812, assisted in throwing up the fortifications on Fort Green. Her habits were very regular throughout her life; she was always active, and seldom in ill-health. She had five children living, the eldest being 70 years of age and the

youngest 55. Her descendants number 160, reaching to the fifth generation.—*New York World*.

The Russian *Military Magazine* publishes an official statement relative to the Russian army. It says that at the beginning of 1866 the army consists of 30,507 general, staff, and other officers, and 798,151 sub-officers and men. Of the latter, 626,004, or 78 per cent, were infantry; 68,673, or 9 per cent, cavalry; 84,392, or 11 per cent, artillery, and 19,082, or 2 per cent, engineers. The total number of troops ready to take the field was 575,413, including 466,415 infantry; 48,005 cavalry. During the present year the only regiment that was placed on the war footing was the 37th Infantry, which had been sent out to reinforce the troops at Oranburgh. It is also officially stated that since last year the Russian army has been diminished by two generals 547 officers, 150 civil employes, 98,063 sub-officers and men, and 6,863 horses. The district where the smallest military force is kept, is that of Riga, where 18 battalions of infantry are stationed, with 12 guns. At St. Petersburg there are 72 battalions of infantry, 48 squadrons of cavalry, and 88 guns; at Moscow, 104 battalions of infantry, 36 squadrons of cavalry, and 96 guns; and at Warsaw, 128 battalions of infantry, 32 squadrons of cavalry, 66 sotnias of Cossacks, and 243 guns.

In writing about the inauguration of a statue to Prince Schwartzberg, who commanded the allied continental armies in 1813, the correspondent of the *London Times* contrasts the soldiers of Austria then with those he saw before him. “They looked as smart as ever,” says he, “but how different from what they had been in the time of coats, monstrous shakos and flint-locks. There are still the white uniforms and the white crossbelts, both of them looking so well, but giving so much trouble; but the coats have become smart tunics, the stocks have been replaced by neckties, the shako has become small, the heavy musket a breech-loader, the rigid ponderous infantry soldier a light rifleman, in whose swinging active step you would hardly recognize the successor of the clumsy, heavy Austrian soldier of old. Nor does the change stop there; it is as if the race of the Austrian infantry soldier had changed. Formerly, he was a strong, well-seasoned man, and his officers were mostly young. Now the soldiers are mere boys, and their officers—above all the superior ones—decidedly old.” This change, he says, has been going on since 1848, when the old practice of buying out commissions up to captaincies, was changed for a strict system of seniority. The rigor with which the new plan had been enforced is now relaxing, and commissions are again to be bought.

THE SHOEBURNESS GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS.—The first of the Hercules guns, 400 pounders, on the Fraser plan, was fired for range and accuracy on Thursday at Shoeburness, and appears likely to prove a strong gun and a good shooter. The elevation was only one degree, and the charges were 60 lbs, or 64 lbs. of the large grain of the new pellet powder. The average range of seven shots was 855 yards, and the deflection, although there was a strong wind, was in no case more than a yard. The Dyer fuzes, improved by the Elswick Company, were also tried, and the modification answered perfectly the end aimed at, namely, the prevention of premature explosions.—*Standard*.

FENIANISM A MAD SPECULATION.—The Paris correspondent of the *Irishman* writes:—I met three Irish American officers, of distinguished services here, in Paris, during the last year. I will give you an example of the luxury in which they were living. Their breakfasts cost nothing, for they lay in their bed till dinner time; their dinners cost 5 sous, that is about 2½d; their suppers were made up of the remains of the dinner. The last I saw of Captain C., of Corcoran's Legion, was when he was leaving for London, on money lent by a friend of mine. The last time I heard of Captain K., of the Irish Brigade, he was seeking employment as a common labourer in the exhibition. The last occasion on which I met the gallant Captain B., of the Federal Engineers, he had his earthly goods wrapped up in a half sheet of a newspaper, and didn't know where he would lay his head that night

Menotti Garibaldi, who has been figuring as the spirited Commander-in-Chief of the Italian revolutionary forces during his father's imprisonment in Caprera, is but twenty-seven years of age. We came across, the other day, in a book published in 1859, a series of autobiographical sketches of the elder Garibaldi's life, translated by his friend and admirer, Theodore Dwight. After his proscription in Italy in 1834, he went to Brazil, and before long was ardently engaged in assisting the struggling Republic of Rio Grande. He married while there, amid the perils and hardships of war, the heroic Anita, who, in September, 1840, became the mother of Menotti. The boy was cradled in danger. When but twelve days old he was hurried with his mother to go with the little army over mountains and plains and almost into battle. When he was three months old he was carried along a toilsome march, made desperate by toil and famine. For days the water flooding the plains, was up to the bellies of the horses, and in crossing the rivers the father slung the little bundle of humanity in a handkerchief which he tied around his neck. The earlier years of his life were all thus passed in an atmosphere of war and tumult, and his father's subsequent career has left him little leisure to do otherwise than to follow and study it. What wonder that his name and blood have made him early an actor in the stirring scenes of Italian revolution.



ADDITIONAL CANAL REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in accordance with the 28th Chap. Con. Statutes of Canada, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to approve of the following additional regulations to ensure the proper using, management and protection of the Canals of the Dominion of Canada.

By Command, W. M. H. LEF., C.P.C.

Privy Council Office, Ottawa, 14th October, 1877.

Regulations in pursuance of the 28th Chap. Con. Statutes of Canada, for landing fire-wood on the line of the Rideau Canal, in the city of Ottawa, and in addition to the regulations for the management and protection of the Provincial Canals, which were authorized by the Governor in Council, 20th May, 1877, Section 14 and following, and were made applicable to the Rideau Canal, under the Order of His Excellency in Council of the 2nd of June, 1869.

1st. No fire-wood to be landed on the easterly side of the Basin from Sappers Bridge to the line of Little Sussex street.

2nd. Fire-wood may be landed between the line of Little Sussex street and the By-wash or waste-ways, but must be removed within twenty-four hours after having been placed there, a fine of three cents per cord will be charged for every day the wood remains on the wharf after such notice has been given.

3rd. Fire-wood may be landed and piled around the Basin on Government land within forty feet of the water, leaving a roadway of at least fifteen feet between every four pile of fire-wood, which roadway must be as near as practicable at right angles to the margin of the Canal, this wood must also be removed within twenty-four hours after the owner or person in charge has been notified to that effect and in default a fine of three cents per cord will be levied upon it for every day it remains thereafter.

4th. Two cents per cord will be charged as wharfage or ground rent upon fire-wood placed on any part of the Government Canal Reserve.

5th. No fire-wood may be landed without a permit having been first obtained from the Lock Master or Collector, and the latter must be given up to this Office before the wood is unloaded, under a penalty of forty dollars.

1-G11.

W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. (Barristers)—Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 19-ly

W. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Rifles, Ammunitions, &c., &c., No. 123 Yonge st., Toronto. 1-ly

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,

OTTAWA.—This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Offices and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and, with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 200 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada. 1-ly

JAMES A. GOVIN, Proprietor.

E. SPENCER,

PHOTOGRAPHER, 21 Sparks street, Central Ottawa. Sign of the Camera. Photographs of all sizes, from the miniature gem to the size of life. Particular attention paid to Cartes de Visite or Album Pictures, which present by mail, prepaid, to any part of Canada, if desired.

First-class Workmen constantly employed. He would call particular attention to his Stereoscope and other Views of Parliament Buildings and Ottawa Scenery, of which he has a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.

N.B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscope and other views at reasonable rates.

Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to the heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at Ridgeway. 1-ly

GEO. H. PERRY,

CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 1-ly

J. GARVEY, M.D.,

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

ROBERTSON & CO.,

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

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,

AUMONDS BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa. P. MEARA, Proprietor.

JAMES DOUGLAS STEWART, M.D.,

OPHTHALMIST and AURIST, Ottawa. Office—Above Dr. Garvey's Drug Store, Rideau street. Consulting hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock, a.m., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, p.m., each day. Consulting fee, two dollars, payable strictly in advance. 1-ly

P. S. GILHAUSEN,

TOBACCONIST, Rideau street, Ottawa, C. W. The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c., always on hand. Meerschaum, Briar and common pipes, &c. Ottawa, January, 1877. 16-ly

DR. O. C. WOOD,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa. Day office opposite Magee & Russell's, Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence, Murh street, Centre Town, Ottawa.

Cases cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain speedy, and almost painless process. References given to parties successfully treated, if required. The cure guaranteed. 1-ly

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,

IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Plumage, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Counters, Table Covers, Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Damasks, and General Furnishings. 11 Rideau street, Ottawa, C.W. 1-ly

WILLIAM MCKAY,

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

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY MATHEW'S HOTEL,

YORK STREET, OTTAWA—MRS. HAMILTON, Proprietress. This house has been put into a thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated and furnished with all the latest appliances of comfort. No exertions or expense will be spared in rendering this house second to none in Ottawa. Terms—One dollar and fifty cents per day. 1-ly

K. ARNOLDI,

IMPORTER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., Telegraph Company's Building, Metcalfe street, Ottawa. 1-ly

THOS. & WM. HUNTON,

IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings, Manufacturers of Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks street, Ottawa. 1-ly

JAMES BOURGET,

Wholesale dealer in

WINES, BRANDIES AND SPIRITS,

88 Sussex street, Ottawa, C. W.

RUSSELL HOUSE BILLIARD ROOMS,

JAMES BOURGET, Proprietor,

Sparks street, Ottawa, C. W.

THESE Rooms are situated in the Russell House, and are fitted up with three Marble-top Tables, Patent Cushions a good stock of Cues, and kept in good order.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

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

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

Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,

Printers and Publishers.

Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1877. 43-1f

SMITH AND RODNEY,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,

Opposite the Russell House, Elgin Street, Ottawa.

WE have secured the services of a Military 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 RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,
5th September, 1867.

SIR,

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

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

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

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

Signed, BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS,

Governor 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 Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

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

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

Signed, CLARENDON,
Foreign Office, 10th May, 1855. 41-61n.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - Nine Million Dollars.

PROVINCIAL INS. COMPY OF CANADA.

Head Office, - - - - - Toronto.

1-ly DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

FINGLAND & DRAPER,

Importers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CORNER OF

SUSSEX AND RIDEAU STREETS

OTTAWA.

1867.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TERMS FOR 1868.

For any one of the Reviews.....	84 00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7 00
For any three of the Reviews.....	10 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review.....	7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews.....	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews.....	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	15 00

Payable in U. S. currency.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, twenty-five cents a year for Blackwood, and eight cents a year for each Review, to cover the United States postage. The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and will be nearly all American periodicals are advanced in price or reduced in size, and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of the matter contained in the original editions. Hence our present prices will be found as cheap for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about one hundred dollars a year, our prices, fifteen dollars, are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British publishers for early sheets and copyright in gold—one dollar costing us at this time, January, 1863, nearly two dollars in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

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

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.: Blackwood, from September, 1861, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents a year.

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

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
Publishers, 57 Walker Street, N.Y.

J. S. & Co. publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,

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

CALEDONIA SPRINGS,

1867.

"NEW CANADA HOUSE."

THIS SPLENDID HOTEL is now open for reception of visitors. Passengers leaving Montreal by the 7.00 A. M. train for Lachine, connect with steamer "Prince of Wales," and arrive at the springs at 2.50 P. M. The steamer "Queen Victoria," Captain Bowe, leaves Ottawa daily at 4 A. M. and reaches the Springs at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES GOWIN,
Proprietor.

DANIELS' HOTEL!

(LATE CAMPBELL'S.)

PRESCOTT, C. W.

L. H. DANIELS, Proprietor.

SECOND TO NO HOUSE IN CANADA.

G. MERCER ADAM,

LATE HOLLIS & ADAM,

BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS, BOOK IMPORTER

IN Law, Theology, Medicine, Education, The Sciences, and General Literature. at KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-BOOK."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

PARLIAMENT HAIR-DRESSING

SALON AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

ANGUS' BLOCK, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

E. MILES, Proprietor.

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

J. PENNINGTON MACPIERSON,

BARRISTER.—Office, Montreal Telegraph Buildings, Metcalfe street, Ottawa. 1-ly

CITY HOTEL,

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

GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON.

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

J. M. CURRIER & CO.,

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

"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

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

G. H. PRESTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Profits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and also No. 83 Rideau street, Ottawa City.



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, Nov. 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.

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

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

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

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

Agents, Montreal.

And for sale in Ottawa by **A. WORKMAN & Co.,** Rideau Street, Lower Town, and Wellington street Upper, Town. 1-ly

HEUBACH & COWARD.

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

W.M. B. AIRD.

COMMISSION Agent and Broker. Office—No. 7 Sussex street, next door to S. Howell's, Ottawa, C.W.

HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.

R. EATON & CO., Rideau street, Ottawa, have the largest stock of Mirrors, Paper Hangings, Paintings and Pictures, Window Blinds, Stained, Plain and Figured Glass in the city. Call and see them. Glass plate silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art. Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 2-ly

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

AND DEALER IN

IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c.

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

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

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

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

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867. 1-ly

JAGGER & LEDYARD,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German SHEET and HEAVY HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., wholesale. No. 90, Yonge Street, Toronto. W. M. JAGGER. H. S. LEDYARD, 1-ly

GEORGE COX,

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

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 42 St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-ly

MR. P. OREILLY, JR.,

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

R. MALCOM,

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

J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,

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

C. E. ZOLLIKOFFER,

DRAUGHTSMAN, MODELEER, &c., &c., OTTAWA.

DRAWINGS for LETTERS PATENT of INVENTION neatly executed. Descriptions and Specifications drawn up, and Working Models of appropriate Materials prepared. Designs for Monuments furnished, and Monuments erected. Ornamental Work in Stone, Plaster, or Paris, Composition, &c., designed and executed upon the shortest notice.

OFFICE—At the Rooms of Augustus Laver, Esq., Elgin street, opposite the Post Office. 1-ly

R. W. CRUCE,

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

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.

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

MATHEWS' HOTEL,

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

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

E. K. MacGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals, made to any design. 1-ly

NOTICE.

THE OTTAWA PARLIAMENTARY HAIR DRESSING SALOON will shortly be removed to the New Block opposite the RUSSELL HOUSE (Two doors from Sparks street), where the proprietor is fitting up a HAIR DRESSING SALOON, second to none in British America. E. MILES. Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867. 35-ly

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars. Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. HANSEN, Manager. RICHARD BRILL, Inspector of Agencies. No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurances will be given at the Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James street, Montreal, or any of the agencies throughout Canada.

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 year in the neighborhood of a Republic, and the consequent establishment out of the United States a great military Power, was 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 clothed with recent success.

In view of the unsettled state of affairs on our southern border, the Home Government has of late made considerable addition to the Imperial Forces in this country, and her leading Statesmen have given vent to the sentiment that, if necessary, the whole Forces 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 boys they reverence.

The alertness displayed by the Colonists in the months of March and June last abundantly testifies to their desire to defend their 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 Soldiers, 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;
Titantic forces taking birth
In diverse season, diverse 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 and most authentic information of all matters within its province, and to render it in every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of these interested in our National Defences.

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

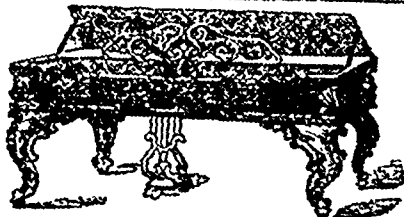
Special Correspondents will be secured in every Military District, and our columns will at all times be at the service of the members for the purpose of making public matters of interest to the Force. "THE REVIEW" will contain carefully prepared Editorials and selections on Military and general subjects,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

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

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

GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor, Ottawa.

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



A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

15 KING STREET EAST, Toronto, Importers and Dealers in MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Sole and general agents in the Dominion for the sale of the celebrated STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND DUNHAM PIANOS-FORTES.

Also in stock, Pianos of good reliable makers, which can be highly recommended and guaranteed; 7 octaves, from 20 dollars upwards. Prices and terms liberal.

HARMONICUMS AND MELODEONS by Mason & Hamlin, and Geo. A. Price & Co. BRASS INSTRUMENTS

of all descriptions, from the celebrated manufactory of Courtois, Paris.

Military Buzes, Drums, Pipes, &c. &c. &c. Special attention given to the formation and supply of

MILITARY BANDS.

Parties applying by letter will receive prompt attention.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, King street, Toronto.

Agencies at London, Hamilton, Ottawa and Quebec. Toronto, June, 1867. 21-17

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.

THE RIFLE STADIUM is an instrument for judging distances from 50 yards to 800 yards, and is in universal use in England.

Price by mail Two Dollars Fifty Cents.

All kinds of Telescopes, Field Glasses, Microscopes, and Optical Instruments made and sold at

CHARLES POTTER, Optician, King-street, Toronto, Ontario.

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.,

OLDEST ESTABLISHED U. CANADIAN OFFICE.

AGENCIES at all the principal places throughout the Province for the transaction of Fire and Marine business.

Head Office—Church street, Toronto. George Percival Blount, Governor; T. W. Burrehall, Managing Director. Agents for Ottawa, Herlick and Brush. Jan. 31st, 1868—5-6m

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA.

Always in stock—A supply of Rifle-men's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Huled, Printed and Bound to any pattern, with despatch. 14-17

GEORGE HORNE.

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

Always on hand;—Company Roll and Squad Books, Rifleman's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices. April 18th, 1867. 1175-

DOMINION OF CANADA.

N. McEACHREN. MASTER TAILOR,

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES,

HAS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to furnish UNIFORMS at the following prices, made to order:

RIFLES.

Table listing prices for various military uniforms and accessories for rifles, including Overcoat, Dress Tunic, Patrol Jacket, and Mess Vest.

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to order.

INFANTRY.

Table listing prices for various military uniforms and accessories for infantry, including Over Coat, Scarlet Tunic, Patrol Jacket, and Mess Jacket.

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

ARTILLERY.

Table listing prices for various military uniforms and accessories for artillery, including Overcoat, Dress Tunic, Stable Jacket, and Patrol Jacket.

CAVALRY.

Table listing prices for various military uniforms and accessories for cavalry, including Dress Tunic, Stable Jacket, Dress Pants, and Forage Cap.

STAFF

Table listing prices for various military uniforms and accessories for staff, including Dress Tunic, Undress Frock, Undress Pants, and Dress Vest.

191 YONGE STREET, Toronto, Ontario.

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