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The Volunteer Review

And Military and Naval Gazette.

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

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1867.

No. 29.

TO CANADA.

BY CARROLL RYAN, LATE 100th REGT.

Dear native land! thy wandering child
Treads on thy shore again,
And beautiful, and grand, and wild
Thou art to-day as when
Mine eyes beheld thee first, and caught
From waving wood and rushing stream
The shadow of a bright-eyed thought
The spirit of a dream.

Crowned with the glory of labor and love,
Faith, Loyalty, Virtue and Truth:
The birth of the mightiness prove
All the beauty and promise of youth!
In thee no slaves nor despots dwell,
To curse the passing hour;
By deeds that to the future tell
Of manly and power.

But, bound by love, thy children stand
With no dark thoughts between
A noble free and happy band,
For Country and for Queen.
Let their voices rise,
With their beaming eyes,
For the Star of Empire glows
O'er the northern arch,
Whom none can defy or oppose.
A new Atlantis for the world,
Oh Canada! thou art;
The flag thy children have unfurled
Is part of every heart.
Like our old flag, long may it wave—
That which for aye shall be
The symbol of the good and brave,
The banner of the Free!
Montreal, June 22, 1867.

A NIGHT WITH THE FENIANS.

It was in March last that I found myself a guest at the Rev. Theophilus Dillon's hospitable house in the Golden Vale of Tipperary. I had just "finished" my education, and thought myself quite a grown up woman, and many degrees removed in intelligence, although only a few months in time, from the status of a school girl. That was also the private opinion of dear Eleanor, who had passed her youth at the same English seminary with myself, and to whose friendship I owed my present position at her father's house. But there was this difference between us: Nelly was as brave as the Maid of Saragossa or Joan of Arc, and I am afraid I was a bit of a coward. True, all my home life had been passed in London, where all though processions abound, revolts are as yet quite unheard of; while Nelly's had been spent in the centre of a disaffected district, where rebellion is a chronic disease, and pike-heads as ordinary an article of manufacture as knitt of stockings. I have heard of Fenianism of course, but it was always treated as a subject of jocularity. The Irish I was told, must always be wild about something or other, and Fenianism was the latest form of the national complaint. As for its appearance in England, my good father (whose opinions are what are called "extreme liberal," I believe) al-

ways contented that the little fracas at Chester was nothing more than a well-meaning attempt on the part of that respectable but somewhat *passé* city to bring itself into general notoriety.

Under these circumstances, and indoctrinated with such views, I wrote to accept dear Eleanor's invitation at a time when many young ladies would have hesitated to pay a visit to a country-house in Ireland; but it was my ignorance, and not any natural intrepidity, that consented. Before I got half way across the water, my valor oozed out through my daintily gloved fingers, as I listened to the experiences and apprehensions of my fellow-voyagers. Every step I took on dry land (if the soil of Erin can so be termed by courtesy, for it rains there five days out of six, and most of the ground is bog), corroborated the fears thus imparted. A thousand times upon the way to Tipperary, I wished myself back in Pimlico; and when at last I reached the Golden Vale (upon a car with a policeman armed with a bayonet), I would gladly have exchanged my new position for safe lodgings even in Golden Square. The situation was romantic, I own: far as the eye could reach, it dwelt upon the most fertile land in all the Emerald Isle, girt by a fine range of still snow-topped mountains. The house, too, was large and comfortable, although by no means distinguished for architectural beauty. Castletower, as its name implied, was a square and very lofty edifice, consisting of no less than five stories, from the roof of which there would really have been a sublime view, had the country been loyal and quiet—but for me it was always spoiled by Fenians in the foreground. Every other day, we were informed that the next night was certainly fixed upon for the general rising; and Eleanor assured me—with the mistaken idea that it would give me confidence—that neither her father nor her brothers ever went to bed without loaded revolvers beneath their pillows. The wrongs of Ireland I do not pretend to understand, but I keenly felt the injustice that had been committed upon myself in inveigling me from Cadogan Place, S. W., to a locality so fraught with peril. It was small satisfaction to me to be convinced that the Rev. Theophilus and his sons would make a stout resistance, and would never suffer one hair of my head, or even my *chignon*, to be harmed, as long as they had life to draw a hair-trigger; but what could they do against the whole country side, with a contingent from New York to aid it, beyond enraging our assailants by a vain resistance. The very possession of those arms of precision—they had two rifles apiece at the very least—in which they put such trust would make them

an object of attack in case of a rising, for it was known that the rebels stood much in need of such weapons, and indeed had both demanded and obtained them from more than one house in the neighborhood.

"They had better not ask for my gun," quoth the Rev. Theophilus grimly, "or they will most assuredly get what they deserve—namely, its contents."

And he was just the man to keep his word. A kindly hearted but stubborn-spirited Orangeman, inspired with the utmost contempt for the hostility of that rabble-rout of whose sudden gatherings and disappearances, isolated acts of outrage, and general evil-doings, we had new tidings every day: a man who, while conscientiously performing his sacred duties within their necessarily very limited sphere—his parishioners numbering, I think, but sixteen souls, one of whom, although apparently thought very highly of by the household, was, to a certain knowledge, what we should call in England an idiot—a man, I say, although a spiritual pastor by profession, who seemed to me to be at least equally fitted for the command of a regiment, and as sure to draw down upon himself the vengeance of an insurrectionary movement, as the lightning-conductor upon his roof to attract the levin. His two sons inherited his character, and although following no calling beyond that of field-sports, appeared excellently adapted to be captains of irregular cavalry; fine, dashing, pleasant young fellows, but unfortunately as dead to the fact that they were living among a hostile population as any inhabitants of Clavham or Blackheath. They had all the audacity of their father, but without his intelligence; and although taking the precautions I have mentioned, they did so solely in obedience to his request, and without the slightest belief in the necessity of the case, though it was as patent as the sun at noonday.

Dear Eleanor was almost as foolish in her incredulity; but although she often rallied me upon my fears, she never rallied my courage, or caused me to relax my vigilance on behalf of that menaced garrison, which would not be upon the alert to guard itself. There were two things in which I put my trust: first, in the Rev. Theophilus; and secondly, in an enormous bell-rope, that descending from roof to basement, communicated with an alarm-bell, and which, passing through almost every room in the house, could be pulled at night, if need should arise, by any one of their occupants. Upon the second day of my arrival, I had been taken all over Castletower, and among other places, upon its flat roof, and nothing had given me so much pleasure as the sight of that giant bell, whose voice, I could well

believe, was easy to be heard for miles, and would bring the inmates of the neighboring police barrack to our aid in the time, too vague, but still brief, which is called both in England and its sister-land "a jiffey." This barrack was in my eyes, the one bright spot in the prospect (when there was a prospect, and it didn't rain), for I knew that it contained no less than twenty stout soldiers, loyal to the core, in addition to the ordinary police force, itself a most trustworthy and gallant body. The military had been stationed there but lately by the admirable provision of the government (though not a day before they were wanted) and Lieutenant Moriarty, their commander, was a frequent guest at my host's table. He privately assured me, no matter at what hour he heard that bell, that he would be in Castletower in ten minutes, for although that was not possible as the crow flies, he would come upon the wings of love.

It was upon the broad expanse of the roof of Castletower that I took my principal exercise, upon pretence of the excellent view it afforded, but in reality because it seemed a good deal safer than going out of doors. There was a mountain called Galtymore (or some such name), about the size of Helvellyn, upon which I could distinctly see masses of Fenians drilling (especially on moonlight nights), and yet such was the infatuation of the family that they could see nothing but trees or patches of gorse. In addition to these external foes, there was treachery in the very heart of the garrison. If the butler was not a Fenian, I was prepared to give up my reputation as a judge of character. He had only been a short time in Dr. Dillon's service, and although he had had the most excellent testimonials from his last place, it is my belief, having seen him wait at table (and keep others waiting), that he was not a butler at all. Of course, dear Eleanor only laughed, and assured me that it was not the national practice to be sagacious at one's own calling, that if Patrick and the coachman were to change places, there would not, on the one hand, be so many accidents with the carriage; but my suspicions of Patrick remained the same, and I kept my eye upon him, nevertheless, and my hand near the great bell-rope.

Nobody knows what I suffered at Castletower from nocturnal apprehensions of insurrection. I occupied, at my own request, a room on the top story, immediately under the belfry, and the first thing I did, upon retiring to it every night, was to open my window, and stepping out upon a stone balcony on which it gave, to look out for signal-fires. Her Majesty's government had no such vidette as I in all Tipperary. In vain dear Eleanor, as she left me after our nightly chats over my fire, besought me to forget my foolish fears.

"Forget them!" answered I, parodying with hysterical grief a favorite bard:

"Forget them—if to dream by night,
And think on them by day,
If all the attention deep and close
A coward's heart can pay—
If that be to forget them, then indeed are they
forgot!"

And no sooner had her thoughtless step quitted my room, than I was on duty. Twice I roused the house with the most important news from Galtymore; but nothing came of it on either occasion, except that I grew more discredited than ever, and had the misery of reflecting that having cried "Wolf!" so unnecessarily, my usefulness as a sentinel was much impaired. I so harried the garrison, indeed, with alarms and excursions—the latter to the chamber-door of the Rev. Theophilus, whom I always compelled to search the house in garments very unsuit-

able to the inclement weather then prevailing—that when my father wrote in answer to a statement of our position, and the terrors it caused me, that since I was such a little fool, I had better come home, I am afraid, I say, that my host, at all events, was not displeased. Nothing, however, could be kinder than his behavior, and that of his family: they professed to regret my departure, and a warm hope to see me in more quiet times, and above all, (bless them!) they did not strive to keep me in the Golden Valley against my will. The worst of it was that I could not start that very day. The post, under escort though it was, was always much delayed, and we only got our letters at a time when, in more civilized communities, we send them away; one night of horror consequently still remained to be passed, and, as ill-fortune would have it, it was one of these said to have been fixed upon for "the rising."

Every one with nerves is aware how a peril magnifies itself when we seem to be upon the point—but not on the other side of the point—of escaping it. It is during the last few strokes which the failing swimmer makes, and when close to shore, that he most fears to drown, and recognizes most clearly the great probability that he will do so; and thus when I retired to my room—but not to rest—upon the last evening I was to pass in Castletower, it seemed more likely than ever that morn would find it a blackened ruin, and its reckless inhabitants butchered, or, at best, carried into the fastness of Galtymore against their will. When that dreadful Patrick handed me my cup of coffee after dinner, there had been an expression of fiendish glee upon his countenance, which seemed to say, "You think you will escape the universal massacre, my confiding young friend, and so you would, if you had gone yesterday; but your plan has been laid just twenty-four hours too late. Ha, ha!"

If I could have got all the party to sit up that night, revolvers in hand, and with Patrick safe locked in the cellar, I should have felt comparatively comfortable; but I knew that such a proposition would only be received with ridicule. There would be a Fenian attack, I felt convinced, before morning, but there was nothing for it, since I had not fortitude, but resignation. Going to bed as usual was out of the question; so I lay down outside of it with my clothes on, and my bonnet and outdoor apparel on the chair by my side, ready (so far) for the emergency whenever it should take place. It was not my intention to go to sleep at all; but, in spite of all my efforts, my eyelids began to droop, and my senses to grow heavy, as I listened and listened, and yet heard nothing but the March wind moaning about the sleeping mansion in a discontented and Fenian sort of way.

Suddenly I was awakened from what must have been a sound sleep, by I know not what, but with the sense that there was somebody in my room. If it had been broad daylight, and I had seen the man there, knife in hand, I could not have been more convinced that the Fenian butler was within a few yards of me, about to cut the rope that hung from the alarm-bell. It was easy to guess why he had come to my room of all rooms; it was, as I have mentioned, next the roof, and therefore the only apartment where all communication with the bell could be cut off from the house, except through a certain trap-door, of which this traitor (such was the credulous folly of his master) kept the key. Yes, he was standing upon a chair, in the centre of the floor. A rattle and a fall, and I could hear the now useless rope

sliding down, floor after floor, to the very bottom of the house. I listened, counting my own heart-beats, but no other noise succeeded. If any one had now been in the room, I should certainly have heard him breathe; but the wretch had evidently taken advantage of the whirl and rustle of the rope to conceal his own departure. His stocking feet had already fled down stairs to open the front-door to his confederates without. He had doubtless drugged the whisky-punch that evening, whereof the Rev. Theophilus and sons used to partake so regularly; and Eleanor and the female servants were, most likely, paralyzed with terror. At all events, no one seemed to be disturbed. In a few minutes, I should hear the stealthy unfastening of the great chain that secured the hall-door; and then the Fenians would rush into the carnage. A sudden thought flashed upon me. There was the window, with its little balcony; could I not get out, and crouching beneath the woodwork, evade the observation of those who, bent on pillage and devastation, might enter my room? The fact of my bed not having been occupied, would favor the idea that I had escaped. I could not save dearest Eleanor and the rest, although, if they had only listened to me (I could not help saying that, even at this awful moment), such treachery would have been made impossible—but perhaps I could save myself, and, the sole survivor of that doomed household, be able, at least, to supply the authorities with every information. I was out of the window in a moment, and had closed it softly behind me. My room had been almost pitch-dark, but here there was a little murky light now and then, as the flying clouds left bare the young moon. Down below upon the lawn, I could see masses of men crouching down, as though to elude observation: one man, evidently their leader, stood a little in front, as though scorning concealment; I could even see the green plume waving on his cap. With this trifling exception, all were motionless, and as quiet as that grave, which was yawning for their unsuspected victims. Hush! was that the grating of the door-chain? No; it was only the chained mastiff dog moving uneasily in his kennel, but, like his masters, doubtless rendered harmless by some soporific. A shadow, hitherto unobserved, though it crossed my very feet as I leaned over the low balustrade, here sent a thrill to my heart. Had some rebel gained the roof, and was he watching my movements from above, secretly smiling to himself at my poor device for concealment, and its impotency? No: it was only the shadow of the pent-house that covered the great bell. Directly I recognized its form, the embers of hope began to revive within me. What if I—poor I, whom these half-civilized, though hospitable people had set down as an artificial and Cockney personage—should turn out to be the means of their persevation? If I could only climb up yonder coping, I could gain the roof and—if the villain had left merope enough—set that vast tocsin ringing! Steep places always give me vertigo; I never cross a plank without feeling a morbid desire to meet the worst by jumping off it; but now, the necessity of the case, the imminence and immensity of the peril that threatened dearest Eleanor and her kindred, seemed to nerve me for a feat, which a Blondin or a Leotard might well have shrunk from—at least in petticoats and crinoline. There was no crowd below to applaud me—but rather the reverse; no rope to cling to, except that which was to be the reward of my efforts. But I knew that to hesitate was to be lost; it was—to compare great things with small—like taking a black draught. The more

One looked at it, the less one was likely to like it.

Hand over hand, foot over foot, now on a loaden gutter, now on a stone gargoyle, I mounted slowly but surely. I was safe upon the broad flat roof. The mighty bell hung motionless and dumb before me. There was rope enough, and more than enough, for I could not bring what was still left up from the floor below, but it was not so easy to set a bell ringing of that giant size. With so insufficient a purchase, I confess I never thought of holding its tongue (to use an Hibornianism) and so making it speak, and for several minutes I effected nothing except to gently swing it to and fro; but presently, as the pendulous movement increased, it began to pour fourth such tremendous sounds as it is impossible for one who has never been in a cathedral belfry on Christmas Eve to imagine. I knew that every note was precious as one from the Bank of England, and I pulled with the vigor of despair. Looking towards the direction of the police barracks, I saw lights gleaming from many a window, and doubtless, if I could have heard anything but that bell, the drums were already beating to arms. But in the meantime, the Fenians, goaded to frenzy by the knowledge that relief was at hand, had already burst into the house. No shots were fired: there was no necessity for that, since all opposition had been rendered powerless; but I pictured to myself my venerable host with his white hair dabbled in gore, while his sons, so full of youth and strength a few hours before, presented, in vain, revolvers from which Patrick had drawn the charge. The archtraitor himself, followed by a brutal band, would even now be rushing up the stairs to silence the honest bell and its faithful guardian. Yes, I heard the key turn in the little door close beside me, and another moment I was confronted by Patrick's fiendish face.

When I came to myself, I was lying in my own bed, with Eleanor leaning over me, and her father standing by her side with a grand smile.

"Do you feel better now, my darling said she tenderly, as I opened my eyes.

"Yes, love, now I see that I have preserved you and your dear father," answered I faintly. "But the struggle yet continued I hear them calling and fighting, still, below."

"They are not fighting, my dear girl; they are only drinking," rejoined the Rev. Theophilus cheerfully. "It's the military and the police who are being entertained in as hospitable a manner as can be expected at four in the morning: that's all. You see you invited them rather early."

"But in time, sir, I trust?" cried I, clasping my hands. "Oh, tell me that it was in time? Nobody is killed? The villain Patrick is in custody?"

"Well, my dear, he's in the cellar drawing corks. Where would you have him be?"

"Why, you surely have not forgiven him that," exclaimed I, "for cutting the— Why who has mended the bell rope?"

"She is still off her head," murmured my host. "If the doctor don't come soon, I must bleed her myself. My good girl," added he tenderly, "you have been dreaming, and in your nightmare, done a thing no woman would have ventured upon in her senses. You have got out of window, and climbed up to the roof of the house."

"I know it," said I; "I did it to save your lives. Patrick cut the bell rope, for I heard it fall."

"Nay, you knocked down your bonnet

and shawl from the chair, my girl, and *though* it was the rope," said the old gentleman. "Your only real peril was the feat of which I have spoken."

"My good sir," said I, "I saw the Fenians crouching on the lawn."

"Yes, dressed in green: those were the laurels."

"Nay, but I saw, their leader with his waving plume."

"Stuff and nonsense!"

"Dear papa," said Eleanor: "it was that prickley tree which the boys call the puzzle monkey."

The Rev. Theophilus sat down and roared with laughter.

"I am a poor man, my dear young friend," said he, with tears in his eyes, and when he found breath to speak, "but I would not have missed all this for fifty pounds. You have roused the whole country-side: you have set all the telegraph wires in motion between this and London: nay, for all I know, they are flashing the news under the Atlantic that the Fenian insurrection is an accomplished fact. There is no woman in the world who is making so much noise as you, or, at least, who was half an hour ago. Gad, how you did pull that bell! There are twenty soldiers and ten policemen drinking your health down-stairs. Lieutenant Moriarity arrived, as he declares he promised, upon the wings of love, and you should really come down and thank him for his punctuality and despatch."

I never did so, however. I remained in my room the next morning, utterly ashamed of myself, until it was time for the carriage to take me away. I begged to see nobody but Eleanor and my kind old host. It is due to him to say, that although he shook with inward laughter throughout his farewell, he never alluded to what had happened. That detestable Patrick grinned from ear to ear, though he said not a word. But nothing can stop the mouths of the populace, or those horrible newspapers. I heard nothing talked of all the way to Dublin, except the night-attack upon Castletower. I saw nothing when I got there but enormous placards with "Great News!" and "The Rising in the Golden Valley!" and once, which caused me to pull my veil down, and sink back in the close car which was taking me to the steamer, "Heroic Conduct of a Young Lady against Fenians!"

A SEVERE SENTENCE.

We learn by the last Indian mail that Captain Cunningham, Paymaster of the 88th Connaught Rangers, whose trial by general court-martial at Rawul, Pindjee, on charges connected with alleged defalcations in his cash accounts, was so protracted, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered, to undergo five years' penal servitude, and to make good the deficiencies in his accounts.

The following were the charges brought against Captain Cunningham:—First—With having, at Cawnpore, during the months of May and June, 1866, fraudulently misapplied the sum of 21,953-4-2 rs., or thereabouts, public money received by him as Paymaster of the 88th Regiment of Foot. Second—With scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Cawnpore, during the months of May and June, 1866, misappropriated the sum of 450-3-6 rs., or thereabouts, the property of Quartermaster Thomas Lawrence and Schoolmaster Patrick Ewart. Third—

With having broken his arrest. Fourth—With having deserted. Col. Priestley, of H. M.'s 42nd, was president of the Court, and Major Neil Boileau deputy judge advocate, general. Lieut. Col. W. T. Betts, of the prisoner's regiment, was prosecutor.

The severity of the sentence may perhaps be accounted for by the following description of the manner in which the prisoner's defence was conducted, which we published a few weeks since.

The document from which he (Capt. Cunningham) read his defence consisted of 80 pages of foolscap closely written, the reading of which occupied about five hours. The defence was both searching and elaborate—not to speak of the very objectionable manner in which the names of several gallant officers and honourable men were introduced—touching every point which had the most remote bearing on the facts of the case at issue, and lashing with unsparring severity every officer of the gallant 88th who was in any way connected with the prosecution. Nor did the Judge Advocate-General, who watched the proceedings, nor the prosecutor, escape their share of the ridicule and vituperation so freely indulged in. It is not too much to say that if the allegations contained in the defence be true, several officers will be seriously comprised, and the case of Capt. Cunningham will be as fruitful in sowing dragon's teeth as was, a year or two ago, the case of Paymaster Snales. It is said it is Capt. Cunningham's intention, immediately after the Court closes its proceedings to send a petition to Parliament against the illegality of the trial and, what he considers the unfairness of the proceedings.—*U. S. Gazette.*

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The issue of waterproof clothing will in future be governed by the following rules:—1. The waterproof garments will only be issued when the general or other officer commanding at the station certifies that this extra protection is absolutely required for the service, and the issue will be to the occupation and not the individual. 2. The following are the services to which waterproof clothing will be supplied, with the restriction stated in the first rule: Boats' crew—capes and leggings; orderlies to staff, departmental and regimental offices at home and abroad, capes and leggings; military train (25 per troop), capes; troops on board ship (one third of the number of troops embarked), capes and caps; military police, capes and leggings, warders of musketry ranges, capes and leggings; sergeants employed in making meteorological observations, capes and leggings. 3. The articles will be required to last at least two years, and at the end of that period they will be inspected by a board of officers, and (if condemned) handed over to the military store officer. 4. The military store officer will receive the unserviceable articles and issue others in exchange, reporting the issue to this office, and annexing to the issue note a copy of the proceedings of the board on the replaced articles. 5. The military store officer will keep a record of all such issue, and will make timely provision for the estimated quality of waterproof clothing that will be required within the year. The annual demand for this service will be forwarded separately, and will not be included in the general demand for stores.

The list of Belgian Volunteers who will visit England has closed; 2,161 have inscribed their names, and of this number 1,065 are from Brussels, 365 from Antwerp, and 295 from Ghent.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

We understand the Volunteer picnic at Bayfield, on Tuesday last, was a grand success, and reflected great credit upon the Volunteers of Bayfield. The Clinton Company received a very kind invitation from their comrades to be present, but were not able to respond as a company.—*Clinton New Era*.

We clip the following from the *Whitby Gazette*:—At the celebration of the Birthday of the New Dominion, Major Button's Cavalry Troop, from Markham, was the first of the military gentlemen who made their appearance. They are as fine a looking body of men as the country can turn out, from one end of the Dominion to the other, and their soldiery bearing and gentlemanly conduct during the entire day, added much to their already good name. The Markham Cavalry added a charm to the whole affair; their charges on the squares elicited rounds of cheers from the spectators.

FENIAN EXPEDITION.—The *New York Tribune* says:—"The Fenian excitement is reviving in this city, and the authorities of the Brotherhood predict that within three months Canada's population will be increased by thirty thousand men, in green and gold, armed and equipped for the campaign. In the arsenal on Fourth st there are 15,000 uniforms, and twice that number of rifles, with fixed ammunition. The name of the leader that is to be has not yet been spoken in public, but hints are thrown out about an officer of high rank in the Federal Army, who has handled large and small bodies of troops skilfully during the late war; but a rumor also exists that unless an organized army of 30,000 men, well equipped and officered, is prepared for him, he will not accept the commanding generalship. In the West, and in the New England States, everything is reported ready for strife, and Manhattan is only delinquent to the extent of raising her quota of 5,000 men."

THE TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The Malta correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 23rd ult., says:—"Her Majesty's screw iron troopship 'Tamar,' Capt. F. W. Sullivan, C. B., arrived here at 8.30 a. m. on the 22nd inst., from Portsmouth in 14, and Queenstown in 10 days, having on board the 31st Regiment, commanded by Col. Eager, and consisting of 31 officers, 679 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 77 women, and 68 children. She also had on board a few men of other corps. The troops disembarked in the forenoon in excellent order at the Hay wharf, in the Marsamuscetto harbour, and marched round to Pembroke barracks, at St. George's Bay. The 31st relieves the 29th, which will embark in the 'Tamar' about the last day of June or 1st day of July for Quebec. The 1st battalion 8th Regiment will then be transferred from Verdala barracks to St. Elmo, now occupied by the 29th, and the 31st will take the place of the 1st battalion 8th Regiment. The next to proceed from this garrison to Canada is a portion of the 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery. These troops will be conveyed to their destination by the screw iron ship 'Simoon,' Capt. J. B. Lethbridge, which is expected here from Portsmouth in the course of the week for that purpose. The remainder of the Brigade and the 1st battalion 60th Rifles will follow in the autumn. The 60th will be relieved by the 14th Regiment."

EXPEDITION.—The London *Prototype* says:—"It is reported that the British Government are about to establish a permanent garrison at British Columbia. In consequence, three barrack sergeants from Canada are ordered *en route*, overland, to that station."

DEATH OF CAPT. W. D. SPEAR.—*Singular Dream.*—It is with unfeigned regret that we notice in our Mississippi exchanges the death of an officer well known to the citizens and garrison of Quebec. Capt. W. D. Spear passed the last winter among us, taking up his quarters with some friends in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer mess. He had formerly served in the Boothan campaign, in India; and being a gentleman of easy means, with much enterprise, was fond not only of travel but of the adventures often attached to exchange of scene, and which from time immemorial have always had especial attractions for Englishmen. This spring he made a long tour through the States and West Indies, with Major Leslie, R. A., returning only for a few days, to set out again on what has, alas! proved his last expedition. Strange to say, he stated to several gentlemen just before setting out that he had had a dream in which he distinctly saw a coffin with the name "W. D. Spear, died 17th June, 1867." on it; and in writing to a lady, about three weeks ago, he said in joke that one reason for addressing her was his own approaching end as foreshadowed by his dream. The date of his death is not known, but it must have been on the day he named or very near it. It appears that he was going to his cabin on board the Mississippi steamer, which was at anchor somewhere in the neighborhood of the Indian disturbances, when in the middle of the night he was shot dead by a sentry, who omitted to challenge him. Lieut. Terry, of the Rifle Brigade, whose property in England adjoins that of the deceased gentleman, has, we are told, started to investigate the circumstances connected with the lamentable and tragic end of his friend, and which, it need hardly be said, has thrown a gloom over many a social circle in our hospitable city.—*Quebec Mercury*.

WOLFE'S MONUMENT.—If the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm is worth preserving at all, it should be done decently, it should not be scandalized by that pile of disjointed stones, which disfigure the Governor's Garden. A more shameful object does not exist in any community. It is actually now on the verge of falling down, and a good gale would cause it to crumble to the earth.—Wolfe and Montcalm are worthy of being preserved, and we think there is public spirit enough in our citizens if not in our corporation, to cause this ruin to be removed and a proper monument erected in its stead. If it were not in such a state we would recommend the use of plaster, but it has gone beyond that, it is bent and burst in such a way that its falling is imminent. Our public monuments should be dear treasures to us, for they bind us to that worship of virtue of heroism in others, which not only tends to elevate our manhood, but is in every sense calculated to make us better citizens. Those who do not appreciate the lessons which monuments teach would do well to look into that volume of the British essayist which was written by the late Sir Archibald Allison, and in an essay which he has devoted to monuments they will learn, that they greatly influence

the manner of a people. These "tongues of stone" are not so mute as people think, and those who are forgotten to the memories of the virtuous, and the brave are unworthy themselves to be remembered. We hope that some action will be taken for the erection of a suitable monument in the garden, for the delapidated stone pile now standing there, will very shortly crumble upon the gravel walks which irradiate from its base.—*Quebec Daily News*.

PRESENTATION TO MAJOR CROFT.—On Tuesday evening, 9th instant, the officers of the "Queen's Own" met for dinner at the "Ter-rapin." The table was spread with all the delicacies of the season served up in Mr. Carlisle's best style. Captain Edwards occupied the chair, and was supported on his right by Lieut.-Col. Gillmor, Major Croft, Surgeon Thorburn and Captain and Paymaster Harris, and on the left Majors Dixon and Brown, Assistant Surgeon May, Captain and Quartermaster Jackson, and Captain and Adjutant Otter. The remaining officers of the regiment were seated around the tables. The band of the regiment was present and furnished appropriate music. After justice had been done to the substantial the chairman in fitting terms, proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts. The chairman on behalf of the officers then presented to Major Croft (who has just retired with promotion after five years service as Captain of the University Rifles) a handsome camp basket, of imitation wicker work, in silver, containing requisites for daily use while under canvas. Captain Edwards in making the presentation, spoke briefly as follows:—"Major Croft, we have invited you to be with us this evening that we might have an opportunity of expressing to you our sincere regret at being compelled by unavoidable circumstances to lose from our 'Duty Roster' the name of a gentleman whose presence on parade has always been felt as a compliment to the force with which you have so long been connected. Your efforts in promoting and maintaining the efficiency of the 9th company and your continued exertions for our welfare as a regiment, will be remembered as worthy of emulation by each of us. We, whom you leave to copy your patriotic example, beg permission to inscribe your name on our honorary roll and request that as often as possible you will encourage us with your esteemed presence on parade and at our customary rifle contests. Though regretting to lose your name from our service roll we are pleased to know that your past services have been recognized by well earned promotion. On behalf of the officers I beg you to accept of this camp basket. We offer it hoping that for many years to come it may be looked upon by you as a pleasing reminder of the intimate relations that have so long and cordially existed between us as officers of the Queen's Own Rifles." Major Croft, in returning thanks for the honor conferred on him by the reception, and by the entirely unexpected and handsome memorial, begged to assure the company, that if the proudest, it was certainly not the happiest moment for him, as he found great difficulty in replying to the very flattering expressions which had fallen from Capt. Edwards. The occasion, also, was not a happy one to him, as if inaugurated, as it were, his severance from the battalion with which he had been so long connected, and in which he had taken so much interest. It was also the severance between himself and those gentlemen with whom he had been so long acquainted, and to whom he was indebted for constant kindness and consideration. In deprecating the

flattering commendations of the chairman, Major Croft claimed to deserve the gratitude of the battalion in one respect, viz., in having taken an active and rather prominent part in conjunction with Captain Murray in getting Capt. Gillmor appointed Major, and thus providing the Queen's Own with Col. Gillmor—"the right man in the right place." The remainder of the evening was spent in a social, and the party separated at a seasonable hour.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON RIFLE MATCH.—The arrangements are being perfected for a grand match between the Victoria Rifle Club, of this city, and the Toronto Rifle Club, to be represented by ten members on a side, with small-bore rifles. The two Clubs include the best marksmen in the Province, and the contemplated match will not fail to develop extraordinary skill and excite a high degree of interest. The first meeting will take place at Toronto, about two weeks hence, and the return match at the ranges of the Victoria Club, in this city.—*Hamilton Times.*

WARNING TO VOLUNTEERS.—On Tuesday last a member of the Windsor Artillery Company was arraigned before the Police Magistrate, charged with having negligently caused the destruction of his rifle. The offence is punishable by a fine of \$20, six months imprisonment and the payment of the value of the article destroyed. Lieut. Wynn, commanding the company, having pleaded for the lightest penalty permitted by the statute, the magistrate dismissed the case upon the defendant paying the value of the rifle and the costs of the court. This decision will shew that the law is severe against those who negligently injure their arms or accoutrements, and ought to insure the utmost care on the part of the men intrusted with them.—*Record.*

THE WAR AGAINST THE INDIANS.—The following statement gives the numbers of the different tribes united in the present confederation against the United States.

Apaches	7,000
Arapahoes	3,000
Blackfeet	6,000
Crows	3,000
Comanches	20,000
Kioways	4,000
Cheyennes	2,500
Gros Ventres	500
Minatares	2,500
Navajoes	7,500
Sioux	22,000
Total	78,000

These are only prominent tribes, most of which are more or less hostile, and such as may not be drawn into the confederation of which Red Cloud is the head will carry on the fight independently. Should the league be as complete as indicated, comprising many small tribes not above enumerated, it would possibly embrace 100,000 souls. This would enable Red Cloud to bring 25,000 or 30,000 warriors in the field, the most of them well mounted and well armed.

E. BATTERY, R.—This Battery of Artillery arrived here yesterday about 1 o'clock, and were played to their barracks by the Band of the 60th Rifles. They were also bountifully entertained by the non-commissioned officer and men of the 60th Rifles to a hearty dinner, to which justice was done. The men bear a good many good-conduct rings, and the majority of them medals.—*London Free Press, July 11.*

The steamship *Belgian*, sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ult., for Gibraltar, on troop service, and may soon be expected at Quebec with the 78th Regiment. The *Tamar* may also be shortly expected with the 29th Regiment from Malta. The 7th Regiment stationed in Brantford, will leave on the 20th or 24th, and proceed to Manchester.

BRANT BATTALION DRILL SHED.—The following has been sent to the *Brant Courier*:—

SIR,—When in Brantford on Monday last, I learned from reliable sources, that the County grant towards the erection of a Battalion Drill Shed there, had been defeated or nearly so in its passage through the various stages of a By-Law, at the recent meeting of the County Council assembled in your good town, and that too, through a representation or rather I should say a gross misrepresentation made by one of its members, viz., Mr. Norman Hamilton, Reeve of Paris, to the effect that, "In a conversation which he should have had with me on the subject of a drill shed last year, I was represented to have said, that I did not think a drill shed was either wanted or required, but that from the position in which I was placed in regard to the Volunteers of the County, as well as being urged and entreated by the officers of the force in Brantford, I could not do otherwise than advocate the grant for such a purpose." Now, Sir, the foregoing paragraph is a pure fabrication of Mr. Hamilton's, and not the truth; for the simple facts of the case are briefly these: "In December last I appeared before the County Council to urge upon them the necessity and propriety of making a grant towards the erection of a Battalion Drill Shed, but previously to the meeting, I had a conversation, (the only one,) with Mr. Hamilton on the subject, and asked for his support, to which he replied, why could it not be erected at Paris, and not to be taking everything to Brantford. I replied that personally speaking, I would be glad to see it erected there, such however could not be done, as the headquarters of all Volunteer Battalions had been fixed at County towns, and the shed must be erected there. I hoped he would support it, but we parted without my getting any promise of support from him. Accordingly, I appeared at the Council Board on that occasion, as well as two subsequent meetings, and urged the matter before the Council, at one of these meetings Mr. Hamilton was absent, but I submit that it would have been much more manly for Mr. Hamilton to have exposed my seeming duplicity to his brother Councillors at the Board, and when I was present, than to take a mean advantage of my absence to grossly pervert the truth. The fact of the matter is this Mr. Hamilton desires to be considered an economical person, but his real notions are direct hostility to the Volunteer force of our County.

By kindly given the above a place in your valuable paper, you will oblige

Yours respectfully,
WM. PATTON, Lt.-Colonel,
Brant Battalion.

The Paris correspondent of one of the New York papers writes as follows of the naval display made at the Exposition:

"As Britannia rules the waves, her navy and commercial marine are well represented. On the walls of a large building are the models of all her naval vessels, from the great wooden threedeckers, with steam, down to the last ironclad. The great shipbuilders of England and Scotland also make a gallant

show in their models of their steamers, of which many of the most famous in the world for size, or speed, or elegance, are here exhibited. Here is the Glasgow-built saloon steamer *Meg Merrilies*, evidently on the American model, and very neat and pretty. Excepting the display of the War Department,—guns and ammunition,—the English have nothing here so creditable as this display of marine architecture and machinery. After visiting the French and English Naval and Marine Departments, I looked for the American. Here was a chance for my countrymen to shine, for if there is anything of which Americans may be proud it is their water-craft. Not a speck of them was to be seen. There is a large building near the English naval annex, on which I read 'English and American'—something, but on getting near, I found the word was 'drinks.' There were cobblers and julips and cocktails, plenty of spirit craft, but no water-craft. I cannot remember even one American model of a steamer except the silver one of Tiffany, and some to illustrate weighing and boat lowering inventions. We might have had a model of a monitor. Instead we have a soda-fountain and a cracker bakery, which seem to be driving a good trade, for a lank Yankee, with a long red nose, sings out continually, 'Shove along some more o' them air biscuits!'

ATTEMPTED REGICIDES.—The danger to which the Czar was exposed the other day in the Bois de Boulogne is an ordeal from which few of his fellow-sovereigns have been exempted. Even our own Queen, in spite of the loyalty and affection which attend her, has been four times attacked. There have been at least six plots to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. In October, 1852, when Napoleon, who was on the eve of becoming Emperor, was at Marseilles, an infernal machine, formed by 250 gun-barrels, charged with 1500 balls, was to have been discharged against the Prince and his cortege; but the design was not carried out. On July 5, 1853, a fresh attempt was made to assassinate him as he was going to the Opera Comique. Twelve Frenchmen were arrested as concerned in the conspiracy. On April 28, 1855, Jean Liverani fired two shots at the Emperor in the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysees. In 1867, Thibaldi, Bartolotti, and Grilli came from England to Paris to assassinate the Emperor, but were discovered, arrested, tried, and punished. On January 14, 1858, Orsini, Gomes, Pieri, and Rudio, threw their shells at the Emperor. On December 24, 1863, Greco, Prabacco, Imperatore, and Scaglioni, who had gone from London with the intention of killing the French Emperor, were arrested in Paris. The King of Prussia was fired at by Oscar Becker, a law student of Leipsic, at Baden, on the 14th of July, 1861—the excuse given for the attack being that he was not capable of effecting the unity of Germany; and his Minister, Count Bismarck, had last year a narrow escape from young Blind. The Emperor of Austria, on February 18, 1853, was struck with a knife in the neck by a Hungarian named Libney; in 1858 an attempt was made on the life of Victor Emmanuel; and the Queen of Spain has been twice assailed. There is something very remarkable in the almost invariable failure of these attempts. In recent times only two rulers have fallen victims to assassination—the Duke of Parma, who, in 1854, was stabbed with a poignard in the abdomen; and Abraham Lincoln, who was shot by Booth on April 14, 1865, in the Washington Theatre, the murderer in each of these cases making good his escape.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

KNIGHTS OF THE BATH.—Some may ask, seeing that J. A. Macdonald has been raised to the degree of a Knight Companion of the Bath, what is a K.C.B.? The Knights of the Bath are a military order in England, concerning the origin of which antiquaries differ. The most probable account is that the ancient Franks and inhabitants of Lower Germany, with whom it is highly probable the Saxons who invaded England had the same descent, introduced it, with other customs, upon their settling there. These ancient Franks, when they conferred knighthood, practised bathing, amongst other rites, before they performed their vigils; and they were hence denominated Knights of the Bath. Henry IV. on the day of his coronation in the Tower of London, conferred the degree upon the forty six esquires, who had watched all the night before, and had bathed themselves. From that time it was customary with the kings to confer this dignity preceding their coronation, the coronations of their queens, the births and marriages of the royal issue, &c.; several Knights of the Bath were made at the coronation of King Charles II. in 1666, after which the order was neglected until 1725, when George I. revived it, and ordered a book of statutes for the government of it. By this the number of knights is fixed to thirty eight, viz., the sovereign and thirty seven knights companions. The apparel of a Knight of the Bath is a red fur coat lined and edged with white, girdled about with a white girdle, without any ornament thereon; the mantle is of the same color and lining, made fast about the neck with a lace of white silk, having a pair of gloves tied therein, with tassels of silk and gold at the end; which mantles are adorned upon the left shoulders with the ensign of the order, being three imperial crowns, or surrounded with their ancient motto of the knighthood, "*Tria juncto in uno*," wrought upon the circle gules, with a glory or rays issuing from the centre, and under it the face of white silk heretofore worn by Knights of the Bath. They have red breeches and stockings, and have white hats with a plume of white feathers in them. The King allowed the white chapel of King Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, to be the chapel of the order; and ordered that each king's banner, with plates of his arms and styles, should be placed over their several stalls, in like manner as the Knights of the Garter's in St. George's Chapel in the Castle of Windsor. The Dean of Westminster, for the time being, is Dean of the order; the other officers are bath king-at arms a genealogist, registrar, secretary and gentleman usher and messenger. These several officers have their particular duties assigned them by the statutes. The office of genealogist is a distinct office of record, for the pedigrees of the knights of the order and their esquires, which are entered as a regular series, from 1399, the period at which the order was originally instituted, to the present time.

An esquire of the order (C.B.) is allowed to hunt and fish in the king's royalty, and is exempt not only from serving the office of high sheriff, but any parochial office in England.

A military sentinel was yesterday placed at the entrance to the Government House, St. Lewis street, in honor of the Lieutenant Governor, who then for the first time took possession of his new office. Another will, as usual, be posted on the Parliament Buildings in honor of the Governor General, till Lord Monck's departure for Ottawa.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

ANOTHER CANADIAN TRIUMPH.—No matter what form of contest in which Canadians engage, or who the competitors, rarely do they leave the arena uncrowned with the laurels of victory. But yesterday a Canadian won the honor of the championship of this continent against the most skilful competitors of the great Republic. To day the cable announces a new and splendid victory won by Canadians. At the great regatta which took place at St. Cloud on the Seine, the Western Club, from St. John, New Brunswick, rowing four oared boats, won two international prizes. The full honor of this victory can best be understood from the fact that Canadian oars men had to contend against the well known skill of the Oxford and London crews. Not long since, the students of Yale College had resolved to send their crew to contest these races. But the New York journals promising them only disgrace and defeat, they grew frightened, and rested on their oars at home. In doing so they acted wisely. The best American clubs had been badly beaten by Canadians, and it was not probable that they could compete successfully with those who had taken part in the hard fought contests of the Thames. But what they wisely feared, our men have dared, and been crowned with success. Canadians are justified in feeling not a little proud of these continuous triumphs. They have been mainly triumphs of muscle, it is true, but are not unimportant on that account. They prove the possession of that physical strength of which vigor and energy are born. Those people who have done most homage to physical excellence have been the most ardent worshippers of the muses, healthy alike in body and mind. With neglect of the body come effeminacy, inactivity and national decline. Our devotion, as a people, to athletic sports is a matter of the highest significance. These successes that we have been winning are not unimportant, and in them Canadians justly feel a more than common pride.

MILITARY.—The St. John (N.B.), *News* of July 12, says:—Col. Hoste's Battery of Artillery arrived in this city, from Quebec, yesterday about 11 o'clock, a.m. They left Quebec on the same day—10th June—that Capt. Strangway's Battery left this city, and have marched overland all the way. The two Batteries met and encamped together at Little Falls on the 25th of June, and, as we fancy, had a happy reunion. The new comers are a fine set of men, and if their "humor" be in any way equal to that of their predecessors, we augur for them a good state of feeling between them and the members of this community. The men, and horses likewise seemed, notwithstanding their long march, to be in excellent health and condition, although, as might be expected, after such a lengthened exposure to a burning sun, the "title-pages" of the men were as brown as those of Indians, and their uniforms, through the effects of dust, &c., had been transformed from blue to that of a rich silver grey. They have come, however, let us hold out the right hand of fellowship to them.

The wreck of an East Indian—one of the old company's vessels—has been discovered on a hitherto unknown island in the Pacific. Her name was the *Canton*, as appeared from the carved letters on her stern; and Lloyd's list shows that she last left Sitka in 1816. She had been heaved up on the land, and a tree had grown right through her bottom.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Gordon Rolph, candidate for a commission in the Service Militia, has received a first-class certificate from the Commandant of the School of Military Instruction.—*Quebec Daily News*.

Lieutenant Governor Dundas inspected the Volunteers of Prince Edward Island on Coronation Day, 24th June, and afterwards addressed the officers and men, alluding in the course of his remarks to "the steady onward march and approach, being culmination of the Confederation of Prince Edward Island with the Dominion of Canada." (Gov. Dundas has arrived in Fredericton on a visit to Gen. Doyle.)

QUEBEC DISTRICT RIFLE MATCH.—The sub-committee for the different wards of the city have commenced to collect money for the carrying out of this praiseworthy object. We hope that when our readers are called upon they will assist liberally, for the public should bear in mind how much it owes to our brave volunteers. A meeting is to be called on to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of appointing the time and place of holding the match.—*Chronicle*.

The Field Battery of Capt. Strangeway having arrived from New Brunswick, after a march overland of 34 days, are now encamped at Point Levis where they will, we believe, remain till the end of the week.

A man named Stovey is now living at Milborne Port, near Sherborne in Dorsetshire, who fought at the battle of Waterloo. He is 77 years of age has had three wives and ten children by each wife. All the children are alive Stovey's birthday is the 18th of June, Waterloo day.

The *London Canadian News*, of the 27th ult., says, that the British Government has notified the Governor of British Columbia that one of the first measures which will be brought before the Canadian Parliament, on its meeting in October next, will be the extension of the Confederation of all the British North American territories.

DRILL SHED.—The rising of the Battalion Drill Shed in this town has been commenced, with every prospect of a speedy and successful termination. The contractor Mr. Wilson, deserves great credit for the very superior manner in which the work is being done.—*Port Hope British Canadian*.

At a public dinner in London, the other day, Lord Elcho, in responding for the volunteers, said that he had ascertained from his brother officers, that, unless the force receives more substantial support from the government than has hitherto been afforded to it, it is probable that a large portion of it will die away.

ROLL-BOOK AND RECORDS OF SOLDIERS' SERVICE.—In consequence of its having been represented to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that the roll-book, prescribed for regiments abroad in the year 1857 has not answered the purpose for which it was intended, his Royal Highness, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, has decided on a further trial of a system of keeping the records of service of soldiers belonging to regiments abroad, on a form more in accordance with that in use previously to the introduction of the roll book. Instructions for making the experiment have therefore been issued.

A camp follower, at a late regimental parade, excused the irregularity to march after two times.

It is said in British naval circles that Sir Rodney Mundy, Admiral in command of the North American station, will shortly be promoted and succeeded in his command by Sir Sidney Dacres.

THE FIVE-GROOVED SHORT RIFLE.—Lieut. J. Lecky, Assistant-Instructor of Musketry to the Woolwich Division, Royal Marines, in a late report stated that the firing of the five-grooved short rifle at the 750 and 800 yards-ranges during a recent practice under his superintendence was as superior to the long weapon as the Snider to the old Enfield. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, in order, further to test these weapons, ordered a detachment of twenty picked men to be armed with the two rifles, and go through a competitive course of firing.

THE "ENGLISH TWENTY."—Subjoined are the names of the volunteer marksmen who have been chosen to constitute the "English Twenty," in the international contest at the forthcoming meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon: Private J. Baker, 1st Gloucester; Major Bridgman, West Middlesex; Capt. Burt, 1st Warwick; Sergeant Clothier, Queen's Westminster; Color-Sergt. Curtis, 11th Sussex; Capt. Dear, West Middlesex; Private Dighton, 12th Middlesex; Sergt. Edwards, 18th Staffordshire; Private H. Fowkes, 1st Manchester; Private R. Formby, 5th L. and R. V., Liverpool; Corporal Hepplestone, 1st Manchester; Sergt. Hooper, Queen's Westminster; Sergt. Kirk, 1st East York; Hull; Sergt. Pollard, 13th Cornwall; Corporal Rumball, 3rd Herts; Private Edw. Sloper, 12th Somerset; Sergt. Snellus, 8th Cheshire; Lieut. Waterman, 9th West York; Lieut. Winn, 12th North York; Sergt. West, 17th Lancashire Reserve; Corporal Coulson, 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne; Sergt. Metcalfe, 12th North York; Private Pace, 26th Kent; Sergt. Wiskar, 2nd East York.

THE FRASER GUN AND PALLISER SHOT.—In reference to the assembling of a special committee from the War Office, appointed to meet in the official quarters of Colonel Campbell, superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, to investigate the charges recently made by a draughtsman suspended for a dereliction of duty, who attempted to falsify and depreciate the advantages of the new gun of cheap construction some time ago adopted by Government, Major-Gen. St. George, C.B., Director of Ordnance, has notified that the result of the investigation had been highly satisfactory, and that the manner in which the accounts are now kept is creditable alike to all concerned. Sir John Pakington has decided on awarding Mr. Fraser, C.E., the Deputy Assistant-Superintendent, who has so successfully introduced the system of cheap construction, in recognition of the advantages accruing from his invention, the sum of £5,000, to be paid forthwith, as a first instalment. It has also been announced that an instalment of £10,000 is ordered to be paid to Major Palliser, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, with an additional £5,000 next year, by way of a second instalment, as an encouragement and stimulus to promote the continuance of his eminent services, which have, so far as regarded the economy and efficiency of his chill system, produced such a valuable result.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

FROM QUEBEC.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.—On Wednesday the 3rd inst. the Infantry Battalion (55th) lately formed in Megantic, met for its first annual inspection at Inverness Corners, and also for the purpose of being presented with a set of colors, by Mrs. Geo. Irvine, wife of the member for the county. Soon after 11 o'clock the companies began to arrive, marching through the village to the parade ground (the farm of Mr. T. Devaney), No. 1 Company being the first to take up its position on the ground. The band of the 10th Brigade Royal Artillery arrived shortly afterwards, and at about 1 o'clock the Inspecting officer, Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith was received with a general salute. The interesting ceremony of presenting colors was then commenced. The flank companies were wheeled inwards, and the color party took up its position in the centre of the square, Major Irvine and Captain McKenzie bearing the colors. Mrs. Irvine, Mr. Irvine, Col. Smith and party then advanced, and the lady receiving the colors from Major Irvine and Captain McKenzie handed the Queen's to Lieut. Pentland and the Regimental to Ensign Bell, who received them on bended knees. The flags were then floated while the band played the national anthem at the conclusion of which the colors were sloped, and Mr. Irvine on behalf of his lady in a few appropriate words addressed Col. Barwis and the Battalion, saying that from their soldier like bearing and well known duration for steadiness and discipline, the colors would be long preserved to the corps in the event of war which he hoped Providence would long avert. Lieut.-Col. Barwis accepting the colors for the Battalion, thanked Mrs. Irvine and said that he could answer for it, that not a man of them would desert those colors in the face of a foe of his country or his Queen. The Battalion then broke into open column and headed by the band marched past in quick time and performed many other evolutions. Afterwards Col. Juiette inspected each company separately, and in addressing the Battalion expressed himself highly satisfied. "It was a proud thing for him" he said, "to be a witness of such a display in a place so far away from the influences of commerce, which showed that even here in the very backwoods of Canada, he might say, that the loyalty to our sovereign was as great as in the heart of England itself. He would make a most favorable report of the Battalion to the Adjutant-general. The weather was beautiful and everything passed off with great eclat, the assemblage of people being more numerous than ever before witnessed in the quiet village of Inverness.

FROM ACTON.

20TH HALTON BATTALION.—No. 7 Company of this Battalion, under the command of Capt. Wm. Allen, Lieut. James Symons and Ensign Alex. Brown, Junr., paraded on the Dominion Day, to pay due respect to our new nationality. They were ordered to parade

at 10 a. m. in order to have a little company drill before paying the honor to the day, and showed in this, as in many other things, the respect they had for discipline and their officers: for they were sharp on time, and it was pleasing to note the bright buttons, buckles and brasses, the white clean belts, the well kept uniforms, and last but not least, the excellent state in which their rifles are kept for which this company is noted, owing particularly to the immediate supervision of the Captain who furnishes the requisites, such as pipeclay &c., and he has only to hint us to cleanliness (or any thing else) and it is done, as it is only right it should be, with such an officer as Captain Allen who is entitled to all praise for the deep interest he takes in his company and the Volunteer movement generally. The company was put through innumerable company and Battalion movements and light infantry drill, and at 12 noon, sharp, they formed up and fired the *feu de joie*. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for the new Dominion, and three for the Captain. The company marched to the armory and afterwards received their annual pay with the allowance for clothing deducted, about which the men felt rather dissatisfied, as well they might, for they have not received any thing for it having taken such good care of their uniforms that they did not require new. They are a fine body of men and also deserve to be encouraged by others as well as their officers. The company is filled to its full strength, and although some of the men have to go 12 or more miles their parade to-day and former parade states show, that they attend very regularly. The company is getting up a handsome prize for the Captain, of which an account will be given in due time. The men also speak very highly of the Subalterns who take a deep interest in the company and command respect from the men.

FROM SAULT STE MARIE.

DOMINION DAY.—We are pleased to hear that proper honor was paid at the Sault to the first anniversary of the Dominion. The day was observed as a general holiday. The gun detachment of Capt. Wilson's Company fired a Royal Salute and the remainder fired a *feu de joie*. Three cheers were given for the Queen and three for the new Dominion. The inhabitants gave the Volunteers a dinner and a ball in the evening, at which all enjoyed themselves in a gay and orderly manner. The whole affair was a complete success, and certainly the grandest day this isolated nook ever witnessed.

FROM LONDON.

The following score was made by Mr. Thomas Hastie, of this city, on the Rifle Range here, and I think if any of your Rifle-men can beat it they will do well.

At 500 yds.	At 600 yds.
4 4 4 3—19	4 3 3 4—18
With Turner Rifle.	Who can beat it? Mr. Hastie is a member of No. 2 Company, London, Light Infantry.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1867.

MILITARY PROSPECTS.

While it is perhaps unfortunate that the material wealth of Canada will be subjected to greater drains than it ought to be in starting anew in life, by the necessary multiplicity of offices which the Local and General Governments entail, it is fortunate that our military administration has been kept out of the sea of troubles that threaten the Local Governments. While the Dominion must spend liberally on her military affairs, it is of the first importance for the sake of necessary economy that no considerations but purely military ones should be permitted to make inroads upon the annual grant for defence. As the great object will be to arm and drill as many of the population as possible for the sum we can afford, it would be suicidal to fritter it away on an army of useless officials. Wherever, therefore, an officer is absolutely necessary the very best man available should be selected no matter what the cost, for in military matters especially one good and efficient officer can perform more work, and do it better, than a dozen who only know enough to get in each others way, and to spend time in making and untangling the knotty questions of red tape. Whatever else may be said of the present Minister of Militia, there is no man in Canada but will be ready to admit that he is a thorough worker. He has frequently shewn in his political career that he was capable, while attending scrupulously to all the details of his own department, to take upon himself the work of a whole Cabinet, if necessity required it of him. Others

may have been more brilliant in originating new schemes for the government of the country, but we have never had another public man who has done so much hard work and done it so thoroughly. Further features in the character the Hon. G. E. CARTIER, C. B., are courage and promptitude. Whatever he thinks is right is the course he pursues, carrying his friends enthusiastically with him, and overpowering his opponents by his sense of justice and force of will. There can be no question that these are the first requirements in a man who will have to decide at once upon hundreds of questions, in which the least delay would create distrust and dissatisfaction, and often be dangerous and fatal. Whether he will be as successful in his military administration as in other positions in public life cannot of course be foretold; but the facts pointed out above would lead to the conclusion that he will. There is one feature in the appointment which it was almost natural would be raised as an objection, but as it is not really an objection, we are glad to notice that it has been avoided generally: And that is the nationality of the new Minister. But while to be a Canadian should be no objection in Canada, there are considerations on this very ground why the selection of the present Minister is a good one. While the Commander-in-Chief, the Commander of the Forces, the Adjutant-General, and other prominent officers thoroughly understand the working out of a British Military system, it is doubtful if any of them understand the Canadian element of French origin sufficiently to apply the system in the Province of Quebec, and at the same time to make it palatable to that large section of our countrymen. While therefore Canadians of British origin are fully represented in the various branches of the service, Mr. CARTIER's knowledge of his countrymen, and their great confidence in him, will remove an obstacle to the smooth working of the new Military System, which all who have studied the question know existed in a greater or lesser degree. Taking this fact in connection with the other qualities named, we think it will be admitted that the new Minister of Militia is the right man in the right place. His thorough working qualities will enable him to see that only those who have duties to perform, and who do them, shall have a place in the new system; and we believe he has courage enough to advise the calling out of every man in Canada if an emergency should arise calling for such sacrifices on the altar of patriotism.

YANKEE INSOLENCY.

It really appears that the Americans,—because they have, with the forbearance and false sympathy of foreign powers on account of slavery, been enabled to conquer and enslave a portion of their own people—have taken leave of their senses, and fancy they will be permitted to support scoundrelism

all over the world. Thus far at least they have been admirably successful in Mexico—as the bloody and barbarous success of their protege, the infamous Jaurez only too fully testifies. In Canada there are many sad hearts because of Yankee sympathy with Fenian rascality, and the same is the case in Ireland. But thus far the American Government has escaped chastisement by pleading that they had not encouraged these outrages, and were not responsible for them. Getting bolder and bolder, on the tenth of this month we find the following among the proceedings of Congress. It needs no comment:—

"In the House to-day, Mr. Robinson of New York, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report immediately whether any American citizens had been arrested, tried, convicted or sentenced in Great Britain and Ireland for words spoken or acts done in the United States. He cited the case of Stephen J. Meany, and said he trusted there was spirit enough in the nation, and weight of metal enough in the army and navy to take Mr. Meany out of prison, and bring him back, if even in the march forward to that prison it became necessary to tread down the nation that held him in prison.

"Mr. Wood said he was satisfied as to the insecurity of every American citizen in this country, whether native born Americans or adopted. He presented a statement in the case of Col. Nagle, a distinguished officer of the Federal army, now held a prisoner, and he asked to allow the resolution to apply also to the case of Col. Nagle.

"Mr. Robinson assented and the resolution was adopted."

JAUREZ AND JONATHAN

Whatever may have been the relations between the government of the United States and the so-called liberal President of Mexico—and there can be no doubt that it was the influence of the United States that induced the departure of the French, and left the heroic Maximilian to his fate—however much the bombastic despatches of Mr. Seward may have supported the cause of Jaurez, it is quite clear that the latter has no intention of acknowledging his good offices and patronage. We all knew that Mr. Seward's despatch in favor of the Austrian Archduke had been either disregarded or treated with contempt, when the news of the bloody tragedy reached us; but we now find that not only was the despatch disregarded, but that Jaurez has taken the high ground that the interference of the United States at this time in the affairs of Mexico, is uncalled for and impertinent. An official letter by a member of the Jaurez Government discusses, not only Seward's despatch, but the whole question of the relations between the two Republics, and ridicules without mercy, both the writer of the now famous despatch, and the undignified and cowardly way in which it was delivered; and winds up with the assurance that the Mexicans have already maintained the independence of their country, and are still prepared to do so. The document is a fair imitation of Mr.

Seward's grandiose style; but the real meaning seems to be, that Jaurez regards the efforts of the Washington Government to expel other invaders from Mexico, as only so many tortuous steps to reduce the country to the thralldom of the United States. Altogether Jaurez and Jonathan are an interesting pair as specimen bricks of republican lawlessness.

THE MODEL RIFLE RANGE OF CANADA.

Ottawa, the Capital of our New Dominion, can boast of having the finest rifle range on this continent. Nature and art have both endeavored to make it such as the Capital should possess.

It is situated on one of the most picturesque spots to be found on the banks of the Rideau river, just within the limits of the city, of which it forms the Southeastern corner. It lies for the most part in a valley between two hills running almost parallel to each other, and on a ground than which no better could be desired, for there being a slight depression from both ends towards the centre, enables the firer at all times to have a good view of the target, and elevates him above the hazy atmosphere which is visible, more especially in hot damp weather, on the immediate surface of the ground.

The hill on the North side is a beautiful verdant slope, reclining on which we hope and surely may expect often to see the youth and beauty of our city, watching with eager interest the doings of their chivalric friends—true in both peace and war—and whose skill they will be all able to judge of, for the marking here is conducted on the Wimbledon plan—with discs—and not according to the usual flag system, which appears so meaningless to spectators, and over which it is a great improvement.

At present the range does not extend beyond 600 yards, but it is the intention finally to have it continued to 1000, which can be obtained by levelling certain inequalities in the bank and firing across a small bend in the river. The view from the summit of the hill at the South end of the range is deserving of more than passing mention. Glancing the eye Northwards you see Sandy Hill which, if not the "West End," is certainly the most fashionable portion of the city, containing by far the greater proportion of beautiful private residences. Directly opposite is the Protestant Hospital, and more to the right the bridge across the Rideau connecting with a fine macadamized road ("Montreal") leading eastward through the township of Gloucester. Immediately in line with the bridge, but further off stands the large stone residence of Agar Yielding, formerly M.P.P. for this city, and but for an intervening bend in the river could be seen Rideau Hall, the residence of His Excellency the Governor General.

The Eastern boundary of the range is

formed by the river, which, just at the butts is broken into a succession of rapids, adding much to the beauty of this usually placid stream. Across the river to be seen stretching along for over six miles is the Montreal road, passing many beautiful houses and promising farms, and close by stands the drill shed which is being built according to the Government specification by the Municipal Council of Gloucester for the use of the Volunteers in that township, a kindness which undoubtedly will be duly appreciated by No. 3 or Gloucester Battery of Volunteer Garrison Artillery. Turning now Southward the eye rests again on the placid river which here takes a turn to the South, continuing in line for 700 yards, when an abrupt turn to the right hides it from view. The reflection here above the rapids of the foliage with which the banks are richly clothed are really splendid when viewed in the still waters. The shore on the east is perfectly flat while that on the opposite side rises in some parts to about 60 feet. The view to the West being along the brow of a hill which borders on a track of low marshy land reveals nothing of interest, but by looking about Northwest, being on a higher elevation, we see standing out in bold relief those buildings which are the pride of Ottawa and the envy of all other cities.

From this point they are seen to great advantage for the greater part of the three blocks are visible almost to their foundations. The practice ground is distant from the drill shed and armories about half a mile, and is approached usually by Daly-street, when a slight turn to the right before reaching the bank of the river, leads you to where the 600 yard post is erected. To prevent all possibility of danger, the hill, already some 30 feet from the level of the target, was raised 15 feet more by an embankment on top 25 yards in width to intercept any stray bullets. The face of the hill has been cut away in steps of about 10 feet each to prevent *recochets*. There is also a flag-staff over 50 feet high placed on the summit of the hill, with a large danger flag (red) which is raised to warn parties while practice is going on.

The separate distances have all been carefully staked out by a surveyor, and all brush, boulders, &c., from a space of 10 yards on both sides of the line of fire. The range will always be dry, as parallel and cross drains have been dug which empty into the river. The winds to affect the firer will be those from the East and West, more especially the latter, being so sheltered however, but little trouble need be anticipated in this respect. The only slight drawback is the fact of the target facing North, so that during the morning the sun shines on the faces of the firing party, nothing, however, in this world can be perfect, and to grumble at this would be classing ourselves with the Sybarite who com-

plained of a *rose leaf* being doubled under him.

With reference to the butts, &c., as before stated, they are on the same plan: as used at Wimbledon, with Capt. Hill's celebrated disc marking apparatus. Targets are placed on both sides of the mantlet so that two squads can fire at the same time, and the disc which shews both the position and value of the shot, having a paint brush attached obliterates the mark, so that but one mark being on the target at any time—no time is lost in searching for it or in repainting the targets, the markers, moreover, having no occasion to leave the mantlet, are perfectly free from danger of any kind.

MEETING OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

A meeting of volunteer officers of Ottawa was held in the Parliament Buildings last Friday (July 12th) at 4 p. m., to receive the reports of the various committees and for general purposes. The Commandant presided. There were present:

BRIGADE GARRISON ARTILLERY.—Capt. Perry, Capt. Parsons, Capt. Adams, Lieut. Russell, (Secretary) Lieut. Gemmill.

PROVISIONAL BATTALION.—Major Grant.

CIVIL SERVICE REGT.—Lt.-Col. Wily, Lt.-Col. Bernard, Major Anderson, Captain Langton, Captain White, Lieut. Braun, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. King, Ensign O'Meara, Ensign Bosse, Ensign Lane, Ensign Trudeau.

Major Anderson, in the absence of Major Forrest, who was out of town, read the final report of the Wimbledon Committee, when it was moved by Lt.-Col. Bernard, seconded by Capt. Langton.

"That the report of the Committee now read be received, and that a Committee be appointed to wait on the Adjutant-General of Militia, requesting him to consider the expediency of the formation, under sanction and authority of the Government, of a Rifle Association of Canada, with similar designs and objects to those of the National Rifle Association of England, embracing in its scope Canada as now constituted."—Carried.

It was then moved by Major Anderson, and seconded by Capt. White, That the Committee be composed of the following officers, viz:

Lieut.-Col. Bernard, Major Forrest, Major Grant, Captain Langton, and Lieut. Russell.—Carried.

After this, Major Grant moved, seconded by Lieut. Russell, That the formation of a Rifle Association, in this city, is a very desirable object, and that the following be a committee to organize the same, viz:

Major Forrest, Major Grant, Capt. Perry, Capt. White, Lieut. MacNab, Lieut. Russell, Ensign Walsh, with power to add to their number.—Carried.

The report of the Rifle Range Committee was then read, when it was moved by Capt. Langton, and seconded by Capt. White, That the report now read be received, and that a vote of thanks be tendered to the committee for the trouble they have taken.—Carried.

GRAND TRUNK RIFLE MATCH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

As promised last week, we now give the score made at this Match which came off at Point St. Charles on the 10th and 11th inst. We may mention that of the five G. T. R. Battalions, the headquarters of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd are in Montreal, of the 4th in Toronto, and of the 5th in Brantford.

The Prize List was as follows:—

No. 1, Field Officers Prize.

Range 200 yards—3 shots—open to one more of each company of the Brigade.

Won by		Co. Batt.	Points.
1st Prize, 20.00	dols.	Sgt. Krull, 2nd 4th	11
2nd do	15.00	dols. Pt. McEwen, 1st 3rd	10
3rd do	10.00	dols. Sgt. Williams 7en. 1st	10
4th do	5.00	dols. Sgt. Telfer, 1 1st	10

No. 2, Lieut.-Colonel Brydges Prize.

Range 400 yards—3 shots—open to five men per company of the brigade with first class breech-loading rifle.

Won by		Co. Batt.	Points.
1st Prize, 20.00	dols.	Pte. Slack, 1st 2nd	11
2nd do	15.00	dols. Pte. Harmer 6th 3rd	11
3rd do	10.00	dols. Pte. Houston, 3rd 1st	10

No. 3, Sergeant Major's Prize.

Range 600 yards—3 shots. Open to the Sergeant Major's and Staff Sergeants of the Brigade.

Dollars.	Won by		Batt.	Points.
1st Prize 15.00	Sgt.-Major Smith,		5th	6
2nd do 10.00	" Meloughlin		2nd	0
3rd do 5.00	" Anderson,		4th	0

No. 4, Head Quarter's Prize

Range 400 yards—3 shots Open to commissioned officers of the Brigade only
1st Prize a breech-loading rifle, Ensign and Adjt. Atkinson, 2nd Batt. 12 points.
2nd Prize, a Field Glass, Binocular, Capt. Clarke, Company 2 2nd Batt., 11 points.
3rd Prize, a Revolver, complete, Major Quady, 2nd Batt., 8 points.

In this match there were five ties of eight for the third prize. On shooting off, one shot each, there were three centres made. Two of these three again made centres, but on the final struggle Major Lundy with another centre, won.

No. 5, Company Prize.

Range 200 yards—volley firing—3 volleys. Open to five men per company of the Brigade.

Won by		Point.
1st Prize 15.00	dols. No. 1 5th Batt.	41
2nd " 10.00	dols. " 2 4th "	40
3rd " 5.00	dols. " 2 2nd "	40

There were two ties for the second prize, which had to be decided by one volley. The Montreal men No. 2 2nd Batt made 15 points, or an average of a centre per man. The Toronto company however, No. 2 4th Batt. got in two bulls' eyes and three centres, thus winning the second prize.

No. 6, Champion Challenge Cup—presented by Mrs. Brydges.

Ranges 200, 400, and 600 yards 3 shots at each range. To be shot for by one man from each Co. of the Brigade. No officer to compete. To be held by the company winning it each year, and to become the property of the company winning it two years in succession. Won by Gunner Bedford, No. 1 Battery, 4th Batt., with 25 points. This was the "grand prize" and excited perhaps more interest than any other of the prizes. Mrs. Brydges was on the ground during the match, and at its close presented the cup

to Gunner Bedford, who was highly complimented by Col. Brydges on his excellent shooting. We give the score made above eighteen.

Gr. Boford,	1 4th	3.4.3	4.0.2	3.2.4	25
Pte. Harrop,	2 2nd	4.1.1	2.3.2	2.2.0	23
Pte. Vanvol-					
kenburgh,	8 3rd	3.4.2	2.4.3	0.0.3	21
Sgt. Telfer,	1 1st	3.3.0	2.2.3	2.4.2	21
Pte. Notting-					
lum,	3 3rd	3.2.3	2.0.3	0.2.4	19
Sgt. Clarke,	7 3rd	2.3.3	3.4.3	0.0.0	18
P. McEwen,	1 3rd	3.3.2	3.3.0	0.0.4	18
Pte. Ham-					
mond,	1 4th	0.4.4	0.3.3	3.0.2	18

No. 7, Running Man.

Range 200 yards—one shot. Open to the five men per company and all officers of the G.T.R.B. present.

Won by		Co. Batt.
1st Prize 15.00	dols. Pte. Miller,	0 3rd
2nd do 10.00	dols. " Robinson,	4 1st
3rd do 5.00	dols. " Watson,	4 5th

As there were over two hundred competitors, and nearly all of them fired at the Running Man, this match occupied more time than any of the others. We described the man last week. He was hit about 20 times.

No. 8 Consolation Stakes.

Range 400 yards—3 shots. Open to all competitors who had not won a prize.

1st Prize	.....	\$20.00
2nd "	.....	15.00
3rd "	.....	12.00
4th "	.....	10.00
5th "	.....	8.00
6th "	.....	5.00

In consequence of the rain it was arranged that the Consolation Stakes should be fired for on Tuesday the 16th inst., by the various companies at their respective ranges.

On the whole, this, the first Annual Match of the Grand Trunk Brigade, was one of the best managed we ever had the good fortune to witness. All the arrangements were perfect, and reflect the highest credit on the Committee. Dinner was provided for both officers and men on very reasonable terms, and refreshments were to be had during the day in two substantially built huts. A number of distinguished visitors were present, and were entertained by Col. Brydges to a magnificent cold collation in the Head Quarters Tent. Last, but by no means least, we must mention the music, which was discoursed throughout the day by the three splendid bands of the 1st, 4th, and 5th Battalions, from respectively Montreal, Toronto, and Brantford.

RIFLE MATCH.—The match for Mr. McGilivray's cup was shot for by the members of the Ottawa Cadets on the afternoon of the 17th instant. The following were the best scores:—

	100 YDS.	200 YDS.
Lieut. A. Cochrane,	2.1.1.1-18	0.3.0.2.2-7
Corporal A. Russell,	1.1.1.2.1-18	2.3.2.0.3-10
Corporal W. Cousens,	3.3.1.3.3-16	0.2.3.0.3-8
L. Cor. J. Reiffenstein,	2.2.1.4.2-14	3.0.2.0.3-8
Private H. Langton,	2.4.3.3.1-16	0.0.2.3.0-7
Private T. Potter,	4.4.4.3.1-18	2.3.3.3.0-11
	500 YDS.	FINAL TOTAL.
Lieut. A. Cochrane,	0.0.2-2	27
Corporal A. Russell,	3.0.0-3	31
Corporal W. Cousens,	0.0.0-0	21
L. Cor. J. Reiffenstein,	4.0.2-6	28
P. H. Langton,	3.0.3-6	29
Private T. Potter,	3.1.2-9	38

Private T. Potter therefore holds the cup until the next match.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The following gentlemen have been duly sworn in as ministers for their respective provinces.

FOR ONTARIO.

Hon. John Sanfield Macdonald, Q.C. (Premier)—Attorney General. \bar{f}
Hon. John Carling—Com. of Agriculture and Public Works.
Hon. Stephen Richards—Com. of Crown Lands.

FOR QUEBEC.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau, (Premier)—Provincial Secretary and Registrar.
Mr. Ouimet—Attorney-General.
Mr. Dunkin—Treasurer.
Mr. Leaubien—Com. of Crown Lands.
Mr. Archambault—Com. of Agriculture and Public Works.
Mr. Irvine—Solicitor General.
Mr. De Boucherville—Speaker Legislative Council.

CAUTION TO VOLUNTEERS.—At the Belleville Police Court on the 18th ult., Private Wm. Smith, No. 7 Company, 3rd Battalion Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, was charged by Capt. Nunn with using insolent language. The Police Magistrate, S. Bartlett, Esq., adjourned the case for a week. When finally brought forward the charge was clearly proven and a fine of \$5 and costs was inflicted upon Private Smith, who seemed rather surprised to find that the Volunteer Act had made provision for such offenses.

ERRATA IN FIRST PART OF ARTICLE—"Field Artillery" in Review of 15 July, 1867. In 1st column: On 6th line for "exercises" read "exigencies;" on 8, 10, 11 and 12 lines, read "pounder;" for "pound;" on 13th line for "these 8-pound" read "3 9-pounder;" on 18th line for "-" put "9;" on 19th line for "pounder" read "pound;" on 42nd line for "position" read "positions;" on 47th line for "when" read "where;" on 56th line place "the" before "saving." 2nd column, on 29th line for "prominent" read "permanent."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

BEING THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 20, 1867.

Toronto—Capt. G. McM., \$2; Capt. S. M. J., \$2; Capt. P., \$2. Quebec—Lieut. E. P., \$1. Buckingham—Ensign H., \$1. Montreal—W. W., \$2. Toronto—D. S., \$2; T. B., \$2; J. C. B., \$2; W. F. B., \$2; A. S., \$2; R. B. H., \$2; J. S. G., \$2; J. G., \$2; Lieut. J. G., \$2; J. S. McD., \$1; Lieut. W. D. R., \$1; W. L. H., \$1. Norval—Capt. J. C., \$1. Erin—Capt. F. C., \$1. Limehouse—E. G., \$1. Acton—Lieut. A. B., \$2; J. P., 2. Montreal—Capt. G. T. B., \$2; T. R., \$1; J. A. O., \$1. Brampton—Major T. W., \$1; Paymaster C. S., \$1; Col. Sergt. R. M., \$1; Pay. Sergt. W. M. B., \$1. Grahamsville—Capt. A. N., \$2.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Officer," Hamilton. Your favor will appear with the necessary remarks next week,

THE BELGIAN VOLUNTEERS.—A despatch from London dated the 18th, says: To-night, a grand ball, given to the Belgian Volunteers who are in this city, is in progress at Agricultural Hall. Over 15,000 people are there. It is expected that the Sultan, the Prince of Wales and others of the royal and distinguished party at Guild Hall will visit Agricultural Hall before the close of the festival.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, July 19, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Quebec Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery—No. 2 Battery—

To be 1st Lieutenant (temporary):
2nd Lieutenant Henry Russell, M. S., vice Fraser, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (temporary):
Charles V. Housman, gentleman, M. S., vice Fraser, promoted.

No. 4 Battery—

To be 2nd Lieutenant (temporary):
John B. Lindsay, gentleman, M. S., vice Russell, promoted.

St Catharine's Battery of Garrison Artillery—

To be 2nd Lieutenant (temporary):
Josiah Greenwood Holmes, gentleman, M. S., vice Josiah Holmes, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

1st Prince of Wales Regiment of Rifles, Montreal—

To be Quartermaster with rank of Ensign:
Robert Balfour, gentleman, vice W. Johnson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

2nd Victoria Volunteer Rifles, Montreal—
To be Assistant Adjutant and Drill Instructor (temporary):
Sergeant Wm. Collins, M.S.

21st Battalion The Recheleu Light Infantry, St. Johns—No. 3 Company—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Fenelon L. Mongeon, M. S., vice Henault, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Alexandre Drolet, gentleman, M. S., vice Mongeon, promoted.

22nd Battalion The Oxford Rifles, Woodstock.—No. 10 Company Mount Elgin—

To be Captain acting till further orders:
George Smith, Esq., vice Hagle, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

43rd Carleton Battalion of Infantry—
To be Assistant Surgeon:
Peter Alex. McDougall, Esquire.

56th Sherbrooke Battalion of Infantry—No. 3 Company, Lennoxville—

To be Ensign acting till further orders:
Charles Olivier, Gentleman, vice Lonsdell, whose resignation is hereby accepted,

The undermentioned Officers having appeared before the Board of Officers at Montreal, for the purpose of having their qualifications tested have received First Class Certificates, viz:

Major A. A. Stevenson, Montreal Field Battery.	do	do
Captain Wm. McGibbon	do	do
Lieutenant Thos. W. Boyd,	do	do

BREVET.

To be Lieut. Colonel to date from 15th March, 1867.

Major A. A. Stevenson, Montreal Field Battery.

To be Major to date from 23rd April, 1867:
Captain W. McGibbon, Montreal Field Battery.

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

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.—BUILDINGS FOR THE USE OF TROOPS.—The Secretary of State for War has decided that whenever it may be proposed to construct buildings for the use of troops, or buildings upon land appropriated for their use, at foreign stations, the same course shall, when practicable, be followed for the selection of the sites as is laid down for home stations, viz.—The commanding royal engineer will suggest a site to the general officer commanding at the station, who will order a board to assemble and to report on the subject. The board will consist of an officer commanding a regiment, or some other responsible officer, representing the department or service for which the building is to be erected, the principal medical officer, and the commanding royal engineer or other engineer officer. The final decision as to the site will rest with the general officer commanding, who will forward a copy of the report of the board, with his decision thereon, for the information of the Secretary of State for War.

COLOUR-SERGEANT CONNELL.—Colonel Sykes asked the Secretary for War whether any and what decision had been come to on the petition to the War Office of Colour-Sergeant Connell, late of the 78th Highlanders, respecting his trial for insubordination by a militia regimental court martial, which sentenced him to confinement in Forfar Gaol with hard labour, and to the suspension of his pension for three months for conduct subsequent to his trial.—Sir John Pakington said he had referred the particulars of this court martial for consideration by the Judge Advocate General; and as his right hon. friend had expressed an opinion that the proceedings of the court martial were informal, and that it was doubtful, further, whether the evidence supported the charge, he had no hesitation in quashing the whole proceedings, and had given directions to that effect. An official communication had already been made on the subject, and he had also referred the circumstances to the consideration of Chelsea Hospital with reference to the pension.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATORY.—The New York Tribune, speaking of the 4th of July, says — "We have a word to say this morning in behalf of the American eagle. We entreat the Fourth of July orators to spare that bird to-day, as much as possible, in consideration of his past services to independence, and to the cause of small-beer eloquence. If he must 'soar aloft' on this glorious anniversary, then 'raise him up tenderly, raise him with care,' and let not his empyrean flight be too sudden or too long continued. Let it be conceded to our individual patriotism that we already appreciate the more familiar exploits of that bird of destiny. We know that to-day the British lion will instinctively slink off with his tail between his legs; that all double-headed European eagles will shriek in despair as our own majestic one flaps his wings, and spurns from him the treacherous salt which the minions of despotism would sprinkle upon it. These things we say, we have already heard, and know to be facts. Let us simplify, therefore, the day's labor of the eagle."

A detachment of British soldiers has at length been sent to Abyssinia to enforce the release of Mr. Cameron, Her Majesty's Consul at that place, and whose incarceration together with his secretary, servants, and several English missionaries, in the dungeons of a savage potentate during the last eight years, has been regarded with well-merited indignation. Abyssinia is a kingdom of three million inhabitants, hidden away in Eastern Africa. The Emperor is a widower, and his name is Theodore. He receives a salary of three hundred dollars a year, and occupies his leisure moments in making parasols. Becoming tired of widowhood, he offered his hand, eight years since, to Queen Victoria, and was rejected. He avenged himself by throwing her representative into prison, persecuting the English residents generally, and, as the descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, proclaimed himself insulted before the eyes of Christendom. Several ineffectual attempts have been made to secure the release of the captives, and it is trusted now the British guns may speedily effect what British argument could not, namely, bring King Theodore to his reason, and Mr. Cameron and his friends safely back to England.

WHAT ENGLISH SAILORS DIE OF.—The London Times publishes a return of the deaths of seamen reported by the Board of Trade as having died in the British merchant service in the year 1866. The number was 4,866, but in 358 instances the cause of death was not reported. The most remarkable thing in the return is the large proportion of the deaths occasioned by the seaman's calling. Half the mortality of the year was by drowning. 1,319 men and boys were drowned by accident, and 1,171 by wreck. 131 died through falling from aloft; 17 through falling down the hold; 15 by sun stroke, and 1 by lightningstroke; 5 were frozen to death, and 13 died from exposure to cold; 8 were murdered and 3 shot, 25 deaths are attributed to scurvy, 146 to yellow fever, 433 to cholera, 41 to diarrhœa, 255 to dysentery, 162 to consumption, 18 to the breach of the seventh commandment. More than a hundred ways of exit from life are distinguished in the return, and the rating and the age of the men who died are recorded.

FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. GRANT is gazetted Governor of Malta.

It is expected that the Duke of Cambridge will pay an official visit to Ireland as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and that he will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales.

The British Government has postponed, on account of Maximilian's death, the grand review that was to take in Hyde Park. The Court of Vienna has gone into mourning for the same cause.

The new office of Inspector-General of Recruiting has been offered to Colonel Edward Haythorne, half-pay, of the 1st Foot, who was for some time Adjutant-General in India.

The Emperor of the French has ordered an additon of four centimes (less than ½d) per day to the pay of soldiers, on account of the dearth of provisions; it is, however, to be spent in food.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM IRELAND.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that, beside the reduction of three battalions on the Irish establishment, it is not improbable that the battalion of Guards now quartered in Dublin may also be withdrawn.

The *London Army and Navy Gazette* says that some of the leading Volunteer officers are anxious to have a review of their force by the Sultan in Hyde Park. They guarantee to bring 80,000 men into the park if the War Office will pay £10,000 to cover the cost of the arrangements.

BREAKERS AHEAD.—The *N. Y. Commercial* says the United States Government has ordered the *Susquehanna* to proceed immediately to a Mexican port and demand the surrender of Santa Anna, dead or alive, and satisfaction for his conduct. What with satisfying the demand of the Austrian fleet and the demand of the United States Government, the butcher Juarez will have his hands full.

It is announced in several American papers that Brigadier General Meagher—the Irish rebel of '48, better known as "Meagher of the Sword" was drowned last week, some where in the West. He was a windy orator, and after spouting for a considerable time in Ireland, on the subject of Irish independence, fled as a traitor, and in order to show his "consistency," we presume took up arms for the Yankee Government in order to crush the independence of the South. Had he been drowned ten years since, few would have mourned him.

An Austrian fleet is about to proceed on the saddest mission which ever devolved on the fleet of any nation. The Emperor Joseph has concluded to claim the body of his murdered brother in no whining Trojan fashion, but will back up his demand with the whole force of an army fresh from the glories of Lissa, determined, we take it, to rain shot and shell on every accessible Mexican port if the request is not complied with. It will be well too for Juarez and Escobedo if they do not witness still another and quite unexpected act in the tragedy they are now so prominent in. The gold which betrayed the Mexican Emperor could just as readily buy two filthy Mexican half-breeds and lead them to a taste of Austrian justice.

THE FENIAN PLO-NO.—The following is from the *Buffalo Express*: "Extensive preparations are being made for the Fenian picnic and review on the 17th inst. Squire Whalen, the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, showed one of our reporters letters from Generals S. Tatterson Spear and John O'Neill, accepting invitations to be present. The City Fathers have also accepted an invitation to be present. The military will be reviewed by Gen. Spear.

The war now progressing in the State of Kansas will probably turn out to be most destructive and extensive Indian uprising that the United States have been called upon to quell. The tribes seem to have been thoroughly exasperated by the villainies practised upon them by Yankee pioneers and settlers, and they have mustered in strong force on the border of the State to make a last stand for their ancient territorial rights. They are committing great ravages in the remote settlements of the State destroying life and property on all sides, in fact, all the usual cruelties of the Indian mode of warfare have been invoked, and settlers are found in their homes murdered and scalped. With a discontented South and the Indian tribes of the Western plains waging war to the knife against the invaders of their hunting grounds, the government of the United States will find some difficulty in annexing Mexico.

MURDER BY A PRUSSIAN OFFICER.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on the 12th inst., thus describes a tragedy in that city: "The day before yesterday was unfortunately signalled by a sad and bloody drama; a lieutenant of artillery, 20 years of age, intentionally shot his landlord dead. Lieutenant von Scheve, a pupil of the Artillery and Pioneers' School at Berlin, occupied a furnished apartment in the dwelling of a shoemaker of the name of Seiffert, in the Charlotten Strasse. As with his former landlord in the Kransen Strasse, he soon got into quarrels and disputes with Seiffert, in consequence of his receiving daily visits from a young girl, thus exciting scandal in the house. In the afternoon of the day before yesterday the girl was with him again. Seiffert, who had just come home, was exorted by his wife to put a stop to these visits: he accordingly rushed into the lieutenant's room, where, besides the officer and the girl, he found the lieutenant's brother, a pupil of the military school, a lad 14 years old. Seiffert requested the lieutenant to dismiss the girl; a violent altercation followed: the officer asked the shoemaker to leave the room, threatening to shoot him unless he took his departure; but not believing the menaces to be seriously meant, he refused to withdraw. The officer took down a pistol from the wall, and shot at Seiffert, who in a few minutes afterwards was a corpse. The report of the pistol was heard in other parts of the house as well as in the street, and soon a large crowd of people assembled. The police were informed of the crime, and on their arrival they found the lieutenant locked in his room, refusing to open the door, and declaring that he would surrender only to military authority. Meanwhile the multitude in the street were not to be dispersed, for they were eager to see the culprit arrested. His apprehension was finally effected at eight o'clock in the evening, when he was conveyed in a closed coach to the military prison in the Linden Strasse. The murdered man had fought during the whole campaign against Austria."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is glad to say that an order will be issued from the War Office, almost immediately, for the payment of the extra 2d a day to the non-commissioned officers and men of the army. The increase of pay will date from the 1st of April, and the arrears from that day will be at once disbursed.

Reports received from Vienna say that serious disturbances have broken out in the Province of Galicia. Austrian troops were despatched to put them down. They have been beaten by the rioters. These riots are attributed to Russian emissaries, who have worked upon the national proclivities of the Slavonic population, and created by their intrigues a feeling of discontent.

BILLIARDS.—The British Parliament has just appropriated no less than £60,000 (or \$300,000) for billiard tables to be supplied to the officers of the army, at their various barracks throughout the world. The argument urged was that British officers were very badly paid, and therefore ought to have the means of amusement afforded them as a relaxation from their seeking excitement and recreation at other places, and is more objectionable ways. Billiards are another British institution, and the game is indulged in by everybody, not excepting the clergymen of the established Church.

THE REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—The military review in Hyde Park, to be held by her Majesty this month, is likely to be the grandest of the kind witnessed for many years. All the troops that can be conveniently massed together will be assembled, and besides a large force of artillery from Woolwich the following corps will probably be on the ground:—Seven regiments of cavalry, viz., the 1st Life Guards, Blues, 1st and 4th Dragoon Guards, 3rd and 15th Hussars, and 17th Lancers; fourteen battalions of infantry, viz. 2nd and 3rd Battalions Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion 18th Royal Irish, 43rd Light Infantry, 44th, 54th, 56th, 65th and 68th Light Infantry, 70th, 72nd Highlanders and 80th Regiments. A Royal pavilion on a large scale will be erected, and the review will be the event of the London season.

THE CHINA CHALLENGE CUP.—This magnificent piece of plate, presented by the China Volunteers to be competed for by English marksmen at Wimbledon, has arrived in London. The first thing that strikes one is its large size: the dimensions being, for a "piece of plate," really immense. The height is about four feet six inches, and the diameter in the widest part over a yard. Standing on the floor without its cover, it is as large as an ordinary font; larger indeed than many. The outline is graceful, and the ornamentations elaborate and skilfully worked out; the broad bands surrounding both cup and cover, filled with figures in low relief, are especially worthy of commendation, but other parts are less satisfactory. The group of dragons, &c., that surmounts the cover is characteristic certainly, but crude in design, and wanting in finish, while the border that surrounds the edge, and appears on other parts also, is very far from being purely Chinese; it bears more resemblance in fact to a "rose, shamrock, and thistle" pattern than anything else. There will doubtless be a keen contest for it at the ensuing meeting.—*London and China Telegram*

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

The following is the official list of the ships which are to participate in the great review at Spithead. Number of vessels, 47; guns, 1175; tonnage, 166,000; seamen and marines, about 11,500, some of the ships being only partially manned for the occasion:—

IRON-CLAD SQUADRON.			
Names and Captains.	Guns.	Ton.	Horse-power.
Minotaur, Goodenough.	26	6621	1350
Achilles, Vansittart.	26	6121	1250
Lord Clyde, Dew.	23	4667	1000
Bellerophon, Tatham.	14	4270	1000
Warrior, Corbell.	32	6109	1250
Black Prince, Fellowes.	41	6109	1250
Valiant.	24	4063	800
Pallas, Connolly.	6	2372	600
Royal Sovereign, turret ship.	5	3765	800
Prin. Albert, turret ship.	4	2537	500
Wivern, turret ship, Burgoyne.	4	1899	350
Research, Grant.	4	1253	200
Viper, twin screw.	2	737	160
Vixen, twin screw.	4	754	160
Waterwitch, hydraulic propelled.	4	777	167

UNARMED SQUADRON.			
Names and Captains.	Guns.	Ton.	Horse-power.
Victoria, Seymour.	102	4127	1000
Duncan, Hancock.	81	3727	800
Donegal, Paynter.	81	3245	800
Revenge, Bowyer.	73	3322	800
Royal George, Miller.	72	2616	400
St. George, Rice.	72	2864	500
Irresistible, Borlace.	60	2642	400
Lion.	60	2611	400
Princess Royal, Jones.	73	3129	400
Mersey, Hillyar.	37	3733	1000
Liffey.	31	2654	600
Liverpool, Seccombe.	35	2656	600
Phoebe.	35	2896	500
Dauntless, Donop.	31	1575	550
Sutlej, Cooke.	35	3060	500
Scylla, Courtney.	21	1467	400
Terrible, paddle, Commerell.	19	1850	800
Gladiator, paddle, Aplin.	6	1210	450
Nympho.	4	1084	300
Daphne.	4	1081	300

UNARMED GUNBOATS.			
Names.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Lee.	2.	250.	60.
Stork.	2.	250.	60.
Fancy.	2.	250.	60.
Pigeon.	2.	250.	60.
Redwig.	2.	250.	60.
Clinker.	2.	250.	60.
Bullfrog.	2.	250.	60.
Ferrent.	2.	250.	60.
Orwell.	2.	250.	60.
Magnet.	2.	250.	60.
Pheasant.	2.	250.	60.
Hyena.	2.	250.	60.

The screw transport *Serapis*, Capt. Soudy has been appropriated for the service of the members of the House of Commons on the day of the review; and her sister ship, the *Malabar*, Capt. Pickard, will, it is understood, be placed at the service of the members of the upper branch of the Legislature. The Admiralty ensign will be hoisted on board their lordship's paddle yacht *Enchantress*, and the commanding Admiral in chief of the fleet, Sir Thomas Pasley, G.C.B., will, according to existing arrangements, hoist his flag on board the screw three-decker *Victoria*.

The Austrians from Maximilian's army in New Orleans are supported by the Austrian Government, which has also chartered a vessel to convey its subjects from New Orleans and other points to Trieste.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.—At the latest advices from Parana river, Marshal Caxias, the allied Commander, was preparing to make a fresh advance upon the Paraguayan works. But Lopez, it is reported, anticipated the movement, and made an attack upon the allies and was repulsed with great slaughter. The story is doubted, because it has been the policy of the Paraguayan General to receive and not make attacks. The Brazilian Government has ordered the purchase of five thousand breech-loaders from the United States.

It is a gala year, not for France alone, but for all Europe; and not for Prince and Pontiff merely, but for the people. The reviews, the pageants, fairs, singing-festivals, shooting matches, which summer always brings, are this year doubly brilliant. In London, they are talking of a monster volunteer review; in Hungary, they still celebrate the coronation; Germany is crowned with garlands and flowing with beer; in Switzerland they are to have a wonderful singing festival of choral societies, this month, at Geneva, and in the canton of Neuchâtel the famous *Ter Federal*, or national target shooting bids fair to be unprecedented in attraction. The amount of the prizes raised for this last affair already reaches an almost incredible sum, and thousands of marksmen will participate. One would think that Central Europe, mindful of the stormy year last past, and presaging a stormier year to come, were determined to have its fill of pleasure while peace remains.



PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Copy.
Circular.
Downing Street,
25th April, 1867.

Sir—
With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 5th of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized foreigners have applied in this country for passports without being in possession either of a passport from the Governor or of any official document from the colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to embarrass this Department, and also to cause much private inconvenience to the parties concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce any sufficient evidence of their quality.

I have therefore to suggest that, in every colony containing naturalized foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity for such persons providing themselves before leaving the colony with some official evidence and description.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,

Signed, BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.
The Officer Administering
the Government.
&c., &c., &c.

[With reference to the foregoing Circular.]
DESPATCH NOTICE is hereby given that parties requiring Passports must apply, until further notice, to this Department, transmitting at the same time a certificate of identity, accompanied in each case with a description of the applicant, signed by a Justice of the Peace, and also the fee of one dollar.

WM. M. DOUGALL,
Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
Ottawa, 26th May, 1867.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

PRESCOTT, C. W.—L. H. DANIELS, Proprietor, and Agent for the Royal Mail Line of Steamers. New House, new Furniture and new Bedding throughout. Omnibuses to and from the Cars and Boats FREE OF CHARGE. Billiards and Livery attached. 1-ly

FOR SALE.

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

WHITWORTH RIFLE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WHITWORTH RIFLE, quite new, with most improved Sights, Fittings, &c. &c. Will be sold cheap. For particulars address Box 172, P. O., Quebec. 22

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. 22-ly

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

AND DEALER IN

IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oil, &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, Binocula 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 Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Lace, &c.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,

Notre Dame Street. 15-ly
Montreal, April 1867.

MUSIC EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

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

Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS, on liberal terms. Flutes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Bugles in great variety. 14-3m

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. RAMSAY, Manager. RICHARD BELL, Inspector of Agencies.

No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at this Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

R. W. CRUICE,

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Anmond, Esq., Hon. James Skoad, 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.

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

MATHEWS' HOTEL.

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

CALEDONIA SPRINGS, 1867. "NEW CANADA HOUSE."

THIS SPLENDID HOTEL is now open for reception of visitors. Passengers leaving Montreal by the 7.00 A.M. train for Lachine, connect with steamer "Prince of Wales," and arrive at the springs at 2.30 P.M. The steamer "Queen Victoria, Captain Rowe, leaves Ottawa daily at 6 A.M. and reaches the Springs at 11 o'clock, A.M. JAMES GOUIN, Proprietor.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Saturday, 22nd June, 1867. PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 17th Sec. of the Act 23-50, Vic., Cap. 7, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations respecting the manufacturers of the undermentioned dutiable goods in bond, and the duties to be levied thereon be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, that is to say:

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

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

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

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

Certified, WM. H. LEE, Clerk of the Executive Council. 6-Ins

June 20, 1867.

CITY HOTEL,

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

GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON.

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

J. M. CURRIER & CO.,

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

O'CONNOR & WALLER.

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

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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.



NOTICE.

THE RIFLE RANGE

AT

THE RIDEAU RIVER NEAR OTTAWA,

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

KEEP OUT OF THE LINE OF FIRE

WHEREVER THE

DANGER FLAG (RED)

Is hoisted on the Flag Staff at the Butts.

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

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

TWENTY DOLLARS

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

THOMAS WILY,

Lieut.-Colonel Commandant

Vol. Militia.

Ottawa, July 1, 1866. 6-Ins

G. H. PRESTON,

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

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 rate of gold as represented by Exchange, at a price equal thereto.—Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the "Canada Gazette."

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Customs, Ottawa, July 19, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 2 1/2 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,

Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

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1867.

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PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS—

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

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

MONDAY, 13th day of May, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

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



GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA,

MONDAY, 13th day of May, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

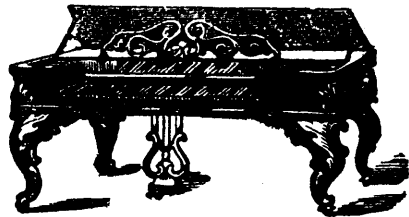
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

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.

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Shell Jacket.....	11 00
Dress Pants.....	7 00
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Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to Order.

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