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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 the Dominion of Canada.

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868.

No. 20.

For "THE REVIEW."

### THOUGHTS.

BY ENSIGN J. R. WILKINSON.

Why is it ever thus—  
These mystic thoughts and tears,  
Are ever present with me  
As a dream, for years and years?  
Is it the sound of the wearied winds,  
In their course o'er the withered lea,  
Rustling the Autumn leaves,  
Down from each faded tree!

Or the flight of little birds,  
As they pass from us away;  
With their cheerful songs of gladness  
That we miss, from day to day:  
Or the crickets ceaseless chaunting,  
In the serried grass and flowers—  
Awakening old memories  
Of long, long silent hours!

The sombre hues that gather,  
Far over hill and dell;  
The flowing brook and fountain  
Seem haunted like a spell.  
Ah, heart! thou too art haunted,  
And weary, weary grown,  
Dead leaves are 'round thee lying—  
Thy verdure, all is gone.

Is it the moaning of the billows,  
That surge o'er the lone y sea;  
Whose mournful tones are ever  
Breathing unto me  
Of a brother, that I loved,  
Lost in their mighty deep!  
Where none can gather near,  
O'er his lone grave to weep.

Or when I walk at even,  
Along the dim-lit shore,  
I hear sad voices whisper  
Nevermore; ah! nevermore!  
And I bow me down in silence,  
To that strange, resistless power,  
And weep for the departed  
That loved, in childhood's hour.

Then I gaze far out and upward,  
To God's great vaulted dome,  
Where the stars in all their splendor  
Are gleaming one by one;  
And they seem so pure and holy  
In their calm and silvery light;  
I feel subdued and lowly,  
'Neath their far, far pathless flight.

Ah! I think it is thus with me,  
That the great Creator's power  
Is ever present with me—  
In each leaf, and tree, and flower!  
In the sighing of the winds,  
And the moaning of the sea;—  
All join in one grand anthem  
Of the great Eternity!

Leamington, Ont.

### THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

NUMBER X.

(Continued from our last.)

It has been generally admitted that the fall of Quebec was the immediate cause of the conquest of Canada, and that the blood of the gallant and heroic Wolfe purchased for his country her brief tenure of Empire in North America; in reality the Quebec expedition was an episode in the contest in no way affecting its final issue. The first vital blow which the French power received was when Bradstreet captured Frontenac after Abercrombie's disgraceful failure at Ticonderoga in 1758; the mistake which left that position uncovered never could be repaired. Shut out as they (the French) were from supplies by sea, and, although the British General neither understood the importance of securing his conquest, nor had the capacity to turn it to account, his successor was perfectly capable to make the most of what he neglected, and by a series of well planned and well timed movements, drove them from the lake frontier and crushed their whole line of defence from the Ohio to the St. Lawrence. If Gage had been a man of enterprise, Amherst would have wintered in Montreal, the part therefore which the expedition that captured Quebec played, was, after all, a secondary one.

Early in the spring the French Government, notwithstanding the watchfulness of the English fleet, sent two frigates and fifteen transports to Quebec with reinforcements, consisting of six hundred soldiers, at the same time plainly intimating that it would be impossible to send more, and as they had been warned by Montcalm that the conquest of Canada would be effected at the furthest in 1760, they did not wish to sacrifice troops whose ultimate fate would be at least capture by the British. An official enumeration of the force available in Canada for the campaign of 1759 gives as follows.

Govt. Quebec.	7,511 men and youths.
" Three Rivers . . . . .	1,314 "
" Montreal, . . . . .	6,405 "
Total . . . . .	15,229

Between the ages of sixteen and sixty, the

number of trained soldiers were 5,300, and with those resources Canada bravely prepared to strike the last blow and fire the last gun in defence of French honor and supremacy on this continent.

On the 14th of February, 1759, the armament designed for the operations against Quebec sailed from Portsmouth, and on Saturday the 17th of the same month, Major-General Wolfe, Commander-in-Chief, embarked at Spithead for Louisburg, which was the first destination of the troops. This remarkable man was in the thirty-third year of his age, and had received his promotion as the reward of intrinsic merit, at a time when the British army was the refuge for idle, profligate, ignorant and desperate; when every man of rank or influence had a *led captain* in his train, whose business it was to act as half pander, half bully and oftentimes wholly cut throat, and who generally held the nominal rank ascribed to him in some marching regiment, the higher ranks of which were the *birth right*, or assumed to be, of my Lords portionless and profligate younger brothers and cousins. When troops used to be disbanded at the close of a war, filling the country with highwaymen and beggars; when discipline, or the rumor thereof, was unknown, and when the ranks of the army was composed of jail-birds, who were often marched to join their regiments handcuffed and manacled, lest they should give the inefficient police of the day the slip, and return to their old haunts of profligacy and guilt. At a period when the affairs of the State, army and navy, were shamefully mismanaged, Wolfe as Subaltern, Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel, recognized the professional necessity of a scientific education, and studiously set himself to the task of attaining it. As a Subaltern, his services were seen and recognized by the Duke of Cumberland, whose faults, whatever they might be, never blinded his reason or made him forget real merit; it attracted the attention of his superior officers, who were glad to substitute his knowledge of routine discipline for their own lack of it. As a field officer, the regiments he commanded became models for the whole army, and years after his death, the Drill Instructions issued to the 20th Regiment, then called Kingsbly's, of which he was Lieutenant-Colonel, were the only standards of discipline in the service,

At a time when profligacy and profaneness was the order of the day, Wolfe had the courage to be a virtuous and religious man, in this, and the studious habits by which he was distinguished, forming a marked contrast to the society by which he was surrounded. Like Braddock, he was of Irish extraction, and a collateral relation to the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith. There are many points of resemblance in the career of both Generals, if historians would calmly consider the circumstances of each case without accepting prejudiced and interested reports, as matter of fact. Both had risen from the lower grades of their profession, without being possessed of aristocratic influence, by the sheer force of merit and character; both were thorough soldiers and good tacticians; both commanded expeditions the difficulties of which were thoroughly misunderstood, but here the comparison is in Braddock's favor, as he barely failed to accomplish the objects of his expedition by being disabled by a mortal wound, and having no officer in whose skill, courage or judgment the slightest reliance could be placed; his last hours were spent in a generous endeavor to shield the guilty at the expense of his own reputation. Wolfe, more fortunate, sacrificed his life in the service of his country, expiring amid a blaze of glory, the effulgence of which still eclipses the solid, stable, and less showy deeds of his contemporaries, having able and competent officers to succeed to the command, and secure the conquest his daring and skill prepared the way for. It is not a surprising matter to find the nation grateful for the first success awarded, after years of disgraceful and ruinous defeats, but at the time of the organization of the expedition, grave doubts were expressed as to the knowledge and capacity of the commander. Pitt, who then swayed the destinies of Britain, influenced no doubt by the recommendations of the Duke of Cumberland, knew well to whose hands he had intrusted "the fate of the administration and the interests of the country."

The force destined for the capture of Quebec amounted to 9,000 effective men, escorted by twenty-two sail of the line, an equal number of frigates, and a fleet of transports arrived off Louisburg on the 21st of April, but finding the harbor blocked up with ice, steered for Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and on the 6th of June following, proceeded from Louisburg for Quebec, landing on the 27th on the Island of Orleans. At an earlier period of the season, an advanced squadron under Admiral Durell, was pushed up the St. Lawrence as far as St. Paul's Bay, and took possession of the Isle aux Coudres, about forty five miles below Quebec, for the double purpose of preventing the fortification and occupation thereof by the French, and intercepting any reinforcement which France might attempt to throw into the fortress by sea. A ruse was resorted to for the purpose of obtaining pilots, which consisted of the hoisting of French colors by the vessels of the fleet, it was eminently successful, but, as may be supposed, the men thus obtained were unwilling guides, the river was totally unknown to English navigators, yet some of the masters of the men of war and transports preferred trusting to their own natural sagacity and professional acuteness for the safe conduct of their ships, and it is stated they were in all cases successful. M. Garneau, in his admirable history of Canada, states that "it has transpired in our own time that a Captain of a French frigate named Denis de Votre, taken prisoner during the war, piloted the ships to Quebec, a piece of treason for

which he was rewarded by a commission in the British service." This story may be true, or as it is asserted, that in one of the captures made by Durell's squadron, a set of charts of the river was found. This latter circumstance may have given rise to the story of the French Captain's treachery, which after all may have been nothing more than the neglect to destroy his important papers; at all events trusting to the difficulties and intricacy of the navigation, Montcalm neglected to fortify Isle aux Coudres, which commands the river, and could not be taken without great loss.

Quebec, the city against which Wolfe's operations were directed, stands on a steep promontory on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, just above the junction of the river St. Charles, the former stream is here about a mile wide, and with the ebb tide runs with great rapidity; for a considerable distance above the city the banks on both sides are steep and rugged, and must at the period of attack have been all but impracticable to troops.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### THE MILITIA BILL.

On Wednesday last the Hon. Mr. DORION moved an amendment to the House going into Committee on the Bill for an Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, affirming the efficiency of the volunteer system, and supporting his amendment from his own particular point of view.

Mr. YOUNG and others contented that the Bill would completely destroy the volunteer system. He felt that the Minister of Militia was quite aware of the effect of the Bill, and really intended to substitute another for the present volunteer system. He did not believe the plan of forcing people to serve in the militia was consonant with the spirit of our institutions. He considered the volunteer the most effective system, and that it ought neither to be destroyed nor interfered with.

Mr. SPROAT was opposed to the amendment. Hitherto the volunteers had acted very well, but it could not be denied that as a force they were falling off. He did not believe in the system. The men endeavoured always to put in their sixteen days' drill and get their \$3 pay for it, but after that they dispersed and were not easily got together again. He thought it a pity that the amendment had been moved.

Mr. OLIVER denied that the volunteer system had proved a failure. He complained, however, of the treatment of the force by the Government, who had denied them clothing, arms and accoutrements. Such treatment was enough to destroy any force, and he was not surprised that the force had been reduced by 12,000 men. He believed that the expenditure on fortifications would be exceedingly injurious to the country. He thought the Bill was a particularly obnoxious one. Conscription and fortifications would do the country a vast amount of injury. The people of Ontario were always ready to serve their country when their services were required, and this Bill would be most distasteful to them.

Hon. Mr. LACOMBE opposed the amendment, considering that in the public interests the Bill was essential, and that but little dependence could be placed upon a system altogether dependent on the popular will.

Sir GEO. E. CARTER showed that if there were a sufficient number of volunteers there would be no conscription whatever. He respected the volunteers and was proud of

their achievements, but it would not do in any measure of defence, to be altogether dependent upon them. The Bill provided that in addition to the volunteers, the militia should be organized. Nothing more. While in Nova Scotia, as he perceived by the report of Col. Sinclair, Adjutant General of Militia, in that Province, 40,000 men were annually drilled for five consecutive days without any pay, and at consequently great pecuniary sacrifices to their families, his Bill provided for the payment of the militia when at drill.

Mr. JONES said that instead of 40,000 loyal men which the old militia law gave Nova Scotia, this Bill would only produce 6,000 conscripts.

Mr. MACKENZIE thought we could not at all ways depend upon having British troops in the Dominion, and some force as an internal police was necessary. He thought the volunteers could better supply their place than any organization. He was afraid 8 days' drill would not be sufficient to render efficient the sedentary militia. He believed that with well-instructed officers a very large and reliable force might be turned out on an emergency. He thought that the cost of the proposed force, \$1,000,000, was enormous for the results to be obtained.

Sir GEO. E. CARTER explained, stating that his Bill would equalize the burdens of militia service all over the Dominion, and added that recourse would only be had to the draft when volunteering ceased.

Mr. POWELL would not be trapped by any such motion as that by the Hon. Member for Hochelaga. He thought, however, that the Bill would have the effect of crushing out the volunteer system.

The House then divided on the amendment, there being yeas 41; nays 100.

The House went into Committee on the Bill, Hon. Stuart Campbell in the Chair.

Dr. GRANT said he rose with a considerable degree of hesitation to make some observations on the Bill introduced by the Hon. Minister of Militia and defence, particularly with reference to the organization of a Medical Department. In examining the able and well timed Bill, so elaborate in many particulars, he had failed to observe any provision with respect to such an organization. True, the Bill placed very great power in the hands of the Governor and Council, and such might be considered a matter of regulation. However, in so doing it would not be keeping pace, with the military advancement of the age, in every country claiming a position, in military matters, as to completeness of organization. According to an able writer, the highest office of all history, as is now universally recognized, is instruction, in order that future generations may learn to avoid the errors of the past. Thus have we become intimately acquainted with the two great and recent struggles in arms, the Crimean and the American wars. The experience thus obtained form a chapter in itself, and an extensive one, too, on sanitary science. The disasters encountered were so remarkable that a searching enquiry was demanded. The result of the British Commission left no vague conjecture as to the causes which produced the fearful mortality among the allied troops before Sebastopol. Public opinion in England was indignant and horror-stricken at the fearful results, long before that war closed. Hence the source of enquiry. The result now formed a record of great extent and much value, on all subjects pertaining to the comfort, efficiency and health of armed forces. The experience of the Crimean war taught those who consulted it the exact nature and terrible dangers which accompanied all armies outside of the battle field, the possi-

bility of mitigating them, and the sanitary measures which should be adopted to provide for the safety of an army. One of the great difficulties which stood out prominently in view was a certain inflexible military routine, in the management of everything connected with the administration of the medical department of the army. It was found that the medical staff, however much it might deplore the existence of evils, was completely helpless to effect a change, as it was entirely deprived of the power to initiate, order or execute sanitary works. While the experience of the Crimea, therefore, closely proved the cause of the evil and the nature of the remedy, it also defined in a lucid manner the practical difficulty of applying the remedy outside of Government agencies. The red tape had to give way under the genial influence of Miss Nightingale's influence and efforts in the hospitals in Scutari. Thus, in the midst of trouble, excitement and death, was stamped, the noble character of woman. (Cheers.) From this date fresh light was thrown upon military sanitary matters, and the new avenues which opened out, brought about such a change, as could not fail to be productive of great good, and the means of saving many lives of those who had taken up arms in defence of their country. The importance therefore of arousing public opinion, and the opinion of this House to the absolute necessity for the adoption of certain precautionary measures, to ensure the medical protection of the Dominion force, when in camp, in hospital, or in barracks, cannot be over estimated. If it was expedient to expend \$300,000 in establishing a military force according to the requirements of the Bill, surely, under these circumstances, it would be well to have a proper medical organization to guard over their interests. He had examined into the British, European, and American systems, as to their medical departments, and felt satisfied that unless some provision of such a nature was made in the Bill, it would be sadly deficient and not destined to keep pace with the scientific advancement of the age. England, in her wars, has frequently put forth vast sporadic efforts, at great expense, in order to meet the various requirements of the emergency. Matters medical are now on a more satisfactory basis, and he hoped that in the Dominion of Canada, the status of medical men would be upheld, and their position, as a body, in connexion with the militia of the country, truly recognized. He felt satisfied that hon. gentlemen, on both sides of the House, were fully aware of the cogency of the arguments, and the desirability of initiating at the very commencement of the Dominion, such an organization in military affairs as would reflect credit upon the hon. gentleman in charge of this department. The Dr. read various passages from the *Lancet* and Stilles' Sanitary Report, corroborative of his statements, and concluded by moving the additional resolutions to Hon. Mr. Cartier's Bill, seconded by Dr. Robitaille.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON had commanded a Volunteer corps himself, and he thought there were a great many people who admired the trapping rather than the duties of the soldier.

SIR GEO. E. CARTIER thanked the hon. member for Russell for his suggestions, which he had now embodied in the shape of an amendment to the Bill, but the organization of a Militia Medical Department was a matter of regulation for the Commander-in-Chief and Privy Council to determine; but he would amend the 18th clause so as to provide for a medical staff.

Dr. GRANT declared himself satisfied. A message was received from His Excellency the Governor General providing for the salaries of the Adjutant General of Militia, Brigade Majors, &c., and making provision for the maintenance of the families of persons whose lives have been lost in the actual military service of the Dominion. Hon. Mr. HORTON was unwilling to multiply discussions, and would consent to the resolutions founded on His Excellency's message being at once considered in Committee of the Whole, reserving his right to comment upon them at the third reading of the Bill founded upon them.

SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER moved the House into Committee, Hon. Stuart Campbell in the chair, when all the resolutions were carried, *ad sine contradicente*.

It was moved that the report should be considered to-morrow.

The remaining clauses of the Militia Bill, with the exception of those relating to money, was then carried, and the Bill read a third time and passed.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

New York, May 7.—The *Herald's* Abyssinia special gives the following details of the capture of Magdala: As soon as the English advance came in view the Abyssinia enemy stood forth in grand array as if in response to the sight. Theodorus opened at once with mortars on Gen. Napier, the British replied with the same gun fire from defences. Having continued a short time, three thousand five hundred warriors setting up loud shouts of joy and revenge, chanting national songs of triumph, dashed with great ardor down the steep height from the palace fortress and charged the British light batteries gallantly. Gen. Napier's men stood firm, and the Abyssinians were repulsed, having 700 including two prominent chiefs killed during the engagement. The tactics of Theodorus' officers were judicious and the courage of his men excellent. Becoming aware of his heavy loss, Theodorus forwarded a flag of truce to Gen. Napier, and enquiring on what terms the English would negotiate a peace. Gen. Napier replied in the name of the Queen his term were unconditional surrender. Theodorus said that he would never accept such arbitrary terms, seeing his present defeat he would prefer to fight to the end. In conclusion the King requested Gen. Napier to take the British captives whom he would hand over to him when they had all been liberated. The King refused to surrender for himself, and the conference was broken off. Magdala was consequently stormed by the English a few days afterwards. During the latest moment of the fighting after the British assault and when driven to his last standing point Theodorus attempted suicide on three separate occasions. He was rendered perfectly furious by his defeats. The released captives say they saw three hundred native prisoners killed by the King's order on the 9th of April. Theodorus was buried in the church at Magdala, official respect being shown his remains. The young Prince Theodorus will be conveyed to England and educated there. Gobsyozz, the friendly chief who aided the British army in its march through Sigro will be duly crowned King of Abyssinia, thus introducing a new dynasty.

Constantinople, May 12.—The Sultan opened the new Council yesterday in a speech remarkable for its liberality. He said that the time had come when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization.

Dublin, May 12.—Nugent, one of the *Jackmel* packet party, has at last been released from custody.

London, May 12 (evening).—In the House of Commons this evening, the reply of the Queen to the petition of the House of Commons, based on Mr. Gladstone's third resolution, was announced. The Queen says that she desires that her interest in the Temporalities of the Irish Church will not in any way hinder Parliamentary legislation on that subject. Mr. Gladstone will, to-morrow, bring in a Bill to suspend for the present the making of additional appointments in the Irish Church.

Syracuse, May 11.—A State Fenian Convention is now in session here. One hundred and fifty-seven delegates are in attendance. The following address has been delivered to the Irish Nationality of New York:—

BROTHERS:—We, the representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood of the State of New York in convention assembled, having carefully examined the strength and resources of the organization and the plan of operation, submitted by Gen. John O'Neill, declare that the organization is stronger at the present time than at any time hitherto, and that the said plan of operations is entirely practicable. We have pledged ourselves to meet the enemy on the battle field soon, and we earnestly call upon you to exercise your utmost energies to furnish the necessary means to equip and arm the many thousands of willing hands and brave hearts impatiently waiting the order to march.

“Signed on behalf of the Convention.

“PATRICK DAILY, New York.

“THOMAS H. O'BREIN, Troy.”

London, May 14.—In the House of Commons to night the Bill moved by Mr. Gladstone to suspend the making of appointments in the Irish Church passed to its first reading. The Bill is to remain in force till the 1st of August, 1868.

The Corporation of London presented an Address to the Queen, declaring their sympathy with Her Majesty for injuries received by Prince Alfred, at the hands of an assassin, and expressing their detestation of the attempted crime.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, this afternoon, moved the Bill to prevent the making of further appointments to livings, in the Irish Church, for a specified period; and also to suspend the proceedings of the Commission on the Irish Church Establishment for some length of time.

Paris, May 13.—The funeral of Lord Brougham took place to-day, at Cannes.

London, May 15th.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Bright presented a petition from the people of Nova Scotia praying Parliament to repeal the Act by which that Province was united to the Dominion of Canada. The petitioners denounce the Canadian Union as an evil, un-called for, and unjust, the result of a surprise sprung on the people and of fraud practiced on Parliament. After the reading of the document, the evening of the 26th instant was assigned for the debate on the subject.

London, May 15.—Important despatches from Japan has been received. The civil war is being vigorously prosecuted. The army of Enikado has arrived near Jeddo.

Advices from Athens state that the mountaineers claim that in the recent conflict with the Turks the latter were defeated and driven to the sea coast.

Paris, 15.—An ultimatum has been despatched to the Bey of Tunis.

*A few useful hints for the guidance of Medical Officers of the Volunteer and Militia Forces when on Active Duty by EDWARD VERNON CORNWALL, Surgeon, Ottawa Field Battery, and principal Medical Officer at Prescott during the attempted Fenian raid.*

INTRODUCTION.

During the troubles of 1866 it was my especial good fortune to be appointed to a post of high honor and great responsibility, placed, as I was, in chief medical charge at Prescott with a number of junior colleagues under me, who, in sundry instances were more or less wanting in requisite appliances, I was necessarily referred to for instructions concerning the line of conduct which should be adopted by them in the event of emergency. Through the kindness of Staff Surgeon Lloyd of Cornwall I was furnished with two panniers containing surgical appliances, medicines, and medical comforts, whilst to the consideration of Col. Acherly, whose hands at the time were far more than full of other work, I was indebted for the collateral prerequisites of two hospital tents, temporary ambulances, and stretchers. As it was, however, more than probable that in the event of a raid, our forces would be widely scattered, it became my duty as far as possible to provide for the contingencies of such a state of things, and I now venture to publish a few hints, which I trust may possibly be found useful to young Volunteer Surgeons in the event of their having to encounter the difficulties to which we were subjected during the times of the late Fenian invasion.

The hurry and confusion incidental to the sudden departure of Volunteers for active service together with the comparatively small amount of discipline and the more general intercourse between the officers and men necessarily renders the medical men of such Forces more dependent upon their own resources than would be the case in the Regular Army, where, to say nothing of the Army Hospital Corps. Orderlies are always at hand to receive and obey the instructions of their officers. Although obedience is the most important prerequisite with a soldier it is only after a more or less protracted sojourn in garrison that the Volunteer can be made to understand the necessity of exercising it in all its phases, on this account, therefore, the surgeon should as soon as possible procure the services of one or more steady respectable men (old soldiers if possible) to act as his especial orderlies.

The various duties of the surgeon when engaged on the field are necessarily entirely diversified in their character, and altogether unlike those proper to private practice, hence an amount of promptness is called for by exigency which renders absolute the immediate application of hitherto unemployed measures and demands an amount of tact seldom required in civil life. The first duty of a surgeon on being called upon for active service is to familiarize himself with his men, for this end he should at his onset at least attend all parades, and act in concert with his brother officers. He should endeavor to show by his conduct and carriage that he takes an interest in the charge committed to his care, and looks after their

requirements, to wit: If, as is often the case on a march, a man should suddenly become the subject of a casualty, a little well directed kindness by having him immediately placed in an ambulance waggon (which he should take care to have at hand), and administering some comfort from his panniers, will not only secure for him the esteem of the man himself, but as well of all his comrades, because they will at once see what they have to expect under similar circumstances. When addressing a man always look him steadily in the face, and convince him that you are not wanting in a very essential element, *self confidence*, anything that could be interpreted into timidity with an officer would be quite sure to serve as a ripe cause of distrust and ill will. Whether in the field or in hospital everything the surgeon does should be done *promptly*. Of all things soldiers like vivacity and resolution, and to pass amongst the men as a "smart officer" is one of the greatest compliments which can be conferred.

In the army punctuality is one of the greatest prerequisites, and the surgeon especially should endeavor on all occasions to exercise it. It is quite surprising with what anxiety the doctor's visit is looked forward to in an hospital, and blind indeed must that surgeon be who does not detect at a glance the emotion he often gives rise to by a kind and cheering word, and especially by a favorable prognosis in a doubtful case. In the case of a delinquent even at the same time, that the surgeon should address him in a firm tone, there is no sort of reason that he should not temper his resolution with a dash of kindness. The real wants of the culprit are to be as rigidly attended to as those of the best man in the force. In cases of this kind the surgeon should always be accompanied on his visits by a non-commissioned officer (unless in a jail) to whom he delivers his orders if the prisoner has any complaint to make. On all occasions on active service the surgeon should make his visits attired in a proper uniform, and be punctiliously clear in his person and appointments. Slovenliness in an officer is emblematic of vacuity and a want of due respect for his rank, and is one of those defects which a soldier soon discovers and alludes to amongst his comrades.

During weekly inspections, and after hospital visits, the Surgeon should see that he is provided with soap and water—contagious disorders have been imparted from a want of attention to this particular. One case came under my own knowledge, where an Assistant Surgeon lost an eye by accidentally inoculating himself with gonorrhoeal matter. When in the field the Surgeon is often necessarily exposed in a pre-eminent degree to danger, when so situated he should do his duty unflinchingly always remembering that the timely application of a tourniquet constantly saves life, coolness and self possession under such circumstances, is especially called for. As capital operations are not often required to be performed on the field, the Surgeon should superintend the removal of the wounded, reviving them when faint from his flask; little acts of kindness of this sort, besides constituting a source of great internal satisfaction to the Surgeon, give rise to a degree of gratitude which only expires with life itself. When the men are engaged the Surgeon should on no account whatever converse with them, or give any orders irrelevant to his own duties; at all times, but in action especially, it is necessary that the men implicitly obey the orders of one officer only. On entering action the Sur-

geon should provide himself with quets, splints, and bandages, of course has his case of pocket instruments pouch. His field case should be at hand, however, as it is impossible to foretell casualties may arise. When men are conveyed to hospital, needless to remark that their and comforts should be instantly tended to. If possible, a ready supply nutritious hot soup, tea, coffee, and comforts should be at hand, especially cold weather. As little hurry and confusion as possible should exist; the Surgeon especially, should be cool and collected, convey his orders in a calm and self-collected manner, having a word of kindness for him in the administration of chloroform wishes of the patient should be consulted so that in the possible event of a fatal result attending its use, the *onus* would be removed from the Surgeon. It may happen in an emergency that the Surgeon is unprovided with either splints or tourniquets, which case he will have to depend upon his own resources. A very good substitute ordinary splints may be made from white pine or bass-wood bark. The successful management of fractures depends upon mechanical skill rather than pure science, and the favorable issue of a case is referred far more to handicraft than to medication. One of the best set fractures I ever saw was the work of an Indian who performed his task with small ribs of white cedar interlaced basket fashion, surrounding them with cotton rag saturated with white pine gum. An excellent and all efficient tourniquet may be easily made with a piece of sole leather one and a half inches square having two oblong openings to admit the web strap by placing a piece of a common cork between the openings under the leather, and over the artery nothing more is required than to secure the ends of the webbing on the top of the leather, and twist it with a small piece of stick. In the event of having to write an order in the field, the surgeon should provide himself with a pencil and memorandum book. Should the services of the surgeon be required on the field at night a small glass lantern containing a coal oil burner would be found far preferable and more serviceable than the clumsy and imperfect tin lantern and candle. During a winter campaign tobogens might be substituted for the ordinary stretcher with advantage. Two men could easily be placed upon one conveyance, and drawn with a tupline by one man. As a safe guard against small-pox breaking out in camp all parties requiring it should be vaccinated.

When on service during their leisure hours it is most desirable that all the medical staff of a division should meet together daily for the interchange of thoughts as well as to establish that fraternal feeling towards each other, which characterizes British Officers. Let them be incessant in their endeavors to raise the standard of their noble calling, and by their presence, their sympathy and their care in the hour of danger and the time of trouble, inspire those under them with that courage and confidence which is the peculiar province of the medical man.

There is, says Hamilton, a single incident in the life of Ambrose Pare which as furnishing a pertinent illustration of the confidence inspired in a whole army by the immediate presence of a skilful surgeon merits repetition. "The ancient city of Metz was at one time besieged by an army of one hundred thousand men commanded by Charles V. in person. Within the walls were gathered a



multitude of men including nearly all the Princes and nobility of France. Decimated by famine, disease and by wounds received in the protracted defence the garrison was reduced almost to extremities. At this critical juncture the King sent to them his own surgeon, the great Pare, who had been successively surgeon to four Kings of France, and who had during this period followed the French armies in all their campaigns. He was introduced into the city at night by an Italian captain, and on the following morning being requested by the Governor to show himself upon the breach he was received by the soldiers with shouts of triumph. "We shall not die," they exclaimed, "even though wounded, Pare is amongst us." From this time the defence was conducted with renewed vigor; and to the presence of this single man it has been universally conceded that the city was indebted for its salvation, although the siege was not raised until "The gallant army which lay around it had perished beneath its walls."

RIFLE MATCHES.

At QUEBEC.—The Return Match between the 30th Regiment and the 8th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles came off on Saturday, the 2nd inst., on the Beauport Flats, Quebec, the Volunteers being again victorious, but this time by only one point. A large number of people were present, and watched the progress of the match with greater interest than any match this season. At one time, when about half the contest was over, the 30th Regiment were no less than 27 points ahead, having made a splendid score at the 300 yards range; but towards the last few shots at 400 yards they began to lose their advantage, and were soon even with their opponents. When the 30th fired their last shot they were two points ahead of the 8th, and as the firing was in alternate shots from each of the competing battalions, it was therefore necessary for Ensign Scott to make a centre to win the match, which he did amid applause from all sides. The following is the score—

8TH BATTALION.

	Yards—200	300	400	500 T <sup>1</sup>
Sergt. Frew.....	44324	33443	23043	34423-62
V. M. Morgan.....	33243	23224	43233	34430-57
C. Sgt. McMullen.....	43433	22233	30344	34303-56
Corpl. Norris.....	30244	32322	42322	30032-46
Lieut. Barrett.....	43344	32444	32423	32333-63
Ensign O'Neill.....	44442	32332	23434	42442-63
Prte. Parnell.....	33432	20222	23433	22432-51
Surgeon Parke.....	22344	22334	34433	20334-58
Prte. Holloway.....	43333	24223	44333	43334-63
Ensign E. Scott.....	34332	23440	43442	43433-62

Points—159 132 150 140-581

60TH REGIMENT.

C Sgt. Mitchell.....	44434	34402	24344	03333-61
Sergt. White.....	24233	32242	34444	04033-56
Cpt. Williamson.....	22343	23222	32442	23232-50
Sergt. Ward.....	44334	30244	34434	34333-65
Prte. Jackson.....	33224	42303	32444	23432-57
Sgt. O'Sullivan.....	44430	33344	23403	32343-59
Lieut. Norwood.....	44332	43443	40344	34342-65
Prte. Yates.....	44444	34343	32423	33200-59
" Flynn.....	42303	23442	00234	04244-50
" Collins.....	33304	32243	03443	33344-58

Points—155 143 148 134-580

At HAMILTON.—The return match between H. M. 29th Regiment and the Independent Infantry came off on the 7th inst., and after a closely contested struggle resulted in a

victory for the Independent Companies by 23 points. The firing was remarkably good, and the average on both sides higher than in the match which lately took place. Referring to the scores, which we give below, we would mention especially the fine shooting of Alderman Murison, who made 48 points, being the highest in the match, and who sustained the reputation he has earned of being one of the best shots in Canada. When counting such practised marksmen among their number, the Independent infantry should be formidable opponents, but they have found it no easy matter to hold their own against the picked men of the gallant 20th. The following are the scores of the match:

INDEPENDENT INFANTRY.

	Yards—200	400	600	Total
George Murison.....	15	17	16	48
James Adam.....	12	14	17	43
Thomas Cowie.....	14	17	11	42
William Farmer.....	14	15	12	41
Thomas Freeborn.....	10	17	10	37
John Ross.....	13	10	12	35
Thomas Duncan.....	10	16	9	35
William Chisholm.....	11	12	11	34
F. McKelcan.....	11	14	8	33
Joseph Mason.....	6	13	14	33
Robert Chisholm.....	10	14	8	32
William Scott.....	9	15	7	31
George Smith.....	9	15	6	30
Frank Miller.....	15	12	2	29
G. Omand.....	14	11	1	27
George Simart.....	10	12	3	25
Hugh Murray.....	14	5	0	19

Average—33.8.

29TH REGIMENT.

	Yards—200	400	600	Total
Sergeant Creighton.....	13	13	13	39
Private Yapp.....	12	13	13	38
Color-Sergeant Cole.....	14	10	13	37
Private Jones.....	14	14	9	37
" Dixon.....	15	13	9	37
" Wilkinson.....	13	15	8	36
" Miller.....	14	17	5	36
Col. Sergt. Fountin.....	14	6	15	35
Private Bowler.....	13	19	3	35
Corporal Fisher.....	13	12	8	33
Sergeant Hewitt.....	15	13	2	30
Corporal Jones.....	15	13	2	30
Private Ellis.....	11	11	6	28
" Farrell.....	10	12	6	28
Col. Sergt. Clark.....	10	14	3	27
Private Temple.....	13	5	6	25
" Cozens.....	8	5	7	20

Average 32.4.  
Difference in favor of Infantry Compy's 23.  
—Hamilton Spectator.

ESQUENAS RIFLE CLUB.—The following is the result of the last practice, held at Stowartown; ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, five shots at each. Mr Tost used the Marston rifle, Messrs. Johnston, Bell and Lindsay, the Grainger, and all the others the Snider-Enfield:

	Yards—200	400	600	Total
J. Murray.....	14	16	11	41
J. Craig.....	15	16	15	46
Dr. Starr.....	10	16	4	30
W. W. Roe.....	14	12	0	26
J. F. Taylor.....	13	12	8	33
R. Campbell.....	15	11	16	42
S. Morrow.....	14	14	8	37
J. Lindsay.....	13	16	3	31
H. Tost.....	14	17	15	46
T. Bell.....	13	17	15	45

—Hamilton Herald.

At LONDON.—The following are the scores made at the match which came off at London on Friday last, between the 60th and Volunteers. By a comparison it will be seen that the best score made on the part of Regulars, was beaten by those of Serpts. Buchner and Coombs of the Volunteers.

60TH RIFLES.

	300	400	500	T <sup>1</sup>
Sergt. King.....	15	14	17	46
" Fearson.....	15	16	12	45
" Inst. Ball.....	17	16	12	45
" Daymond.....	14	16	13	44
" Jacobs.....	14	15	15	44
" Locke.....	15	15	12	42
" Nadin.....	10	17	15	42
" Meadows.....	9	18	15	42
Private Price.....	11	17	12	40
" Hamill.....	15	13	13	41
" Cliff.....	9	12	17	38
" Hill.....	16	13	12	39
" Spry.....	13	10	14	41
Sergt. Sibley.....	11	11	16	38
" McManus.....	10	16	11	37
Private Conway.....	13	12	12	37
" Quirk.....	13	13	13	39
Sergeant Hoult.....	12	17	7	36
Johnson.....	16	11	9	36
Triphook.....	6	15	14	35
Sergeant Sissons.....	9	15	10	34
Mathews.....	10	11	12	33
Bates.....	7	16	10	33
Hyman.....	11	6	11	28
Tomkins.....	9	7	3	18

Total for the 60th..... 952

VOLUNTEERS.

	300	400	500	T <sup>1</sup>
Sergt. Buchner, 22d Bat.....	17	17	15	49
" Coombs, 7th ".....	15	16	15	46
Lieut. Bennet ".....	17	15	13	45
Ensign Canfield, 22d ".....	17	17	10	44
Captain McCleneghan.....	14	17	13	44
Asst. Adjt. Chinner.....	10	15	16	41
Pte. Hays 7th Bat.....	12	14	15	41
Lt. Col. Taylor ".....	14	16	10	40
Private Tracy ".....	11	14	14	39
Lt. Col. Lewis ".....	11	13	13	38
Corp'l Honnessay ".....	14	10	14	38
Adjutant Greene ".....	8	16	13	37
Lieut. Teale, ".....	10	14	12	36
Private Wastie, ".....	13	11	12	36
Lieut. Col. Moffat, ".....	14	10	11	35
Lieut. Gorman, ".....	10	14	11	35
Adj. White, 22nd Batt.....	12	14	9	35
Sergt. Elliot, 7th ".....	8	16	10	34
Capt. Bruce, ".....	7	11	13	31
Sergt. Bryce, ".....	14	12	4	30
Lt. Hannah, ".....	2	17	8	27
Sergt. Adams, 22nd Batt.....	10	10	4	24
Capt. Dampster, 7th ".....	10	3	8	21
Lieut. Wilson, ".....	12	7	0	19
Sergeant Hall, 22nd Batt.....	5	5	8	18

Total for the Volunteers..... 881

The averages are—for the 60th, 38 points per man; for the Volunteers, 35.24.

DRILL SHED.—The 38th Batt. Drill Shed will be formally opened by a grand Promenade Concert, on the evening of Wednesday, the 20th of May. There will be present the Band of the Grand Trunk Battalion and the 38th Battalion Band. The Officers of H. M. 69th Regiment, and a number of well-known Amateurs, have kindly consented to lend their assistance. A choice programme will be presented, one which cannot fail to draw a large audience; it will consist of Songs, Readings, Solos, and a Farce or Burlesque. The object of the concert is to raise money to pay off the debt of the building. The committee promise to spare no pains to render the entertainment every way worthy of patronage.

## BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

## FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Volunteer matters are unusually dull, all the companies being busily engaged putting in their usual drill. I am sorry to say all the companies look very thin and make but a poor appearance to what they did last summer, and if some activity is not used to increase the zeal for the Force, it will be no better than a sham—the present system of small scattered battalions, without any brigade or divisional organisation, any equipment for transport or encamping, any special staff beyond the merely inspectional, renders it impossible to count seriously on the Force for defensive purposes; a good deal will have to be done before the Volunteer movement shall attain in its results a maximum of usefulness; those who best can judge are of unanimous opinion that what the Force really wants to make it formidable is just that time for training which is unattainable in peaceful prosperous days, still a great deal can be counted on the zeal and spirit of the Force, and to that end all assistance and encouragement should be given them. The Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Ferrier, shows a good number, say 250 including officers; the Colonel drills them personally and they seem to be very efficient and precise in their movements; they drill twice a week for nearly three hours at a time, rather too long, but they all appear anxious to make a good and creditable show—their officers are capable and efficient and the men well trained.

Among the Regulars drills and inspections seem the order of the day—the whole of the troops in the garrison have received orders to parade on the Champ de Mars on Saturday when several good conduct medals will be presented, and at the same time General Russell will deliver his parting address to them.

There is no general special order out yet for the Volunteer Force to turn out, and it is time there should be. I trust a good muster will be made. We hope the proposed excursion of some of your Volunteer companies to join in will be carried out, as I am sure they would be well received and cared for—as for your Lacrosse club who also intend to come on for a friendly tussle with the Montreal club, we hope to see them too; the Montreal boys have been practising and feel confident of giving a good account of themselves; they will not lose the laurels they have already won without a struggle.

Colonel A. A. Stevenson of the Montreal Field Battery has, I believe, accepted the post of associate Fire Marshall with Mr. Desnoyers, the former to do all the work and report to the latter—the position, as it is subordinate to Mr. Desnoyers, is certainly not a very exalted one, and every one is asking who is Mr. Desnoyers?—he may be a very nice and civil fellow, a “jolly dog” in fact, but he certainly has done nothing to bring him under the notice of the public as one capable of undertaking such a task and responsibility as that involved in him as Fire Marshall. Mr. Pery would evidently have been the right man in the right place, but the appointment was offered him under such conditions as he could not accept.

A great deal of buncombe is being published in the papers here concerning another Fenian attack to be made on Canada within two months when, of course, we will all be annihilated; it's a pity they can't find something less stale than this; the best manner of treating all this Fenian bosh is to treat it with silent contempt, taking notice of it is only giving it that prominence it does not deserve—so long as there are sneaking thieves in the world so long will there be Fenianism.

Considerable activity prevails upon the wharves in general, and the different vessels in port are being rapidly discharged and loaded. The work of repairing the several piers is being pushed forward. The weather is magnificent—warm and pleasant with just an occasional touch of coolness in the air. Excepting in shipping and grain business Montreal is still dull for this time of the year.

## FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Corporation of this city having decided to celebrate the Queen's Birthday on Monday the 25th, the usual proclamation to that effect has been issued by the Mayor. Whether they anticipate that the military authorities, in accordance with popular desire, will postpone in favor of the latter day, I know not, but as the next regular corporation meeting will not take place until Monday, Volunteers may enjoy the novelty of two holidays, and thank heaven that Sunday will occur.

Last Friday morning the friends of the Methodist Missionaries appointed to the Red River and Northwest, entertained these gentlemen at a monster farwell breakfast, when, in addition to Rev. W. Morley Punsion, the celebrated English divine and orator, speeches were delivered by William Beatty, M. P. P., and others who alluded to the more than usual interest of Canadians with reference to the Northwest Territories at present, and bore testimony to the great British influence these loyal men would have over the masses whom “manifest destiny” Americans had already been tampering with. The delegates were Revd. George Young, Revd. E. R. Young, Revd. Peter Campbell, Revd. George McDougall, who started at once on their mission *via* St. Pauls and Pembina, U. S. The two latter gentlemen go within one hundred miles of the Rocky Mountains. Before leaving Mr. Young's congregation presented him with \$400, a medicine chest, large album, filled; and to Mrs. Young numerous costly and useful articles.

The “Queen's Own” Rifle Match is appointed to commence on the 16th of June, for a more attractive list than last year. Some splendid scores may be expected, as they have been very diligent at practice of late. Private A. Bell of this corps and W. Sheppard, at the opening day of the Toronto Rifle Club made at Wimbledon target.

300y 400y 500y T.1.  
Bell—Snider 3331 16 4441 20 3234 16 52  
Sheppard—Granger 3314 17 4113 19 4131 19 53

Mr. Bell at a previous practice made, I'm informed, 72 out of a possible 80, at 2, 3, 4, and 500 yards.

On Saturday last the 17th Regiment played a farwell cricket match on the Trinity College grounds with the College club, whom they beat (playing only one innings) by 11

runs. Their splendid band was in attendance throughout the afternoon, and the grounds were visited by crowds of the fair and fashionable, to enjoy their dulcet strains for the last time. It is a pity this (Wednesday) afternoon has turned out so extremely unfavorable, teeming rain, as to prevent any but enthusiasts from bidding this gallant regiment a hearty good bye, and welcoming the 29th, who will arrive by the same boat that the former leave by.

The *Globe* comes out with a long editorial respecting proposed military changes, and trusts that the British Government will not reduce the number of regiments serving in Canada, stating that under present circumstances there are not more than may possibly be required.

I am glad to see that Sir George has so far acknowledged the Volunteers by providing that those who have already served five years shall not be balloted for. In Rifle Matches in future it would be well to oblige this, by admitting to military competitions all who, although not at present in the force have served for a term of years, and been honorably discharged.

In the last *Gazette* appeared the promotions and appointments of more than half of the officers of the 10th Royals. This regiment is improving in many respects.

Lieut. Col. G. T. Denison, Junr., is preparing a work for publication in London, on “Modern Cavalry, its organization, armament and employment in war,” with illustrations.

The Grand Trunk Brigade have obtained leave to drill during the evenings of Monday and Wednesday, from 7 to 8 on the Government grounds adjoining the Parliament Buildings, a far more agreeable place than the dusty unweven drill shed.

## FROM POINT EDWARD.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Enclosed you will find the result of a Rifle Match at Point Edward on Saturday the 9th inst., between 10 men of the Moore and Garrison Infantry Companies resulting in favor of the former by 105 points. The shooting of Captain Lewis is above the average in this locality, that of his men I think will favorably compare with any rural company. A second match was then made between 10 men of Capt. Bridgewater's Troop and 10 of Capt. Seager's Garrison Artillery, to take place on Friday next. Judging from the interest taken in it we anticipate a spirited contest. The natal day of our beloved Queen promises to be more than ordinarily celebrated here—preparations are being made to have a strong military muster at Head Quarters of both companies—Captain Bridgewater's men dining with Capt. Lewis at Corunna, and the latter returning the compliment by taking tea in Mooretown with their mounted comrades in arms.

MOORE COMPANY.

SARNIA COMPANY.

Yds.—200		Yds.—200	
Capt. Lewis, . . .	17	Capt. Clark, . . .	7
Lt. Cruikshank, .	10	Ensign Vidal, . .	14
Private Edwards, .	15	Sgt. Maj. Fisher, .	14
“ Hadden, . . .	15	Sorgt. Johnson, . .	5
“ Johnson, . . .	13	“ Hyde, . . .	12
“ Ford, . . . .	12	Prve. McMullen, .	4
“ Smith, . . . .	14	“ Briste, . . . .	7
“ Sharp, . . . .	14	“ Vidal, . . . .	5
“ Courtney, . .	9	“ Young, . . . .	4
Sgt. Cruikshanks, .	12	“ Kelly, . . . .	4

Total, . . 131

Total, . . 74

MOORE COMPANY.		SARNIA COMPANY.	
Yds.—300		Yds.—300	
Ca t. Lewis, . . . .	16	Captain Clark, . . .	10
Lt. Cruikshank, . .	0	Ensign Vidal, . . .	0
Private Edwards, .	11	Sgt. Maj. Fisher, . .	9
" Hadden, . . . .	6	Sergt. Hyde, . . . .	11
" Johnson, . . . .	12	" Johnson, . . . .	4
" Ford, . . . . .	9	Pvto. Mullen, . . . .	10
" Smith, . . . . .	9	" Brissie, . . . . .	4
" Sharp, . . . . .	17	" Vidal, . . . . .	7
" Courtney, . . . .	12	" Young, . . . . .	0
Sgt. Cruikshank, .	11	" Kelly, . . . . .	0
Total, . . . . .	103	Total, . . . . .	55

Majority for Moore, 105.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITIA ACT.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—A number of Volunteers having very properly drawn public attention to some of the defects in the new Militia Law, and as they might have pointed out a great many more, please allow me the liberty to mention a few.

Sir George Cartier could not, (if he had tried to do all the harm he could) have done more to mire the Volunteer Force (the real defence of Canada) than he has by his Militia Bill. His Bill does certainly allow the Volunteer to be retained on certain conditions, but what are those conditions, it is needless for me to take up your space by enumerating them as every person must be acquainted with them by this time, but it is clearly seeing that the inducement is thrown out for men to leave the Volunteer Force and run their risk of being drafted by forcing the Volunteer to serve three years, while a drafted man only serves two, while at the same time the 8th clause comes in and makes a farce of the whole concern, by giving men the privilege of leaving the force by giving six months notice. Thereby making the whole time of service, six months in place of two or three years as it should be. That is a clause to which every officer who has command of a corps will most decidedly object. That clause has a very injurious effect on the service under the present law. It is utterly impossible to exact discipline when men have the privilege of leaving the Force on the slightest pretence. Besides which recruits object to wearing the cast off clothing, as they have to do or pay for uniforms out of their own pocket.

The 48th clause is a very good one, and with the following additions, might be substituted with advantage for the 7th:

"The Commanding Officer only shall have power to grant discharges to such as require them, also all Volunteers being enrolled for a term of years shall be compelled to serve that time or supply a satisfactory substitute, who will take his uniform, or pay sufficient money to his Commanding Officer to purchase a new one."

The 21st clause will also be most injurious to the Volunteer organization. Where it mentions that all Volunteer Corps not up to the full strength shall be disbanded. Now, sir, there is not ten companies, and I doubt, if there is one, in the Dominion that can muster at their annual drill the full complement of men allowed. In fact there are few regiments in the British service that

can show a full muster. I have been long enough in the Volunteers to know that it is necessary to have 65 men enrolled to be able to turn out (40) forty on parade at the present time, and that would be called a good muster, and if men can leave on short notice how can an officer of Volunteers keep his corps to the full strength at all times.

The 45th clause allowing officers the same pay (50 cents) as the men is such a paltry affair, that it might have been left out altogether, and the pay they received before (nothing) would be just as much encouragement; if the Government cannot afford to pay the same as officers in the British army for doing ten times the amount of work, and ten times the expenses.

If the 46th clause was altered, compelling the Drafted Militia to drill without pay, it would have a most beneficial effect in filling up the Volunteer corps.

The 2nd section of the 90th clause preventing an officer entering an action against any person until after the expiration of one month, should be done away with as it will be the means of allowing most offenders to go "scot free," and in many cases, give them time to cross the border, with their arms, clothing, and accoutrements.

I think, sir, now in my short survey, I have pointed out the most objectionable features of the Bill, and I know that unless Sir George alters them before the next reading, the Volunteer force will be ruined. There are certainly many things that might be added for the benefit of the Volunteers if it is his intention to encourage that force, (which I very much doubt.) But as you will perhaps think I have occupied enough of your space this time, I will leave it for another communication unless some person better able would do so in the meantime.

Yours,  
CARRIBE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

OSHAWA, 11th May, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—As it is not often you receive communications from this part of the Province, I take the liberty of sending you the following account of the

OPENING OF THE NEW DRILL SHED,

hoping that you will give it a space in your columns.

On Thursday night, 7th inst., the new drill shed in this place, which I venture to say is one of the best two company sheds in the Province, was opened for drill. It was built, after the Government plans, by Mr. Geo. Conway, the contractor for nearly all the sheds in the country. The floor was made by first levelling the earth, after which it was pounded, and a layer of clay, twelve inches thick, placed on the top of it, which was again pounded and rolled, and sand being thrown over the clay and again rolled, filled all the crevices, and rendered it perfectly level and as solid as possible, next to the concrete, this is said to be the best kind of floor, as no dust can possibly be raised from it. The shed is lighted by lamps suspended from above, besides which a chandelier is to be hung in the centre. At the hour appointed (7:30) the bugles brought a large muster of Volunteers, and a large crowd of civilians to see them drill for the first time in the new shed. After the companies had been put through their ex-

ercises, they were wheeled into line and addressed by Lieut. Col. Fairbanks, who said it gave him great pleasure to see so many of the Volunteers present, and thanked the people of Oshawa for the interest taken by them in their country's defenders—he had not the slightest doubt that when required Oshawa would furnish her full quota, as she had done before. He had just returned from Ottawa, where, at a meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, he had heard the Minister of Militia express himself as being highly pleased with the Volunteers of Ontario, and anxious to place them on the best possible footing. He would strongly urge the young men of the place to enroll themselves for the defence of their country. He again complimented the men on the manner in which they had turned out, and hoped they would attend drill regularly. The parade was then dismissed. I may add that Sir George's new Bill has had a good effect here—it has put the young men on their mettle, and, with that spirit which is characteristic of the Canadian youth, they have not waited to be forced, but they come forward like men and take the oath, and already both companies are filled, and the evil prophets and fault finders are silenced. On the Queen's Birthday we are to have a rifle match, the particulars of which will reach you.

The Brass Band, under the leadership of Prof Andrews, paraded with the Volunteers, discoursing sweet sounds during the intervals of drill.

Hoping you will give this a place in your valuable columns.

I remain,  
Yours sincerely,  
SUBSCRIBER.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.—A new detachment of Pontifical Zouaves, recruited in the Province of Quebec, leave Montreal for Rome on the 16th of this month.

A Halifax paper mentions a rumor that the Hon. Joseph Howe has been offered the Governorship of South Australia. One paper states that Mr. Howe's friends positively assert the fact.

Mrs. McGeo is in a precarious state of health. The sad bereavement which she has experienced has induced a state of nervous prostration, which her physicians regard as very serious. So greatly is she affected that she is never left alone, and for some days it was feared her reason would fall.

VOLUNTEER CONCERT.—The Volunteer force in the county of Brant design holding a grand Promenade Concert in the Battalion Drill Shed, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., the proceedings of which will be applied in liquidating the debt on the Drill Shed. This will be the first Promenade Concert that has taken place in Brantford for some years, and as the Drill Shed is well designed for the purpose, we hope to see a good turn out on the occasion. An excellent programme has been prepared, and we feel convinced that all who patronize this entertainment will be gratified. The officers of the Volunteer force are doing all in their power to make the concert a success, and it will not be their fault if the audience are not pleased, as every effort will be made to accomplish that object.—*Brantford Courier.*



**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW**

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

**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, Oth. ca.

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 movement 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.

**OUR AGENT.**

We beg to notify our numerous friends and subscribers that Mr. J. J. BELL is authorized to act as General Travelling Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW; to receive subscriptions and transact any other business connected with the paper.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868.

We understand that the new Militia Law will not come into force before next October, as some time is required to arrange the preliminaries for establishing the Volunteer and Militia forces of the different provinces upon one footing.

Turkey has lately given the most extraordinary instance of the progress of the age; extraordinary, because the movement is inaugurated by the Sultan himself who, in a recent speech at the opening of the new Council, declared that the time had come when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization.

We understand that the Ottawa Garrison Artillery intend celebrating Her Majesty's Birthday by a concert to be held in the Theatre of this city. It is the custom in many battalions to hold annual balls or concerts, which are generally very successful affairs, and, with the aid of the musical talent of the capital, we have no doubt but the Volunteers of Ottawa will meet with the best encouragement from their fellow citizens. The proceedings of the concert are to be applied to the band fund of the Battalion,

and we would bespeak, what it will no doubt receive, the generous support of the public. The Provisional Battalion, Ottawa Rifles, who also intended holding a concert, have generously deferred theirs in favour of the Artillery.

**DEFENCE OF CANADA.**

During the debate on the proposed grant of £1,100,000 stg. for the construction of fortifications, in the House of Commons last week, the member for Lambton (Mr. McKenzie) recommended the appointment of a Commission to ascertain the relations in which, in a military point of view, Canada stood with regard to England. There can be no doubt but the inquiry is a very fit and proper one, and should be thoroughly understood by every man in the Dominion, as it leads to the fullest justification of the wise and statesmanlike measure then under consideration, and which for the interests of the country passed with such an overwhelming majority. The military relations which Canada holds to the British Empire is simply that of its strongest and most defensible outlying bulwark, destined at no distant day to hold uninterrupted communication with its Eastern dependencies across this Continent, thus lessening the distance by many thousands of miles.

It is well understood, as a matter of fact, that the chief strength of the Empire is her Colonies, because they are the receptacles of her surplus population (human power) and whose new sources of national wealth are developing with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of civilization. This fact the member for Lambton stated in his very powerful and judicious speech on the occasion, but while the consideration of the subject as a matter of economy was apparently in his mind, he evidently lost sight of the principle that *society in any or every relation is bound to provide for its own defence*. Consequently the Colonies, and this Colony in particular, should take upon itself every necessary preparation for the safety of its people and the preservation of their interests.

It is well known that the nonsense talked on the occasion of the defeat of the Militia Bill of 1862, injuriously affected the value of Canadian securities in the English market, from the influence of which they have not yet recovered; it would be an interesting calculation to find out what the country has actually lost in hard cash by that movement, and how much more by the check which investments in Canadian speculations received. It is quite likely that the sum total would be many times more than that now voted for the very best purpose to which it could be applied, and it would be hazardous nothing to assert that on the passing of Sir G. E. Cartier's Militia Bill, both measures will have the effect of restoring Canadian securities to their former value.

As the direct interest of the Dominion is best served by remaining a part of the British Empire, it follows that it must share the responsibilities therefore, as that Empire has a rival, and a powerful one, in the United States; it is also apparent that Canada occupies precisely the position of a powerful garrison in an enemy's country, commanding all the strategic points thereof, and making the result of every quarrel a question of certainty. It requires no amount of military skill for any man to understand that the Continent of North America is accessible by water from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Chicago, within 350 miles of St. Louis, on the Mississippi, which has an open navigation to New Orleans, nearly 2,000 miles below; that the naval power which could hold the mouth of both those great rivers would speedily hold the extreme points and control all the country lying between.

The readers of the daily journals are aware that no batteries were sufficient during the late war between the Northern and Southern States of the Union to prevent a few insignificant gunboats finding their way to New Orleans, and compelling 30,000 soldiers to evacuate that city in haste, and all the Southern fortresses on that river shewed a similar fate the moment a single vessel got above them. What was done there with very insignificant means can be also done again and better by the chief naval power in the world, and therefore Canada is the strongest outlying bulwark of Great Britain, as it effectually keeps her great rival on good behaviour. It is easy seeing then what the military relations must be; on the one side there is the prestige, dignity, power and interests of the Empire to defend; on the other the safety of the great military outpost must be assured without interfering with the development of its commercial and other interests.

Some of the speakers on the debate asserted that Canada proper is a country not easily defended; others that it was altogether defenceless. There cannot exist more mischievous or untrue assumptions; mischievous because taken in connection with the very crude and imperfect reports of the Defence Commission and of officers tied down by their instructions to certain absurd formula's and contingencies they have been the means of disseminating the idea in England that the country is really defenceless, and enabling a class of political economist to advocate the severance of the connection, and untrue, because a moment's consideration is enough to convince any sane man that, as by us Great Britain maintains her naval supremacy, no force can wrest this country from her grasp, or could, in any case, successfully invade it without the consent of a majority of the people.

With barely 80,000 inhabitants, all told, with 15,000 soldiers of all arms for five campaigns, the French Canadian population

defended during the last century the whole country between the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi against all the power of England and her then North American Colonies.

In 1812-15 a population of *one-tenth*, that of the United States successfully defended Canada against the whole force of the latter power; and will it be said that the people of this country are not prepared to repeat the same actions. It is well known to all military men that Canada is only really assessable through the valley of Lake Champlain, but an invasion of Montreal would not be a decided success as long as an English gunboat could cover St. Helen's Island. No soldier would risk the passage of a navigable river without having complete control thereof, and any attempt on their part on the Western Peninsula would result in disaster.

The Militia Bill of Sir G. E. Cartier is about to apply the only requisite necessary to render a successful invasion of the West impossible, by furnishing the means of concentrating the population for their own defence. It was stated by some of the speakers against the grant that Colonel Jervois's report on the defence of Canada ended at Montreal—such is not the fact it contemplated a single line to Hamilton—which was so far right, but all those places which he enumerated were only strategical points in that line. With an organized and armed population the defensive measure proposed by Sir G. E. Cartier's Bill will be amply sufficient—he proposes to erect permanent works at Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London—the nature of these works are of course matters of detail, but there can be no doubt that at Montreal they will take the character of an entrenched camp and lines of considerable extent; at Kingston the construction of a dockyard with necessary defence, and at Toronto a strong position with similar defences at Hamilton, while London will have an entrenched camp with lines.

This is evidently the commencement of a system which will reduce the defence of the whole country to that of a series of lines and forts supporting each other, which it would be utterly impossible for any force brought against them to turn or occupy. The value of the Ottawa river has been recognized as a line of communication in this connection for the first time in the debate, and it will doubtless occupy the attention of Ministers, because, as General Sir John Michel remarked, "wherever a merchant vessel can sail a gunboat can follow."

#### A KING FOR CANADA.

Martin F. Tupper, the "proverbial philosopher," has written a small book of poems entitled "Our Canadian Dominion," which is certainly a far better display of patriotism than poetry. For this reason and for sake of the principles advocated, we are inclined to

look with leniency upon the faults of the composition. The feeling displayed towards Canada by this author is the more plasing when we remember the number of contrary opinions which have found utterance through the English press, anything but complimentary to us as a people, and sadly different from traditional British sentiment. But as usual, Mr. Tupper surrounds his leading principle, which we cordially endorse, with a great deal of absurdity. The idea of establishing a member of the Royal Family of England as Viceroy of the Dominion is by no means a new one, such having been advocated in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW more than a year ago. The growing importance of our country, and the love of British institutions evinced on all occasions by our people, are reasons why Her Majesty should confer upon us this honor, but the establishment of a Canadian Peerage and Order of Kinghood is pushing the principle altogether too far; for while we would be delighted to have a Prince of the blood royal rule over us, we would by no means like to see him surrounded by such a lot of parvenu Peers as would be created from amongst us. Earl of Ottawa or Duke of Quebec, though doubtless very euphonious and high-sounding titles, would be more apt to subject their owners to derision than commend them to respect.

The first poem in the collection is certainly poor poetry, but, nevertheless, not devoid of common-sense, something not always found in the works of this author. The second is in favor of Confederation, and dedicated to "British America," the third prays the Queen to give us Alfred for a Prince. In reference to this, Mr. Tupper explains that as Prince Alfred is destined for the Principality of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, to which he is at present heir-apparent, he added the fourth poem, in which he recommended "sweet young Arthur, antitype of Arthur in old days." There is a slight confusion of ideas in this line which places the "sweet young Arthur" in an amusing state of pre-existence. The remaining pieces are merely funny, so we will pass them over without further comment. The kind-hearted and obliging Author is, however, deserving of our thanks for the good feeling which he has displayed towards Canada on this as on former occasions, and we sincerely wish that the idea he celebrates may be eventually carried out, and we hope his little work may have a wide circulation both in England and the Dominion.

#### THE TRIAL OF BREECHLOADERS.

Our readers may remember that in October, 1866, the War Office authorities issued an advertisement inviting the inventors and patentees of improved rifles to send in plans of breechloading rifles to replace those now in use in the army. To ensure a competition in which the best inventions would be

produced, three rewards were offered. The first or highest, £1,000 sterling, was offered for the best rifle, forming a combination of all qualities; the second, £600, for the best breech mechanism combined with a sufficiently good degree of accuracy in other particulars; and the third reward of £400, was offered for the best cartridge. For properly conducting the competition, a number of rules were laid down, and certain conditions imposed as requisite in military rifles. In reply to the Government invitation one hundred and four breechloading rifles were sent in for competition, of these sixty-seven were at once rejected for non-compliance with the terms of the advertisement; the remaining thirty-seven were again reduced after the first trial, to the number of sixteen, for various reasons given in the report of the committee appointed to conduct the competition. Another examination brought the sixteen down to nine, which were subjected to a most rigorous ordeal; these nine were the Albini and Braendlin, Burton No. 1, Burton No. 2, Fosbery, Henry, Joslyn, Martini, Peabody, and Reamington. Each competitor having supplied ten of the required arms and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, the experiments were commenced, and extended with slight intermission, from November, 1867 until February, 1868. This time was occupied in testing 1st accuracy; 2nd, rapidity; 3rd, recoil; 4th, penetration; 5th, trajectory 6th, fouling; and 7th, capability of sustaining continued firing, exposure and rough usage. In all the above trials the Snider breechloading naval rifle was made to take a part, and endured, with the competing arms, all the required tests except that of accuracy, which the regulations fixed by the War Office had set so high that none of the competing rifles could reach it; and also penetration, to which, however, much importance was not attached. All of the rifles showed a satisfactory degree of capability in sustaining rough usage, and the greater number seemed to be superior in this respect to the naval Snider. As might be expected great difficulty was experienced in conducting the experiments with uniformity owing principally to defective ammunition and the diverse calibre of the various arms. The final result of the experiments was to place the Henry first; Burton No. 2 second; and Albini and Braendlin third. It may be observed however, in reference to the prizes, that none of the competing rifles came up to the standard required by the War Office, and consequently the first prize of £1,000, was not awarded, although the Henry is considered to have approached nearest to the required qualifications, the use of tallow in the lubrication of the bullets being the principal cause of objection; the inventor of this rifle however receives the £600, for having the best breech mechanism. The £400 reward was carried off by Mr. Daw for

the best ammunition, which at the same time, it was explained to be inferior to the Boxer cartridge which has been greatly improved since the date of the War Office advertisement, and is in fact far superior to any ammunition offered for competition.

The following summary of the manner in which the competing rifles stood the prescribed tests is interesting as showing to what a high standard the art of gunmaking has attained:

"The standard of excellency, as measured by each and all of the several qualifications required by the War Office advertisement, was proved by experiment to have been very high, and, in some particulars, far beyond the attainment of the five-grooved Snider naval rifle.

None of the competitive rifles reached to this standard; all, as well as the Snider naval, having failed in attaining the necessary degree of accuracy.

In rapidity, all the competitive rifles, and the Snider naval, qualified.

In recoil, all qualified.

In penetration, five qualified, the remainder, including the Snider naval, having failed to penetrate the required number of planks.

In trajectory, three, in addition to the Snider naval, qualified.

In fouling, the Burton II., and the Snider naval, qualified, and it was apparent that the Henry rifle could qualify, if fired in the manner described at the second trial.

In capability of sustaining rough usage, &c., all the rifles showed a satisfactory degree of excellence, and most of them appeared to be superior to the Snider naval.

In the trial with increased charges, the breech mechanism of all the rifles, excepting the Joslyn and Remington, stood the required tests."

#### THE NEW CANADIAN RIFLE.

The following description of the rifle invented by Mr. Meyer, a mechanic in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Montreal, we insert with pleasure. Last week our Montreal correspondent gave a short description of this machine, which was tested in the presence of Gen. Wyndham and staff, who were greatly pleased with the experiments:

"The gun is single barrelled rifle, and fires over one hundred shots per minute. An outer casing of brass allows the barrel to be surrounded by water to the depth of a quarter of an inch, so rendering the heating that would result from rapid firing impossible. The gun is worked by machinery enclosed in a drum that is solidly welded to the breech. A trough upon the right side supplies the ammunition, and by the turning of a crank is drawn into the cylinder and into the chambers with which a revolving disc is pierced. With each turn of a crank, a bullet is expelled, a shell dropped, and a cartridge forced into one of the chambers. To give technical details of the invention would at once endanger the privilege that is intended to be sought in a patent, and be uninteresting to the general reader. Results suffice us, while a close examination of the component parts of the machinery belongs to the distinguished officers who were officially present. Mr. Meyer was first desired to prove that his gun possessed the rapidity of fire claimed for it, and he obeyed with such effect as to discharge at one time

thirty-eight rounds in thirty seconds, and, at another, fifty-five rounds in thirty-three seconds. The bullets seemed to strike the target with an unerring certainty, and in no instance failed to be expelled by the ingenious machinery. Mr. Meyer next showed that his gun was equally effective in changing the direction of the fire. With one hand managing the cog wheel that gave a literal motion to the gun, and with the other turning the small crank, that seemed to possess such mysterious powers—he swept a range of a quarter of a circle, and poured out such a storm of missiles as would have made the advance of an enemy impossible. General Wyndham has, for some time past, been interested in the labors of the inventor, and has, if we do not mistake, frequently visited Mr. Meyer's house to offer him practical suggestions and support. On this occasion, the General expressed his highest satisfaction with the result of the experiments, and will doubtless forward such a report of the weapon to the Horse Guards as will gain for it the attention it manifestly deserves."

#### ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

Lieut.-Col. Atcherley, D. A. A. G., accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, will commence the annual inspections in No. 1 Division, during the present week as follows:

Wednesday, 20th., at 11 a.m., Wakefield Infantry, Capt. Ashford.

Thursday, 21st., at 4 p.m., Ottawa Field Battery, Capt. Forsyth.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

H. H.—Send on your M.S., and if found suitable we will publish it.

TRUMPETER, Halifax, N. S.—We would not advise you to come to Ottawa; the Civil Service is not the place for a young man of energy and talent, besides there are already too many applicants for office, and your journey would be most likely unsuccessful.

LIEUT. COLONEL, Toronto.—We are aware of the circumstance, but cannot see what good result would follow from publishing it.

A. L. R., Toronto.—The copies have been sent some time ago.

#### LITERATURE.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We are in receipt of the April number of this famous Quarterly, republished by the Leonard Scott Company of New York. The contents are Don Quixote; The Pilgrim and the Shrine; Modern Notions of Government; The Irish question; Hindoo Epic Poetry; The Mahaoharaba; Popular Education; The Church System of Ireland and Canada, Spiritual wives, Democratic Government in Victoria, and Contemporary Literature.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—For May has come to hand. It contains a considerable amount of original matter, which is certainly capable of improvement. The selections are good, and, for the sake of our growing literature, we would recommend it to the public.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The last received number of the *Victoria Colonist* (British Columbia), says:—

"The People's Committee appointed at the late Confederation Meeting have submitted a report of their doings and the result, so far as known, of their negotiations with the Canadian Government. That the rights of the people and the dignity of the Colony have been maintained by the Committee in every step they have taken, all must admit, and that the Canadian Government is disposed to accept us pretty much on our own terms, is plainly evident by the tone of the telegram from the Minister of Customs of the Dominion. The terms proposed by the Committee are these: The Dominion to assume the Colonial debt and pay a subsidy sufficient for the support of the Local Government, granting it in addition the powers of taxation reserved to Provincial Governments in the British North American Act, to grant us representation in the Senate and Commons of Canada and a responsible Local Government, and to construct a waggon road from Lake Superior to Yale, on the Fraser River, within two years after our admission. Such, briefly, are the conditions under which it is proposed to unite the Colony to the British North American Confederation—conditions which embody the views of the speakers at the meeting and which are in the highest degree favorable to the Colony. This even the opponents of the scheme—few of whom, we believe, are really sincere in their opposition—are constrained to acknowledge. We cannot, indeed, see how there can be even an excuse for opposition offered on the part of this Colony to its admission upon terms so favorable. The committee have, in addition, acted with considerable frankness and promptitude in laying a report of their proceedings before the people as soon as they had assumed an appearance of tangibility—and the telegram shows how desirous the Dominion Government are to admit us to all the rights and privileges of members of the Confederation. Communication has been opened from Ottawa with the Imperial Government and our Legislature is urged to pass an Address to Her Majesty requesting the consummation of Union. It remains, therefore, with the Council now in session at New Westminster to take the necessary step, and the last "obstacle" in the way of our prosperity will be swept away. A favorable answer to the Address by Her Majesty's Govt. is assured. It is pledged, in the Act creating the Dominion, to grant a request of the British Columbia Legislature asking for the Union; it cannot, if it would, withhold its consent to our admission without breaking faith with the Dominion Government, and history and precedent are alike opposed to a breach of good faith on the part of the British Government. In the present stage of negotiations all eyes are turned towards the Council, who would be wise to avail themselves of the present opportunity when the terms virtually accepted by the Dominion Government are so favorable to us. If the matter be delayed by the neglect or apathy of the members of the Legislative Council, years may elapse ere so excellent an opportunity will again occur. A refusal to accept now may result in unconditional Union being forced upon us by the Home Government. This being practically a Crown colony, such action is perfectly competent on the part of the Imperial authorities. We call, therefore, on official as well as popular members to unite in ratifying the resolution of last session by the passage of the required Address prior to adjourning.

## THE STADACONA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Stadacona Rifle Association held their adjourned meeting at the Militia Office on Thursday, the 30th ult., when the following gentlemen were present:—Col. Sewell, Lt. Col. Panet, Lt. Col. Lamontagne, Maj. Stevenson, R. H. Smith, Esq., Maj. Vohl, A. Taschereau, Esq., A.D.C., F. C. Wurtelo, Esq., Capt. Voyer, J. B. Amyot, G. Amyot, Gagnier, Thomson, G. Colfer, Esq., Dr. Parke, Quarter Master Morgan, Capt. Worsley, 60th Rifles, H. Scott, Esq., Capt. Parkin, Lieut. Moorwood, 30th Regt., Ensign Barret, and Capt. Forrest.

Lt. Col. Panet having resigned the chair in favor of Col. Sewell, the minutes from the last meeting were read and approved, when the following Rules and Regulations were unanimously adopted:—1st. That the association be denominated the "Stadacona Rifle Association." And in lieu of the 2nd. It was moved by Lt. Col. Panet, seconded by Capt. Worsley, and

Resolved—That the subscription be \$2 per annum, and that the non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to Volunteer corps be entitled to a membership on payment of one dollar each. That each company of Her Majesty's Regular Army or of Volunteers, whose officers are members of the association, and who pay \$5 to the association, shall be entitled for every \$5 to ten memberships; but memberships obtained in this way will only apply to non-commissioned officers or privates, and will not entitle the holders of any vote at any of the meetings, and non but subscribers of \$2 per annum, or life members will be entitled to a vote.

3rd. Donors of twenty dollars at one time, to the funds of the association, or of a prize of not less value, to be competed for at the annual prize meeting, shall be entitled to be enrolled as life members of the association.

4th. There shall be a Patron and Vice-Patrons named by the Council, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, for the time being, shall be respectfully requested to become Patron.

5th. There shall be a President and Vice Presidents. The Commandant of the Garrison and of the Volunteer Force, officers in command of Regular and Volunteer battalions, together with the President of the Rifle Club, subscribers shall be *ex officio* Vice Presidents and also members of the Council.

6th. There shall be a Council of nine members, independently of *ex officio* members, who shall be elected at the annual meeting, five of whom shall form a quorum.

7th. The Council shall choose from members elected the President of the Association.

8th. There shall be a Secretary Treasurer.

9th. The Council shall have the sole management of the funds of the Association and shall render an account to yearly meeting.

10th. The prizes shall be competed for in accordance with such regulations as may be passed by the Council from time to time.

11th. Nine members shall form a quorum at all meetings of the Association.

12th. The Council shall meet quarterly or oftener if required to do so by the President, or any three of its members, and shall keep minutes of its proceedings.

13th. The Council shall have power to select new members to fill up any vacancy in the Council, and to appoint a Secretary Treasurer.

14th. All competitors for Volunteer prizes shall be obliged to appear in the uniform of their respective corps.

15th. The preceding regulations shall be considered as permanent rules, and not

changeable but by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members present at a meeting expressly convened for that purpose.

Lt. Col. Lamontagne then proposed that the Council be composed of the following gentlemen:

Major Alleyn, 8th Batt. V. M. Rifles; Capt. Worsley, 60th Rifles; R. A. Smith, Esq.; Capt. Gagnier, 9th Batt. V. M. Rifles; Capt. Thomson, Rifle Club; Major Vohl, 9th Batt. of V. M. Rifles, Capt. Turnbull, Canadian Hussars; Capt. Montizambert, Garrison Artillery; Ensign Barret, 8th Batt. V. M. Rifles—

Which being objected to by Lt. Col. Panet, it was moved by R. H. Smith, Esq., seconded by Lt. Col. Lamontagne, and

Resolved,—That the Council be elected by ballot; and this having been done, it resulted in the return of the above named gentlemen, after which it was moved by Major Vohl, seconded by Dr. Parke, and

Resolved,—That Col. Sewell do now leave the chair, and that Lt. Col. Panet be called thereto.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Col. Sewell for its able and impartial conduct in the chair.

(Signed,) J. SEWELL, Colonel, Chairman.

W. H. FORREST, Capt., Secy. *pro tem.*  
Quebec, 1st May, 1868.—*Chronicle.*

## CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 15th May, 1868.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## No. 1.

With reference to the General Order No. 1 of the 8th instant, for the observance of Queen's Birthday, Monday, the 25th, is now substituted for Saturday, the 23rd instant.

## No. 2.

*Prescott Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, No. 3 Battery, Iroquois.*

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant William Millar, vice R. Hartley, left the limits.

*10th, or "Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers."*

Ensign Andrew Fleming having obtained the necessary certificate of qualification, is now confirmed in his rank from the date of his appointment.

*23rd "Essex Battalion of Infantry."*

To be Major, acting till further orders:

Captain Thomas Fox, from No. 4 Company, vice Doherty, resigned.

*No. 4 Company, Leamington.*

To be Captain, acting till further orders

Lieutenant John Stockwell, vice Fox, promoted.

To be Lieutenant.

Ensign John R. Wilkinson, vice Stockwell, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Sergeant Mathew Wilkinson, vice J. R. Wilkinson, promoted,

*25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 6 Company, Wallacetown.*

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Alexander Macbeth, Esquire, vice L. McIntyre, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."*

*No. 5 Company, Barrie.*

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Andrew Graham, Gentleman, vice Louint, resigned.

*36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 7 Company, Grahmsville.*

The resignation of Ensign F. Hassard, is hereby accepted.

*53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 3 Company, Lennoxville.*

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Charles James Robertson, Esquire, vice D. de Chair, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*No. 5 Company, Mayoy.*

To be Captain acting till further orders.

Thomas Watts, Esq., vice G. N. Goff, left the limits.

To be Ensign acting till further orders:

William Embury, Gentleman, vice W. S. Hoyt, left the limits.

*57th "Peterborough" Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 2 Company, Lakesfield.*

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

George L. Sheppee, Gentleman, M. S., vice Bowker, promoted.

## SERVICE MILITIA.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Gananoque Grammar School Drill Association.*

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Gananoque, in the Regimental Division of Leads, under the command of Captain Samuel McCammon, to be composed of the masters and pupils of the Gananoque Grammar School, and to be styled the "Gananoque Grammar School Drill Association."

*Barrie Grammar School Association.*

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Barrie, in the Regimental Division of Simcoe, under the command of Major Alex. McKenzie, to be composed of the masters and pupils of the Barrie Grammar School, and to be styled the "Barrie Grammar School Drill Association."

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

P. L. MACDUGALL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, May 6th.

## [Continuation of Debate on Fortifications.]

Col. GERR considered that enough had been said to show that we should depend upon ourselves. England had promised if we built our fortifications to supply ammunition and guns. Now these works were to be constructed on money obtained in England on the guarantee of the Imperial Government. The question was simply this—were those fortifications desirable or not? An hon. member had stated that an iron clad ship could enter the harbor of Fortmouth in spite of the fortifications. He then went on to show that this position was incorrect, and that at Charleston the old fort of Sumpter had resisted the whole power of the American fleets, backed by American daring and pluck. No one desired war with the American people, who spoke our language and were of the same race with ourselves, but let us suppose it possible. Were we, under the belief that it was possible, to take no steps to defend ourselves? He reviewed the argument of the honorable member for Lambton with regard to the practicability of invasion, notwithstanding the fortifications of Toronto and Hamilton. He said this policy was the first of the kind which as a Dominion we were called upon to assume, and he thought it was incumbent on us to assume it. He said further that while England paid something like 25s. a head for the maintenance of her armies and navy we only paid 1s.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON complained of having been taunted with keeping silence on this subject, and rose to show that he was not afraid to express his sentiments. Five years ago he had said that the measure of fortification was necessary, but we had nevertheless got on very well without it, and still do so. He did not want to retort insinuation for insinuation, but we might ask if the measure was not withheld until those honors which the honorable gentleman so worthily wears were thrust upon him. He admitted, however, that the time had arrived when we should assume the burden of our own defence, instead of fostering it upon the over-taxed people of the mother country; but nevertheless, we might be permitted to inquire whether the proposed fortifications were necessary. He had lived for a considerable length of time, during which there had been no difficulty with the United States, and he thought he might live for some time longer and not see one. A quarrel, however, might arise, and it would be necessary to defend ourselves.

Hon. Mr. GALT did not think that the Government could pursue any other course than that which they were pursuing. They are merely carrying out their share of a treaty with the Imperial Government, and they had neither information nor details to submit to the House. There was a difference between the position of the Government in the matter of these defences and the Parliament of England in the matter of her coast defences. In England Parliament were the sole judges of the position, here we were not, but only jointly so with the British Government. It could not be doubted, however, that the obligations of self defence rested with us. It was for England to consider on what condition she would retain us in connection with her, and she has told us that she cannot defend us without our aid, and she requires from us the construction of certain fortifications. The connection with England exposes us to dangers which we accept. He

believed that it is for the advantage of England to retain her connection with us. It has been assumed by writers in England that Canada, in the event of war, would be a source of expense to England, and that it would be better and cheaper for England if we were quite independent and she had neither direct or indirect interest in us. He believed that a period would come when this country, from increase of population and diversity of interests, would be independent of Great Britain, although he hoped it would not be in his day, and he thought our present ought to be framed with an eye to that future, so that when separation does occur, we should be in a position to maintain our independence. As a people we were rapidly approaching national manhood, but still the protection of England was necessary to us. In giving us fortifications and organizing an efficient militia, the Government are pursuing the best course to make us masters of our destinies, and he would be wanting in his duty if he hesitated for one moment to give his support to the Government in this measure.

Mr. O'CONNOR was assured by some members that it was impossible for this country to defend herself in the event of a war with the United States. It was said that the population of the United States had increased; so had ours. It was also said that we had an extended frontier; so had the United States. We had before been engaged in war with the United States; we had not then got the worst of it. He thought it poor policy to tell the people of the United States that we were not in a position to defend ourselves. They were a divided people, we were all united, as opposed to the United States and had the whole power of Great Britain at our back. It was a very grave question which he was sure the gentleman on the treasury benches had gravely considered.

Mr. BRATTY said he held the gentleman on the treasury benches responsible for the legislation of the House and he would vote against the amendment and for the motion. He hoped the time would never arrive when the Dominion of Canada would be tamely surrendered. He was neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but he might safely predict that that time would never come. The very females of Buffalo, who ought to have the milk of human kindness in them, were hostile to British institution and cheered the Fenians. It could be seen from what happened in Mexico what would be the result to us in the event of separation from England. He hoped the vote would almost be a unanimous one in favour of the measure.

Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said that the motion in amendment was simply "stuff," and read from the proceedings of the House to show what was done in 1862 with regard to a similar Bill in 1862 and in 1865, and he complained that he had not been treated fairly by the member for Lambton, who had said that he had purposely delayed the measure, inasmuch as he had given notice of it so early as the 25th of March and had afforded every opportunity for the free and full expression of public opinion on it. He read an extract from a despatch to show that the whole power of the Empire would be placed at our disposal for our defence.

Mr. MACKENZIE rose merely to defend himself from the charge of inconsistency in having voted differently from what he now did on a former occasion. He said before, and said now that he would expend the last penny for the defence of the country. He thought it was a fair inference to draw that

the hon. gentleman opposite had not been prepared with his measure at an earlier time. He spoke of four delegates from old Canada to London, building the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick two years before a confederation, as being positively absurd.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that the hon. member for Lambton had repeated his speech instead of simply making an explanation in violation of the courtesy extended to him. If the delegation to London had acted deceitfully and untruly, the member of Lambton was *particeps criminis*, for he had voted for the \$1,000,000, which they required as an earnest to the British Govt. that they were ready and willing to undertake their own defence. He read an extract from a speech of Mr. Mackenzie's on a former occasion to show that he had heartily supported what he now called a diplomatic vote.

Mr. WELLS wanted to know if £111,000 stg. was to be expended in Montreal, it was not stated how much was to be expended west of Montreal.

Sir G. E. CARTIER could only say that the largest amount would be expended at Kingston, where there the defences would be of a two-fold character—Naval and Military.

Mr. RYMAL wanted to know if nothing was to be done in the way of naval protection for the upper lakes, as assuredly in the event of a collision with the United States, the western peninsula would be a scene of conflict.

Mr. MACDONALD (Antigonish) contended that if \$1,000,000 had been voted by the old Province of Canada for defensive purposes the old Province ought to pay the money.

The vote being taken on the amendment there were: Yeas, 51; Nays, 102.

The House went into Committee, and the Resolution was carried and reported upon, when the House adjourned at 3 a. m.

## DEFENCE.

The following are the Resolutions submitted to the House of Commons by the Hon. Sir G. E. CARTIER for the construction of works of defence, on the 1st inst:

1. That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding £1,100,000 sterling be applied to the expense of constructing works of fortification for the defence of Montreal and other cities and places west of Montreal, and also for the defence of the city of St. John, in New Brunswick.

2. That it is expedient that the sums required for the purpose mentioned in the preceding resolution be raised from time to time by loan, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, and that the sums so raised, with the interest thereon, be a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, next after the appropriation for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, as shall also such further sums as may be necessary to repay the said loan, either by way of a sinking fund, not exceeding 1 per centum per annum on the principal sum so raised for the purpose of paying off the same, or in such other way as the Government in Canada may determine.

In speaking to the motion for going into Committee, the Minister of Militia remarked that the Imperial Govt. would assume the responsibility and cost of maintaining and improving the defensive works at Quebec and Halifax; and that that Government expected the Dominion to assume a fair share of responsibility in its own defence and protection. The matter had been brought up in the conferences between the Colonial delegates and the Imperial authorities; and an arrangement had been come to which was satisfactory to the Home Government, and would in all probability be satisfactory to the people of this country. It had been reported in several papers that all the money which he appropriated would be spent in Montreal on works there; but this was not true, the fact being that the fortifications would be created



with a view to the protection of all parts of the Dominion. The House could not expect that he, as Minister of Militia, being necessarily acquainted with all that military men suggested to do, would make known what it was intended to do. He thought that the money which it was proposed to ask for would be amply sufficient to carry through the works contemplated. The sum of £440,000 sterling would be quite sufficient to erect works at Montreal satisfactory to the Imperial Government, and £200,000 sterling at St. John, so that it would be seen that nearly one half the whole sum would be available for expenditure in Ontario. The chief expenditure would be at Kingston, and the balance would be laid out at Toronto and Hamilton, and either Paris or London, probably at London. He then went on to show that it was our duty to fence our country as a man would fence his farm or private property by doing so, and at a reasonable cost too. We should give an authentic and emphatic manifestation of our desire to maintain our connection with the mother country. He then noticed some of the objections which might be raised to the scheme of fortifications. 1,256,000 will be the charge of the fortifications. When once these fortifications are built there will be a great feeling of safety, and one effect of his feeling of security will be that our militia expenditure can be safely cut down. A feeling seems to be gaining ground in Europe, that by the use of Armstrong and other powerful guns fortifications are almost useless as defences. That, however, is contrary to fact and actual experience. Their uses in defensive warfare has never been doubted, how great so ever has been the force brought against them. Indeed, the least cover is of advantage to the soldier, to say nothing of those vast, extensive, and grand works now produced by the aid of military science. The possibility of being attacked by our neighbors of the United States, very few will doubt, during at least six months of the year when the navigation is open; the probability is another thing. It will certainly make it a matter of more serious consideration, whether it is expedient to make an attack upon us, if our vulnerable points are very much less than they now are. Great armies may easily overrun countries and desolate them, but it takes time even with the best appliances to take forcible possession of a great fortress. It is well known how long the conquering General Grant was delayed before Petersburg and Richmond, and fortifications, whether according to modern notions, may or may not be impregnable, but yet enable us to hold out long enough for England to assist us with all her force, all her means, with her navies and her armies. He did not believe the Americans would ever resort to war again, as they now well knew the cost. The temptation would certainly be less, if the trouble and cost to them should be rendered treble what it is. When the French had possession of Canada they well knew the value of fortifications. Every assailable point from Quebec to frontenac, or Kingston, along the lakes and down the Mississippi were protected by fortifications and they then defended themselves by these works against the then much more numerous English Colonies to the South of them. This example then so successful, entirely successful, against invasion from the then English Colonies—now the United States—no simply propose to follow. Notwithstanding the Emperor Napoleon's III success at Magenta and Solferino, even after these two great and crushing victories, when he saw the (unilateral), that great Austro-Italian for-

ress, with his usual adroitness, he at once proposed a truce, and immediately concluded a peace. He had heard that the hon. member for Lambton would make a motion in amendment with regard to his motion, and he would doubtless keep his word, but he also knew his British feeling, his love of country, his pride of birth, his sterling loyalty, and the regard which he cherished for the land of his adoption, and he had no apprehension of any opposition from him likely to impair the usefulness or destroy the actuality of the chain of fortifications with which it is proposed to defend and maintain this country to ourselves and to England forever.

CANADA.



PASSPORTS FOR NATURALIZED SUBJECTS.

DOMINION 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 persons concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce a 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 of such persons providing themselves before leaving the Colony with some official evidence of their identity and description.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

Signed BUCKINGHAM & CHANDLER.

The Officer administering the Government, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ottawa, 5th May, 1867.

[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.

H. I. LANGEVIN,

Secretary.

GEORGE COX.

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, Sparks Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs, Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Seals, Jewelry and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c. 15y.

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MONTREAL, April, 1868.

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- ALONZO WRIGHT, M. P., Hull.
- J. M. CURRIE, M. P., Ottawa.
- R. LYON, M. P., Carleton.
- B. CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., (Editor Montreal Gazette.)
- Hon. E. M. MACDONALD, (Editor and Proprietor Halifax Citizen.)
- I. B. TAYLOR, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Ottawa Citizen.)
- DAWSON KERR, Esq., (Proprietor Volunteer Review.)
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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

27th day of April, 1868

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency was pleased to lay before the Council a Memorandum from the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, submitting for approval and adoption a draft of certain Regulations respecting the Bonding and Warehousing of goods subject to duties of Excise.

Whereupon His Excellency in Council was pleased to order, AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Regulations so submitted and hereinafter specified, be, and they are hereby approved, under the provisions of the 83th Section, of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 8, intitled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue."

REGULATIONS.

1. Application for the establishment of a warehouse for excise purposes must be made in writing by the person requiring it, and every such application must fully and minutely describe the premises with their exact locality.

2. On receipt of such an application the collector of Inland Revenue will survey the premises, and if satisfied that they are suitable for the purpose, and that they afford the requisite protection to the revenue, and on their being supplied with suitable locks, he will report the facts to the department, whose authority will be required to use such warehouse as a bonding warehouse for excise purposes.

3. The principal door of ingress and egress of every such warehouse shall be provided with two locks at the expense of the owner of the goods warehoused, one of which shall be selected by the collector or by other competent authority, the key of the last named lock to be kept by the collector, and the key of the former by the owner of the goods; and should there be more doors than one, all such other doors and all windows and other means of egress shall be fastened on the inside in a secure manner to the satisfaction of a surveying officer.

4. When any warehouse has been surveyed and accepted as an excise warehouse it shall be denoted by a letter, commencing with A, and so on, in alphabetical sequence for each succeeding warehouse surveyed within that division.

5. Over the principal entrance to every warehouse approved for excise purposes there shall be placed the following designation:



V. R.

EXCISE

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

With the proper letter, the whole being in legible characters in black, not less than three inches in height, painted on a white ground.

6. Goods subject to duties of excise may be warehoused in any customs warehouse within the limits of the Inland Revenue Division in which they have been manufactured or to which they may be removed in bond under these regulations; in every such case they must be received into warehouse by the customs locker on the warrant of the collector of Inland Revenue, countersigned by the collector of customs for the port.

7. With the exception of malt no goods shall be entered for warehouse unless the duties accruing thereon amount, under one bond, to at least one hundred dollars.

8. Every package entered for warehouse must, in addition to all other marks and numbers, be distinctly numbered, in red paint mixed with oil, with the number of the entry and the date at which it was entered. The date will be sufficiently indicated by the number of the half month and the last two numerals of the year in which the entry was made: thus, goods entered on the 29th January, 1868, may be dated 14-68; showing that the entry was made in the fourteenth half month of the current fiscal year.

9. All entries are to be numbered consecutively, and the bonds relating to them will bear corresponding numbers.

10. Collectors of Customs having charge of bonded excise goods will keep a debit and credit account of them; and the warrant of the Collector of Inland Revenue will be the only sufficient discharge for their delivery.

11. If any goods, after having been received into warehouse, and before their actual delivery ex-warehouse, be altered in quantity, quality or strength, except by leakage, unavoidable waste, or accident, they shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of Excise or Customs having a knowledge thereof.

12. In case the quantity of goods bonded in any warehouse shall, at any time or by any means, fall short or be deficient of the actual quantity which ought to be or remained warehoused, after deducting the quantities entered ex-warehouse, the owner thereof shall be subject and liable to the full duties on the balance of goods with which the warehouse stands debited, after taking an account of the ex-warehouse entries; and the goods remaining shall be subject to the duties on the quantity deficient, and shall and may be sold for payment thereof, by order of the Department; the surplus, if any, to be payable to the person who warehoused such goods, or his assigns.

13. No goods shall be warehoused or ex-warehouse upon any authorized holiday nor before the hour of nine o'clock in the morning or after four o'clock in the afternoon.

14. All entry papers, bonds, notices and other documents herein required shall be made out by the owner of the goods to which they relate or by his duly accredited agent, and all packages shall be marked and numbered as herein required by the owner or agent.

ENTRY OF GOODS FOR WAREHOUSE.

15. Every entry of goods for warehouse must be preceded by a written notice from the person desiring to warehouse them, which notice must be given to the collector in the prescribed form, at least one day before the goods are removed to the warehouse, and must set forth fully the quantity and description of the goods.

16. Entry of goods for warehouse must in all cases be made on the forms sanctioned by the department, and every such entry shall contain a full and complete specification of the goods so entered, stating:

- a. The number and description of packages.
- b. Marks and numbers.
- c. Contents of each in lbs., or gallons, and in the case of spirits the contents are to be stated in gallons of the strength of proof.

17. The duty to which the goods would have been liable had they gone into consumption.

Every cask or barrel of spirits, and every package of tobacco shall be full and whole at the time it is warehoused.

18. Every such entry shall be made in duplicate.

19. The Collector of Inland Revenue will in every case take bonds with each entry as required by sec. 31, 31st Vic., Cap. 8, and on the prescribed form. These bonds must contain a general description of the goods warehoused, and also a reference to the entry papers by number and date. The bond will bear the same number as the entry, and they will be filed together.

ENTRY OF GOODS EX-WAREHOUSE FOR EXPORTATION.

20. Goods subject to duties of Excise shall only be exported in bond from the undermentioned Ports of Entry, viz:

Nova Scotia.....	Hullfax
New Brunswick.....	St. John.
Quebec .....	Quebec.
	Montreal.
	Prescott.
	Kingston.
	Toronto.
Ontario .....	Hamilton.
	Clifton.
	Windsor.
	Sarnia.

And only to British or Foreign Ports of Entry where there are Collector of Customs or other officers of the Government having similar functions.

21. Goods can only be entered for exportation ex-warehouse from a warehouse within the limits of the Port at which they are actually laden on the ship or other vehicles which they are to leave the country.

22. As soon as any person owning goods warehoused under these regulations shall be desirous of exporting any quantity of such goods, he shall deliver to the collector of Inland Revenue, in whose charge such goods are, a notice in writing specifying the full particulars thereof as set forth in section 16 of these regulations, and also the name of the ship or vessel, and the name of the master of such ship or vessel, or the line of railway, as the case may be, by which such goods are intended to be exported.

23. All casks, boxes, bales or other packages of goods entered for exportation shall, before leaving the warehouse, be conspicuously marked, branded or stamped, as the case may be, by the collectors of Inland Revenue or other proper officer with the letters EXPN.

24. Entry of goods for exportation ex-warehouse, must be made on the forms sanctioned by the Department, and must contain an exact specification of the goods entered as in the case of entries of goods for warehouse. Vide sec. 16. With every such entry an export bond shall be taken in the prescribed form.

25. Export bonds shall be conditional for the due delivery of the goods bonded at the place designated in the entry within a specified time, which time shall not in any case exceed the time usually necessary for the performance of the voyage or journey by the conveyance adopted, and for returning the vouchers by the next mail; and in no case shall the period allowed for the cancellation of the bond exceed one year, unless special authority has been granted by the Department.

26. The cancellation of an Export Bond shall only be considered complete on the receipt of a duly authenticated certificate from the collector of customs or other government officer having similar authority at the Port of Entry to which the goods were bonded, certifying that the goods described in the Export Entry have been landed and duly entered for consumption or warehoused at the place specified in the entry.

27. The entry for Exportation ex-Warehouse shall in all cases be made in triplicate with the collector of Inland Revenue who shall also take the Export Bond.

28. Two copies of the Entry shall be sent to the Collector of Customs at the Port whence the goods are to leave the Dominion, who, on receipt thereof, shall grant a warrant for the lading of the goods described in the Entry on the Railway or vessel therein mentioned.

29. So soon as the goods have been duly laden the Collector of Customs shall certify the fact on the entry papers, one copy whereof shall be filed at the Custom House and the other shall be returned to the Collector of Inland Revenue.

30. Whether goods are entered for export from a customs warehouse, or from a warehouse used exclusively for excise, the collector of the port will in each case be charged with the responsibility of seeing them placed on board the ship, car or other vehicle in which they are to be exported, and he must make such examination of the goods as may be necessary for determining whether they correspond with the description contained in the Entry and especially with reference to spirits whether they are of the strength specified.

ENTRY OF GOODS FOR REMOVAL EX-WAREHOUSE IN BOND.

31. Entries of goods for removal, ex-warehouse, are to be made in triplicate, with detailed specifications, as in export entries.

32. Goods can only be entered for removal ex-warehouse to another warehouse within the limits of a warehousing Port of Entry or to a Bonding Warehouse previously authorized in another Inland Revenue Division.

33. Bonds, in the form prescribed by the Department, must in every case, be taken for the due delivery of the goods at the place of destination.

34. When the goods entered for removal are bonded in a customs warehouse, the locker having charge of them will only deliver them for removal on receipt of a warrant signed by the Collector of Inland Revenue and countersigned by the Collector of Customs, which warrant must contain an exact transcript or abstract of the specification of the goods in the entry, and the locker is required to identify every package and check it by the warrant.

35. Collectors of Inland Revenue on receiving the copies of the entry as above, sec. 31, will at once notify the Collector of Customs of the anticipated arrival of the goods specified, giving him one copy of the entry; and on the arrival of the goods the Collector of Customs will examine them and ascertain whether they correspond with the Entry.

36. As soon as they have arrived and are identified, the Collector of Customs will certify that fact on the entry paper and return it to the Collector of Inland Revenue. The goods are then to be rebonded by the owner in the division into which they are removed. Thereafter they are to be dealt with in the same manner as if they had been manufactured in that Division.

ENTRY OF GOODS EX-WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION.

37. Entry of goods ex-warehouse for consumption will be made in duplicate on the prescribed forms; and every such entry must contain a full specification of the goods, as in an export or removal entry.

38. On receipt of the duty accruing on the goods so entered, the Collector of Inland Revenue will make out a warrant for the delivery of the goods, which, if the goods are in a customs warehouse, must be countersigned by the Collector of Customs, and must contain a transcript of the specification in the entry, and the locker in charge of the warehouse must identify every package with the description contained in the warrant before delivering it.

MALT.

3. Malt warehoused under the Act above cited may be removed in bond from one Inland Revenue Division to another, or from one warehouse to another, and may be exported in bond without payment of duty. But every such removal or export shall be under the same restrictions and conditions as to entry and bonds as are in force in respect of other goods liable to duties of excise, except that bags or other packages containing malt are not required to be marked or numbered, and except further that any duly licensed malster carrying on business, when entering malt manufactured by himself for warehouse, may do so on giving a general bond in a form to be prescribed by the Department of Inland Revenue, for the payment of the duty on the malt so bonded; which bond shall be for such a sum as the collector or officer, taking it computes will be equal to double the amount of duty that will accrue on the largest quantity of malt that will be warehoused under such bond at any one time, and if from any unexpected cause the quantity of malt shall at any time be in excess of the quantity so computed, further bonds shall be taken for such additional quantity.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 27th April, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CONCL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present session of the Legislature, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in an addition to the ports named in lists sanctioned by subsequent order of His Excellency in Council raised under the authority of the said Act, the following Ports be included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, viz:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Port of Elgin, Edwardsburgh. The Port of Napanee.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk of Privy Council.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, 4th May, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express, 7:00 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Mixed, 1:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mall, 10:00 p. m.	12:15 a. m.
Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:15 a. m.	10:35 a. m.
Express, 2:10 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
Mall, 6:15 p. m.	9:00 p. m.

The time of these Trains have been so arranged as to ensure connection with night and day Trains on Grand Trunk, East and West.

Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway.

Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent, THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time. Prescott, April 29th 1868. H-11

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

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HUNTER, ROSE & Co., Printers and Publishers. 43-44

Ottawa, Oct. 12

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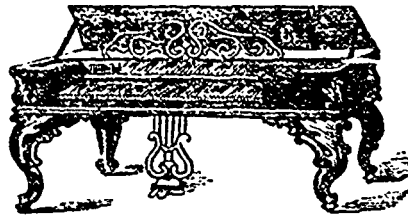
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