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The Volunteer Review

And Military and Naval Gazette.

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

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1867.

No. 49.

For the REVIEW.

RETURN OF THE MUTINEERS.

BY MARY A. MYER.

A ship came drifting in from sea,
Just as the summer night drew down
Her floating veil of mistery
Upon a slumbering ancient town.

Soft fell the star-light on the deck,
But pacing there, a restless throng
Told wild and fearful tales of woe,
And of a yet unpunished wrong.

And ever thro' their hushed discourse
A dark remembrance, like a throb,
Ran, and their very tones grew hoarse
And faltered, when they named the dead.

One whispered: "But a single star
Shone on our pathless course last night,
His face glanced past that golden bar,
I shuddered, for I saw aught."

Another spoke: "His voice, methought,
Filled all the sounding ocean-caves;
Last sunset's gorgeous colors brought
An ominous blood-tint to the waves."

And other lips all quivering said:
"We sought a distant clime unknown,
But e'en on the very winds betrayed,
And wafted us back to our own."

Our memories of storied skies,
Of banishment on that lone isle,
Shall make his mother's gentle eyes
Forevermore forget to smile.

And she, in whose high window burned
The light she would not let grow dim,
When she hears that his ship's returned,
How shall we speak to her of him?"

Then one amid that hapless crew
Who to their converse paid no heed,
Said, as aside his cloak he threw:
"Behold this hand hath done the deed:—

Ye listened to his words like law,
Until I turned your hearts away;—
Ye speak of what ye heard and saw
By night,—I see him night and day!

A shadowy pilot, see, he stands,
With dripping hair and cloven brow;
Mark, how he folds his wearied hands,
We're home, his duty's ended now.

And this our fate forevermore,
To sail 'neath an unspoken curse,
Nor find, an unfamiliar shore,
Within the haunted universe!"
Ottawa, Nov. 30, 1867.

THERESA.—A TALE OF QUEBEC.

BY C. H. WEBSTER.

(Concluded from our last.)

CHAPTER III.—A HAPPY FINALE.

Six months had elapsed since the reduction of Quebec, and one morning, Monsieur Villiers and Theresa sat at breakfast in the dining room of their home.

During the three years that had elapsed since Adolphe bade her farewell, Theresa had grown more beautiful than ever. A deeper hue blended in the masses of her magnificent black hair; a more brilliant light flashed in her midnight eyes; her scarlet lips wore a riper swell, and her form had attained more height and added fullness, which gave to her new attractions.

"It has been now six months since we have had a word from Adolphe," said Monsieur Villiers, looking at his daughter earnestly and sadly as he spoke. "It is a long period, and I know something must have occurred, or he would have been with us long ere this, or we should have heard from him in some way. I am afraid he has fallen in battle, or lies wounded and suffering in camp," he added gloomily.

"Do not despair!" said Theresa, encouragingly. "Adolphe, you know, was well when we last heard. It is a long time, I know," she added, with a sigh. "Six long weary months of suspense, and no tidings! But he may be a prisoner, or guarding some point from which it is impossible to communicate to us. We will hope for the best, and not despair, until we know for a certainty the worst.

Then turning the conversation, she asked.

"But, father, how do you like the English officer, Colonel Dwight, who dined with us yesterday at the Frazier's?"

"He seemed noble and chivalrous," replied Monsieur Villiers, "and I noticed was very attentive to you, Theresa. Be prudent my daughter, and not smile upon any of the young British, for Adolphe should claim all your thoughts."

"Oh, *mon pere*, you know Adolphe has my promise and my heart!" replied Theresa, "but surely it is no harm to enjoy a little society in his absence, and the English officers are very *charmant* for a dinner-party or an evening's entertainment."

"My child," replied her father, "I trust you with my own and Adolphe's happiness, and I know that your own is as deeply bound up as ours in the fulfillment of the engagement to take place when Adolphe returns. The English, though our enemies, are brave and bold, yet I cannot like them. This Colonel Dwight seems a gallant officer,

yet he is proud and overbearing, I have been told, to his inferiors, and a true gentleman never exhibits these traits. But we are destined to see much of the English officers now, and it becomes us to meet them with politeness and hospitality."

Spring came. The winter months had been enlivened by the presence of the English in Quebec. It was a gay winter, in which dinner parties, balls and routs followed each other, and Monsieur Villiers' house was often thrown open to them; for the old Frenchman, like others of his countrymen, was to polite to refuse to mingle with the British, because they had come as their conquerors.

Monsieur Villiers' beautiful and brilliant daughter attracted much attention, and she had been quite the belle of the winter, and it would have required a steadier head than hers to have withstood the adulation that was lavished upon her. Though at heart she was true to Adolphe, and passed many anxious hours in secret, yet by a strange contradiction, it cannot be denied that the handsome and gallant English officer, Colonel Dwight, had fascinated her by his homage. The French girl had often found her heart wavering in its allegiance to her given promise, and the image of his cousin Adolphe was growing dim beside that of her dangerous rival, whose heart, had she read it truly, when listening to his flattering, gallant words, she would have found, was as fully alive to the wealth she would inherit as the only child of Monsieur Villiers, as to her charms of person and mind.

A few days after the conversation between Monsieur Villiers and his daughter, there came a letter from Adolphe. It had been delayed on the route, the messenger having been taken prisoner by the English, but he had succeeded in making his escape, and in reaching Quebec, and carrying the letter to its destination.

Theresa read it to her father with mingled emotions swelling her heart. Adolphe was coming to them! He was even now on the route, and they might expect him at any moment. He had written that he should be compelled to travel in disguise to pass the English lines, and he added: "Perhaps you will not immediately recognize your Adolphe in his changed attire and after the lapse of time since his absence."

Monsieur Villiers grew joyous at this news.

"Adolphe coming home! alive and well!" and he was happy.

But Theresa could not force that gladness to her heart which once this news would have given her, yet she stifled all perceptible emotion, and seem joyous and happy to her father.

That evening, when Colonel Dwight call-

It is generally believed, and upon pretty good authority, that Dr. Livingstone, the explorer, is still alive and pursuing his researches. An expedition has been sent to Southern Africa to his assistance.

ed, she did not see him, and again, on the succeeding evening when he came she pleaded an excuse, and did not go down, but left her father to entertain him. On the succeeding day she received an impassioned lover's note from him, in which he accused her of caprice and coquetry. It was meet that he should call her so, she thought, but she felt then that she could not see him, but sitting down, she penned him a note, telling of her long engagement to her cousin, his attachment to her, her father's expectations, and her own decision of remaining true to her promise.

Colonel Dwight received this from the servant, and read it with conflicting emotions.

"Ha, she does not say she *loves* this soldier cousin, Apollis!" he exclaimed. *I* have the girl's heart, and now I must be bold, and push the victory till I obtain the prize herself, with all the accomplishments. And it is easy enough to do. Women's hearts are like wax, and a bold and daring suitor can mould them at his will. Let me but manage to see the French girl once more, and I can accomplish the rest. Persuasive words and her own heart will complete the work. She will fly with me, and then, as my wife, Monsieur Villiers will not refuse to take his daughter to his heart and fortune, and this cousin can in the army find solace for his lost love."

The next day, as Theresa sat in her apartment, she again received a note from Colonel Dwight, handed her by her waiting-maid whom he had bribed into service. It ran thus:

"Will Mademoiselle Theresa meet Colonel Dwight this afternoon in her garden? He leaves Quebec to-morrow, with but little hopes of a return, and he craves this meeting as a last favor from one whom he has learned to love, and whose image will go wherever his footsteps lead.

"At 5 P. M. he will be there, and watch and wait for the coming of Mademoiselle Theresa."

There she read this note. It would do no harm to meet the English officer, and she would go. Her heart was in this decision. She thought she was strong; she would go for a moment only, bid him adieu, and he would know then that she had not intended to trifle with him.

At dinner, Monsieur Villiers said joyfully:

"Theresa, Adolphe will be with us by to-morrow! How happy we shall be! I count the hours now; and before he returns again to the army, you two shall be united, for it is not well to wait longer. Adolphe is brave, and if anything should occur that I should not live till the war is ended, then I should die content, knowing I left you as his wife."

Theresa did not reply. She heard her father, but where was her heart? She could not tell. A blending together of the two—the English officer and her cousin Adolphe—was within it. Which regard would prove victor she could not decide; out she was determined to conceal her feeling for the Englishman, and by making her cousin and her father happy, fulfill her promise.

The hours of the afternoon wore away, and five o'clock drew nigh. As the fingers of the little ormula clock on the marble mantel in her room marked the hour, Theresa, with palpitating heart and trembling hand, opened the door and glided down the stairway leading to the garden in rear of the house.

Colonel Dwight awaited her there, and advanced eagerly towards her, he led her to a seat under a high, overshadowing oak.

A half hour elapsed, and the words of the Englishman were beginning to tell upon the

heart of the French girl. She was half persuaded to go with him and become his wife.

But suddenly looking up, she started to her feet, with an exclamation of alarm, crying out:

"*Mon Dieu!* 'tis Adolphe come to reproach me!"

Colonel Dwight also sprang to his feet, for he saw, what was no sudden vision, but real flesh and blood, a handsome young French youth, in huntsman's dress, at scarcely a rod's distance, intently regarding them. He knew full well it was Adolphe, who, in this suit, had travelled from the distant French encampment. His brow darkened angrily, and grasping Theresa by the arm, he sought to turn her steps away, and to flee with her from the spot.

But the words of the young man arrested them. Stretching out one arm toward them while the other rested on his rifle, and with a stern yet sad gaze in the eyes that looked upon them, he exclaimed:

"*Mon Dieu,* Theresa! What do I behold? My betrothed in the company of another, and he one of my country's enemies? It is as I feared! You are untrue to me!"

Theresa stood for a moment, riveted to the spot; then shaking off the grasp of Colonel Dwight, with a sudden cry of mingled joy and grief, she rushed towards Adolphe, who had not moved, and bursting into tears, she threw herself at his feet.

"Oh, Adolphe!" she cried, "you have come to awake me from the fascinations of the charmer? I am true to you! Take me home to my father. I cannot leave him or you, my own Adolphe!"

The young man raised her tenderly, and looking deeply and earnestly into her eyes, he asked in saddened tones:

"Do you go of your own free will, Theresa or has my coming terrified you to this? Answer me truly, as you value the future peace and happiness of our household.

Clinging to him with a tighter clasp, she replied:

"Yes, yes, take me home, for I cannot go with him!" with a shuddering look toward Colonel Dwight, who stood, pale with rage, a spectator of the scene. "Oh, Adolphe, I am yours, and only yours," she continued.

"Then do not leave me, or look sternly upon me, but let me go with you to my father, and he will bless us both, in joy at your safe return."

Drawing Theresa's arm within his own, the young man turned toward the English officer.

"You have heard the lady's words," he said, sternly. "She has fixed her choice. I forgive you for the injury you would have caused me," and then they turned toward the house.

Colonel Dwight walked away, with bowed head at his discomfiture. His first impulse was to inform of the young French soldier's presence in Quebec; yet it would avail him nothing, for Theresa was now lost to him, and it would only give rise to conjectures concerning his own disappointment, for his admiration for her was well known. He had already resigned his commission, and made arrangements to leave the city, deeming Theresa secure as his companion, and so, the next vessel to England bore among its passengers the discomfited British officer.

Great was the joy of Monsieur Villiers to behold Adolphe enter with his daughter, and after listening to an account of his many detentions, and the perils he had endured on the way, and learning the brief period of his stay—for he must set out on his return the next day—he insisted that he must give Theresa to him ere he went away. And so that night, in Monsieur Villiers' mansion,

there was a quiet wedding ceremony performed by the old French priest, in which Theresa and Adolphe were united, and when on the morrow, the brave French youth departed again for camp, he carried with him, to brighten and cheer his life, the blessing of his happy wife, Theresa.

Within the ensuing year the war closed, the British still retaining their hold in the Canadas. When peace was fully restored, finding that their countrymen would not again hold Quoi Monsieur Villiers with Adolphe and his wife, Theresa, departed for *la belle France*, where a long and happy life crowned the trials they had met in the New World.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

[From the Ottawa Citizen of the 30th Nov.]

In a recent issue we alluded to a pamphlet which has been laid on our table, and promised a more searching scrutiny of its "fact and figures." The title of this paper is "The Route of the Intercolonial Railway in a National Commercial, and Economical point of view." It is well written, in a clear and vigorous style, and shows an intimate acquaintance with the subject. From the animus apparent, we should conclude the writer is indignant at what he evidently considers the disingenuousness of the supporters of Frontier and Central lines, and is more anxious to show up their special pleading and inconsistencies, than to advocate his own line. He places much more confidence in the survey of 1848 conducted by Major ROBINSON, of the Royal Engineer Department, than he does in any of the rapid and imperfect surveys, so called, that have recently been made by Mr. SANFORD FLEMING, Mr. WALTER BUCK, and others. His reasons for this are not without weight; because, as he states, Major ROBINSON could have had no personal or sectional interest to serve; he was a stranger in the country, wholly unconnected with its business men, and therefore ignorant of any sectional interest to be served. His duties occupied three years, and cost the country £30,000 stg. He carefully surveyed every mile of the route he describes, made accurate working plans of every section, and carefully estimated their cost; and any one familiar with the thorough and substantial manner in which the Royal Engineers of England do their work, will conclude that Major ROBINSON estimates are more likely to err on the side of excess than on that of stint. On the other hand, the writer quotes Mr. FLEMING'S Report to show that he confesses his survey to have been very hasty and imperfect; that in many cases, he merely guessed at the route, from the general features of the surrounding country, and claims only a probability that such and such difficulties may be avoided, or that such and such a course may possibly be found practicable on a more thorough survey.

Relying, then on Major ROBINSON'S figures, he proceeds to show that the Northern Central line—a modification of the one surveyed by that officer—is not only the best military road, but is the cheapest to build, the shortest to run, and the easiest to maintain; that it runs through, or gives railway facilities to, the Counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche, Bonaventure, Gaspé, and Rimouski; that these Counties will give more inhabitants per mile than any other line; that the

extent of arable land opened up by this route will equal that of any other; that more extensive resources will be developed—because, in addition to Agriculture and Lumbering, and all the resources of any other line, this one only will encourage the vast fisheries of the Bay of Chaleurs, of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and of the Lower waters of that river, and by this means will be of incalculably greater benefit to the whole Dominion.

The manner in which this is shown is substantially as follows:—From River du Loup to Apolauqui, Major ROBINSON'S survey shows the distance to be 347 miles; from Moncton to Truro is 109, making 456 miles to build. These, at Major ROBINSON'S estimate of \$35,000 per mile, will amount to \$15,960,000. Now, Mr FLEMING, in his report, gives the distance by his Central line from River du Loup to Truro, to be 452 miles, and estimates it at \$46,000 per mile. This will amount to \$20,792,000, showing a saving in construction of \$4,832,000. In distance to be run, he shows a saving thus:—Mr FLEMING gives the distance of his Central route, from River du Loup to Halifax, as 572 miles; while by the Northern Central (the Nova Scotia portion of the road being common to both) the distance is only 570 miles, showing a saving in distance of two miles in favor of the latter. But he also shows that, in point of time, the Northern Central will have the advantage from the greater speed at which the trains can travel over the easy gradients of that line, compared with the enormous grades of the Central proper. In the latter route the rise and fall is over 5,000 feet, while in the former 750 feet is the highest summit to be surmounted. Mr FLEMING shows by his table of gradients that those of the Central proper will run as high as 70 feet per mile for eleven miles continuously, ascending South, and 9 6 10th miles ascending North, and almost all are over 45 feet, while the grades he gives for the worst part of the Northern Central reach only 60 feet in one instance of 2 7 10th miles, while they are generally from 20 to 30 only, and much more favorable than those of any other line given by Mr FLEMING.

He shows that the Northern Central will run through counties in which greater interests will be developed. These are enumerated, and figures are given from reliable public documents to bear out his statements. He shows more population to the mile, for which figures, taken from the last Census of New Brunswick and Lower Canada, are produced. We have not space to give these tables, and must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself, which is well worthy of careful reading. So far as we can perceive, the writer has made out a strong case in favor of the Northern Central Line, and until his "facts and figures" are shown to be false, and his other arguments fallacious, we shall consider the claims of this line as superior to those of any other yet proposed. Our columns are open to any writer who will discuss the question in a fair and gentlemanly manner, and within reasonable limits as regards space.

There are two appendices to the pamphlet in the first of which Mr LAWRENCE'S letter to the Hon Minister of Works is reviewed, and we must say that the manner in which Mr LAWRENCE'S duplicity is exposed cannot fail to lessen the influence of his letter. The manner in which Mr LAWRENCE has twisted figures to make for his line and against others, and his meanness in garbling an extract from Mr FLEMING, in order to make an argument against his line tell in favor of it, is sufficient to throw doubt over every statement in his letter.

The second appendix is a review of the pamphlet lately issued by WALTER BECK, C. E., and he fares little better than Mr LAWRENCE. In fact, Mr BECK'S undisguised partisanship, in bolstering up the Frontier line by arguments of any kind that would deceive his unsuspecting readers is full exposed, and this exposure cannot fail to undo any impression favorable to the Frontier line that his advocacy may have procured for it. Unscrupulous partisans almost always overshoot the mark, and in striving for an unfair advantage they generally lose that influence which a fair advocacy would secure for them. We may recur to this subject.

PROGRESS OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The daily journals begin to publish letters from special correspondents en route for Abyssinia, but none of them seem to have got farther than Aden or Bombay. At the latter city the expedition is as popular as it is unpopular at home, coming as it does to vary the monotony of an Anglo Indian soldier's life. The rest of India seems equally sanguine. The *Friend of India*, one of the leading Anglo Indian papers, considers that "the difficulties are trifling enough, and become less so as our information enlarges;" and a wild scheme, worthy of Colonel Hatch, for sending two hundred volunteers into the heart of Abyssinia (one patriot actually offering to embark £2000 in the speculation), has been discussed by a portion of the press in all soberness and gravity. The other day, when the first regiment had to sail, the 10th Native Infantry required a few men to complete their number, so many volunteers came forward from two regiments in garrison with them that the 10th could have doubled their strength in an hour. The army is in capital temper and spirits, and has complete confidence in its chief. As the chief difficulty against which the army will have to contend will probably be that of transport over precipitous mountains and narrow defiles, the one great object which is being steadily kept in view throughout the preparations, and to which all others are made subordinate, is light equipment, of a kind always, if necessary, adaptable to mule carriage. More than half the native soldiers who go to Abyssinia in the transports will live for ten days or so on parched corn. Omnipotent and capricious caste, though it allows them to eat and sleep, will not allow them to cook when on the "black water," so they are given rations of parched grain, with a little sugar and ghee to flavour it and water to wash it down. Of the followers or non-combatants, who, being mostly of a lower caste than the soldiers, are less troubled with scruples of this kind, the great majority will as soon cook on board ship as anywhere else.

The correspondent of the *Times* says.—"I should be sorry wantonly to harrow the British taxpayer's feelings, but it may perhaps be as well to mention a fact or two that may help to prepare him for the little Abyssinian account in store for him. The expenditure of the Commissariat Department, for food in Bombay itself alone, not counting money spent in other parts of this Presidency or elsewhere, and exclusive of transport, purchase of animals, medical stores, &c., is estimated at £100,000 a month, and the expedition is not to advance into

Abyssinia until it has seven months' food actually collected, and a three months' reserve guaranteed ready as soon as wanted. Heavy as this is, the cost of transport is proportionately heavy.

The place chosen for debarkation is Analey Bay, 20 miles south of Massowah, lat 15 15 N., long. 39 45 W.; the bay faces towards the north, Anchorage good in deep water. It is approached from the south coast without any unusual difficulty, all the obstacles being visible. The land is a sandy plain, with patches of brushwood, but no forest. It abounds with large and small game. Drinkable water is not to be found within 16 miles of the coast, but at that distance a good and abundant supply was discovered in one of the deep ravines which intersect the country at right angles at the coast line. All the troops that can be spared will be at once marched up to this high land, but large working parties will be required to land stores, make piers, &c. A number of Chinese carpenters accompany this brigade to put up commissariat sheds, which have been made in Bombay, ready to be at once fitted. The water for these working parties will require to be supplied from the ships. Colonel Merewether's party were busily employed in making a pier to land troops and stores.

SOUTHERN TALK.

(From "Black and White," by Henry Latham)

A Southern gentleman speaks as follows. "The South made a great mistake in not sticking to the old flag: it is not to be told how many sailors were lost by this mistake. The South made another terrible mistake in not sending all the cotton out of the country before the blockade was formed; it would have put us in funds. When Lee surrendered we had come to simple starvation. For six months before that, the soldiers had not enough to eat. On the morning of the surrender, we knew something was going to happen, for General Lee had dressed himself, contrary to his custom, in full uniform. When the soldiers crowded round him, he told them there was no prospect left but starvation or surrender. Many of the men shed tears. We had been drawing our last supplies from Georgia, and Sherman marched right through it. Towards the end of the war, the Northern cavalry did terrible service. They covered the country in advance of the line of march, and burnt the depots before our tired troops reached them. It was killing work at the end of a long day's march, when we expected food, to find the depot destroyed. Sometimes the soldiers scraped up from the ground the horse corn which the enemy's cavalry had dropped. Our troops were often short of ammunition; and victories have been claimed by the North because our troops retired when they had not another shot to fire.

MILITARY.—The formal opening of the drill shed at Caledonia took place on Friday evening, the 22nd ult. and was we are pleased to learn, most successful. The ball was one of the pleasantest that has ever been held at Caledonia. The attendance was large, and everything passed off most happily. Those who were fortunate enough to be present speak gratefully of the exertions of the committee, who spared no pains either in preparation or on that evening for the comfort of their guests.—*Sachem*.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Captain Bridgewater lectured here on the 20th ult. His audience was not very numerous owing partly to the lecture not having been sufficiently advertised, but principally because one of the Penny Readings, which are very popular here, was to come off the same night. The lecture was all that could be desired, and it was a pity to see so few there. The Lecturer's remarks to the Volunteers in exhorting them to steady obedience, strict attention to duty, and a determination to become thoroughly efficient as soldiers, were received with considerable applause; whilst exciting descriptions of a soldier's life in India, where he received some very severe wounds, no doubt roused the ardor of our militiares more or less. Captain Bridgewater spoke for about two hours, concluding by thanking the officers of the 15th, 49th, and Grand Trunk Rifles for their kindness to him. Should the worthy Captain have another opportunity of visiting Belleville, it is to be hoped he may again favor us with a lecture.

G. T. R. SHOOTING MATCH.—You will oblige by inserting the following in your valuable paper: Target practice has become the order of the day here, our Volunteers having been served out with the new Snider Breech-loader. The following score would tell severely on another Fenian raid. This being the first practice with the new rifle it shows the superiority of the weapon over the muzzle-loader. A friendly match was fired at the butts of the 15th Battalion, between five men of the Traffic Department and five men of the Locomotive Department, the other day, for \$10 a side, of No. 7 Company 3rd Battalion G. T. R. B., and resulted in favor of the Locomotive Department by 40 points. Range 200, 300 and 400 yards, 5 shots each.

LOCOMOTIVE.

	Total.
Sergeant W. Clark.....	47
Lance Corporal J. Wilson.....	38
Quartermaster S. Kennedy.....	30
Private J. Middlemass.....	26
Private J. Northcott.....	30

TRAFFIC.

Sergeant Q. Chambers.....	31
Corporal W. Mills.....	31
Corporal J. Kelly.....	14
Lance Corporal W. Brundrett.....	23
Private M. Barker.....	32

FROM NORFOLK.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

No. 3 Company Pleasant Hill has mustered every Saturday, and had target practice last Saturday; the score was as follows (five

shots at 200 yards), of those making over eight points:

	Total.
Sergeant W. Denny.....	9
Sergeant G. Perle.....	9
Corporal F. Farr.....	14
" M. Peronto.....	10
" J. Townsend.....	9
" A. Bristow.....	14
Private P. K. Cline.....	10
" D. Fletcher.....	10
" J. Hazen.....	15
" W. H. Macdonald.....	10
" W. Wingrove.....	11
" J. Wingrove.....	11
" E. Clubine.....	14
" J. Mc'ready.....	10
" M. Axford.....	12
" W. Hous.....	11
" J. Wittet.....	13
" J. Young.....	9
" J. Scram.....	10

There were forty one non commissioned officers and men present (two were excused from practice on account of sickness), and, considering the bad range, I think the score a very fair one.

FROM WINDSOR, O.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

23RD ESSEX BATTALION INFANTRY.—This Battalion is in rather a despondent condition just now, and unless a change for the better is effected soon, it will be (sad to say) simply a paper one. This is to be regretted as it was a fine Battalion. Some of the Companies were among the first organised in the Province, and their time having expired they are either disbanded or about to be, and here, as in other places, we are losing all the trouble and expense which have been incurred in perfecting them in drill and discipline and exchanging soldiers for recruits just for want of some slight encouragement. The drill with the new rifles is generally neglected or not commenced, and this even in the new companies. If the example of one of the Captains was followed Volunteers would indeed be quite justified in any negligence. He allowed his rifles to remain at the R. R. Depot for some time after the others were all removed, and in fact they might have remained altogether had it not been for his subaltern who is a very energetic man, and the gallant Captain expressed himself entirely disinterested in any thing military, but fond of only the sweets of the service. A very good example was set the other day by Major Doherty,—but one it is to be hoped will not have to be followed often. Some of the men of the Amherstburg Company (which is now disbanded) did not comply with the order to give over their clothing and the Major had them arrested and heavily fined.

Our Volunteers are anxious to hear from the new Militia Bill, as we hope it will have the effect of infusing new life into the Force.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

According to announcement the presentation of the prizes won at the recent Tournament of the Toronto Rifle Club took place before a large and interested audience last evening at the Music Hall, under the immediate patronage of His Excellency Major General Stisted, C. B. The splendid band of H. M. 17th Regt., was in attendance, and performed a selected programme during the intervals between the presentations and the addresses. The platform was well arranged with furniture kindly loaned from the manufactory of Messrs. Jacques & Hay. The most prominent feature of course was the table covered with a large British Ensign, on which were displayed the numerous prizes in kind, specially noticable among which was the Butcher's Vase, imported from London by a gentleman in this city who was struck with its beauty and finish; the cover is surmounted with drums and flags, and the handles represent two Volunteers with rifles at the "slope."

The other articles that attracted more than passing attention was the "Claret Jug and Salver," for the highest average, a silver water jug, the "Russell" watch and chain, and the "Grainger" rifle.

Shortly after His Excellency accompanied by his lady, daughter and suite, arrived and took up their position on the platform. In their immediate vicinity were The Hon. Chief Justice Draper, C. B.; Col. Anderson, C. B., R. A., Commandant; Col. Durie, D. A. G. M.; Col. Denison, Commandant of Volunteers; Capt. Joyce, 13th Hussars; Professors Wilson and Croft and others, besides a brilliant array of ladies. The President of the Club, Major W. F. Macmaster, having in a brief and clear manner defined the position and interests of the Club, and the great success which had attended this their first tournament, both as regards attendance, prizes and scores, recommended His Excellency to present the prizes won in the first two matches.

The General was loudly applauded on stepping to the front and was pleased to remark that he considered it both a duty and a privilege to be present and assist on occasions of this kind. Nothing he continued, gave him greater satisfaction than to witness the prosperity of our institutions established to promote efficiency in the use of the rifle. The fate of many a contest had been decided by the judicious disposition of a few skilled marksmen, and time and money expended in rifle practice was well spent, for a country like Canada, interspersed so thickly with mountain, river and glen, much depended on our expert use of the rifle; in fact rifle shooting was the foundation of our Volunteer Force. The marked improvement and increased prosperity of the force led him to believe that the Dominion of Canada would shortly be able to

hold its own against any foe, without the assistance of Her Majesty's Regular Forces. As far as the Province of Ontario was concerned he would do his best to promote its prosperity in every respect. His Excellency having resumed his seat, Chief Justice Draper, C. B., was called upon to present the series of prizes, of which His Excellency stood first on the list, which he proceeded to do with that good grace and address which characterizes all his actions. He referred to the spirit which animated the people of Canada in 1812 and on several occasions since; making special reference to the unanimous rush to arms at the time of the "Trent" difficulty, and the more recent display of patriotism in June 1866. It would be encroaching too much on your valuable space to give anything like a full report of his speech; I may only add that having extolled the liberality of His Excellency for offering such a handsome prize and the personal favor he now conferred by being present, it afforded him much pleasure to be the party chosen to present it. The Hon. Chief Justice was long and loudly applauded on resuming his seat. The next prize on the list was the one of the evening, viz: the "Russell" watch and a chain subscribed for by the admirers of the excellent score made, when handing this prize the General referred to Clarke as the most successful shot in Canada, and that too with the "Snider" rifle, which was the finest breechloader in the world and had already proved itself a formidable opponent to the best of small bores handled by marksmen of no mean repute. The winner was received with a storm of applause. I believe I informed you that his 10 shots at 500 and 700 yards in a gale of wind he made 8 bull's eyes. The next address was delivered by Professor Wilson who spiritedly referred to the loyalty of Canadians, their continued prosperity and the glorious era into which we had just entered. The Dominion he said had the best material in the world for a warlike nation and he was glad to see they were acting up to the old adage that "to preserve peace we must be prepared for war." By acting thus we would let our neighbours know that it was not entirely due to their forbearance that we were permitted to occupy a portion of the North American Continent. He had but to refer to history to see what had been accomplished by little Greece, a little Italy and last but not least little ENGLAND when assailed by Napoleon with the powers of Europe to back him. British we were and British we should ever continue to be. Dr. Wilson's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. After distributing the prizes in the 6th match the professor gave way to His Excellency, who, on presenting the "Grainger" rifle (in which he appeared to take great interest) remarked that he was pleased to see Canadian made rifles come off successful in competition with the Whitworth, Henry and other justly celebrated makers. It must

moreover have been peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Grainger to have one of his rifles win his own prize. He had no doubt the winner highly appreciated it and expressed the wish that he might live long to enjoy it.

Col. Denison, Commandant, presented the prizes for the highest averages which he considered the most honorable of all for the best average shot he maintained would certainly do the most execution in the field.

Professor Croft, Major of the "Queen's Own," being called upon by the Chairman to present the prizes in the Consolation Match, in a few happy and humorous remarks referred to his own experience in rifle matches, which he was sorry to say always resulted his usually coming out at the small end of the horn. Loud and frequent calls were made upon Captain Thos. McLean to come up and receive the "2 sets of hoop skirts." The President apologised for him, stating that no doubt the Captain's natural modesty prevented him from appearing. Col. Anderson, C. B., R. A., chief representative of the Garrison Artillery, present, volunteered to receive them for him, which the gallant Colonel did amidst roars of laughter, and was only glad to dispose of them speedily in his *sabretache*. His Excellency showed his appreciation of this art by clapping him on the shoulder. It was with great difficulty that Major Croft could sober down to call upon the winners of the "Lightning Pills and Green Spectacles." These distinguished gentlemen were indisposed? undoubtedly, so it only remained to forward them to the parties to make their choice. The pills, which were of 3 varieties, were accompanied by full printed directions.

The presentation being over the President thanked the donors,—those who presented the prizes and delivered the address—lastly, and the audience for their attendance remarking that judging from the favorable reception the Club had met with on this their first attempt, they might expect a magnificent Tournament next year. The band continued for about half an hour longer, while the audience ascended the platform to admire the prizes, when the proceedings were brought to a close by "God save the Queen."

FROM CORNWALL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VOLUNTEER INSPECTIONS.—Last Friday evening being the time appointed by Lieut. Col. Jackson for the inspection of the Volunteers of this Town, the weather could not be more unfavorable for the attendance of the men, particularly those who had to come from a distance, as the rain fell in torrents; still the parade was one of the largest ever seen in this place, each company mustering over forty men. When we take into consideration the inclemency of the weather, we should wonder at the perseverance and endurance of the men who would face the warring elements for such an occasion, but on the other

hand when we bring to mind the fact that he who wears the uniform of the British Service never stops to consider the chances of hardship and danger until they are past, we cease to wonder at any act of gallantry he performs at the call of duty. The Colonel, having been received with the customary salute, proceeded to make a minute inspection of the arms, clothing and accoutrements of each company. No 1 company was then put through a portion of squad drill and the manual and platoon exercise, after which Capt. Bergin, wishing to dismiss his men, requested the Colonel to make any remarks he had to offer. The latter expressed himself much pleased with the large muster made by the company, and had no doubt that after they had received their uniforms they would take a greater interest in attending and becoming more efficient in their drill; still, he regretted very much to see the ranks interlarded with so many *boys*. This last remark was elicited by the presence in the ranks of nine or ten *warriors* of very *tender age*. Captains Macdonald's and McIntyre's Companies were then put through the manual and platoon and a variety of company movements. The Colonel complimented both companies on the expert and correct manner in which they performed the difficult and intricate manœuvres and evolutions, particularly remarking the soldierly appearance of Capt. Macdonald's Company (No 2) their clothing looking quite as well as when they first received it, and could not fail to notice that that company was full as perfect and efficient in drill as when inspected at the last annual inspection by Col. Acherly and himself. He regretted that No 3 Company (Capt McIntyre's) was deficient in clothing and trusted that their wants in that way would soon be supplied. On the whole the inspection did ample credit to the town and I have no hesitation in saying that Canada cannot produce a more efficient body of volunteers than Cornwall.

A VOLUNTEER.

RIFLE MATCHES.

13th BATTALION RIFLE MATCHES.

The first annual rifle matches of the 13th Battalion commenced on Wednesday the 27th and were concluded on Saturday evening, the 30th ult. Considering the lateness in the season, the weather was more favorable than could be expected, and for the small amount of practice with the Sniders that the men have had, the shooting, on the whole, has been remarkably good.

FIRST MATCH OFFICERS' CUP VALUE \$40.

To be competed for by twelve members from each company in the Battalion. Ranges 300, 400 and 500 yards; five rounds at each. Any company winning this cup for three years consecutively will be entitled to hold it in permanent possession.

The cup was won by No. 1 Company by 34 points, as the score shows:

Companies.	300yds.	400yds.	500yds.	T'l.
No 1.....	109	132	83	324
No 6.....	100	113	87	290
No 2.....	59	98	115	272
No 3.....	77	93	67	237
No 5.....	87	84	48	220
No 4.....	55	81	34	170

In this match the shooting of No 1, at 400 yards, and of No. 2, at 500 yards, was exceedingly good, as the figures show.

SECOND MATCH.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards; five rounds at each.

First Prize.....	\$12 00
Second Prize.....	8 00

The above prizes were subscribed by several of the medical profession of this city.

Third Prize, pair Scotch Tweed Pants, value \$3.50, made to order, by Munro & Henderson.

Fourth Prize, \$6.

Fifth Prize, *Daily Spectator* one year.

Sixth Prize, \$2.50.

Seventh Prize, \$1.50.

The following is the score of prizemen:

Name.	200	400	Total.
Pt. Robt. Omand, No 2.....	34334	34333	33
Corp. Kenny, No. 6.....	32332	33433	29
Pt. Gilkison, No 1.....	43423	03334	29
Pt. Cox, No 4.....	33233	43440	29
Sergt. White No 3.....	30432	42434	29
Corp. Leitch, No 5.....	23443	32340	28
Pt. McKeown, No. 4.....	22223	33342	26

THIRD MATCH.

Open to officers of the 13th Battalion only. Ranges, 200 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each.

First Prize—Binocular Field Glass.

Second Prize—Pair of antique Duelling Pistols in mahogany case, presented by Capt John Brown.

Third Prize—Garibaldi Railway Wrapper, given by Mr Geo. James.

This match was not begun till late on Wednesday evening, and long before it was concluded it had become impossible to see the target at the 500 yards range.

The first prize was won by Adjutant Henry, the second by Captain Askin, No. 5 Company; and the third by Captain Gibson, of No 1 Company.

FOURTH MATCH.

Lawyers' Cup, value \$75. To be competed for by one officer, one sergeant, one corporal and five men of each Company.

Ranges, this year, 200 and 400 yards, (in future also 600 yards,) five rounds at each.

The cup to be held permanently by the Company first winning it for the third time.

This magnificent trophy was well won by No 1 Company, by a majority of 34 points over the team of No. 2 Company, who made the next highest score. It will be seen that the eight of No 1 averaged 24 points out of the ten rounds:

Companies.	200yds.	400yds.	Total.
No 1.....	91	101	192
No 2.....	71	87	158
No 6.....	88	66	154
No 3.....	59	88	147
No 4.....	74	43	117
No 5.....	63	29	92

FIFTH MATCH.

Ranges 300 and 500 yards; five rounds at each.

First Prize, Field Glass, presented by Lt. Sewell.

Second Prize, \$8 00.

Third Prize, Pair of Boots or Shoes, value \$6 00, to be made to order by Freeman & Mahony.

Fourth Prize, Barrel of best Victoria Oil, given by J. M. Williams.

Fifth Prize, \$5 00.
Sixth do. *Daily Times* for one year.
Seventh do, \$2 00.
The following are the scores of the winners:—

Name.	300	500	T'l.
Pt McArthur, No 1.....	22332	32334	27
Pt Bras, No 3.....	24432	03324	27
Corp. Duggan, No 6.....	23332	30223	23
Sergt. Young, No 1.....	32220	40433	23
Pt Hamilton, No 1.....	23233	00233	21
Sergt. White, No 3.....	23233	00303	20
Pt Kerr, No 2.....	30023	23403	20

Lieut. Col. Skinner presented a Snider rifle, valued at \$30, to the volunteer making the highest aggregate score in matches Nos. 2 and 5, the winner of the same to be entitled to wear the Battalion cross-guns for the ensuing year. Sergeant Little, of No. 6 Company, took this prize by an aggregate score of 59 points:

Sergt. Little.....	200	400	Total.
	32233	44403	28
"	300	500	
	33234	23344	31

It should be remarked that by winning these prizes Sergt. Little forfeited the prize he would otherwise have been entitled to in each of the matches.

The Company cross guns were won as follows:

Name.	200	300	400	500	T'l.
Pt McArthur, No 1.....	13	12	10	15	50
Pt. Omand, No 2.....	17	8	16	10	51
Sergt. White, No 3.....	12	14	18	6	49
Pt Cox, No 4.....	14	6	15	8	43
Corp. Leitch, No 5.....	16	9	12	9	46

No 6 Company is not yet decided.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open only to those who have not won prizes in the previous matches, worth \$5 or upwards.

Range 200 yards; five rounds.

First prize, \$6 00.

Second prize, hat, value \$5, given by W.H. Glassco.

Third prize, pair pants, value \$5, given by C E. Peirce & Co.

Fourth prize, a golden spangled Hamburg cock, value \$5, given by Robt. Hopkin.

Fifth prize, \$3.

Sixth prize, a lady's shopping and marketing bag muff, value \$3, given by A. Murray & Co.

Seventh prize, one dozen Molson's ale, given by A Sutherland.

Eighth prize, one patent clothes basket, given by James Craigie.

Ninth prize, an edition of Shakespeare given by J Eastwood.

Tenth prize, one bottle cigar perfume, and one bottle of watch perfume, given by Holbrook & Stark.

Eleventh prize, one odorator, given by Lyman Moore & Co.

The following are the scores, omitting all under 12 points, the first eleven being prize men:

Names.	200 yds.
Pt. D. English, No 6.....	33343 16
Corp. Leitch, No 6.....	33482 15
Pt. McNab, No 6.....	34233 15
Sergt. Strickland, No 2.....	43323 15
Pt Murray, No 1.....	32333 14
Pt Harris, No 3.....	33233 14
Pt Traveres, No 6.....	43223 14
Pt Orr, No 5.....	34223 14
Pt Lutz, No 5.....	22334 14
Sergt Thompson, No 3.....	22343 14
Sergt. Major Rosconnell.....	32332 13
Sergt Vallance, No 1.....	32332 13
Lieut.-Col. Skinner.....	24043 13
Pt Omand, No 1.....	23223 13
Pt McKeown, No 4.....	23423 13

The varied assortment of the prizes in this match; and the large number of ties shot off, excited much merriment on the ground.

At the conclusion of the consolation matches, a Sergeant's match, a corporal's match, a Bugler's match, and another officer's match, took place, the last shot not being fired till some time after dark.—*Hamilton Times.*

CANADA



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 6th December, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The following letter is published for general information.

Ottawa, 28th November, 1867.

Sir.

Referring to your letter of the 23rd forwarding reports on the subject of a speech recently made by Mr. H. J. Clarke, at a Public Concert given by the Band of the Prince of Wales' Regiment; the following facts appear to have been established.

1. The Officers and men of the Prince of Wales' Regiment were present in uniform.
2. Lt. Colonel Hill, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, was in "the Chair."
3. Mr. H. J. Clarke, formerly a Captain in the Prince of Wales' Regiment, who had been dismissed from the Volunteer Militia by the Commander in Chief on the 28th September, 1866, was called upon by Lt. Colonel Hill as Chairman to address the meeting.
4. It is established both by the testimony of Lt. Colonel David, and by the admission of Lt. Colonel Hill, that Mr. Clarke's expressions were calculated to lower the authority of the Commander in Chief and his Staff in the eyes of the Officers and men of the Prince of Wales' Regiment there present in uniform.
5. Mr. Clarke's expressions were such that Lt. Colonel David felt called upon to interrupt him and to protest against his language.
6. Lt. Colonel Hill appears to have expressed his disapproval of Mr. Clarke's language to Judge Monk privately; but he took no occasion to do so publicly to the meeting.

Respecting all of which, and having laid a full report of the circumstances before the Commander in Chief, I am commanded by His Excellency to remark.

1st. That it was a breach of propriety on the part of Lt. Colonel Hill, that he should, —in the capacity of Chairman, at a Military festival, promoted and attended by his own Regiment, have consented to call upon a

person, who had been not long before dismissed from the Regiment, to address the assembled public.

2nd. That the fact of Lt. Colonel Hill, having, while he occupied "the chair," allowed the remarks of Mr. Clarke to pass without the public expression of his disapproval and dissent, must have been not unnaturally accepted by the Officers and men of his Regiment there assembled as an indication of his acquiescence in those remarks.

3rd. That the fact of Lt. Colonel Hill having been satisfied with Lt. Colonel David's expressed disapproval of Mr. Clarke's language; or indeed of his having allowed Lt. Colonel David or any other gentleman to forestall him in expressing disapproval of that language publicly, shows an absence of perception on the part of Lt. Colonel Hill of the duties and obligations attaching to the position of a Lt. Colonel Commanding a Regiment, in respect to the maintenance of proper subordination and discipline.

I am to add that Lt. Colonel Hill's conduct on the occasion herein referred to merits the disapproval of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, which you are therefore requested to make known to him; forwarding to him at the same time a copy of this letter.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your very Obt. Servant,

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,
A. G. Militia.

Lt. Colonel Osborne Smith, A.A.G., Montreal.

No. 2.

A representation having been received from the Major General Commanding the Eastern District that several instances have lately occurred in which Volunteer Officers extended the furloughs of soldiers of Her Majesty's Army in Canada, on insufficient grounds; the Commander in Chief desires it may be understood that such extension of furlough is only to be granted in cases of real sickness rendering it impossible for the soldier to travel, and that the notification of such extension shall always be made immediately to the Soldier's Commanding Officer, and shall be accompanied by a Medical Certificate setting forth the grounds on which an extension has been deemed necessary.

No. 3.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 7 Company, Grahamsville.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
Robert Bell, Esquire, vice Graham, resigned.

39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Josiah Barton Johnson, Esquire, vice Coventon, left the limit.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Robert Bowie, to have the rank of Captain.

48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry. No. 3 Company, Napanee.

To be Captain, (temporary):
Lieutenant Jas. W. Madden, M. S., vice Fraser, promoted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Wm. Anderson, M. S., vice Madon, promoted.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 3 Company, Richmond.

To be Ensign (temporary):
The Honorable Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, M. S., vice C. M. Thomas, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 4.

The undermentioned Officers and Candidates for appointment having appeared before Boards of Officers at Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and London, have received certificates as follows, viz:—

MONTREAL.

FIRST CLASS.

Sergeant Major Edward Prendergast, 1st Batt. G. T. R. Brigade.

SECOND CLASS.

Lieutenant Wm. Owens, 11th Batt. Argen-
teuil Rangers.

Ensign David Seath, 6th Batt. Hochelaga
Light Infantry.

Mr. Reid Taylor, Montreal.

KINGSTON.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain Philander Lyon, 47th Frontenac
Batt.

SECOND CLASS.

Mr. James A Close, Lennox and Adding-
ton.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain Mathias Konklo, 19th Lincoln Batt.
2nd Lieutenant Josiah G. Holmes, Gar Bat-
tery, St. Catherines.

Sergeant Major R. Gunn 19th Lincoln Batt.
Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Patton, 38th Brant
Batt.

SECOND CLASS.

Captain Henry Lemmon, 38th Brant Batt.

Captain J. J. Inglis, 38th Brant Batt.

Lieutenant O. F. Wilkins, 19th Lincoln Batt.

LONDON.

FIRST CLASS.

Mr. Frederick Leyden, Perth.

Mr. William Pickering, Waterloo.

Mr. William J. B. Parsons, Wellington.

SECOND CLASS.

Captain Frederick Lund, 5th Batt. G. T. R.
Brigade.

do. Thomas Thompson, 30th Well-
ington, Batt.

Lieutenant Frank McFarlane. do.
do. Gowan Clifford, 5th Batt. G. T. R.
Brigade.

Ensign Francis Hitchen, do.
do. Richard S. McKnight, 28th Forth Batt.
Adjutant F. Stewart McGachan, 29th Water-
loo Batt.

The following Acting Officers having re-
ceived the necessary certificates of qualifica-
tion are now confirmed in their respective
ranks from the dates of those certificates viz:
Ensign David Seath, 6th Batt. 26th Novem-
ber, 1867.

Lieut. Wm. Owens, 11th Batt. 26th Novem-
ber, 1867.

Lieut. O. F. Wilkins, 19th Batt. 19th Nov.
1867.

Ensign R. S. McKnight, 28th Batt. 19th
November, 1867.

Adjutant F. Stewart McGachan, 29th Batt.
19th November, 1867.

Captain Thomas Thompson, 30th Batt. 19th
November, 1867.

Lieutenant Frank McFarlane, 30th Batt.
19th November 1867.

Lieut. Colonel Wm. Patton, 38th Batt. 20th
November 1867

Captain Henry Lemmon, 38th Batt. 19th
November, 1867.

Captain J. J. Inglis, 38th Batt. 19th Novem-
ber, 1867.

Captain Philander Lyon, 47th Batt. 19th
November, 1867

Captain Frederick Lund, 5th Batt. G. T. R.
Brigade 19th November, 1867,

Lieutenant Gowan Clifford, 5th Batt. G. T. R.
Brigade, 19th November, 1867.

Ensign Francis Hitchen, 5th Batt. G. T. R.
Brigade. 19th November, 1867.

The following Acting Officers having ob-
tained 2nd Class Military School Certificates,
are now confirmed temporarily in their re-
spective ranks, from the dates of those Cer-
tificates, viz:—

Lieut. Samuel C. McDonell, 48th Batt. 22nd
Nov., 1867.

Lieut. Andrew McKnight, Beverly Township
Company, 6th November, 1867.

Ensign J. Arthur Thirkell, Lindsay Com-
pany, 20th November, 1867.

BREVET.

To be Major:

Captain Thomas Drummond, Kingston
Field Battery.

To be Lieutenant:

Cornet F. C. Denison, Governor General's
Body Guard, Ontario.

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

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

Canada.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

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

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

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

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

Ottawa Nov. 18, 1867.

GEO. MOSS.

"DOMINION" NEWS DEPOT!

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

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

AMERICAN:

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

ENGLISH:

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

CANADIAN:

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

STATIONERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

HOUSER & FULTON.

Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1867.

CAUTION.

The public are hereby cautioned against paying any monies, on account of "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW," to

ALEXANDER RIGGS,

as they will not receive credit for the same, he having been DISCHARGED by me, FROM MY SERVICE, on the 3rd of August last.

GEO. MOSS.

Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1867.

VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS.

We perceive by late English papers that the overwhelming reverses suffered by the Garibaldians, at Mentana, have been made the occasion of an outcry against volunteers generally, and their inefficiency when brought to face actual warfare. In England there are certain journals that assume a lofty, dictatorial tone upon every question, whether important or not, which arises in the inevitable march of necessity and progress. These dogmatic censors, assuming the right to do the thinking for the rest of the nation, deliver their opinions and decisions with all the serene self-sufficiency of despotic majesty. Conspicuous among this class is the *Pall Mall Gazette* which, having become tired of playing public opinion weather-cock, strives to shine as public opinion finger-post; and under the heading of "The Lessons of Mentana" delivers its fiat upon the volunteer movement and system—this fiat being anything but complimentary to the volunteers; indeed it may be considered as altogether condemnatory. As the writer deals with facts which are well known to our readers, in connection with the recent battles in Italy we propose to consider his remarks and discover, if possible, whereon he bases his argument. Taking the battle of Mentana as his subject, he assumes that the Garibaldians, who were all volunteers, were equal in numbers to the regular forces, French and Papal, which were opposed to them. They fought well, as well in fact as volunteers could be expected to fight, but failed altogether to make any impression upon their enemy, and were so cut up after one day's engagement that they became demoralized and unfit to offer resistance on the succeeding morning. From these premises the conclusion is drawn that no volunteer force can ever

hope to cope with regulars, and that it would be the meekest folly to place any reliance upon an irregular organization when opposed to regular forces in the field; and he characterizes the whole volunteer force as "a broken reed for the country to depend upon for its defence, and the dangers which the movement was intended to guard against were not materially diminished by it." He caps these remarks by the inevitable conclusion that volunteering is "nothing more than a vent for a foolish and expensive taste for playing at soldiers." Now if this be really the case in England, who possesses a large standing army always at command within her borders how must we, in Canada, regard the force upon which we must inevitably place our principal reliance in the event of hostilities. But the facts from which this writer draws his conclusions need a closer examination and the whole circumstances a more searching enquiry, after which we presume a different and probably more logical conclusion will be obtained, and one which will, we hardly think, result in the condemnation of all volunteers as a valuable auxiliary in the field. We are well aware that whenever raw levies have been brought suddenly into action they have not shown, nor could it be expected of them, to show the same steadiness as soldiers accustomed to habits of routine and discipline. But, leaving that question aside, there is this grand feature in the volunteer system that, should national panic or invasion occur, every man will know where to go for the purpose of giving assistance for the preservation of the public peace, or to enroll himself for the actual defence of the country, having previously obtained such knowledge in the use of the rifle, and such proficiency in common battalion drill as fit him at once to take his place in the ranks. Here also he would find a body of men situated and disposed like himself, with whom, in a few days, he would acquire all the knowledge necessary to make him a good and efficient soldier. In this, the first instance, it will be perceived the comparison does not hold good between our volunteers and the Garibaldians. It is alleged that the opposing forces at Mentana were nearly equal, or at any rate the volunteers were not outnumbered. This is however a mistake for, as near as can be made out by the contradictory reports of this engagement, the French and Papal troops were in proportion of three to two. Again we are not so certain that the regular forces succeeded in thoroughly using up their opponents with such comparatively insignificant loss to themselves. Any person who has paid the least attention to the published French reports of "killed and wounded" must know how totally unreliable they are, and how impossible it is to obtain a fair knowledge of the losses of an engagement from returns published by the Government. Indeed it may fairly be assumed that the loss was much greater than the interested officials would care to acknowledge. And

it does look strange in the face of these assertions that after a long day's hard fighting the Garibaldians remained in possession of the field, a fact which, we think, can hardly be taken as a proof of defeat. A mind which could institute a parallel between the British volunteers and the enthusiastic, untrained followers of the Italian Liberator only shows in a remarkable degree its imaginative powers. There is no resemblance whatever; and deductions drawn from facts connected with the one, can only by the cleverest ingenuity be distorted into application to the other. In the first place the Italian volunteers were as raw a horde as can well be conceived; no doubt they were brave and enthusiastic, but they lacked the first element of military organization without which their enthusiasm and bravery were of no avail. They were strangers to each other and scarcely knew their officers when they saw them, and had never been drilled to work in concert until they came together to march into a country occupied by an enemy; for, after all we have heard about the Papal tyranny, the Roman population turned out anything but friendly to the Garibaldians. Here again, it will be perceived there can no parallel, for our volunteers are all more or less drilled, they are formed into companies and Battalions, they know each other and their officers, and can never, under the circumstances of our country, be called upon to act as an invading force; while, on their own soil, they will be always certain of the support and assistance of the rest of the population. The falsity of the arguments put forth against the usefulness of Volunteers can receive no better refutation than the conduct of the Canadian levy of 1866, when the country was suddenly called upon to supply 12,000 men. We will not refer to the spontaneous outburst of loyalty to which that call gave rise but will merely remark upon the singular aptitude the force (enrolled and sent to the frontier), displayed when set fairly face to face with the dangers, difficulties, and, to them, unusual privations of a soldier's life in camp, and under circumstances that might well have tried the mettle of veterans accustomed to the exigencies of active service. We do not pretend to deny that there are many defects in the volunteer system, but these defects are inherit and can easily be provided against by ordinary means and a proper regard to transportation and commissariat supplies. Canadian volunteers are all more or less acquainted with the requirements of service and are no strangers to a tent or a knapsack; and, in the event of hostilities, would muster into an army sufficiently strong, well equipped and drilled to offer such resistance to an attacking force as would place the country in such a position as to preclude the possibility of its being overrun or wrested from our hands without a long and determined struggle. The absurdity of drawing a parallel between British volunteers and the undisciplined rabble of Garibaldians can not

but occur to any person who will take the trouble to compare the two. In Canada we are too poor to maintain a standing army, and the only armed security we can offer is to make every citizen acquainted with the use of the rifle and teach him such a knowledge of drill and discipline that, when danger arises and his services are required he will be fit to take his place in the defensive force of the country. If Mentana teaches any lesson it teaches one in favor instead of against volunteering, for had the Garibaldians possessed a degree of discipline and organization equal to that of our volunteers, or in any proportion to their valor and enthusiasm, the result of the Italian rush towards Rome would doubtless have been very different. We who are so well acquainted with our volunteers have not the slightest fear of a Mentana, and can point to Stony Creek, Lundy's Lane, and Chatauguay, as instances of the past, while we feel confident the result of all such will be repeated in the future.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

In a late issue of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, a pamphlet from the pen of D. Bethune, Esq., Port Hope, on the "Defence of Canada," was subjected to the criticism its importance deserved. The Port Hope *British Canadian*, of the 28th ult., contains a letter addressed to the "Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" by Mr. Bethune, in which he says: "I did think your criticism would have been in that tone which is usually observed amongst gentlemen." As the article which elicited this complaint was not written with the slightest intention of wounding his feelings in any manner or treating with discourtesy and rudeness a gentleman of education and considerable inventive ability, but with the object of preventing erroneous opinions, advanced with all the confidence of practical experience, from being placed before the public in a manner, calculated to do serious injury to one of the leading questions of the day, it is evident the line of courtesy was not overstepped. Criticism to be effective must use many weapons, and it is probable that those furnished by sarcasm, in all its varieties, are the most effectual. In any case Mr. Bethune cannot assume that while his projects may be severely dealt with he shall be treated personally with the utmost respect.

In the opening of his letter he takes exception to the REVIEW's statement that "he was not educated as a military man, nor was he a soldier by profession,"—now if he wishes to know the data on which those positive assertions were founded, it may be as well to state that it was gathered from the language of his pamphlet and the utter absurdity of the plan it proposed. The great defect in his logic on this subject is that he confounds "mechanical genius" with military science, and seems to imagine that because Sir W. Armstrong invented or improved an

engine used for warlike purposes that he would necessarily make a first rate "General."

It is very doubtful that the brilliant inventive ability of that great man would qualify him for an Artillery officer. Guns and all the material of war would be useless if in unskilful hands, and as Sir William's guns have been adapted to the Naval service nothing, according to Mr. Bethune, should prevent his being also a great "Admiral." Between the invention of a gun and a plan for the defence of Canada there is, according to Mr. Bethune, the necessary connexion that as a civilian invented one, another civilian can propound a plan for the other better than the officers whose particular business it happens to be.

Mr. Bethune charges the REVIEW with falsehood because it is stated that his "scheme provides for no covering army," and he fails to show that he has done so. True he speaks of "150,000 militia and about 20,000 British troops," but here as elsewhere he confounds the terms, and leaves to the Commander of the forces 110,000 men to be used wherever wanted. Considering that his line of small works cover a length of over 1000 miles, this covering army of his must be possessed of the gift of ubiquity like Sir Boyle Roche's bird. The discussion of lines of intercommunication would be a useless waste of time with a projector who fancies that the "Grand Trunk Railway between Prescott or Brockville and Cornwall should be moved bodily five or six miles from the river for war purposes"! A reference to Nos. 12, 13 and 15 of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW will place before Mr. Bethune a system of "defence" adapted to the geographical position of Canada—her topographical and physical advantages and the social condition of her people.

It consists of a naval armament on the Lakes; three independent lines of defence—each with its reserves supporting each other; two lines of communication or basis of operation as the case may be—the whole so combined as to offer the greatest resistance at the point assailed and in accordance with the rules of military science. This has been put before the country without attempting to under value the opinions of military officers of large experience, or trying to bring into contempt a science which is contemned by those who do not understand it. Mr. Bethune deserves great credit for the "ingenuity" with which his estimates are got up—but his plates are too light and the same can safely be said of his prices. As it was before asserted that he was not a soldier by education or practice, so now it can safely be stated that Fortification as a science is not within the category of his accomplishments. It is evident he never saw guns in battery—nor does he understand the advantages of an enfilading fire—the idea of turrets is taken from those used on board ship—but he forgets that a ship has the power of motion and always fights under-

way while a battery is stationary—a small circumstance truly, but one which makes all the difference in practice. One passage in the letter is so curious that it is transcribed in full. "Or of what use would Bastions be to the works intended merely to repel the enemy when attempting to cross the ice, and who could do nothing inside the earth works. Their slaughter would be inevitable within the embankments. When the ditches could not be supplied with water. I propose having casemates at the angles to prevent the enemy from making a lodgement and undermining the works." If any of the military readers of THE REVIEW will construe that paragraph he will be deserving of *Kudos*. The works being merely intended to repel the "enemy attempting to cross the ice," might very safely be constructed of Snow—the ditches full of water being frozen over "Yankee Doodle" would need no pontoons nor does he know how to use scaling ladders—and a lodgement under the casemates at the corners would be equivalent "to a lodging on the cold ground."

There can be no doubt that Mr. Bethune's inventive powers are of a high order and no reason to call in question the priority of his claim to consideration as the inventor of iron plated ships—the most ingenious mechanical appliance for the propulsion of Vessels, the *Screw*, was the work of a gentleman who had not received a mechanical education, but the difficulty to be solved in the present instance is the adaptability of his suggestions to the machinery necessary for the defence of the Province, and in this case there can be no hesitation in pronouncing it utterly inapplicable.

Iron plated block-houses might be made available for harbor defence, but ordinary gun boats will carry in any future wars artillery fit to deal with 4 inch plates, while themselves from their mobility will be almost invulnerable. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bethune's wish will be realised, and that he will live to see his plans adopted, and that the Review will be in existence to criticise these plans; but in that case it will be a very long life indeed for both. The writer of the present article begs leave to assure Mr. Bethune that he does not draw "his inspiration from the Adjutant General's Office," with which he has no connexion whatever, and would be quite as ready and willing to criticise any blunder committed by that Department or any individual connected therewith as he has those furnished by that gentleman—but knowing the Adjutant General to be a skilled, scientific and practical soldier, thoroughly qualified to fill the high position he occupies, it did seem necessary to resent the cool, contemptuous manner in which he was treated in a paragraph of the "pamphlet;" and on behalf of the Review it may be as well to state that it is totally independent of Official control of any description. Its duties to the military force of Canada, and to the country generally, are of such a character as to preclude the possibility of subjecting it to any political or other influence, and consequently it is prepared to

do battle in defence of what its conductors believe to be right. In dealing with the question of defence it has followed out those principles. The days are past and gone when "Heaven-born" generals led armies to victory deriving all their knowledge of the art of war from intuition—and although the late Sidney Smith described a certain British statesman as being perfectly ready either to assume the functions of the Archbishop of Canterbury or take command of the Channel fleet—it does not follow that many specimens of the same versatile genius are located in Canada.

When the time arrives that a knowledge of Law, Physic and Divinity will be attained by intuition, then it will be possible to believe in the attainment of military knowledge by similar means. In the meantime it appears to be safe to follow the teachings of science and rely on what has been proved.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW will continue to keep articles on the defence of the Province before the public, and to combat erroneous ideas of military matters—it will steadily refuse to believe that a first rate blacksmith would make an efficient Captain of a first rate man of war, or that fifty years residence in Port Hope qualifies Mr. Bethune to be a first rate military authority.

SEMI-ANNUAL INSPECTIONS

By Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, No. 1 Division, Ontario.

Prescott, Nos. 1 2 and 6 Cos. 56th Battalion, on Tuesday the 10th Dec., at 7.30 P. M. Ottawa, on Wednesday and Thursday the 11th and 12th Dec.—The Field Battery, and two Rifle Cos. and the Brigade Garrison Artillery.

CAPTAIN BRIDGEWATER'S Lecture in this city under the patronage of the Adjutant General, the Commandant and Officers of the Volunteer force, was highly satisfactory and will be reported in next issue.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Bridgewater will be at the following places to Lecture at the dates now published: Collorne 11th, Cobourg 12th, Peterborough 13th, Port Hope 14th, Lindsay 16th, Whitby 18th, Uxbridge 19th, and St. Mary's 22nd. We hope our Volunteer Officers and other friends will give him a kind reception and bumping houses.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

For the week ending Saturday, 7th Dec., 1867, we have received as follows:

Chatham, (Ont.)—Lt. Col. D. S., \$1; Major A. B. B., \$2; Capt. S. M. S., \$2; Ensign J. C. W., \$2; Ensign J. R., \$2; J. J. J. T. (Payr.) \$2. Bothwell, (Ont.)—Lieutenant R. C., \$2. Wardsville, (Ont.)—Capt. C. A. O'M., \$2.

BOOK NOTICES

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, MONTREAL.—We have received the December Number of this excellent periodical which is evidently improving, and every way worthy of the patronage of the reading public.

URTON'S INFANTRY TACTICS.—Want of space compels us to defer our remarks upon this work, which we have received from Messrs. Dawson Bros Montreal, until next week.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER AND PRESENTATION TO CAPT. SMYTHE.

On Tuesday evening a large party comprising a number of the best known citizens and the leading members of the Volunteer force of Ottawa and its vicinity, assembled at the "Metropolitan" for the purpose of testifying their regret for the departure of an old and valued friend and brother in arms—Capt. Smythe, of the Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment, who is about to join his corps. From his earliest boyhood Capt. Smythe has had a large circle of friends in the Ottawa district, and the energy that he displayed in raising the first volunteer corps embodied in Upper Canada still further added to his popularity. When the 100th Regt. was raised, Capt. Smythe obtained a commission in that corps, and is now one of the very few Canadian officers remaining in it. For some time past Capt. Smythe has been 'on leave,' and sojourning in Ottawa among his old friends, and the time for his departure drawing nigh, they determined that he should not leave the Capital without some token of their esteem for him as friend and a soldier.

Shortly after nine o'clock, a party of about forty assembled, among whom were the Rev. Father Dawson, Mr. G. B. L. Fellowes, Dr. Garvey, Major Seale, Col. Grant, Mr. Z. Wilson, Capt. Parsons, Mr. Griffin, Mr. A. Campbell, Capt. Ira Morgan, &c. The Rev. Mr. Dawson, on behalf of the many friends of Capt. Smythe, presented that gentleman with a handsome regulation sword and belt, accompanied by the following address. The sword bore this inscription:

Presented to

CAPT. SMYTHE, 100TH REGT.

By the Citizens of Ottawa.

Dec., 3, 1867.

To Capt. Smythe, 100th Royal Canadian Regiment:

SIR,—We, as citizens of Ottawa, feeling desirous of showing our esteem and regard for you as a Canadian Officer in Her Majesty's Service, and as a former resident of Canada, have much pleasure in presenting to you this sword as a slight token thereof, on the eve of your departure to rejoin your regiment, and at the same time express our approval of your conduct as an officer and a Canadian. Canada was but little known amongst the great nations of the earth when you sojourned with us, and served as a gallant volunteer.

Now such is longer the case. Canada is rising, and will soon take her position amongst the greatest of nations, and may her sons prove themselves, as you have done, worthy of their origin, by answering to the bugle sound when our Most Gracious and beloved Queen calls upon them to defend her in time of need.

We also beg leave to tender to Mrs Smythe and your amiable family our best wishes for their future welfare.

Signed by R. Lyon, Mayor, J. Garvey, M. D., Surgeon, Geo. Seale, Major, Capt. May, I. B. Taylor, Capt. Parsons, Jas. Goodwin, B. Baston, P. O'Meara, R. W. Scott, M. P., Capt. Ira Morgan, J. Mooney, Jas. Slater, Lt.-Col. D. M. Grant, H. J. Friel, Jas. Adamson, Arthur Rankin, Mat. S. Stevenson, C. E. Brush, Lt. E. K. McGillivray, G. B. L. Fellowes, E. Griffin, Capt. Bowie, Z. Wilson, A. Campbell, G. A. Gemmill, H. O. Burritt, Col. Coffin, Rev. E. McD. Dawson, Wm. Lindsay, J. A. Gouin, J. M. Currier, M. P., Sir Jas. Hay, Alonzo Wright, M. P., Wm. Wade.

To which Capt. Smythe returned the following reply;—

To R. LYON, Esq., Mayor, Major Seale, 43rd Regt., Officers of the Volunteer and Militia Force, and Citizens of Ottawa:

GENTLEMEN,—There are periods in the lives of all men fraught with emotions more or less intense—positions in which language fails to convey the feelings with which they are impressed. Gentlemen, I have arrived at that period. With mingled sense of pain and pleasure, I have just read your kind address, assuring me of your continued friendship and good feeling, extending over long years of the past. With many at this table my youth and early manhood has been spent, and it is a source of the deepest gratification, after years of absence, I am permitted to return to my native country, retaining your regard and esteem. You are kind enough to express your approval of my services during the ten years I have had the honor to serve in the Imperial Army. Gentlemen, I can only assure you that it has ever been my pride and pleasure, at all times, to perform my various duties in the service to the best of my abilities—to secure the approval of my commanding officer, and those set in authority over me—and progress to such positions in due time as may fall to my lot.

I deeply regret the near approach of the time when I must again say farewell; and although we may in the future have many re-unions, before the final departure of my regiment beyond the seas, yet, where the best feelings of our manhood are concerned, the time is but short.

The token of your high esteem and friendship, presented me, this evening, is by no means a slight one. Long after the occurrences of this day have passed from your memory, that sword, gentlemen, will remind me, and my children after me, of this happy and pleasing event. It will also strengthen me in the resolve to maintain your good opinion through good and ill. On our departure from this country in 1858, our regiment was a raw levy. Ten years have elapsed, and we stand second to none of the regiments of the line. I trust, gentlemen, that the 100th Royal Canadians will ever be found in the path of duty and honor, and continue a source of deep interest to you all wherever our lot may be cast.

To the gentlemen who have spent so much time and trouble in bringing this happy assemblage to do me honor, I beg to tender my warmest thanks, and to assure them and all of you, in the language of the poet—that "kind words never die."

Gentlemen, accept my many thanks for the very great honor you have done me this evening, this best assurance of love and friendship, which will ever be treasured in my memory, and always renew the sense of the deep obligations I am under to you all.

I have the honor,
To be, Gentlemen,
Your obd't serv't,

T. W. SMYTHE, Capt.,
100th Regt., (Royal Canadian.)

This portion of the ceremony being over the whole party sat down to a sumptuous repast, prepared in Mr. O'Meara's best style, as the following bill of fare will show:—

OYSTERS:

In shell [Shediac and Buctoucho]

JOINTS:

Saddle Venison, Jelly, &c.

Ham—Yorkshire, Tongue, Turkey Pique, Turkey Gelatine, Fowls, &c.

GAME:

Prairie Hen, Quail, Partridge, Pique, Duck,

2ND SERVICE:

Blanc-Mange, Plum Jelly, Wine Jelly,
Marachino Jelly.

DESSERT:

Apples, Oranges, Grapes, Almonds,
Raisins, Figs, Filberts, Olives,
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pomegranates,
Peaches, Cakes, &c.
Tea and Coffee &c., &c.

It had been intended that His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Robert Lyon, should occupy the chair, but the serious illness of a member of his family having rendered it impossible for him to attend, the Rev. Mr. Dawson, at the unanimous request of the company, presided, while Dr. Garvey and Major Seale acted as vico chairman.

After fully discussing the good things set before the party the cloth was removed and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given by the chairman and received with all honors.

The "Queen,"—God save the Queen, sung by the company.

"Prince of Wales and the Royal Family."

"The Governor General of Canada."

"The Old Irish Gentleman," sung in capital style by Major Seale.

"The Army, Navy and Volunteers."

In reply to "The Army and Navy and Volunteers," Capt. SMYTHE responded in happy terms, referring to the Abyssinian expedition. He concluded amid cheers.

Majors SEALE and Grant, and Capts. Parsons and Morgan replied in short terms on behalf of the Volunteers.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The Guest," which was received with round after round of applause. The subject of the toast, Capt. Smythe, on rising was again rapturously received. There were some periods in our lives which all remembered. He did not know, although he had passed through many scenes, that he had ever experienced so much kindness and gentlemanly good feeling as in Ottawa. On the arrival of the boat at the Queen's Wharf, on the Regiment coming to Ottawa, among those who were there to meet him was Dr. Garvey, to whom he paid a high tribute as a good friend and a capital fellow. Capt. Smythe then at some length detailed his experience as a British officer, doing so to the great amusement and edification of the gentlemen present. He concluded by remarking that should the 100th ever in after years come within any reasonable distance of the Capital he would be very sure to visit the city in which he had passed so many and happy days. During the delivery of his reply Capt. Smythe was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. On his resuming his seat.

Mr. JAMES GOODWIN arose and amid the loudest applause said that he felt the worthy proposer of the toast had hardly done justice to the subject of it. He felt that there was not another man to show his admiration for whom, he would have been there that night. To make one of the party met to show their esteem for Capt. Smythe he had left the bedside of an old and valued friend who was very ill—one of the greatest men Canada had ever seen—the Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee. (Loud cheers) He would not have left him that night but for his high regard for Capt. Smythe.

Dr. GARVEY also made a glowing eulogy on the character and general conduct as an officer and a gentleman of Capt. Smythe. He had known him from early youth and was proud of his friendship. The worthy doctor, after a capital speech, concluded amid cheers.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN, Major Seale, gave the toast of "The 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment."

Capt. SMYTHE in short and happy terms replied, giving an account of the condition and prospects of the Regiment since its inception, and observing, in conclusion, that although nearly all the Canadians had left it he was bound not to give up the ship till he had got hold of the helm. (Cheers.)

The next toast proposed was "The Legislature of the New Dominion," coupled with the name of Mr. Chamberlin, then member for Missisquoi. In reply,

Mr. CHAMBERLIN said he did not know what the Dominion Parliament desired to do particularly, but this he did know that all worked for the general good. He considered himself somewhat as an interloper—(No, no)—but this he would say that he was highly pleased at the spectacle of our young men, many of whom he saw present, doing honor to one of those gallant Canadians who had been instrumental in raising the 100th Regt. After paying a high tribute to the character and gallantry of Capt. Smythe, Mr. Chamberlin resumed his seat amid much applause.

The toast of "The Bar" was duly honored and responded to by Mr. FELLOWS in his usual pleasing and happy style.

"The County Council of Carleton" was also given. Responded to by Mr. Ira Morgan.

"The Press"—responded to by Mr. Chamberlin, Mr. Geo. Moss, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Carrier.

"The Ladies," received in a way which showed how well the party appreciated the fair sex, was replied to by Mr. Brush, in the style of one who well understood the subject he was speaking about.

The health of the Reverend CHAIRMAN was enthusiastically drunk, and after a parting cup to the health of the host, to which Mr. O'Meara replied, the party dispersed, sorry only that their pleasant evening was at an end.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

SIR.—My attention has been called to your editorial notice, in the issue of the 25th ultimo, of the debate in the Commons upon a motion made by Mr. McCallum for an address for the evidence and proceedings at my Court of Enquiry at Fort Erie, arising out of the Fenian Raid in June 1866.

In the article in question, you say: Col. Dennis' conduct on that occasion was the subject of such remark that a Court of Enquiry was held to ascertain the truth of certain charges etc. etc.

Will you allow me space sufficient to say, what would hardly be gathered from the above, that is that the Court was granted on my application.

I would say further that after meeting, Captains King and McCallum had no charges ready, and the Court adjourned over two days to allow these to be prepared.

The intervening time was spent by the parties named with the aid of a lawyer, who by the way was in attendance to aid the prosecutors during the whole sitting of the Court in preparing the varied and voluminous charges which have been published, and which the Court, after a protracted investigation, found in no one particular to have been sustained.

Had I been consulted in the late matter, I should have offered no objection whatever to making public the evidence and proceedings asked for.

I am Sir Respectfully Yours,

J. S. DENNIS,

Lieut.-Col. Mil. Staff.

Toronto Dec. 3rd, 1867.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

The State Convention in California has unanimously endorsed William R. Roberts and his plans for the redemption of Ireland.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Horace Greeley as minister to Austria, and Colonel Horace Cabron, Commissioner of Agriculture.

RAPHAEL SKEMES having failed as a journalist, is about to turn to the more congenial employment in lecturing this winter in Mississippi and Alabama, on his exploits.

In the Hotel des Invalides, in Paris, there are at present only 1138 pensioners—officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers. The admission diminish considerably every year: in 1862 they were nearly 5000.

ANOTHER FENIAN ARREST IN DUBLIN.—The police have made another important American arrest in Dublin. The prisoner carried a splendid revolver, ready loaded, and made a desperate resistance. A letter of a Fenian character was found upon him.

The Mexican General Corona was recently married by proxy at Mexico to an Irish lass, who was formerly a maid of all work in San Francisco. The United States Consul gave away the bride, who afterwards set out to join her husband at Guadalajara.

The British Government has determined to re-establish the system of meteorological observations and warnings instituted by Admiral Fitzroy, and does so at the instance of several scientific men who do not agree with the assertion that the system was useless and conducted by "guess work."

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.—The New York Times say, with regard to the postponement of the trial of Jefferson Davis: "One would suppose that contingency might have been foreseen and provided for when the last postponement took place. The whole affair is losing all hold on public interest and attention, and probably the community at large would be gratified to wake up some morning and find that a *nolle pro. v.* had been entered, and Davis permitted to go to the—deepest recesses of private life in Mississippi. Certainly few people will believe the trial will ever take place, and nobody pretends to believe that he will ever be convicted.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.—The Times of the 15th inst., says:—There is no doubt that Head Centre Stephens is in anything but a flourishing condition. The officer from Scotland yard who holds the warrant for his apprehension, during a three week's stay at the Exposition, frequently met Stephens at a *table d'hote*, and conversed with him, *each man knowing to whom he was talking.* Stephens alluded to a statement which had gone the round of the English papers, which set forth that he had "feathered his nest" out of the Fenian funds with which he had been intrusted. "Wrong entirely," Stephens said, "I hav'nt a cent—am indebted to a friend for what I shall pay for this meal, who has also advanced me as much cash as will pay for advertising for employment as a teacher of English." The officer took the trouble to enquire into the truth of what Stephens told him, and in doing so discovered that he had been turned out of two lodgings for want of money to pay his way.

By late American despatches we observe that large meetings have been held in various parts of the States to express sympathy with the Manchester Fenians. It is really pitiable to see respectable people attending these meetings. By the following paragraph it will be learned who some of the persons were who composed a demonstration of this kind in New York:—

New York, Nov. 26.—An immense mass meeting of citizens took place this evening at the Cooper Institute for the purpose of giving expression to their feeling of indignation caused by the recent outrages on the rights of American citizens, perpetrated by the British Government. Speeches were made by Judge Daley, John Cochrane, Horace Greeley, and others. Letters were read from Generals Banks and Butler. A committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to urge upon the Government the adoption of measures for the protection of naturalized citizens throughout the world.

MILITARY CEMETRIES.—The United States War Department is now engaged in gathering into fifty one national military cemeteries the dead who lie scattered over the Southern battle-fields. On June 30, 1866, these cemeteries contained already the bodies of 104,528 Northern soldiers. When all the harvest of dead is gathered in, it is calculated that they will contain the bodies of 341,670 men. Of these graves 138,901 will be nameless and unidentified. At the heads of 202,761 will be placed small headstones of iron coated with zinc, resembling the labels with which the gardner marks his seed-patches, bearing in raised iron letters the name, rank, regiment, and company of the man who lies below. With them will be buried the remains of 13,657 rebel prisoners. The remainder of the Southern dead are to be left buried where they fell.—From "Black and White," Published by Macmillan & Co.

THE ABYSSINIAN DESPOT.—King Theodore is desperate and desperately enraged at those impious subjects who have dared to rebel against the descendants of Solomon. There is daily slaughter in the royal camp, in which famine, pestilence and the sword play each a terrible part. Some forty or fifty persons die daily of disease—or did, at the date of the latest intelligence, early in September. Then there were 2,500 men who intended to run away, but Theodore had them all butchered before they had a chance. He also cut off the arms and feet of 295 chiefs, and then starved them to death, for the same reason. For two whole days, from morning till evening, nothing was heard but reports of musketry, and at each charge either the wife, mother or child of a deserter was killed. Ladies of noble families were tortured to death, and the poor creatures breathed their last under most frightful agony. If Theodore can't catch the fugitives, and they leave no families he takes revenge on their relations by marriage. But the rebellion spreads and has become general all over Abyssinia. The rebels, too, follow the Imperial example, and butcher every person they can find outside the hedge which bound the royal camp. The pleasantest thought is that the hostile factions will kill each other off before long if they only keep at it. The captives seem to be treated very well. Mr. Kissman writes that he is located out of the way of the epidemic, and he tells how he has a house to himself, and an arbor, covered with tomato vines, in whose shade he luxuriates.

INCREASE OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—Writing on the 13th inst. from Berlin, a correspondent says: The year's conscription is going on in the entire confederacy. To fill up the ranks of the fourth new *corps d'armee* created since last year's campaign no less than 100,000 men have been levied, instead of 90,000 or so, the ordinary quota of the year. With last year's levy of 112,000 men the new recruits will be sufficient to raise the new regiments to full war strength. The work of reorganization completed, as it will be two months hence, the peace footing of the Federal army in 1868, may be estimated at nearly 360,000. Speaking of military matters, professional readers may be interested to learn that the Prussian troops, who formerly marched only 100 paces in a minute, now have to make 120—the French standard, I believe.

MAXIMILIAN'S PROPERTY.—The settlement of the estate of Maximilian is giving trouble to his executors. His chateaus of Miramar and Lacrome are estimated at about \$1,500,000; but, instead of yielding any profit, they cost \$30,000 to keep them up, besides being mortgaged for 300,000. There is some difficulty about his debt at Trieste, which amounts to more than \$1,000,000. The Belgian executors, in the interest of their sisters, wish these debts to be paid by Austria on the ground that they were contracted in the public service. This is contested by the Austrian Imperial family. The unfortunate Princess, it is said, would willingly pay her husband's debts from her private purse if she was in a state to authorize such a measure, but as it is probable that the valuable collection of works of art, and of Egyptian and Mexican curiosities, will be sold in order to settle the estate. The Princess Charlotte's condition does not improve, and may, in fact, be considered as hopeless.

THE PHRISHED REGIMENT.—Many years ago, when the Egyptian troops first conquered Nubia, a regiment was destroyed by thirst in crossing the desert. The men, being upon a limited allowance of water, suffered from extreme thirst, and, deceived by the appearance of a mirage that exactly resembled a beautiful lake, they insisted upon being taken to its banks by the Arab guide. It was in vain that he refused to lose the precious time by wandering from his course. Words led to blows, and he was killed by the soldiers whose lives depended upon his guidance. The whole regiment turned from the track and rushed towards the welcome waters. Thirsty and faint over the burning sands they hurried—heavier and heavier their footsteps became—hotter and hotter their breath, as deeper they pushed into the desert—farther and farther from the lost track where the pilot lay in his blood; and still the mocking spirits of the desert, the effects of the mirage, led them on, and the lake, glistening in the sunshine, tempted them to bathe in its cool waters, close to their eyes but never at their lips. At length the delusion vanished—the fatal lake had turned to burning sand! Raging thirst and horrible despair! the pathless desert and the murdered guide! lost! lost! all lost! Not a man even left the desert, but they were subsequently discovered, parched and withered corpses, by the Arabs sent upon the search.—*Abyssinia*, by Sir S. Baker.

The third and fourth volumes of Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea" are in press and shortly to be published. The third

volume, bringing the story down to the battle of Balaclava, was promised for last Christmas, but was delayed, perhaps in order that the third and fourth might appear together. No book has been more impatiently expected, but it is of no use to be impatient with Kinglake. He will publish when his book is finished to his mind; and not before. The first two volumes were delayed longer than these, and, when they appeared, had to go through a fire hotter than that which the Guards faced on the slope of the Alma. They came out of it unshaken. Remembering that the attack is sure to be renewed, it is no cause for wonder that time is taken for preparation.

A BAD BEGINNING FOR THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Annesley Bay, states that drinkable water was not to be found within 16 miles of the coast, and that Colonel Merowether had recently detained the steamship Euphrates to condense water for the troops employed on the working parties. This is confirmed by a letter which we have received from one of the Abyssinian expeditionary forces dated Zoula, the 13th of October last, in which the writer says:—“We are, both men and horses, entirely fed by supplies brought by us from India. Water is our great difficulty, and you would, indeed, open your eyes were you to see the liquid we live upon. It is the colour of *café au lait*. The men are now busy building a stone pier for landing stores. We quite despair of getting our baggage on the two mules allowed; I am afraid I shall have to leave my bed behind, though it weighs only 20 lb.” Here is a serious blunder at the outset, which one would scarcely have expected after the repeated assurances given that every necessary arrangement had been made at the point of debarkation. The want of water in Annesley Bay was noticed in one of our reviews last week, and it was suggested that no time should be lost in setting up several powerful condensers for the supply of the troops. Who is responsible for the oversight in this instance?—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ADMIRALTY NEPOTISM.—The *Sunday Observer* informs us that considerable excitement and discontent in naval circles had recently been occasioned by the arbitrary manner in which the admirals in office at Whitehall are distributing the good service pensions, and aide-de-camp rank as they fall vacant to their own immediate followers on the captain's list, or to those who have had the good luck to hold on during their career to the coattails of the all-influential Greys, Berkeleys, or Martins. The rule has hitherto been observed of awarding these honors to the senior captains, provided they had served for their flags, unless there was something seriously affecting their professional characters, but since the Conservatives have come into office a system of favoritism has been adopted most seriously injurious to these officers. Captain Arthur Cochrane, Leopold G. Heath, Henry Hillyar, Lord John Hay, John Montagu Hayes, and Sherard Osborne, all Companions of the Bath for distinguished services as captains, members of the Legion of Honour, and decorated for war services have, without explanation, been recently passed over. Captain Richard Powell, whose good fortune it has been to serve with Admiral Sir Frederick Grey, been recently preferred in one case, and Captain George Preedy, who is only a Civil C. B., but has served with the Martins nearly all

his career, being the other. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of the Duke of Somerset in restraining the vagaries of the Board of Admiralty, it is very certain that such injustice would not have been perpetrated under his administration. Favouritism and nepotism, under the head of patronage, have been the bane of the Navy through all the time, but it behoves the present Government just at this time to be very careful how they lay themselves open to a charge of jobbery.

CADET LIFE AT SANDHURST.—An English paper received by the *Persia* says: The discipline maintained at Sandhurst Royal Military College is very far from exemplary. The cadets have been indulging in a week's riot. The inhabitants of the village of Yorktown have been put in a state of terror. They are even yet afraid to make known the outrages to which they have been subjected. The disturbances began on the 28th of October. A number of the cadets entered the shop of Mr. Boatman, a jeweller, and a member of the Jewish persuasion. They executed an indiscriminate destruction of everything in the shop, and ended by dragging Mr. Boatman about and otherwise ill using him. Three nights afterwards the cadets indulged in the military amusements of discharging fireworks into a number of shops. Several houses would have been set fire to but for the prompt efforts of the owners. The following day battering operations were attempted against the shop of a jeweller named Ilam; this resulted in the destruction of a quantity of glass and of the works of a valuable chronometer. An experiment was next made with broom handles, converted into bludgeons, and tried upon the foot passengers. An attempt was made to fire a wooden billiard room at the west end of the village; this was foiled; a number of college authorities appeared on the scene, and the hopeful young men were “persuaded” to return to quarters. Their incendiary propensity was gratified by setting fire to the skittle alley in the village grounds. The next day was Sunday. The cadets assembled to the rear of St. Michael's Church during divine worship, and joined to produce a chorus of all the hideous yells and cat calls within the compass of the human voice. These proceedings were mostly in the daylight; of the after dark outrages much more could be said. Four or five of the young “gentlemen” have been expelled from the college. The only excuse they have given for their conduct is that the Jews charge too much for their loans. The real explanation appears to be that the discipline of the college is very lax. Among other “privileges” the cadets have access to spirituous liquors in the college. That explains all.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.
Hunter, Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers,
Ottawa.

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

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HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,
Printers and Publishers.
Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867. 43-1f

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Proprietor.
Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867. 48-1f



DEPARTMENT OF MARINE
AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 29th Nov., 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS
HEREBY GIVEN

THAT ALL
COMMUNICATIONS
RELATING TO
LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHT-SHIPS, SIGNALS,
Beacons, Buoys, Regulation of Harbours, Enquiry into causes of Wrecks, Provision Depots and Relief of Shipwrecked Seamen, Marine Hospitals, Shipping Offices, Pilot Service, River Police, Inspection of Steamboats, Classification of Vessels, Examination and granting Certificates of Competency to Masters, Mates, &c.; Provincial Steamers, Gunboats, Craft connected with Improvement of Navigation, and Maritime Subjects generally, for Canada, should be directed,
“DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES,
MARINE BRANCH,
OTTAWA.”

AND THOSE RELATING TO
Protection, Regulation and Development of Deep Sea, Coast, and Inland Fisheries, Inspection of Fish and Fish Oils, and general promotion of Fishery Interests for Canada, should be addressed,
“DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES,
FISHERIES BRANCH,
OTTAWA.”
P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and F
48-6-1ns.



ADDITIONAL CANAL REGULATIONS.

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

By Command,

WM. H. LEE,
C. P. C.

Privy Council Office,
Ottawa, 11th October, 1867.

Regulations in pursuance of the 28th Chap. Con. Statutes of Canada, for landing fire-wood on the line of the Rideau Canal, in the city of Ottawa, and in addition to the regulations for the management and protection of the Provincial Canals, which were authorized by the Governor in Council, 20th May, 1857, Section 14 and following, and were made applicable to the Rideau Canal, under the Order of His Excellency in Council of the 2nd of June, 1859.

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

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

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

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

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

41-61a.

W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A.,

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OTTAWA.

1867.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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The Edinburgh Review—Whig.
The Westminster Review—Radical.
The North British Review—Free Church.
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Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about one hundred dollars a year, our prices, fifteen dollars, are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British publishers for early sheets and copyright in gold—one dollar costing us at this time, January, 1868, nearly two dollars in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

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

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the four Reviews for 1868. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1867, will receive gratis any two of the four Reviews for 1868.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.:—Blackwood, from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents a year.

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

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

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CALEDONIA SPRINGS,
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JAMES GOVIN,
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AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

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

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

K. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Customs, Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1867.

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

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

THE EAGLE ARMS COMPANY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS, BREECH-LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOLS, AND FOR THE

NEW YORK METALIC AMMUNITION COMPANY'S PATENT METALIC WATERPROOF CARTRIDGES.

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

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

NOTICE.

THE OTTAWA PARLIAMENTARY HAIR DRESSING SALOON will shortly be removed to the New Block opposite the RUSSELL HOUSE (Two doors from Sparks street), where the proprietor is fitting up a HAIR DRESSING SALOON, second to none in British America.

Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867. E. MILES. 35-1f

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ESTABLISHED 1823, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. RAMSAY, Manager. RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies.

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

PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

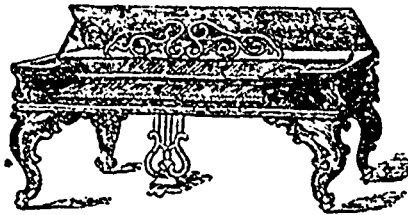
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

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Proprietor, Ottawa.

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Toronto, June, 1867. 21-ly

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