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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.

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No. 25

## THE MOTHER'S GIFT.

A soldier within his tent,  
His eyes were closed in prayer;  
A weeping comrade held his hand,  
For life was ending there;  
And friendship now could do no more,  
For death was waiting at the door.

"Jim!" and the watcher bent his ear,  
"Beneath my pillow look,  
And hand it carefully," he said,  
"That old red covered book."  
The book was placed within his hands,  
While lower ran life's ebbing sands.

It was a Bible—"mother's gift,"  
The best that she could send,  
And on a leaf in trembling lines  
These words her hand had penned:  
"My darling boy, what'er betide,  
Accept this volume for your guide."

The book was old, with pages worn,  
And stained with battle smoke,  
But not a leaf was gone or torn,  
And not a clasp was broke,  
Upon its lid the soldier sealed,  
The latest kiss that life would yield.

"Jim!" bending low the watcher heard,  
In tones faint, fainter still,  
"Tell mother of her dying boy,  
That all with him was well."  
Loud roared the morning signal shot,  
That sleeper in the tent woke not.

## PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF THE ESCAPE OF W. L. MACKENZIE FROM TORONTO TO THE UNITED STATES.

[The *New York Tribune* of September, 1847, had a long narrative by Mackenzie of his escape. The present paper contains the substance of his narrative, condensed and much modified, all the political allusions and digressions with which it is interspersed being omitted; and only the most interesting parts of the personal adventures given in a connected form.]

THE rash and ill-planned rebellion of Upper Canada was speedily checked by the discomfiture of the insurgents at Montgomery's Tavern, near Toronto, on the 7th December, 1837. Though Mackenzie, the chief leader of the insurrection, did not certainly display much of the warrior on that occasion, yet he showed considerable tact and presence of mind in his subsequent escape from his pursuers; and there is something in the successful escape of any one from imminent peril, the detail of which has a tendency to raise the individual into a sort of hero.

The first few volleys of the government militia cooled the ardour of the insurgents; the rifle balls fell thick amongst them; and a friend of Mackenzie's falling dead at his side, he deemed it necessary to quit the field, and warn his comrades to disperse. After an unsuccessful attempt to snatch his cloak from the hotel, he set off on foot, and after running a short distance, met a friend-

ly farmer, who readily gave him his horse, a trusty, sure-footed creature, which that day did him good service. On he rode, while volumes of smoke rolled after him, and behind was seen the vivid glare of the flames of the fatal tavern and outhouses which had been the scene of the encounter. He met several friends; one handed him an overcoat; and the general resolution was to make for the States by the head of Lake Ontario.

Meantime government rewards were offered for their apprehension—one thousand pounds for Mackenzie, and five hundred pounds per man for several others. Couriers were sent off in every direction with tidings to the like effect, and a gazette was circulated minutely describing those persons whose apprehension was especially desired.

Finding himself now closely pursued and repeatedly fired at, Mackenzie left the high road with one friend, and made for Shepherd's Mills. 'The fleetest horsemen of the official party were so close upon us,' says he in his narrative, 'that I had only time to jump off my horse and ask the miller of the place whether a large body of men, then on the heights, were friends or foes, before our pursuers were climbing up the steep ascent almost beside me.' He eluded them, and soon after overtook Colonel Lount with about ninety of his friends. After taking some refreshment at a farmer's, the party separated, sixteen only accompanying Mackenzie. They were all on foot, many unarmed. Mackenzie had no other arms than a single-barrelled pistol. They made for the Humber Bridge through Vaughan, but found it strongly guarded. They then went up the river a long way, got some supper at the house of a farmer, crossed the stream on a foot bridge, and by two o'clock next morning reached the house of a friendly settler, completely exhausted with cold and fatigue.

Here blankets were hung over the windows to avoid suspicion; food and beds were prepared; and while the government troops were keenly searching for them, the fugitives were sleeping soundly. Next morning, those who had arms buried them; they agreed to separate, and make for the frontier two and two together. A young lad of twenty was the companion of Mackenzie. They set out together undisguised, and on foot, and met and conversed with several people, but found none disposed to betray them. About three o'clock in the afternoon they reached Comfort's Mills near Streetsville; there they were told that Colonel Chisholm, with three hundred men, were divided into parties in search of them. Mr. Comfort, an American by birth, but a citizen of Canada, treated them kindly, and lent

them his wagon, with a young Irish driver. They drove through the village in broad daylight; 'yet,' says the fugitive, 'though known to everybody, we proceeded a long way west before danger approached. At length, however, we were hotly pursued by a party of mounted troops; our driver became alarmed, and with reason, and I took the reins, and pushed onwards at full speed over a rough, hard-frozen road without snow. Our pursuers, nevertheless, gained on us; and when near the Sixteen-Mile Creek, we ascertained that my countryman, Colonel Chalmers, had a party guarding the bridge. The creek swells up at times into a rapid river—it was now swollen by the November rains. What was to be done? My companion and I jumped from the wagon, made towards the forest, asked a laborer the way to Esquesing, to put our pursuers off our track, and were soon in the thickest of the patch of woods near the deep ravine in which flows the creek numbered Sixteen. Those in pursuit came up with our driver almost immediately after we left, and took him prisoner. The frequent reports of rifles, and the barking of dogs, near the place where we were concealed, annoyed us not a little. There was now but one chance of escape, surrounded as we were—for the young man had refused to leave me—and that was to stem the stream and cross the swollen creek. We accordingly stripped ourselves naked, and with the surface ice beating against us, and holding our garments over our heads, in a bitter cold December night, buffeted the current, and were soon up to our necks. I hit my foot against a stone, let fall some of my clothes, which my companion caught, and cried aloud with pain. The cold in that stream caused me the most cruel and intense sensation of pain I ever endured; but we got through, though with a better chance for drowning; and the frozen sand on the banks seemed warm to our feet when we once more trod on it. In an hour and a half we were under the hospitable roof of a kind farmer; and a supply of dry flannels and food, and an hour's rest, were kindly furnished us, while the sons and daughter of our host kept a silent watch outside in the cold, while I and my companion slept.' They started again; travelled all night; and by four o'clock on Saturday morning they reached Wellington Square by the middle road. 'The farmers' dogs began to bark loudly; the heavy tramp of a party of horsemen was heard behind us; we retired a little way into the woods; I saw that the men were armed; entered the road again; and half an hour before twilight reached the door of an upright magistrate, which an English boy at once opened to us.

I sent up my name; was requested to walk up stairs (in the dark), and was told that the house, barns, and every part of their premises had been twice searched for me that morning, and that M'Nab's men from Hamilton were scouring the country in all directions in the hope of taking me. I asked if I had the least chance to pass downward by the way of Burlington Beach, but was answered that both roads were guarded, and that Dr. Rolph was by that time safe in Lewiston. They immediately retired to a thicket behind the house, deeming it the safest place; and as the young man was chilled with cold and fatigue, it was deemed best for him to separate from Mackenzie, as, not being known, he would be safe from apprehension. He did so, and reached the frontier, but was laid up for four months afterwards by indisposition. 'At dawn of day,' continues Mackenzie, 'it began to snow and show footmarks. A speck, which the pigs had undermined all round, stood on a high knoll, and I chose it for a hiding-place. For ten or twelve days I had slept, when I could get any sleep, in my clothes; and my limbs had swelled so, that I had to leave my boots, and wear a pair of slippers. My feet were wet, I was very weary, and the cold and drift annoyed me much. Breakfast I had had none; and in due time Colonel M'Dowall, the high sheriff, and his posse, stood before me. House, barns, cellars, and garret were searched, and I the while quietly looking on. The colonel was afterwards second in command to Sir Allan M'Nab, opposite Navy Island, and when I lived in William street, some years ago he called on me, and we had a hearty laugh over the ineffectual exertions to catch a rebel in 1837. When the coast seemed clear, my terrified host, a wealthy Canadian, came up the hill as if to find his pigs, brought me two bottles of hot water for my feet, a bottle of tea, and several slices of bread and butter, told me that the neighborhood was literally harassed with bodies of armed men in search of me, and advised that I should leave that place at dark, but where to go he could not tell me. After I left his premises, he was arrested; but had powerful friends, gave bail, and the matter ended there. When night set in, I knocked at the next farmer's door; they were strong government men, and as the house had been searched often for me already, they refused to see me, but their boy conducted me by a by-path to Mr. King's, the next farm. Here I had supper; rested for an hour; and then walked with my host to my early residence, Dundas Village, at the head of Lake Ontario. We saw a small party of armed men on the road, near the mills of an Englishman; but they did not perceive us. We went to the dwelling of an old friend, to whom I stated that I thought I should now make a more speedy, yet equally sure progress on horseback. He risked at once, and that too most willingly, his horse. Mr. King returned home, and I entered the village alone in the night, and was hailed by some person, who speedily passed on. I wanted to take a friend with me, but durst not go to wake him up. There was a guard on duty at the hotel, and I had to cross the creek close by a house which I had built in the public square. I then made for the mountain country above Hamilton, and in the way called upon some old Dutch friends, who told me that all the passes were guarded. Near Ancaster I got a fresh horse from an old friend, and pursued my journey; but coming upon a house well lighted up, and where a guard was evidently posted, I turned aside, and tried to find my way through the Binbrook and Glanford woods. For several weary hours

did I toil through the primeval forest, leading my horse, and unable to get out or find a path. The barking of a dog brought me, when near daylight, to a solitary cottage; and its inhabitant—a negro—pointed out to me the Twenty-Mile-Creek where it was fordable. Before I had ridden a mile, I came to a small hamlet, which I had not known before; entered a house, and oh my surprise—was instantly called by name! At the inn, I did not at all like the manner of him who addressed me, though I now know that all was well intended. Quite carelessly to appearance, I remounted my horse, and rode off very leisurely, but turned the first angle, and then galloped on, turned again, and galloped still faster. At some ten miles' distance, a farm, newly cleared, and situated in a by-place, seemed a safer haven. I entered the house, called for breakfast, and found in the owner a stout Iberian farmer, an Orangeman from the north of Ireland, with a wife and five fine children. I took breakfast very much at my leisure; saw my horse watered and fed with oats in the stable; and then asked Mr. Waters to be so kind as put me in the way to the mountain road, which he consented to do, but evidently with much reluctance. After we had travelled about a quarter of a mile in the woods, he turned round at a right angle, and said that that was the way.

"Not to the road?" said I.

"No; but to Mr. M'Intyre the magistrate."

'Here we came to a full stop. He was stout and burly, I small and slight made. I soon found that he had not dreamt of me as a rebel; his leading idea was, that I had a habit of borrowing other men's horses without their express leave—in other words, that I was a horse thief. Horses had been stolen, and he only did his duty by carrying a doubtful case before the nearest justice. This was a real puzzle. Should I tell Waters who I was, it was ten to one but he would seize me for the heavy reward. If I went before the justice, he would doubtless know and detain me. I asked Mr. Waters to explain. He said that I had come in great haste to his house on a December Sunday morning; that it was on no public road, with my clothes torn, my face badly scratched, and my horse all in a foam: that I had refused to say who I was, or where I came from; had paid him a dollar for a very humble breakfast, been in no haste to leave, and was riding one of the finest horses in Canada—making, at the same time, for the frontier by the most unfrequented paths; and that many horses had been recently borrowed. My manner, he admitted, did not indicate anything wrong; but why did I studiously conceal my name and business? There was some truth in all this. My bonnet rough; my torn, homespun, sorry slippers; weary gait, and unshaven beard, were assuredly not much in keeping with the charger I was riding; and I had unfortunately given no reply whatever to several of his and his goodwife's home questions. My chance to be tried and condemned in the hall where I had often sat in judgment on others was seemingly now very near, but I did not quite despair. To escape from Waters in that dense forest was entirely hopeless; to blow out his brains while he was acting quite conscientiously, while his five pretty children at home waited his early return, could have easily been done as far as opportunity went, for he was unsuspecting of anything of the kind, and my pistol was now loaded, and sure to fire. But I could not do it. So I held a parley with my detainer, touched on various subjects, and at last found, to my surprise and real delight, that though averse to the object of

the revolt, he spoke of myself in terms of good-will. His next neighbor had lived near me in 1823 at Queenstown, and had spoken so well of myself and family to him, as to have interested him, though he had never met me before. "I am an old magistrate," said I, "but at present in a situation of some difficulty. If I can satisfy you as to who I am, and why I am here, would you desire to gain the price of any man's blood?" He seemed to shudder at the very idea of such a thing. I then, before revealing myself, made him take a solemn oath of secrecy. When he had ascertained my name, which I showed him on my watch, seals, and pocket book, he expressed real sorrow on account of the dangerous situation in which I stood, and pledged himself to keep silence for twenty-four hours, directed me how to get into the main road, and feelingly urged me to accept his personal guidance to the frontier. He kept his word; but when I was fairly out of danger, he told the whole story to his neighbors, which caused his apprehension, though he was afterwards released.

Our refugee now gained the open country, recrossed the Twenty-Mile Creek, and at length re-entered the mountain path a little below where a military guard was then stationed. While in sight of this guard, he moved on very slowly. The country people were going to church, and he made as if going there too. As soon as he was out of sight, however, he used his spurs to some advantage. It appears that two men, whom he had spoken to in the road gave the alarm to an armed party, who immediately gave pursuit. 'I perceived them,' says he, 'when a third of a mile off. I thought it safer to endeavor to put my pursuers off the track, and on a false scent, than to keep on ahead of them; so I turned short towards St. Catherine's when I got to Smithville, and seemed to take that road down hill full speed. Instead of doing so, however, I turned a corner, put up my horse very quickly in the stable of a friendly Canadian, entered his house, he being at church, beheld my pursuers stop to interrogate a woman who had seen me pass, and then ride furiously onward by the St. Catherine's road. I then went quietly to bed, and rested for some four hours; had a comfortable supper with the family, and what clothes I required. A trusty companion was also ready to mount his horse, and accompany me the last forty miles to Buffalo. We accordingly started about eight o'clock on Sunday night, and keeping clear of the armed guards, we got safe into Crowland before daylight. We awoke a friend here, turned our horses into his pasture, and he immediately accompanied us to the Niagara river on foot. On inquiry, it was found that all the boats on the river, except those at the ferries, which were well guarded, had been seized and taken care of by the officers of government. A gentleman, however, who lived opposite the head of Grand Island, was believed to have kept one of his boats locked up beside his carriage. This gentleman was applied to; and though no firmer of the late movement, and at considerable risk, immediately consented to give his boat. As well as I can now remember,' continues the narrator, 'it was about nine on Monday morning when I reached this gentleman's house, an excellent breakfast was prepared, and I was fatigued and hungry. But there was a military patrol on the river, and before sitting down to a repast, I thought it safe to step out and see if the coast was clear. Well for me it was that I did so! The customs house officer, opposite Black Rock, and his troop of mounted dragoons, were so close

upon us, riding up by the bank of the river, that had I not then observed their approach, they would have caught me at breakfast. Nine men out of ten, in such an emergency, would have hesitated to assist me, and to escape by land was at that time evidently impossible. My host lost not a moment; his boat was hauled across the road, and launched in the stream with all possible speed; and he, I, and my guide were scarcely afloat in it, and out a little way below the bank, when the officer with his troop of bers were parading in front of the house. How we escaped here is to me almost a miracle. I had resided long in the district, and was known by everybody: a boat was in the river against official orders; it was near the shore, and the carabines of the military could have compelled us to return, or have killed us if disobedient. The commanding officer did not see us, that was evident; he turned round at the moment to talk to the lady of the house and her daughters, who were standing in the parlour in front of the boats full of anxiety on our account: but of the troop, not a few must have seen the movement; and yet we were allowed to steer for the head of Grand Island with all the expedition in our power without interruption; nor was there a whisper said about the matter for many months thereafter. In an hour we were safe on the American shore, and that night I slept in tranquillity and safety.

**THE RUSSIAN ARMY.**—The *Moscow News*, in an article on the organization of the Russian army, states that at the beginning of the Crimean war in 1853, the whole military force of the Russian army consisted of twenty-eight divisions, comprising one hundred and twelve infantry regiments, while now it consists of forty-seven divisions with one hundred and eighty-eight infantry regiments; and that the number of troops in active service, which in 1853 was 500,000 is now 800,000. At the beginning of the present year there were 26,000 officers, 705,759 soldiers, and 29,362 *dust chicks* or assistance. According to the calculations made in the Russian war office, the force may be increased in a very short time to 1,180,000. Besides these, there are 300,000 irregular troops, so that the total military force now at the disposal of the Czar may be reckoned at 1,500,000. It will admit that this would be a formidable force to contend against by any one or two first class powers in Europe.

**A MYSTERY STILL.**

Nearly half a century ago, a young fellow with a smartish air, though of a small ill-proportioned figure, landed at the Cape of Good Hope, bringing letters of introduction to the governor of that colony from a well-known eccentric Scottish nobleman. This slender youth held the humble rank of an assistant surgeon in the army. He soon showed that he possessed the power of self-appreciation to such a degree as required a little taking down. But this was no easy task. He had the faculty called, in French, *Puissance*, often a good substitute or ability; but when the two go hand in hand they carry all before them, in one shape or other; and as the young surgeon was as clever as he was impudent, he made a position for himself, and, what is more, he kept it.

Doctor James—we give part of his name as it stood in the Army List of 1865—was a physician by Edinburgh diploma. As we shall show by and by, he never held any regimental rank, passing, contrary to all precedent, to his full surgeoncy on the staff.

By dates from unquestionable records, he seems to have obtained his diploma at the early age of fifteen. Whether these dates corresponded with his certificate of baptism it is impossible to say, as, under all circumstances, it may be doubtful whether such a document ever existed.

Whatever might have been the status of military medical men fifty years since, James liked his calling, and socially speaking, was a gentleman every inch of him. Though this is not literally saying very much for him, seeing he was but a little man. He had a fair allowance from some source or other; but he never spoke of any relatives or friends out of the military profession. His habits were too expensive to be met by his mere pay and allowances. He kept a horse and a private servant, and, as a strict vegetarian, he would touch none but the most delicate fruits of the earth. Potatoes and apples were to him, "filthy roots," the odour of cabbage turned him sick, but he liked peas, and craved for asparagus, sea-kale, peaches, grapes, melons, figs, custard-apples, and, above all, mangoes. Coffee was the only stimulant he could bear, except when ill, and then he would sip diluted champagne or brandy, medicinally.

Some called him a toady; but his letters of introduction placed him at once in the best society of the colony. Neither had he health for general visiting. With those among whom he lived he made friends, and kept them. His testiness was harmless, his abilities were unquestionable; and it having been intimated to the governor that the young medico's duties were to be made as light as the rules of the service would permit, he was installed as honorary physician to his excellency's family, and soon obtained such a reputation, both as physician and surgeon, that private practice came to him without his seeking it. His queer ways and irritable temper rather increased than diminished his prestige, and he held his own through good report and evil report.

When first called in to a patient, he would have the room cleared of everything previously prescribed, and would almost invariably order, as preface to his course of treatment, a bath of Cape wine. Happen what might, he claimed the whole credit of a cure, or blamed others for failure. He was, to be sure, sent for at times as a last resource. If the patient recovered, Doctor James had all the merit; if death ensued, 'Doctor James had unfortunately been summoned when the case was hopeless.'

His excellency spoiled him. He became a kind of tame imp, encouraged as amusing and harmless enough; but, like such imps, he took advantage one day of his position, and was impertinent. He had the *entree* of the governor's private cabinet. One morning, sauntering in, he had the assurance to make some querulous remarks on an official document lying on the table. Finally, he worked himself into such an offensive pet, that his excellency resolved to give him a lesson; so, snatching the little fellow up by the collar of his uniform, he swung him over the window sill—a few feet above the grassy garden—and shook him. James screeched and cried *peccavi*. He was forgiven, and never offended there in the same way again. Still, every one was persuaded that such unwarrantable humors as he exhibited were only tolerated by reason of certain influences that remain a mystery at this day. His

next adventure might have ended his career. The story from Government House got bruited abroad, and much fun was raised at Doctor James's expense. Some laughed about it in such a way as that James could not but be aware of the fact. He had been looking out for a chance of checking the sauciness of some of the young fellows in the garrison, and here was the chance at last. One morning, a tall cornet, whose contemptuous manner had much irritated him, was sauntering along the trees of a charming walk, in one of the most public parts of Cape Town—where, to this day, the people are wont to sit upon the steps, men smoking, women knitting, and grave little Dutch children toddling up and down—when James strutted up to the young dragon, a member of the governor's staff. James stopped the way with a defiant air. Some ill-conditioned person had made the most of the cornet's disparaging jest. High words ensued, the doctor's shrill voice piercing the air, and thus drawing attention (as he intended it should) to the encounter, which ended in a challenge. Next morning a quiet little duel took place. It ended well. Hands were shaken, and cornet and doctor became good friends for life. If the affair ever came to the ears of the governor, he thought it best to ignore it, according to the fashion.

Doctor James afforded a good illustration of the triumph of mind over matter. Tetchy as he was, he never excited any professional jealousy, albeit, in defiance of all precedent, he was promoted on the staff as full surgeon without doing a day's regimental duty. Frail in body, unique in appearance, and eccentric in manner, he ensured respect by his capacity; and, as he could be courteous when he pleased, his oddities were excused by his colleagues. He must have realized as this period considerable sums by his private practice, but he never changed his mode of living. He kept a black servant, a servicable pony, and a small dog called *Psyche*. Most of *Psyche's* successors bore her name. This queer quartet usually took their walks abroad in company, and were a well-known group in Cape Town.

On Doctor James's return to England, he was offered an appointment at another colonial station. He, owing to the climate, or probably of non-appreciation, he grew discontented, and, without making any official application for leave of absence, on plea of sickness, or "urgent private affairs," took his departure for England.

He would chuckle as he related the story of his unlooked-for reappearance before the director-general of the medical department in London. "Sir," said the director, "I do not understand your reporting yourself without leave of absence. May I ask how is this?"

"Well," said James, coolly running his long white finers through his crisp sandy curls, "I have come home so have my hair cut."

He more than once defied the rules of the service with impunity, and invariably boasted that he could have his choice of quarters. And he had. He was counted a lucky fellow; but who he was, or what he was, never ceased to be a question of debate among his brethren less fortunate than he.

It would scarcely be supposed that he would submit to the banishment of St. Helena, but he thought "it might suit him very well," so he accepted it. It did suit him very well, until he made it too hot to hold him. The climate pleased him. The fruits and delicate vege-

## FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

THE Italian army is to be reduced from 670,000 to 550,000 men.

THE military tailors in London, England, about 500 in number, have struck for higher wages.

THE ammunition of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company (London, Eng.,) at their celebration, was mainly—grape.

A GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW and field day took place on Whit Monday, the 10th ult., in Windsor Great Park, near London (Eng.)

THE fortifications of Dantzic, in the north of Russia, are to be considerably enlarged, and thirteen detached forts constructed round the town.

THE Duke of Cambridge, a Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a levee at the end of last month. Upwards of 180 officers attended.

Mrs BENDITT Courts has signified her intention to give the Belgian riflemen a *fete*, and the Prince of Wales has arranged to be in London at the time of their arrival.

A REVIEW of the Volunteers of the Southern Counties of England was held on the 28th of May, on a broad reach of turf near Salisbury, under the command of Colonel Erskine, Inspector General of Volunteers. About 5,000 men, including cavalry and artillery, were present, chiefly from the counties of Hants, Wilts, Dorset and Somerset.

THE troops of the famous Imperial Guard, and those of the line forming part of the garrison of the city of Paris, have been for some days ordered alternately, at the rate of a battalion a day, for service, at the Universal Exhibition. This service will enable the entire garrison to contemplate the contents.

BUT three officers remain alive who were present at Howe's great victory over the French fleet on June 1, 1794. The following are their names, together with their rank then and now: Admiral Edward Ratsey, on the reserved list, was mate of the *Defence*, 74; Admiral Henry Thomas Davis, on the retired list, was a midshipman of the *Glory*, 98; and Captain Justinian Barrell, on the retired list, who was a boy in the *Brunswick*, 74.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Duke of Cambridge presided at a general meeting of the National Rifle Association on Thursday. Great regret was expressed at the retirement of Lord Elcho from the chairmanship of the Council. He is succeeded by Earl Spencer. His Royal Highness said that £10,000 had been raised for prizes at the ensuing Wimbledon meeting, which considerably exceeded the amount subscribed last year.

HOW TO KILL OFF A REGIMENT.—“A Retired Field Officer” writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, protesting against the removal of the 15th Regiment from the cold of New Brunswick to the torrid climate of Bermuda; and taking simply a mercantile view of the matter, he declares this “hot and cold system simply a waste of men, and consequently of money. The 16th Regiment,” he adds, “suffered fearfully from this cause, and the public lost say £5,000 worth of good flesh and blood, putting the price of each man at a very low figure.”

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—A correspondent of the *Hants Telegraph* draws attention to

the fact that corporal punishment for naval cadets has been revived on board the training ship *Britannia*. He says:—“I believe were it generally known that the naval cadets on board the *Britannia* are liable to severe and disgraceful corporal punishment, their persons exposed, &c., for mere breaches of discipline, my Lords of the Admiralty would be relieved from much pressure for those appointments, now so much sought after. It is strange, but all the naval men I have mentioned this subject to were as ignorant of this disgraceful system as myself, owing, no doubt, to the fact that it has been recently introduced. I think that most persons will agree with me in considering it disgraceful that young gentlemen wearing Her Majesty's uniform should be subject to such punishment in those days.”

THE MARKSMEN OF THE VOSGES.—The marksmen of the Vosges, 400 in number, arrived on Saturday morning in Paris. It is known that they bring to the Prince Imperial his diploma of a member of their body, with a uniform and carbine. They passed along the whole extent of the boulevards, with colours flying, through a crowd of curious spectators, who thronged their steps, and pursued their way to the lodgings prepared for them on the avenue Rapp, near the Exhibition. Some military baggage waggons followed with their effects. They are fine stout young men, with complexions embrowned by the sun, wearing a Tyrolean hat and feather, which is different for every section; the blouse is of unbleached linen, and large trousers of the same material, gaiters, Swiss havresacks, and the famous double-barreled carbine on their shoulder. The Cercle des Carbiniers of Paris has named a committee charged to present to them a silver cup of honor, fashioned like those used in antique Roman ceremony, with this inscription:—“Le Cercle des Carbiniers de Paris aux Francheteurs des Vosges, 1867.” This goblet is destined to be used to offer the wine of honor at receptions. It is to be contended for by the different Vosgian companies of riflemen at Epinal in July.—*Galignani*.

GENERAL Trochu, an able French officer, recently published a pamphlet on the French Army in 1867. It contains among other excellent things a description by Marshal Bugeaud of the different modes of fighting of the French and English infantry. Bugeaud, writing from personal experience in Spain, says that the French advanced with much noise and gesticulation and enthusiasm. Arrived within 1000 yards of the British line they saw a “red wall” of men with ordered arms and perfectly silent and motionless. Getting nearer while the red wall remained quiescent the French began to give a dropping fire. Still approaching they began to shout louder and to encourage each other to fire advancing and even to run. Coming within 300 yards they were staggered to see the red line make a right half-face and leveling their muskets to pour in well-aimed volleys. Then with three tremendous shouts to charge and hurl the French back—all done without enthusiasm. I mention this because happening to alight on the journal of a private soldier—perfectly authentic—published in 1819, I found this counterpart to Bugeaud from one of his adversaries in those bloody fields. “How different,” he writes, “the duty of the French officers from ours. They—stimulating the men by their example; the men vociferating, each chaffing each until they appear in a fury,

shouting to the points of our bayonets. After the first huzza, the British officers restraining their men, still as death, ‘Steady lads, steady,’ is all you hear, and that in an undertone.” The one account is the complement of the other.

FIELD ALLOWANCES.—In the House of Commons, on the 6th inst., on the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply being read, Sir A. Agnew said that on the morning of June 1st, 1866, about 1,200 Fenians, well clothed and armed, under a person calling himself Col. O'Neill, crossed from Buffalo and landed at Fort Erie, intending to destroy the Welland Canal. That same day the 1st Battalion of the 16th Regiment, a wing of the 47th, and a field battery, took the field under the command of Col. Peacock, and encamped that night at Chippewa. Next day another field battery, the right wing of the 47th, and a detachment of the 60th Rifles, went to the front under Col. Lowry. These troops were several weeks under canvas, were entitled to field allowance, and if entitled at all, it seemed clear, by the Horse Guards' circular that it should be for three months, and that paid in advance. The War-Office warrant; although “to be administered and interpreted by the Secretary of State for War,” was perfectly clear, and was as follows:—“Extraordinary field allowances are sanctioned in cases when and wherever troops are engaged in military operations in the field in time of war, disturbance, or insurrection, whether actual or apprehended. Mode of Issue.—Extraordinary for three months in advance, commencing from the date of the order to take the field. Rates.—Ensigns, 2s; lieutenants, 2s 6d; captains, 3s 6d per diem.” If it was answered that the General Commanding-in-Chief in Canada did not apply for more than one month's allowance, or thought it enough, the General in immediate command did frequently apply for the three months, did think his officers entitled to it, and both he and his officers were extremely dissatisfied. That dissatisfaction was increased by the fact that General Hastings Doyle, commanding in Nova Scotia, did at once draw and receive three months' field allowance for his division for precisely the same service, and the Home authorities had tacitly admitted the justice of the claim of the Upper Canada forces by sanctioning General Doyle's claim in behalf of his officers. He begged, therefore, to ask the Secretary of State for War, whether, by the Royal Warrant of June 1, 1848, as well as by the Horse Guards' Circular of April 13, 1862, the troops engaged in repelling the Fenian raid in Canada in June, 1866, were not fairly entitled to receive three months' extraordinary field allowance instead of the one month's which had been issued.

THE NAVY.—When the Port Admiral, a short time since, inspected the *Phabe* at Plymouth, he observed some slight scratches on the nose of a young midshipman, who, on being questioned, answered good-temperedly it was the “Government mark.” Captain By these was then requested to report, and his letter having been sent to Whitehall, two officers of the ship, viz., Mr. Bynham, master's assistant, and Mr. Reddie, midshipman, were dismissed from the service. In the afternoon Captain Preedy made a second inquiry on board the *Phabe*, and his report is now under the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty. It appears that the midshipman was a consenting party to the scratching of the broad arrow on his nose with the point of a penknife, and that

the mark is nearly obliterated. The statement about lashing to the gun, tattooing, and rubbing in gunpowder is totally unfounded. The case had given rise to interpretations in the House of Commons, where Mr. Corry, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, stated that it was true that a young naval cadet on board the *Phæbe* had been branded on the nose by his brother midshipmen, but no gunpowder had been rubbed in, and the facts, as described in the newspapers, were greatly exaggerated. The Admiralty had ordered the two midshipmen to be dismissed the service, and also directed two captains to go on board the *Phæbe* and institute an inquiry into the whole case. Mr. Josephson did not attempt to defend the conduct of these midshipmen, but he was informed that it was a practical joke which, however foolish, was an ordinary one, and very common in the navy. He wished to know if these young men had been condemned without an opportunity of explaining their conduct. Mr. Corry said the Admiralty had acted on the information furnished by Sir W. Martyn, who described the case as a very brutal one. Sir W. Gallway read a letter from a passenger on board the *Phæbe*, which had been sent, unsolicited, to the father of one of these young men, which stated that the case had been greatly exaggerated, and the marks scarcely perceptible. It was a custom in the navy to imprint the government mark—the broad arrow—on midshipmen when they first joined. The writer also said that Captain Preedy came on board that day for the express purpose of finding out any irregularity of the kind, and he had written the letter, feeling that the young men had been harshly treated for an act which did not deserve such a punishment. The honorable Baronet insisted that the Admiralty had acted most harshly and unjustly in condemning and punishing first, and then inquiring; for whatever were the results of the inquiry, these young men would never recover from the unmerited disgrace put upon them. Mr. Corry observed that the Admiralty would be guided by the report which they had ordered to be furnished to them. The young officers have since been restored.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

On Friday week the members of the Hamilton Volunteer Artillery assembled at the gun sheds, Nelson street. The gunners gave in their swords, belts and great-coats, and the new issue of belts recently received from the Provincial stores were given out.

**DRILL SHED OPENING.**—The new drill shed in Hollin was opened on Friday. There was a large attendance. A number of Volunteer companies were present. The Rev. W. S. Ball, Chaplain of the Battalion, and a number of other speakers addressed the audience. A grand military display, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Higinbotham, took place.

**MILITARY.**—On the morning of the 13th ult., at half past 10 o'clock, the battery of the Royal Artillery, on its way from St. John to Quebec, marched into Fredericton. The members of the Houses of Assembly and Legislative Council, judges, barristers, and everybody in general turned out to see them. The band of the 22nd Regiment had gone out to meet them, and preceded them into Fredericton. They were in fine condition, but very dusty.

**13TH BATTALION.**—The battalion mustered at the drill shed at eight o'clock on the even-

ing of the 20th, and after being put through a few evolutions by the commanding officer, marched through the principal streets of the city. They presented a fine appearance, as usual, and were followed through the streets by a large number of spectators. The battalion parade at the drill shed again at five o'clock this evening, for the regular march out and field movements on the western commons.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

**PRESENTATION.**—An interesting demonstration, attended with a supper at Dan Black's saloon, occurred on the 19th, in the presentation of a set of colors and sashes to Color-Sergeants Shuttleworth and Bowstead, of Companies Nos. 4 and 5, 13th Battalion. About sixty participated in the supper, which was provided in the usual good style of the caterer. Among the guests present were Lieut.-Colonel Skinner, Quartermaster Mason, Sergeant-Major Rosconnell, Mr. C. W. Young, correspondent of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and officers of the Battalion. The loyal toasts were proposed and received with enthusiasm, after which the Sergeants were presented with the colors by Captains Richie and Askins. Speeches, songs, etc., succeeded, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed.—*Hamilton Times.*

**MILITARY EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC.**—The members of No. 2 Company, 13th Battalion, held a meeting after parade on Thursday, 10th ult., when it was decided to arrange an excursion and pic-nic on a grand scale, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary preparations. On the Captain's application to the commanding officer for leave to carry out their plan, the worthy Colonel expressed his approval, and promised his hearty co-operation. He will apply to headquarters for permission to allow the battalion to unite for this purpose. After all they have gone through in the way of hard work, it is only fair that this fine corps should be encouraged in treating themselves to a day's play, and we are quite sure that their employers will be of the same opinion. Besides being the first excursion of the season, many causes will combine to make this large pleasure party a perfect success. The favorite order of the day appears to be by steamer to Niagara River, accompanied by the band of the battalion. Haversacks and one day's rations for two.—*Hamilton Times, 22nd ult.*

**MILITARY DRILL IN SCHOOLS.**—The following admirable suggestion is cut from the report of a local superintendent of common schools in a western county: "The youth now attending our public schools should be efficiently drilled in military exercises. All boys over ten years should be trained. Such lads have a natural aptitude for military exercises, and can be taught with greater facility than adults. On reaching the verge of manhood they should be entrusted with arms, and those of the best stamp. But how are such instructions to be given? Let no person after a time get a first-class common school teacher's certificate unless he can prove that he can teach at least 'company drill,' and let half a day a week be set apart for military training. This would soon raise up a generation accustomed to military exercises and the use of arms. It would cost the country absolutely nothing, and on occasions of emergency, the whole of our youth could, in a comparatively short time, be converted into respectable soldiers." In some towns and cities the regular drill instructors have been employed by the common school authorities to instruct the boys

in infantry practice, and with good results. Youngsters like it, and make very rapid progress. But in most cases the drill is soon allowed to fall into disuse, because the teachers regard it with disfavor on account of the extra labor it entails upon them, and the absence of any provision in the school law making military instruction imperative. We think the Government have shown a wonderful amount of shortsightedness in not turning their attention to this matter.—*Essex Record.*

**MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE.**—We regret to have to record to-day a melancholy case of self-destruction, which occurred yesterday morning, at the Citadel. The victim was a soldier of the 30th Regiment, named Hamilton de Villiers, quite a young man, and, we understand, most respectably connected. The fearful act was committed while the man was on sentry at the Citadel gate, between midnight and two o'clock this morning; and his melancholy fate was not ascertained until the relief was marched out at the latter hour, when his lifeless body was found close to the wicket, with a bullet wound through the left breast. In consequence of all the gates being closed, the extreme thickness of the bomb-proof walls, and the still hour at which the rash deed must have been accomplished, the report of the musket had not been heard by the guard. The suicide appears to have been a determined one, and deeply premeditated, from the fact that, after having opened the package containing his ammunition, for the purpose of obtaining the means of carrying out his desperate object, he again so carefully made it up, that at first it was wondered where he had obtained the cartridge. He then took his boot-lace, which he passed through the hammer-head, and, making it fast to the trigger, thus obtained full command of the musket, which he appears to have placed against his breast, probably supporting it against the wall at the gate. His death, it is said, may have been instantaneous.—*Quebec Chronicle, 22nd.*

**THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE DRILL SHED.**—The Brantford *Courier* says: "It appears we were premature in congratulating the Volunteer force of the county on the certainty of at last having a drill shed erected for their accommodation; and we were likewise premature in crediting our County Council with having at least done justice to the Volunteers by appropriating funds for the erection of a building which would enable them to perfect their drill. For although a resolution had been passed that the sum of \$1,000 should be appropriated for this purpose, yet on the re-assembling of the Council on the 17th ult., when the by-law came before them for their concurrence, it was negatived, we understand, by the casting vote of the Warden. The Volunteers of Brantford will have the pleasing reflection that after all their toil, some privations, and a great deal of time spent in preparing themselves as citizen soldiers for the defence of their country, their efforts have not been appreciated. We have now one of the best battalions in the province, and it would be a shame and a disgrace to the county should it lose its standing from the want of that consideration which should be extended to it by those who have it in their power to support it. We do not know when the day of peril may again dawn upon us, and it will then be too late to remedy the blundering of those who will not lend a helping hand to place our Volunteers on a proper footing. It will then be too late to commence drilling battalions for the field, and it will also be too late to express sorrow for being unprepared.

The officers of the Royal Canadian Rifles have subscribed £21 sterling to the Royal School for daughters of officers in the army.

**TROOPS ON THE WAY.**—The drafts for Canada were to embark in the steamship *Nestorian*, and those for New Brunswick in the steamship *St. David*.

The gallant "Victorias" turned out last evening for full dress parade, preparatory to their departure for Montreal, and presented, as they always do, an exceedingly trim and soldier-like appearance. They have been furnished with the uniform plume of the Montreal battalion, and with new knapsacks.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

A RUFFIAN named Lacey was drummed out of the Royal Canadian Rifles the other day at Kingston for a nameless offence, of which he had been guilty on several occasions, but escaped conviction from failure of evidence. After being kicked out of the barracks gate by a small drummer boy, the brute was re-arrested and consigned to gaol, where he will work out two years' imprisonment with hard labor.

**THE BAND OF THE 13TH BATTALION**, composed chiefly of old musicians, has improved greatly during the short period of its organization, by constant practice, and under the able direction of Mr. A. Grossman, the leader. The members meet for practice several evenings during the week at the drill shed, and also attend the full parades of the Battalion.—*Hamilton Times*.

**VOLUNTEER CONCERT.**—The 14th Volunteer Rifles gives another mammoth concert in the Drill Shed, Kingston, on Tuesday evening next, on behalf of the Band Fund, and in honor of the advent of the Dominion. The good reputation earned by the Amateurs at last concert, is the best recommendation to the public to attend the coming performance. The arrangements will be similar to those of the last concert, which met general approval.—*Whig*.

WE may state for the information of the many friends of the 1st battalion 17th Regiment, so long in garrison in Quebec that the battalion has been removed to Kilkenny, Ireland. Col. W. Gordon is still in command, and we see that, with his usual courtesy, he has permitted the band to play twice a week for the amusement of the good people of Kilkenny. The regiment will ever carry with it, wherever its lot may be cast, the best wishes of the people of Quebec.—*Chronicle*.

**THE RIFLE MATCH.**—The *Standard* says: On Saturday last the match between the St. Mary's Infantry and the Grand Trunk Rifles came off, for a splendid Silver Bugle, valued at \$50, and resulted in favor of the Rifles, by 19 points. The Infantry, certainly closed the match at some disadvantage, as it was almost dark before their last squad fired, and consequently they made but few points, besides their guns are old and inferior. As it was, the match was closely contested, and some fair shooting was done. However, for the present, victory attaches to the gallant Rifles, and we are sure it is cordially awarded by their brothers in scarlet, who will make a gallant effort, doubtless, at the next annual match to secure the trophy. Should the Rifles be successful in the next match, the bugle will become the permanent pro-

perty of the company; but should they be unfortunate, another trial will be had. The next match will probably be shot with the Snider Enfield. The following is the score: St. M.,—200yds, 242 G. T.,—200yds, 237  
300 " 115 300 " 139

**REVIEW.**—In order to enable the delegates to the Young Men's Christian Convention, almost the whole of whom are Americans, an opportunity to see our British soldiers on parade, Major General Russell, C. B., ordered a review of the garrison to take place on Monday morning last. At nine o'clock, the 13th Hussars, 25th and 100th Regiments, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Artillery, took up their position on the Champ de Mars. After inspection by the Major General, who was accompanied by a brilliant staff, the brigade marched past in slow and quick time, and afterwards the cavalry and artillery at the double. The troops then left the ground, except the 25th Regiment, which was retained in order that it might go through the bayonet exercise. This was remarkably well done, and drew forth much applause from the spectators, the number of whom was very large.—*Montreal Daily News*.

**BREECH-LOADERS FOR VOLUNTEERS.**—The total number of Snider rifles received for the use of Volunteers is 30,000, with three million rounds of ammunition, in reference to which the VOLUNTEER REVIEW says:—[quotation from REVIEW.] If this statement is correct, it certainly shows extraordinary liberality on the part of the Imperial Government, in view of all that has been said in reference to Canadians bearing the cost of their own defence. It is, however, perfectly true that a personal acquaintance with the able representatives of this country who lately conducted the Confederation negotiations in London, has had an effect in clearing the minds of Imperial statesmen from erroneous opinions of Canada, and making them in all respects better disposed to sustain and strengthen our people in a military direction. Every new development tends to show that the brief sojourn of our Cabinet Ministers in the mother land has been of incalculable benefit to this country.—*St. Catharines Constitutional*.

**INDEPENDENT INFANTRY COMPANIES.**—Pursuant to announcement a meeting of the Independent Infantry Companies was held in the St. Lawrence Ward Engine House last evening. The attendance was large. B. E. Charlton, Esq., occupied the chair. The chairman stated that notwithstanding the repeated requisitions which had been sent to Government in reference to the Companies' accoutrements and ammunition no answer had yet been received by the Brigade Major. It was decided that Major Magill should telegraph to the Adj't-General at once, and ascertain the cause of the apparent neglect. The Companies muster at the Drill Shed at half-past seven o'clock on Friday evening next, for the purpose of preparing for joining in the firing on the 1st July. By that time it is probable that the intentions of Government will be made known.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

**VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.**—On Tuesday last Col. Taylor inspected the Clinton Volunteer Infantry Company. Owing to the short notice and the time of day set apart for the inspection, the number on parade was not large, being but 32. The Company, accompanied by Colonel Ross of the Battalion, marched to the station at about twelve

o'clock to receive the Colonel, and on his arrival, accompanied by Col. Barretto, a general salute was given. The Company was then immediately marched to a piece of very rough ground opposite the station and put through several Company movements and some skirmishing, which was not executed in the very best manner, which may be accounted for by the roughness of the ground and by some of the movements being quite new to the men. The Company was then formed in line, and Col. Taylor said he was satisfied with the progress the corps had made, considering the short time it had been organized. He cautioned the men to keep their arms in good order, as that was the most important of all. He complimented Capt. Murray on the clean appearance of his men. The Col. then took his departure, as he intended to inspect the Porter's Hill Company. After dinner the Company went out for target practice.—*Clinton New Era*.

## BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

### FROM TORONTO.

**THE VOLUNTEER MONUMENT.**—A meeting of the Volunteer Monument Committee was held here on the 22nd ult., when Mr. Reid, of Montreal, the sculptor to whom the work has been entrusted, was present, and entered into an agreement for the erection of the work. Satisfactory terms are said to have been secured. The *Globe* says: "Although the subscription list has not yet reached the sum which the monument is likely to cost, the Committee have set to work earlier than more prudential motives would justify, believing that the generally expressed wish in favor of a monument to the gallant dead will lead to increasing the funds to the required amount. It is contemplated to commence the foundation in a few weeks, and shortly afterwards the foundation stone will be laid. The marble for the five figures will be obtained from Italy. The foundation will be of Montreal limestone, and the stone for the main portion of the work will be of the same kind, brought from Nova Scotia."

### FROM HOLLIN.

The opening of the drill shed erected here for the use of the Hollin Company of Volunteers took place on the 21st ult. Early in the day the people from the surrounding country began to wend their way into the village, and long ere the appointed time for the proceedings to commence there were scores of people waiting very impatiently at the shed, for fear that they might not see every thing. The Elora Company, under Capt. Wm. Leech, Lieut. Frank McFarlane, and Ensign Tribe, arrived in good time; and with the Hollin Company, under Captain Thos. Thompson, Lieut. Samuel Robertson and Ensign Grey, were marched through the village, headed by the Salem brass band. They were then marched into the field in rear of the shed, and put through a little Light Infantry drill by Capt. Leech. The men were served out with ten rounds of blank cartridge, which they fired while out skirmishing; after which they were dismissed, to partake of the refreshments which had been furnished for them by the ladies

of Hollin. The shed is a very good, large substantial building. The inside of it was beautifully decorated, especially the tables, by the ladies. After due justice had been done to the viands (which took some time, as there were fully 1,000 people partook of the dinner) the assembly sounded, and the company was soon in marching order again. They were inspected by Adjutant Armstrong, who had just arrived. He then put them through some battalion drill, and they were then dismissed for the day. The assemblage then adjourned to the drill shed which had undergone an entire transformation from a dining room to a sitting room. The meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. McGuire with prayer. Dr. Maudsloy, the Reeve of the township of Maryborough, took the chair, and presented a complimentary address to Capt. Thompson and his men from the people of Hollin and vicinity, to which the Captain made a very appropriate reply, and then presented an address to Mr. Henderson, a gentleman who had gratuitously granted the land on which the shed is built. Mr. H. made a very loyal and appropriate response; the band giving a few enlivening tunes between the addresses. Capt. Campbell, of the Listowell Company, then made a short and telling speech. This with the addresses we would like to publish, but our space will not allow. There were several other addresses presented to the County and Township Councils, &c., and some speaking by some reverend gentlemen, &c. There was then a short address made to the ladies by Capt. Thompson on behalf of his men, which was replied to on behalf of the ladies. Mr. Colodon, of the Wellington Times, on being called on as a member of the press made a short speech. After three rousing cheers being given for the Queen, three for the ladies, three for the Elora Company, &c., God save the Queen and several other pieces were sung by the Elora Company, and the people dispersed.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

**Inspection.**—Brigade Orders were issued for the inspection of the 15th and 49th Battalions during last week, but the Assistant-Adjutant General has been detained, and it consequently did not come off. I understand the companies of the 49th paraded on the days ordered at their respective headquarters, and awaited the inspecting officer for some time; no one arriving they were dismissed. The Lieut.-Col. commanding the 15th received an intimation that there would be no inspection; but too late to countermand the Regimental Orders, consequently there was a full muster. No. 7 and 8 Companies, 3rd Battalion G. T. R. Brigade were inspected on the 19th inst. by Lt.-Colonel Brydges, accompanied by his staff. Both companies were early on the ground in full strength. They were formed in line and received the commandant at open order. After a close inspection of both arms and men, they were put through several battalion movements by Capts. Mann and Murphy, the respective commanders, and afterwards by Capt. Holme, the instructor. Colonel Brydges then addressed the men, and although indistinctly heard seemed very much pleased with their appearance and the manner in which the movements were executed. Both these Companies are composed of fine stalwart fellows (and, I believe, equal any on the line), particularly No. 7; the steadiness of which both in wheeling and marching was a subject of general admiration.

FROM HAMILTON.

**PRESENTATION AND SUPPER.**—An interesting demonstration, accompanied by a supper, took place on Wednesday evening, June 19, at D. Black's restaurant, in the shape of a presentation of handsome sets of chevrons and sashes to Color-Sergeants Shuttleworth and Bowstead, of Nos. 4 and 5 Companies of the 13th Battalion. About 60 persons sat down. After ample justice had been done to the good things prepared, the cloth was removed, and the health of the Queen and the Royal Family was proposed by the chairman, and drunk with applause. The usual other loyal and patriotic toasts followed, and the colors and sashes were presented to the guests of the evening by Capt. Ritchie and Askins, on behalf of the officers and men of their respective companies, with appropriate remarks. Very neat replies were made by the recipients, who both expressed wishes for the future welfare and prosperity of the force. The toast of the ladies was next proposed, and responded to by Quartermaster Mason in a very neat and humorous speech. The press was also responded to by Mr. Young, on behalf of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. Several very good songs were sung during the evening, especially by Private Dow of No. 4. The party broke up at a seasonable hour—all having heartily enjoyed themselves.

FROM BALLSVILLE.

THE ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH.—(CONCLUDED.)

**Fourth Match.**—Open to non-commissioned officers and privates of the battalion; Enfield rifle; Hythe position; ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range; entrance 10 cents. 1st prize, \$8; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$6; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$4; 6th, \$3; 7th, \$2; 8th, \$1. Number of entries for this match, 71; scoring good, although the wind was variable.

	800	400	600	Total.
Priv. Ferguson, No. 1 Co.	33443	04240	00323	35
Dr. Aikens	32434	44842	00020	85
" Lehanny	03233	40333	20221	33
" J. Young	32334	44023	30000	33
" B. Melles	30043	33123	00123	33
" Atkinson	23302	34203	00334	32
" J. Reid	23433	44200	00303	31
Sergt. Hicus	31333	03300	03402	31
Priv. Whitnall	40033	43324	30220	29
Sergt. Meits	24033	23322	00000	28
Priv. Allison	33333	04333	00000	27
" Creighton	43034	43330	00000	26
" Elliot	03044	32140	00002	26
" Nelles	33332	40002	20400	26
Sergt.-Major Tuck	42334	03000	02400	25
Sergt. Hanna	24423	03002	03330	25
Priv. J. Saunders	33423	42040	00000	25

**Fifth Match.**—Open to all comers; any rifle; open sight; ranges, 400, 500 and 600 yards, any position, 5 shots at each range; entrance 50 cents. First Prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$3; 5th, \$2. Entries 26. Wind strong and blustering; sun in front of target.

	400	500	600	Total.
Priv. Morrison, Ham. I. In.	42332	33433	42332	42
" Mundie	33333	33333	33333	41
Mr. A. Baird	33333	43344	31004	41
Priv. J. Hilton, Ham. I. In.	33342	23233	33233	41
" J. C. Murray	42330	23123	32033	40
" W. Farmer	03300	03302	34400	38
Ens. Adams	23000	23322	30000	25
Ens. Glen, 4 Co., 37th Batt.	00434	43033	00200	25
Capt. Davis, 1 Co.	03333	03330	20300	25
Priv. J. Mason, Ham. I. In.	24200	23230	20000	18
" McCoy, 4 Co., 37 Batt.	20030	03330	00004	17
" Lehanny, 4	33233	20000	00000	17
Sergt. Bailey, 1	24043	20300	00000	17

**ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.**—The annual inspections of No. 1 Division, U. C., by Lieut.-Col. Atherley, D. A. A. G., are to take place as follows: Smith's Falls, Tuesday, 2nd July, at 6:30 p. m.; Perth, Wednesday, 3rd July, (two companies) at 6:30 p. m.; Portage du Fort, 4th July, at 6:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Volunteer Review.  
PIONEER CORPS.

DEAR SIR,—In a late issue of your paper it was mentioned that the "Queen's Own" of Toronto, possessed the only Pioneer corps attached to any Volunteer Battalion in the Province. Through the inadvertency of your correspondent this remained uncontradicted up to the present time; but you will please allow me to do so now. The 13th Battalion of Hamilton, as the writer of that paragraph must have known, if he was at Thorold Camp, was at that time, and is now, possessed of a full pioneer corps, with all the implements, which were not provided by Government. By inserting this in your valuable paper you will remove a wrong impression, and confer a favor on

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Hamilton, June 24th, 1867.

[NOTE.—The writer of the above is in error. The statement of our Toronto correspondent was corrected, in the second issue after it appeared, by our correspondent at London, C. W., who stated that not only was the 13th Battalion provided with a pioneer squad, but the 7th London Light Infantry also had one.—Ed. V. R.]

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent at St. Mary's I would simply say that his case is entirely different from the one I alluded to in my former communication, and was not intended to apply to any corps that had put through their 15 days at Thorold, as the General Order mentioned therein was issued for the Camp was thought of. His Company having received their \$8 per man cannot expect to draw extra pay for men who may have joined since then. If this were allowed it would entail an endless expense without increasing the force. I suppose almost every company in the service suffers from the same inconvenience; but your correspondent must know that the Camp at Thorold was an exceptional case, and one that will not probably occur again. The remarks at the opening of his communication with regard to my "criticising a communication over the signature of a Volunteer Captain" are unjust, as I did not in any way criticize, but merely intended to correct a wrong impression which I am sure the Captain at Woodstock will admit he was laboring under; and also the expression at the conclusion "notwithstanding the assertions of Militaire," is equally unfair, as I did not assert anything, particularly as touching his case, but merely quoted a General Order, for the guidance of a certain gentleman. Therefore his communication in connection with mine was uncalled for.

Yours, &c., MILITAIRE.

Bellsville, June 24th, 1867.

Advice from Constantinople confirm the victory of Omar Pasha over the Christians in Crete.



### THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.  
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1867.

### THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

#### No. II.

THE principle being admitted that every man owes it to his country to bear his part in its defence, the next consideration is the number that shall be enrolled, the period for which they shall serve, and the number of days to be devoted to drill in each year, and the manner in which such drill shall be performed. These must, of course, be governed by the temper of the House of Commons, and the money which it may be disposed to grant for defensive purposes; but when we consider all that we have at stake depending upon the success of our military organization, we are bound to believe that the representatives of the new Dominion will rise above the penny wise and pound foolish policy, which is, sometimes, a prominent feature in colonial statesmanship, and devote such a sum as will place our Volunteers and Militia on an effective footing. In order to do this there should be, at least, 100,000 men enrolled for three years, and the time of drilling should not be less than twenty-five days per annum. Of course power must be given to increase this number indefinitely should actual hostilities occur, and provision also be made for keeping up the active force to its maximum strength. To render the Militia Service as little onerous as possible—viewed from an industrial point of view—the greater portion of the annual drill should be performed at the headquarters of companies, as in the case of the Volunteers at present, with such a por-

portion of battalion training at the headquarters of battalions, as will give both officers and men a practical knowledge of extended movements. As all military evolutions, whether of battalion, brigade or division, are simply a combination of Company movements, it is, of course, useless to place men in battalions until they are thoroughly grounded in company drill, and this can be effected just as well at company headquarters as on a more extended scale, the only necessity being that at least one officer in each company should be thoroughly conversant with his duty. For this purpose the graduates of the Military schools will be of great service in the Militia, while those who have given attention to their duties in the Volunteer force, and have secured certificates of qualification from Military Boards, will be of equal service to the Volunteers. In the organization of the force it is of the first importance that all officers having the charge of working it should be thoroughly qualified to perform their duties, for inefficient officers, besides being incapable of imparting necessary instruction, instead of inspiring confidence and respect among the men, are constantly bringing military authority into ridicule, which must end in partial or total demoralization. While therefore the qualifications of officers should be rigidly insisted upon, upon the principle of equal justice which we have taken as our basis in these remarks, such compensation should be allowed them as will, at least, cover their actual outlay, and afford some compensation for the knowledge which ought to be exacted as a rule, and the responsibilities which they will be compelled to incur. It will, of course, be impossible to insist upon proper military qualification in all cases at the outset, from the fact that there is not a sufficient number of educated officers available; but the appointment of those who are not adequately qualified should be only provisional, upon the consideration that they shall take the earliest means possible of complying with the requirements of the service. By this system there will be created within the Dominion an efficient force of trained militia capable of moving against any enemy that may dare to invade our soil; and while the law will inflexibly require thorough discipline and the performance of every duty on the part of its members, the public will feel bound to accord to it such liberality and justice that the service will become attractive and popular, and to belong to the citizen soldiery of Canada will be as proud a distinction as to be a member of any military organization in the world. The Volunteer force will be incorporated into the Militia system, preserving, however, its Volunteer distinction; but governed, as nearly as possible, by the same rules and regulations as apply to the regular Militia. Of the advantages and inducements which will be offered by this branch of the service, we shall speak more fully in our next issue.

### THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

WHATEVER differences of opinion there may be in the Dominion on other subjects, there ought to be none on the subject of preparation for defence; for on that rests not only our status as a nation, but our freedom from those galling tyrannies and cowardly insults which are invariably the bitter price of slothful indolence and cheap pusillanimity. We have the warning which the crushing out of every semblance of freedom in the Southern States by a military despotism to point out to us the humiliation and wrong to which we will be subject should we neglect to take advantage of the peace which inaugurates our new and extended political state, for the purpose of preparing for the time when warlike aggressions, confiscation and grinding taxation are almost certain to be hurled upon our borders if we neglect our duty. The great danger to which the independence and success of the Dominion are exposed is not the want of courage or loyalty on the part of the inhabitants. They have given too many proofs of these qualities in times gone by to permit such a conclusion; but they have so long been accustomed to the position of indulged children looking to the parent State for encouragement and protection, that the fear is that they will not sufficiently realize the fact that, now that they have grown out of their minority and set up for themselves, the amount of consideration and assistance they will hereafter receive will be precisely in proportion to the disposition they show to help themselves. We believe it was NAPOLEON who said that Providence was on the side of the heaviest artillery; but whether that be true or false, it is certain that in our mundane affairs, those nations that are best prepared for war are most likely to escape its calamities. And all things considered, it is not much that is asked of us in order to make our position perfectly secure. Other nations have struggled through the dark days of their nonage without any assistance save that which they could purchase by the sacrifice of blood and treasure scattered in foreign lands, among mercenary allies, who would not move a finger without exacting their pound of flesh; while we have a natural ally in the most powerful nation of the world, who asks nothing of us but that we should do our part on our own soil. Every shilling that we expend on fortifications will go into the pockets of our own laborers; and the very fact that great public works are going on, thus securing to the emigrant—the great desideratum in a new and sparsely settled country—immediate employment, will add immensely to our population and prosperity. Every shilling that is paid to our Volunteers and Militia will return again to the pockets of those who contributed it; and if something is lost to the industry of the country during the continuance of drill, those who are for the time being exempt

will receive better wages and better prices for their wares. Although the necessity of preparing for war is undoubtedly onerous, it is by no means an unmixed evil, and in our case the benefits we will receive in consideration of thorough preparation will make it pay, even if we were to take no higher ground. We must either preserve our connection with Great Britain or be absorbed by the United States. The price of British connection is thorough defensive measures—the penalty of absorption is to bear our proportion of the war debt of the Republic. Taking its war debt at \$4,000,000,000 (and it is fully that if State debts and other liabilities are considered), and the population at 30,000,000, it places at 6 per cent. an annual charge of about \$8 per head upon the inhabitants. The Dominion established to-day has 4,000,000 inhabitants. Eight dollars per head per annum would give us for defensive purposes no less a sum than \$32,000,000. Compared with the old system of spending a few thousands upon a handful of badly paid Volunteers, this looks like an enormous sum; and yet we would be the gainers by paying even that, rather than by becoming annexed to the United States and shouldering their burthens of taxation, if that British freedom of which we so justly boast counts for anything. We make this comparison not because anything like so large a sum is likely to be required, but for the purpose of showing that British connexion will pay financially just in proportion to whatever less sum than \$32,000,000 is demanded for military purposes. The London (Eng.) *Saturday Review* has an article upon this subject which is so full of sound advice, and withal so generous a consideration for Canada and its people, that we cannot do better than give some extracts from it. The *Review* says:

"Confederation is a fact, but it needs more experience than we at present possess to say whether the effort will be to knit more closely the ties between the mother country and her offshoots, or to encourage that tendency to drift into independence which some English politicians fancy they can see in all the recent changes which have so largely modified our colonial policy. Two things seem very certain. First, we may be sure that the present situation will not be maintained forever in conservative stagnation. Either Canada will draw closer to England, as all her chief representative men and the most sagacious of our own statesmen hope, or else she will drift inevitably into a brief independence, to be followed by absorption into the ambitious Republic on her borders. In the next place, we may with no less confidence assert that the choice between these two directions of movement rests, not with us, but with the Canadians themselves. Except on an impulse originating across the Atlantic, we can do little to bind more closely together the scattered fragments of an Empire which might by closer union double its material strength and moral influence. What England can do for this end will be done, notwithstanding the preaching of a doctrinaire school which, at a time when all other nations were obeying a seemingly irresistible impulse towards

agglomeration, would have us believe that the true policy of the British Empire is to split itself up into a number of absolutely independent communities. The theory of Canadian independence, as the ultimate end to be looked for, is of all others the most untenable; and the narrow views indicated by Lord Lyveden's speech on the Guaranteed Bill are quite certain, whenever an emergency arises, to be scouted in favor of the more generous policy which the Duke of Buckingham and Earl Russell, as representing both parties in the State, so warmly supported, and to which the Duke of Cambridge, as the chief of the army, gave his hearty support. All the questions which group themselves about these discussions on the military defence of Canada resolve themselves into this one—Shall Canada remain British, or merge into the United States? Those who take most learnedly of the advantages of independence know that this will never be the end. Once cast loose from England, Canada's destiny is to add new territory to the most grasping of modern States. Such a contingency is regarded with horror by the vast majority of every nationality and every class in the colony; and under these circumstances it cannot be honorably contemplated—and if the Canadians do but play their part with vigor and heartiness, it never will be seriously contemplated by this country.

"There are some considerations, however, which the colonists will do well to lay to heart. Now that we are entering upon new relations, we may without offence speak of short-comings on their side which in the past have tended greatly to strengthen the hands of the separatist party here. In discussing the means to be employed for the defence of the Canadian frontier, we have not always, in England, made sufficient allowance for the comparative poverty, both in men and material, of the North American Colonies. They have now a population of nearly 4,000,000, politically united, but they are scattered over a territory so extended as greatly to embarrass all attempts at defence. But, on the other hand, every candid Canadian will admit that there has not been on their side that alacrity to make sacrifices for their own protection which is an indispensable condition of a successful resistance to attack. No man ever doubted that Canadian would fight when called upon, or that, if properly organized they would fight as they did in the old wars. But, to be ready for whatever may occur, they must not only have stomach for a fight, but they must submit to the burden of previous preparation. A country that is willing to fight, but will neither train an army nor pay for maintenance, has a poor chance in these days of enormous military preparation. Canada never altogether deserved this reproach, but she showed a disposition to cast the burden of preliminary preparation upon the mother-country, which supplied to the separatist party their only argument, if it was not the sole cause of their existence. Canadians have justified this temper by suggesting doubts as to the heartiness with which this country would come to their aid in case of attack. But it is time that all suspicions and lukewarmness should cease. Whatever speculative orators may say, there is not half a doubt that, whenever required, England will acknowledge her obligation to put out her whole strength in aid of colonial defence; and no policy could be so injurious to Canada as an attempt to fix by specific conventions the precise amount of aid, whether in money or men, which Great Britain ought to give for the protection of her great colony. In time of war a more generous spirit on both sides

would sweep away all traces of this higgling temper, and the true interests of Canada will be best promoted by a hearty effort on her part to do all that is in her power, without calculating too nicely whether she might not be able to make out a plausible case for assistance towards the expenses of a fortification or the equipment of an army.

"An early occasion will test the spirit in which the Canadians are prepared to accept their new responsibilities. An old engagement to put Montreal in a state of defence has been plausibly enough postponed until the final establishment of the confederation; and they owe it to themselves to enter upon the work in an ungrudging spirit. There has been the same reluctance during the transition period to incur the expense of a proper organization of the Militia and Volunteers on a scale suited to the requirements of the country. Either as a Militiaman or a Volunteer, every inhabitant of a country situated as Canada is, with a long and unprotected frontier, and a neighbour who cannot abstain from protesting against the improvement of her internal organization, ought to have some measure of military training. If these duties are undertaken with spirit, Canada will soon find that her own action has extinguished the party that clamours for separation, and she will obtain, in case of need, far more than an equivalent support from this country (whether it may be wanted in men or money, or in both) than she could ever secure by the most ingenious pleas for getting the preliminary work done at the expense of England. Without canvassing the justice of past claims on either side, what we say to the Canadians is that a frank ungrudging effort for their own defence is the only policy that will pay.

"If the Canadians in these matters should show that spirit of self-sacrifice in which they have, justly or unjustly, been thought to be somewhat wanting, we see no limit to the benefits which Confederation may bring both to them and to the whole Empire. As the notion of allowing colonies to be ultimately absorbed by the United States gradually dies out—which, with the help of the Canadians, it is certain to do—there are abundant indications that its place will be taken by the sounder theory of a real absorption of these and our other colonies into a common federation with the whole Empire, under which every separate dominion shall in peace and war be a help to every other. The physical difficulties that once would have rendered a political union on so colossal a scale absolutely impossible are now in great part removed; and if the disposition to bring about a closer connexion exists, as we believe it does in Canada, there is no assignable reason why the colonies should not take their part in sending representatives, if not to our Parliament as at present constituted, at any rate to some council whose function it should be to consider matters in which Great Britain and her dependencies have a common interest. The original theory of commercial union as the bond between the different sections of the Empire passed away, at any rate in its primary sense, when the doctrines of protection were abandoned. The one-sided theory which followed for a time, by virtue of which this country was to give protection, with no correlative duty on the other side, was necessarily of a provisional character, and it is only in some form of political union closer than that which is afforded by the nomination of a powerless Governor or by the veto of the Crown, that we can see any prospect of a permanent connexion between the centre and the circumference of our scattered Em-

pire. As yet no one would dream of looking to such a result, except as among the possibilities of the future; but it is well to keep before us the undoubted fact that either to this goal or to annexation by a foreign country Canada must ultimately tend. Whether the one or the other will be her fate must depend very largely on the tone by which the Confederacy may be characterized during its early years; and, unless we are greatly misled by all that is said of the loyalty and spirit of the colonists, we see no reason to doubt their movement will be rather towards a closer union than in the direction of separation.

#### THE NEW DOMINION.

To-day amid the ringing of the bells, the thunder of artillery, and the glad shouts of four millions of our own people, and with the warm sympathy of tens of millions more, is ushered into existence the New Dominion of Canada. To-day we engraft the glorious traditions of a thousand years, of which the brave old oak is the sturdy emblem, upon the almost virgin page of a young and vigorous nationality, typified by the queen of the forest—our own hardy maple. To-day the streams leaping from the rugged sides of our northern mountains thread in sparkling gladness our pleasant valleys. Mingling their braided foam in the broad blue waters of Superior, Erie and Ontario they sweep down the mighty St. Lawrence, singing as they flow the matin hymn of a new empire. Endless as are their variety—the snow-flaked cataract from the glacier, and the sunny rivulet meandering through green meadows; the sombre tide issuing solemnly from the depth of the grand old forest, and the laughing streamlet where the many hued trout gambol in silvery beauty; the health-giving waters which spring from our mineral wealth and the turgid channel which drags its slow length from the bottomless morass—endless as are their variety, they mingle as one family and form one common volume on our frontier. Separate and easily distinguishable, and often in their native strands curling in angry foam where hostile currents meet, wherever they touch a foreign shore they are one. Thus it should be with Canadians. Minor differences there may be among ourselves, but should a foreign power rear a hostile front on our border, our people like our waters should meet it as one. This is all that is asked by an indulgent parent who has handed over our British birth-right to the care of our citizen soldiery, and has promised, if they do their duty, she will not fail them in the hour of need. And our confidence in the courage and devotion of our countrymen is such that we are sure the young lion of the north, wreathed with a garland of maple leaves, will, unconquered and unconquerable, in proud humility march onward in the race of nations side by side with the ancient British lion; and that in the long future our children's children will hail with pride the anniversary of a day which opened for their country a separate page in the history

of the world. It is ours and will be theirs to preserve that page unspotted by dishonor, cowardice or treason.

**THE NEW MINISTRY.**—Ontario: Hon. Messrs. J. A. Macdonald (Premier) A. Campbell, W. McDougall, A. J. F. Blair, W. P. Howland. For Quebec: Hon. Messrs. G. E. Cartier, A. T. Galt, H. L. Langevin, and J. C. Chapais. For Nova Scotia: Edward Kenney, and Hon. A. G. Archibald. For New Brunswick: Hon. Messrs. S. L. Tilley, and Peter Mitchell. The position to be assigned to each will not be known until the Governor-General is sworn in to-day.

**THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**—His Excellency Lord MONCK arrived at Ottawa by the steamer *Queen Victoria* on Friday last. He declined a public reception which, had it been permitted, we have reason to know would have been a more than usual display of the affection of the people of the capital for our good Queen through her representative.

**IMPERTINENT.**—The city papers of Saturday morning contained an announcement that "Messrs. Orme & Son have handsomely opened up the gallery of the Rink for the admission of Volunteers, in uniform, at 50 cents." The Volunteers of course appreciated the "handsome" distinction at its true value.

**PRESENTATION.**—On Friday last, after the parade and inspection of No. 4 Civil Service Regiment, Color-Sergeant Macauley on behalf of the non-commissioned officers and men presented Sergeant Wingfield with a porte-monnaie in recognition of his ability as drill-instructor of the company. Sergeant W. appropriately acknowledged the compliment paid him.

**THE THURSO INFANTRY COMPANY,** under command of Capt. John A. Cameron, was inspected on Thursday, the 20th ult., by Lt. Col. Macpherson, D.A.A.G. of Militia, who arrived on the grounds at seven o'clock, accompanied by Lt. Col. Hanson, Brigade Major of the district. The company turned out well, and presented a fine appearance, and after an inspection of the arms, accoutrements and clothing, the company was put through company movements, and the manual exercise by the commanding officer, which were performed in a very creditable manner. At the conclusion of the inspection Lieut.-Col. Macpherson addressed the men in complimentary terms upon their appearance, and the creditable degree of proficiency showed in drill, considering the short time the company had been organized.—*Ottawa Times.*

**G. T. VOLUNTEERS.**—On Thursday, the 20th, 20 Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Brigade of Artillery, under command of Capt. and Adj. Townsend, proceeded to St. Helen's Island, for the purpose of practicing ball and shot firing, which was conducted under the supervision of Col. Ripon, R.A.

The practice was very satisfactory, the best shots being made by Capt. Townsend, Battery Sergt.-Major Moore, Sergt. Langford, Sergt. Stook and Sergt. Rollo. On Saturday morning No. 2 Battery of the Grand Trunk Brigade had a rifle meeting at Point St. Charles. There were present on the ground Captains Wilson and Townsend, Lieutenant Brydges, A. D. C., Lieut. Iverson, and other officers of the Brigade. The firing was highly satisfactory, the 1st prize, a Butter Cooler, being taken by Gunner Lees on; the 2nd, a Cruet Stand, by Sergt. Leeson; and the 3rd, a Cup, by Gunner Gearney. It may be added that the winner made 37 points, and that the meeting passed off very satisfactorily. On Saturday afternoon, at 4 p. m., the Grand Trunk Brigade paraded at Point St. Charles; the artillery being commanded by Major Stratton, the Rifles under Lieut.-Col. Bailey; the staff consisting of Lieut.-Col. Gallway, Lieut. Brydges, A. D. C., with Capt. Townsend and Stevenson, as Adjutants to the Brigade. The Lieut.-Col. commanding was received by the Brigade in line with a general salute, and the men then fired three volleys, and afterwards marched past in open and quarter distance column, and after some other movements were finally dismissed at 5:30. The men looked exceedingly well, and are fast improving in drill, and at the close of the parade Lieut.-Col. Brydges expressed himself highly satisfied with the afternoon's turn out.—*Montreal Gazette.*

#### LATEST NEWS.

**LONDON, June 28.**—The commission to enquire into the manner in which the Fenian convicts are treated, reports that they are well treated.

Intelligence from Japan states that the Yeddo and three other Japanese ports will be opened to commerce on the first of January next.

**NEW YORK, June 28.**—The steamer *Union* brings European advices to the 18th. The wrath of the populace in Waterford, Ireland, against the informer on the Fenians, Corydon was so great, that the police had great difficulty in saving him. The cab he was in was smashed with stones.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: The effect on the Empress Charlotte when informed of the capture of Maximilian, and that his life was in danger, was that she appeared suddenly to recover all her clearness of intellect, she declared the Mexican nation could not be capable of so odious an act as to raise a murderous hand against a prince, who had devoted himself with so much self denial to the regeneration of the country.

The Czar has left a million for the poor of Paris during his visit.

**New Orleans, June 28.**—The *Picayune* has the following Galveston news of the 24th: The Mexican press are firm and unanimous in favor of the execution of Maximilian.

It is stated that General Escobedo has threatened to depose President Juarez, should the latter not order the execution of Maximilian.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, June 28, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

1st Lieutenant Frank John Joseph, Aide de Camp to the Commandant, Toronto, to have the rank of Captain.

London Field Battery—

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant G. B. Harris is hereby accepted.

2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles Toronto, No. 2 Company—

The resignation of Lieutenant B. R. Clarkson is hereby accepted.

12th York Battalion of Infantry, No. 8 Company, Sharon—

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieutenant John Wm. Selby, M. S., vice Wm. Selby, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign James Wayling, vice Selby, promoted.

19th Lincoln Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company, St. Catharines—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Ensign Levi Yale, vice Parnall, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders, Sergeant Oscar F. Wilkens, vice Holmes, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Sergeant Robert Cain, vice Yale, promoted.

26th Middlesex Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 Company, Delaware—

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieutenant Randall B. Curling, M. S., vice Bullen, appointed Adjutant.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Henry C. Garnett, M. S., vice Curling, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):

William Cox, gentleman, M. S., vice Garnett, promoted.

30th Wellington Battalion of Rifles, No. 2 Company, Guelph—

The establishment of this Company is hereby increased to 75 Non-Commissioned Officers and privates.

48th Lennox and Addington Battalion of Infantry, No. 6 Company, Bath—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Arnold Amey, Esq., vice Peterson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

55th Megantic Battalion of Infantry—

To be Major (temporary):

Captain Acheson G. Irvine, M. S., from No. 2 Company.

To be Paymaster:

Alexander D. Campbell, Esq.

To be Quarter Master (temporary):

Lieutenant James McKnight, M. S., from No. 1 Company.

No. 1 Company, Maple Grove—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign Charles Bennett, vice McKnight, appointed Quarter Master.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Arthur W. Bell, gentleman, vice Bennett, promoted.

No. 2 Company, Kinnears Mills—

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieutenant James Coxton, M. S., vice Irvine, promoted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Charles Pentland, M. S., vice Coxton, promoted.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, 3rd Battalion—

Captain Joseph Marks having ceased to be in the employment of the G. T. Ry. Company, his services as Captain are hereby dispensed with.

No. 2.

Lieutenant John Featherstone, Montreal Troop of Cavalry, having appeared before a Board of Officers to have his qualifications tested, has received a First Class Cavalry Certificate.

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 Cadets of the Quebec Military School presented Adjutant Swinhoe, P. C. O. Rifles, their chief instructor, with a complimentary address on the occasion of his departure from that city a short time ago.

GARRISON ARTILLERY, OTTAWA. This fine corps, numbering about 100, paraded on Wednesday evening at their drill shed, under the command of Major Forrest. The three companies were put through a few battalion manoeuvres which were admirably executed. The Brigade will parade at the drill shed at 10:50 a. m. to-day, the 1st of July, and will probably compose the guard of honor for the reception of His Excellency the Governor-General at the Parliament Buildings.

J. H. SERRATT.—The trial, in Washington, of this individual, for the murder of President Lincoln, is watched from day to day with much interest. The evidence of complicity with Booth is very strong. A Sergeant Dye saw him distinctly in conference with Booth two or three times within about half an hour of the assassination of the President, and on each of these occasions Surratt called the time to Booth, and a "villainous-looking man" who accompanied him. A servant of Mrs. Surratt saw the prisoner in his mother's house in Washington on the evening of the assassination, and a distant acquaintance testified that he had recognized him in the street that day. It was also proved that Surratt, under the name of John Harrison, had left St. Lawrence Hall, on the 12th April, and returned to it on the 18th, so that he had time to be in Washington on the evening of the 14th, the day of the assassination.

THE Herald's New Orleans special says: Three cases of yellow fever had occurred, although none are reported at present. Three additional cases of cholera are reported.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The Army Enlistment Bill, which repeals the Limited Enlistment Act hitherto in force, and substitutes 12 years as the first period of engagement in all branches of the service, passed through its last stage in the House of Lords on Thursday night. Another class of the Bill directs that men may (with their own consent) be engaged for general service. It is presumed that the provisions of the Act will speedily be put in force. Meanwhile, recruiting has been suspended throughout the entire kingdom, it being deemed expedient not to engage any more ten years' men."

WHAT THE ANCIENT BRITONS WERE LIKE.—

Recently the Rev. W. Greenwell, of Durham, the well known archaeologist, lectured before the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, in the theatre of the York Museum, on the inhabitants of Yorkshire in Pre-Roman Times. The Rev. gentleman entered at length upon the stone, bronze, and iron periods of early Britain, but particularly confined his lecture to the people whose remains had been exhumed in the Wold barrows. In so doing he gave the following picture of the Britons, as restored by his researches among their graves:—"In digging up on the wolds of Yorkshire the barrows excavated brought to life two types, the long head was the earliest and most numerous. The remains found were those of ancient Britons who occupied this country before and at the time when Cæsar landed. The skeleton proved the man had been of good stature, from 5t. 7in. to 5ft. 9in. in height, of powerful and symmetrical frame, yet, like the present race of mankind, subject to disease, one of the skeletons presenting signs that the man had been a martyr to rheumatism. Evidence was also afforded by the remains that the ancient Britons reached to advanced life—to 60 and 70 years, and even exceeding that age. The lineaments of their faces were harsh and severe, and the prominent features were very strongly developed. There was a want of softness of outline so necessary to beauty of countenance, the mouth being slightly projecting, the eyebrows overhanging, and the nose prominent. Agreeable and pleasant-looking faces could not be attributed to them, as from the features they presented, they would have a fierce and savage aspect. The head was broad, especially in the occipital region, and taking thirty heads of one type, and reckoning 100 as standard, they gave an average of 82, while thirty of another type gave an average of 74. The teeth were well preserved, and presented few signs of decay, but they were considerably worn down, owing no doubt, to the hard kind of food they had been required to masticate. The ornaments buried with them consisted of armlets of gold, beautifully executed, and of bronze. Necklaces were abundant, and of gold, glass, clay, amber, and mostly of jet. They had rings, too, some so small, and some so large that it was supposed they answered the purpose of money. No helmets had been found, but they had shields, mostly of two feet in diameter. Their weapons were the sword, spear, javelin, dagger, sling and bow, they had war chariots of which five specimens had been found buried with their owners. Their horses were about the size of Galloways. Eight years, of digging had given the data on which these facts were founded."

tables were strong considerations with him. His health was more settled than in former days, his reputation was high, and he had brought with him his usual letters of introduction. Despite his shuffling gait, he might have been no more than thirty, although he had been an M.D. nearly twenty-four years! His smooth face, his sandy hair, his boyish voice, and a tolerable set of teeth, contributed essentially to his juvenile appearance.

He was now principal medical officer. He installed himself in a pretty cottage at the head of James Town, and revelled in the tropical fruits, as many who read this account will remember. A certain mango-tree was his favourite bower. He paid well for all he had, and those who had the best opportunities of knowing him asserted that, selfish, odd, and cranky as he was, he had kindness for the poor, and was charitable without ostentation. He would go about, bestriding his pony in strange fashion, with an umbrella over his head. His saddle was a curiosity. It was so comfortably padded and so safely shaped, that, once wedged into it, it was a marvel how he got out of it. In uniform he was a caricature. His boot heels were two inches above the ground, and within the boots were soles three inches thick. Add to these boots very long spurs, crown the sandy curls with a cocked-hat, and complete all with a sword big enough for a dragoon, and you have the doctor complete. The pony was enveloped in a net from ears to heels, and swung the tassels about impatient of the gear. The black man attended at the beast's head, and Psyche tripped after them, the doctor's treble waking up the hot silence of the one narrow street shut in by barren rocks, and Psyche's bark making discord at intervals.

He established himself in the old fashion at Government House, where he was suffered to talk of his aristocratic acquaintance, sometimes alluding to those of other days in a manner sufficiently puzzling. As at Cape Town, he became the family physician, or considered himself such, and gave himself his usual airs when called in to a private family. He effected some great cures, and gained the confidence of his patients. His presence at the hospital was a signal for the juniors to be all on the alert. The soldiers liked him and trusted in his skill; but woe betide the laggard medico who was not there to receive the P. M. O., or who had swerved one hair's-breadth from his instructions.

All went on harmoniously enough for upwards of a year, when the doctor, in an evil moment, picked a quarrel with an officer of the garrison. The affair led to a challenge, which the doctor declined in no dignified way, and it was followed by his open expulsion from the garrison mess as an honorary member. Finally, the governor called for a court of inquiry, which resulted in James being sent home under arrest.

The writer of this article witnessed his exit from James Town. On one of those still sultry mornings peculiar to the tropics, the measured step of the doctor's pony woke up the echoes of the valley. There came the P. M. O., looking faded and crestfallen. He was in plain clothes. He had shrunk away wonderfully. His blue jacket hung loosely about him, his white trousers were a world too wide, the veil garnishing his broad straw hat covered his face, and he carried the inevitable umbrella over his head so that it screened him from the general gaze. The street was deserted, but other eyes besides the writer's looked on the group through the Venetian blinds. No sentry presented arms at the gates, and the familiar quartet proceeded unnoticed along the lines to the ship's boat in waiting.

His influence had been at work for him before he landed. He was released from arrest, outrageous as his conduct had been, and again had his choice of quarters. He went to other stations, in the tropics, to Greece, and the Mediterranean. He retained his taste for Government House society, and as he grew older got less testy. He began to think of death and sepulture, and would have had a friend in the West Indies take an oath that, if he (James) died there, he should be buried in the garments he wore at the time. The friend declined to swear, but James did not quarrel with him.

His last voyage was made as an amateur. Our winter drove him to the West Indies again, where he gave out "confidentially" that his reasons for leaving England were very sad: "a broken off engagement with a young and beautiful creature, and some trouble in money matters. He had lost documents, jewels, and family records, on board a vessel which had foundered at sea. He was unhappy, and he wanted solace. His former opponent in the duel was commander-in-chief, and he and James were capital friends.

The summer of '64 brought him back to England, with Black John and a little dog, whose name was not Psyche. As the creature is probably living, she shall be nameless. Doctor James must now have been quite seventy years old. His friends of former days held by him to the last; he was often ailing; and the kind ladies his Cape patron's family would take him out driving in the park, and would have him to dinner, with provision of suitable fruits and cakes and coffee.

It was asserted that he aspired to the honour of being a K.C.B., and that his new uniform was ordered for the last levee of the season. No doubt, his service entitled him to some distinction; and his influence still existed somewhere. One day he returned to his lodging from a carriage ride, shivering and feverish. He went to bed, and despatched Black John with his excuses from a dinner engagement for next day, Sunday.

On that Sunday morning Black John went into his master's room, as usual, to lay out his body linen. Six towels were among the invariable items of his toilet, and though Black John never assisted at it personally, he was aware that his master wrapped these cloths about him; whether he did so for warmth, or to conceal any personal defects in his emaciated form, was a mystery. No wonder the form was emaciated, for James had accustomed himself for many years to periodical blood-lettings, either by leeches or lancet.

On Black John's return to the room, he found his master worse, but nothing would elicit his permission to send for the medical friend who had been in attendance on him previously for bronchitis. The faithful valet was alarmed, but he and the dog were the only watchers on the sufferer throughout the sultry July day. James lay dozing and powerless. It was after midnight when he rallied.

He sat up and spoke to John, wandering at times, and expressed concern at his long attendance through so many hours; he would have had John take some slight stimulant, which the faithful soul declined. Suddenly James fainted on his pillow. The valet used restoratives, which revived him. "John," gasped the invalid, "this must be death." But John did not think so.

"You are only weak, sir," he said: "let me give you some champagne and water, or the least drop of brandy in a wine-glass of water." For James would take such stimulants in great extremity, and he was now in

great extremity. He sipped a little from the glass, and said, more gently than usual: "Have some yourself, John; you need it, and you will not mind drinking after me." They were his last distinct words. John again declined refreshment, fearing he might fall asleep, but, at his master's request, went to lie down in an adjoining room; thinking that "the general," as James chose to be designated by his valet, would get some rest.

Always considerate to his dependents, "the general" had been almost tender to John. He had spoken to him of his lonely life. "It was not always so, John," he had said: "once I had many friends. I have some still, and those are very good to me; but they are not the friends of early times; they will think of me, though, and if you want help, they will remember you for my sake. Now go and lie down. I think I shall sleep."

He never woke again. At daylight, John entered the sick-room. The curtains were closed, so he took the night-light and approached the bed. "The general" had died without a struggle. His eyes were closed. The worn features were calm. There had been apparently no pain.

John drew the sheet over the face, and descended to the kitchen for a charwoman, who, he knew would be there at that hour. He summoned her to assist at the last toilet of the dead "general." As she closed the door of the room, he retreated to his own, and laid himself down, tired out. He was closing his eyes, when the charwoman hurried in. "What do you mean," she said, "by calling me to lay out a general, and the corpse is a woman's?"

John was utterly unprepared for this, although, like many others, he had fancied the "general" to be "different from other people in some way or another." There had been floating suspicions respecting the sex of the doctor, but John declared he had never thoroughly shared in them. He had lived with the "general" three years, and whatever doubt he might have had at first, he had latterly dismissed from his mind.

According to John's account, the poor creature—the "old girl," as the ghastly adept in her calling terms her—was not treated in her last toilet with the courtesy she had never wanted during her military career. Before the poor corpse was laid in its grave, news reached the registrar-general of the discovery, and he at once called for a report from the proper authority. The report was, "that after a post-mortem examination, it was found that Doctor James, of Her Majesty's service, was not only a woman, but had at a very early period of life been a mother!

The deceased's effects were taken possession of by accredited agents. Notwithstanding the large sums of money she must have received as fees during her long course of private practice, she died penniless. The question arises, How had she spent the fortune she had made? As hush-money, or in support of the child who, if still living, must be an elderly person?

James left no will. There was nothing to leave, but the poor dog. A nobleman's valet came for the animal; settled accounts with Black John, even to giving him the return passage-money to the island whence he came; and no one has since appeared claiming any relationship with the eccentric being, who was even more mysterious in death than in life.

Doctor James was buried at Kensal Green late in July, 1865, and is registered under the name borne from the time of his entering the army as hospital assistant.

**SEVERE ACCIDENT TO A VETERAN WARRIOR.**—A serious accident occurred a few days ago to General the Duke de Pezousac. While crossing the Rue d'Anjou, Paris, he was knocked down by a horse ridden past rather rapidly, and was severely hurt in the head. After his wound had been dressed at a neighboring apothecary shop, he was removed to his residence. The Duke, who is eighty years of age, served in all his principal campaigns under Napoleon, and went through the campaign of Russia, of which he has written a most interesting account.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**



**AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.**

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT,**  
Customs, Quebec, March 6, 1867.  
It is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the "Canada Gazette."  
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT,**  
Customs, Ottawa, June 14, 1867.  
In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 20 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.

**G. MERCER ADAM,**  
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BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS, BOOK IMPORTER  
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"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK."  
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

**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.  
Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to  
**FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,**  
Agents,  
Montreal.

And for sale in Ottawa by  
**A. WORKMAN & Co.,**  
Rideau Street, Lower Town, and  
Wellington street Upper, Town. 19

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

**FOR SALE,**  
An Artillery Officer's Uniform, Full and Undress, with Horse Appointments. For sale low.  
**SAVAGE & LYMAN.**  
23-41  
271 Cathedral Block, Montreal.

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

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**R. EATON & CO.,** Rideau street, Ottawa, have the largest stock of Mirrors, Paper Hangings, Paintings and Pictures, Window Blinds, Stained, Plain and Figured Glass in the city. Call and see them.  
Glass plate silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art.  
Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 22-ly

**THOMAS ISAAC,**  
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,  
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**IRON Coals,** Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c.  
Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges,  
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**CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL,** have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of **GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,** Mantle Clock, Binocular Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c.  
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Notre Dame Street.  
Montreal, April 1867. 15-ly

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**ESTABLISHED 1852.**  
**A. GROSSMAN,** Importer and dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Wholesale and Retail, No. 61 James Street, opposite the Post-office, Hamilton, Ontario.  
Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of **WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS,** on liberal terms.  
Flutes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Bugles in great variety. 14-3m

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**ESTABLISHED 1826,** 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 of 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.

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GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Alan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M. L. C., A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, M.P.P.  
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**RIDEAU** street, Ottawa. Omnibuses to and from the cars and boats free of charge. This House has been refurbished throughout, and is second to none in the Capital.

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

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

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

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**PROVINCE OF CANADA.**

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

Sir—  
With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 5th of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized foreigners have applied in this country for passports with a view to being in possession either of a passport from the Governor or of any official document from the colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to embarrass this Department, and also to cause much private inconvenience to the parties concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce any sufficient evidence of their quality. I have therefore to suggest that, in every colony containing naturalized foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity for such persons providing themselves before leaving the colony with some official evidence and description. I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
your most obedient,  
Humble Servant,  
Signed, **BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.**  
The Officer Administering the Government, &c., &c., &c.

[With reference to the foregoing Circular.]  
**DESPATCH NOTICE** is hereby given that parties requiring Passports must apply, until further notice, to this Department, transmitting at the same time a certificate of identity, accompanied in each case with a description of the applicant, signed by a Justice of the Peace, and also the fee of one dollar.  
**WM. McDOUGALL,**  
Secretary.  
Ottawa, 31st May, 1867.

**O'CONNOR & WALLER.**  
EXCHANGE Brokers, Fire, Life and Accidental Insurance, Commission and Collecting Agents. Office—No. 27, Sussex street, Ottawa. R. E. O'Connor, W. H. Waller. References:—J. S. McDonald, Cornwall; Hon. James Skead, Ottawa; Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGillivray, Esq. 10-ly

**RIFLE CUPS**  
**AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.**  
**E. K. MCGILLIVRAY & 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. 15

## RIFLE MATCHES.

Practice before the target is unquestionably the first requisite for a soldier. It is all very well to enlarge on the polish of pouch and belt, and the steadiness of men on parade, and we do not offer a word against these soldierly essentials; but in the hour of danger neither measured tread or polish will compensate for unsteadiness under fire, the want of a good eye for distance, and for the object to be fired at. One, and the popular requisite has been pretty well attained by the men of the 22nd Battalion: but as to the other we fear there is a sad deficiency. If this is the case, while the men were using the ordinary muzzle-loading rifle, what will be the condition of affairs in the hour of need, when called upon to meet the foe, and supplied with an intricate and novel weapon. The Snider-Enfields, we learn from an official source, will soon be in the hands of the whole volunteer force of the country; and as the season is advancing for the annual target practice of the battalion, it may not be out of place to revert to this subject, particularly as we believe there exists a disposition on the part of the municipal authorities and the public at large to render the Oxford Rifles as efficient as any corps in the country. Before we proceed further with this subject, we desire to refer, *en passant*, to the tournament of the Haldimand Battalion, closed on Saturday last, after a successful meeting extending over five days. On this occasion the prizes amounted in the whole to \$500, not altogether, it is proper to state, in hard cash, but what was quite as good, mechanical contrivances of value, art gifts, and such other contributions as the country, through its inhabitants, felt disposed to offer; and when we consider that the battalion was only formed after the June excitement of last year, we think we may congratulate the Grand River section on its spirit of patriotism, and the gallant commander on the fact that he has his lines cast in a section to appreciate the movement, and which has shown such respect for the efforts of his brave volunteers.

The programme embraced nine matches, arranged as follows, First, 91 entries, 6 prizes, the highest \$12, open to all members for the battalion. Second match. *i. e.*, five men and one officer from each Company, one prize of \$30. Third match, 62 entries, all volunteers of the district, officers of the Sedentry Militia, and officers and men of the line: four prizes, the highest \$20. Fourth match, open to non-commissioned officers and privates of the battalion, 72 entries, eight prizes, highest \$8, and down to \$1. Fifth match, open to all comers, with any rifle; three ranges, 400, 500, and 600 yards, highest prize \$15, lowest \$2. Sixth match, 44 entries, open only to men of the Battalion, eight prizes. Seventh match, officers of the battalion only, prize \$30. Eighth match, open to all comers, 26 entries, highest prize \$7. Ninth match, 42 entries, unsuccessful competitors, highest prize a silver watch, valued at \$16.

We have gone over these items partly to show the diversity of the entertainment, and the scope of competition, but mainly to show the great extent of the matches and prizes of which the efforts of four hundred and seventeen men were engaged. The government cannot be expected to provide every requisite. Public spirit, and the patriotism of individuals must have room for play; and now that the 22nd is on the eve of having all that soldiers can require in the way of arms and stores, it is not asking too much from the

local authorities—we mean the township councils and the public—to step forward and lend a hand to perfect the men in their requirements. The ammunition for the breech-loaders is neither abundant nor cheap, and the paucity of rounds allowed each man is far from enough, when sighting drills and judging distance drills are not a part of the customary exercises, and, when target practice is all that can be had either pleasant to the men or practicable. If appealed to we feel confident there is not a township in the country that would begrudge \$50 toward the purchase of ammunition for prize shooting; and our business men, we feel certain, will contribute, in one way or another, a fair exhibit of their good will, so that when the battalion matches come off, we shall, like Haldimand and other places, supply practice to the volunteers and enjoyment to the public—for we hold that to popularize our shooting matches, an opening must be made for these with taste for shooting, whether in the ranks or not. The matter taken in hand at once, with a committee extending over the whole country, and with the judicious management which can be bestowed by Col. Richardson, we feel persuaded success will follow. Let an effort be made, and let as much as practicable of the annual drill be thrown into target practice, and we will not be long in seeing the good effects, as well in the numbers in the ranks as in the scores.—*Woodstock Times.*

The *Military Journal* of Berlin has the following:—"The needle-gun has not to fear in comparison either with the English Snider or French Chassepot. Here is the result of experiments made on the 19th March last, the temperature at three degrees of cold, the weather sombre, and the soldiers inexperienced: 80 men, without knapsacks, but with their accoutrements, lying down with their cartouche boxes close to them, fired during 32 seconds, at a distance of 400 paces, 350 shots, and hit the target 76 times in the hundred. Those men who had not been at all prepared, and had been simply told to hit the target as soon as possible in the time given, fired consequently 41.6 shots per head, which makes about eight rounds a minute.

THE SEVENTY-THIRD FOOT.—We have received the following advertisement from England, which we give space to as it may fall under the notice of some of those interested residing on this side of the Atlantic:—"To widows of deceased officers of Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment of Foot. William Bewley Taylor, Esq., (previously called William Bewley Meeke,) who served as an officer in the above regiment, and who died on the 18th of October, 1855, gave, by his will, to three trustees a legacy of £4,000, upon trust, to distribute, half-yearly, the income arising from the investment of trust expenses in equal proportions, amongst such four widows of deceased officers of the said regiment, not having incomes of more than £200 per annua respectively, as such trustees in their discretion should select. There are now vacancies for two recipients of quarter shares of the income of the invested legacy. Applicants desirous of participating in the benefit of the 'The Bewley Taylor Military Fund' may address their communications, age and present circumstances, with the dates and places of the deaths of their respective husbands, and such other particulars as are deemed applicable, for the consideration of the trustees, to Mr. H. J. Ware, solicitor, 6 New street, York, England.

THE ARMY.—The following promotions in regiments serving in Canada were announced in the last *London Gazette*: 13th Hussars—Cornet Patrick Morrisey to be Adjutant, in succession to Lieutenant Joice, appointed paymaster; June 8th. 60th Foot—Lieutenant Ambrose Humphreys Bircham to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Barry, promoted, June 8th. Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—The promotion of Ensign W. E. Harness to be antedated to January 18th. 23rd Fusiliers—The Indian papers announce the death at Nynee Tal of Captain Bussell, of Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers. The deceased officer met with his death by inflammation of the lungs. Captain Bussell's loss will be deeply felt by all his brother officers and those who knew him. 60th Rifles—The death at Madras of Mr. George Duncan, quartermaster 3rd battalion, is announced. His death is attributed to the bite of a dog which is said to have had hydrophobia.

1867.

## THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

## PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

## TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews	4 00
For any two of the Reviews	7 00
For any three of the Reviews	10 00
For all four of the Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00
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**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**  
 MONDAY, 13th day of May, 1867.  
 PRESENT:

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

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



**GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA,**  
 MONDAY, 13th day of May, 1867.  
 PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR**  
**OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.**  
 (ON the recommendation of the Honorable the  
 Commissioner of Public Works, and under  
 and in virtue of the authority given in the 85th  
 Section of the 23rd Chapter of the Consolidated  
 Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has  
 been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered,  
 that the following rates of toll be imposed, levied  
 and collected on all timber descending the Gov-  
 ernment Slides on Black River, that is to say—

For every parcel or quantity of timber, equal to  
 a crib of masts or spars, one dollar and fifty cents.  
 For every such parcel or quantity (equal to a  
 crib) of square timber, one dollar.  
 For every saw-log, two cents.  
 And it is further ordered that such tolls be col-  
 lected on all timber which has passed through the  
 Black River Slides since the opening of the naviga-  
 tion in the present year.

Certified,  
**WM. E. LEE,**  
 Clerk Executive Council.



PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

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

The Canadian Forces alone is worthy of an independent special Advocate and Organ; but when all the Forces of British North America are consolidated, it will become imperative that a medium should exist through which our Citizen 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 has 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 seas, in 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 pain 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 Defence.

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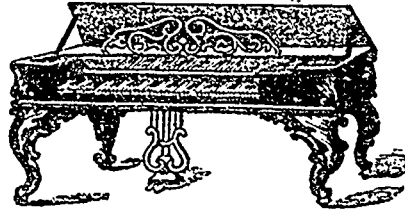
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