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The Volunteer Review

And Military and Naval Gazette.

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

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1867.

No. 40.

For the REVIEW.

OUR COUNTRY.

Our country! oh, the magic name
Can kindle in our hearts a flame
So bright, so pure, it will not die
Until these pulses throbbless lie;
Until the sounds we love to hear
Shall lose their meaning to the ear,
And the sweet songs of home no more
Shall thrill our spirits as of yore.

Our country! on her smiling plains
The silent dews, the tanoful rains,
The light subdued, the cloudless skies,
Like troops of voiceless elves have been,
Till springing wheat and tasselled corn
Wave blithely to the breeze of morn,
And in the long grass cool and sweet
Low, hidden blossoms kiss our feet.

Our country! in her grand, old woods
Stern solitude in stillness broods,
Like some recluse of olden days
Vowed to a life of voiceless praise,
And oft through leafy holsters dim
Is borne the burden of a hymn
Haunting eternally the mind
Of that wild choirster, the wind.

Our country! on her broad, clear lakes.
The rosy light of dawning breaks
As brightly as on waves which no
Serenely, 'neath the old world's sky,
And on each river's ample breast
The radiant cloud-isles of the West
Float, as on some enchanted stream,
Or moveless rest, as in a dream.

Our country! on her lovely hills
The music of descending rills
Makes gladder with its silvery flow
The valleys which repose below;
And often o'er those lonely heights
The strange and fitful Northern lights
Fill the void halls of air with flame
And shifting glories, ne'er the same.

Our country! chasteless, happy, free,
As she has been so may she be,
May years of plenty and of peace
Attend her still, nor know decrease,
And while this pleasant land of ours
Knows genial warmth and fresh'ning showers,
May we her children ever share
His love who made our land so fair!

IDA.

Sept. 30th, 1867.

The New York Nation has said nothing more sensible lately than that "if Mexico would put Escobedo to hard labor in macadamizing roads, hang her brigands, collect her taxes and establish tolerable courts of justice, no warrant there will be little talk anywhere about regenerating her from the outside."

STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

No. IX.—HAVERHILL.

The isolated New England frontier post of Haverhill was a quiet and, considering the way the world wags, a happy spot. It consisted of a small log fort and a village of some dozen or so palisaded huts; it was garrisoned by about thirty men capable of bearing arms, New Englanders of that day, who were then in the transition state between the round-headed Puritan, of whom we read occasionally, and the full fledged irrepressible Yankee, whom we see—so much the worse for us—more than occasionally. The armament of this fort consisted of two "swivel wall pieces" and a brass howitzer of doubtful calibre, two barrels of gunpowder, twice as many of pork, sixty muskets, twenty halberts, twenty three women and seventeen children, all of which were as likely to aid or annoy the besieged as the besiegers; that is supposing they were besieged. The commander of this impregnable frontier garrison was an old British officer who possessed all the attributes which go to form the character of a soldier and a gentleman. Cool, brave, gentle and determined, he possessed in a high degree what Chesterfield so greatly admired and strongly recommended, and which by the way is one of the few good hits in his worse than frivolous letters. The *suaviter in modo* and *fortiter in re*. Captain Vernon might have been a little, just a little, too great an admirer of the Marquis de Marnet, and loved the "pomp and circumstance of war," though no one hated to see misery and desolation more than he. His family consisted of an only child and a housekeeper, the widow of one of his followers who was killed in the Flemish wars, and who was nearly as great a veteran as himself and who arrogated to herself the position of second in command. His daughter was a fair and gentle girl who had numbered about eighteen years of a life, the greatest sorrow of which was the loss of her mother, and the greatest joy the fond love of her father. For

nearly ten years the fair influence of peace was cast upon the western settlements; the wild hunters from the interior came and bartered their furs at the trading posts of the borders and smoked the Calumet at fires of the whiteman. Among others of the Five Nations who visited the fort of Haverhill was a chief of the name of Uterone; this aboriginal gentleman had acquired, from his intercourse with the whites, a taste for higher civilization, dashed with a strong partiality for what is known in the present as forty-rod, sudden death, or chain lightning, but which was called Rum in the unepigrammatic days of which I write, and which the brother of the great Tecumseh justly designated "The whiteman's devil that has eaten up the hearts of our people."

Uterone during his visits to Haverhill had looked upon Letty Vernon and saw she was passing fair, and then the idea entered his wise noddle that she would greatly embellish his wigwam on the banks of the Mohawk, so having one day dressed himself out in his best paint and feathers he presented himself at the fort and after the usual ceremonies, he thus delivered himself to the astonished Commandant—"Me big Mohawk Indian, great man, want wife, white brother's child very good, me like him. Plenty fur, plenty friends, plenty French scalps, plenty rum - what you say, ugh?" Now there are some things which the best natured man in the world may not endure with equanimity, and this was too much for the good Captain, so after delivering himself in the most unmistakable terms, he bade the savage leave the settlement and never show his ugly visage about it again, and Uterone folded his robe about him and silently departed for his lodge on the Mohawk.

About this time, be it understood, the English had begun to intrigue extensively with the northern tribes to curtail the growing power of the French, who were gradually extending their posts along the great lakes and down to the waters of the Wabash and Mississippi. The French Governor becoming aware of this, determined to strike a blow at the British power which would effectually lower it in the estimation of his Indian allies,

and for this purpose he called a grand council at Quebec: here delegates from all the tribes friendly to the French assembled, and it was resolved to send a force immediately against the British settlements. Uterone, who was present and used all his power to further this decision, offered himself and a hundred warriors of his tribe to join the expedition. Vaudrouil, the French Governor, lost no time in fitting out the expedition, and before long a force of about four hundred French and Indians started for the British settlements. It was a long and sorely trying march, but they at length arrived in the vicinity of the post of Haverhill. Little did the unfortunate people there dream of the danger that threatened them. The wall pieces hung on their tripods with their muzzles pointing towards the moon, and the howitzer frowned wisely from its innocuous embrasure, when the French and their allies came crowding one after the other upon the doomed establishment. A fortunate circumstance gave the New Englanders a few minutes warning of the descent of their foes, and the scanty garrison rushed to their defences only to fall under the unrelenting hands of merciless enemies. The usual circumstances of blood and horror followed. The inhabitants were massacred in unresisting defenselessness, and a few only were preserved to be borne captive to northern lodges as a proof of the invader's prowess. When the first alarm of the coming foe was given, Letty Vernon, in the absence of her father, was consoling herself by the company of the housekeeper and a young man who had been in the settlement some three months—a handsome and gallant youth, very different from the uncouth specimens of adolescence who flourished on the border. This young fellow, like all such who have worked and wandered, had acquired the *courage of firmness* which can grasp a moment of joy amid the whistling of bullets, and laugh and warm themselves in the sunbeams that slant through the rifts of the gloomiest storm cloud. With the rest he rushed to the walls and strove to beat back the unexpected enemy, but it was not long before he was struck senseless to the earth and an Abenakis warrior went through the operation of scalping him. Having drawn the knife around the required circle the Indian placed his foot between the young man's shoulders and pulled and tugged till he succeeded in tearing away the trophy. When consciousness returned the unfortunate youth found himself alone amid the falling ruins of the fort, there was no sound but the cry of wolves from the forest, and the moon faintly glimmered through the smoke that hung heavily over the desolated settlement, but friends were near and he was soon found and borne to a place of safety where his wounds were healed and he learned the particulars of the fight and the fate of Letty Vernon.

At the time the descent was made, it hap-

pened that Captain Vernon was absent on business connected with his command; and when he was informed of the disaster it almost deprived him of reason for the old soldier loved his only child better than aught else on earth. A universal shout of indignation rose all through New England at this outrage, and the British colonists rushed to arms to avenge the injury and insult. Capt. Vernon was the first to organize a small force and start in pursuit of the French and their savage allies, but he was too late and was compelled to wait for the army which, under General Nicholson, was on its way to chastise the French on their own territory.

Uterone when he had made good his retreat withdrew himself from the invading force, and with his captives and plunder retired to the interior of the country; he was still unsatisfied when informed that Captain Vernon had eluded his vengeance, and his cunning and revengeful heart determined upon a means of revenge which is unequalled, even in the history of savage warfare, for perfidy and cruelty. With others of the Iroquois leaders he tendered his services to the British, and studiously concealing his participation in the massacre of Haverhill, he led his warriors to the frontier and joined the forces of General Nicholson.

The youth who lost his scalp and came near losing his life, and who rejoiced in the euphonious patronymic of Jacob Huggins, recovered from the effects of his wounds in time to take a share in the expedition. The desire for revenge which filled his heart had a still greater incentive in the captivity of Letty Vernon, who had won his entire love; and he went forth determined to rescue her from the savages, or perish.

The army under General Nicholson, which was directed to make a descent upon the Canadian settlements, had to pass through an immense length of country covered with dense forests, and broken and intersected by many streams and rivers. At length it was found necessary to encamp for a few days, that the men might recover from the fatigues induced by their long and toilsome march. A place well adapted for this purpose was found on the banks of a beautiful stream, and here the tents of the army were pitched. It was at this place that Jacob joined the expedition, and as he had but one object to accomplish—the recovery of the lost Letty—he spent most of his time in and about the lodges of the Iroquois, thinking that he would perhaps find some clue that would guide him to the object of his search, but from the wily and reticent savages he learned nothing. It was not long after the army halted at this place before a strange disease broke out among the troops. Numbers died, and nearly all were so weakened and debilitated, that it was found impossible to resume their march towards the enemy's country. It was remarkable that their Indian allies were untouched by this strange disease. This aroused a horrible

suspicion, and steps were taken to discover, if possible, the cause of the sickness. At this time a half-breed scout was observed prowling about the camp, who had been granted several private interviews by the General. One evening this fellow came to Jacob, and told him that Letty Vernon was in a Mohawk village about two hundred miles distant, and as the whole of the intervening country was in possession of the enemy, he offered to find a means of conveying her back to her people on certain pecuniary conditions. Jacob, who would have undertaken any project, however wild, that gave the most remote hope of liberating his mistress, promised the scout not only all he asked, but offered to accompany him upon the enterprise. The terms were accepted, and the two adventurers started next day upon their journey.

The suspicion aroused by the exemption of the Iroquois from the disease which was slowly demoralizing the British force, was fully confirmed, when it was found that their perfidious Indian allies had poisoned the stream that flowed near their camp. The General immediately pulled up his stakes, and, finding it would be utterly impossible to continue the campaign, retreated towards New England.

Jacob and the scout, after a long and dangerous journey, during which they endured every hardship, at length arrived near the Mohawk village where Letty Vernon was a captive. As there were only old men, women and children in the place, they found no difficulty in rescuing her; and again they turned their steps for the remote settlements of New England. It would be impossible to describe the joy of the poor girl on finding herself once more free and under the protection of one who, of all others, she would have chosen to rescue and conduct her to her people. After many days of toilsome journeying, the scout, who always preceded the lovers, returned in haste to tell them that the Iroquois warriors were returning from the war, and would soon be upon them if they did not manage to elude or hide from them. This they did, and remained concealed until the last straggling Indian had passed. They had not long resumed their march before they were met by a large force under Captain Vernon, which he had collected, and, when General Nicholson commenced his retreat, he, with this faithful band of backwoodsmen, who were now thoroughly acquainted with the perfidy of Uterone and his tribe, followed the retreating Mohawks to seek upon them a terrible revenge, so soon as they were sure of the fate of their leader's child. As the good old phrase has it, the old man's joy can be better imagined than described, when the faithful Jacob restored his charge to the arms of her father. Sending her on to the settlements, Captain Vernon that night fell upon the unexpected savages, and, so well had he laid his plans, that they were almost annihilated. The wolves that night enjoyed

a moonlight pic-nic, and doctly polished the bones of the treacherous Utorono and his cruel followers; while Captain Vornon returned in triumph to New England, where shortly after the fair Lotty changed her name into the more euphonious and suggestive Huggins.

THE FUNNY FENIANS.

Why should we sigh for a *Punch* or a *Judy*, or a professional comic paper with any name whatever, when in the regular routine of our daily reports we can find such funny readings as the account of the sayings and doings of these humorous lads, the Fenians, in the congress of the Irish republic now safely making laws, not on the hills of Tipperary, or even in Toomy's wood, but in Cleveland, Ohio? It may not be a joke at all, this Fenian congress at Cleveland, with a green-coated sentry at its doors, and discussing a regular annual message from President Roberts; but if not, then we must admit that Pat, who laughs so heartily at all this is serious, is the only man on earth who can be preposterously serious over the exquisitely laughable. There was not only a message from the President, but one also from the 'Secretary of War,' proposing to organize an Irish army on the temperance basis; said army to pay its own expences and the expences of the war "The soldiers of the army of the Irish republic are to be sober and discreet men"—as if the congress did not know that when all the Fenians got sober the game will be up! This secretary will be, evidently, a greater blunderer than Stanton was, and the Irish president ought to turn him out at once, unless there is an Irish republican tenure of office bill, in which case we cannot see the republic is within the saving power of saltpetre. All the friends of freedom, however, must rejoice that the recent action of the Troy chambermaids has not crushed the infant republic. It will be remembered that those chambermaids, insensible to the sufferings of their native country, declared that they would contribute no more money till they were told what had been done with the money previously given, a ridiculous requirement that would expose to the world all the great plans of the leaders. Notwithstanding this secession of the financial magnates of the republic, the war against Great Britain will go on just the same. Money will be raised, and we are even told how—every soldier will be assessed ten cents. None of this money will be spent in 'trappings' or 'flags,' but in arms and ammunit on—the whole of each soldier's ten cents being strictly devoted to furnishing each soldier with one musket, one bayonet, one cartridge box and forty rounds of ammunition; and not a cent of it for green cloth or gold braid. With such a practical disposition—such an eye to reality in the Fenian councils—it is clear that the days of British power must be numbered—by all persons conversant with the integral calculus. We are glad to chronicle a noble piece of self sacrifice on the part of the Fenian President. He was re-elected President, but declined to accept the position unless the Congress would raise half a million dollars for the cause. Congress could not do it. It pledge itself for a quarter of a million, however, upon learning which the patriot nobly consented to come down in his price and serve his country till the last cent was gone. With such a spirit among the leaders who can despair of the Irish Republic.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A SINGULAR DUEL.

The following is from *Chambers's Journal*, under the heading of "Curiosities of French Duelling," on the authority of the Comte de Pontecoulant:

Colonel Barbier Dufus, a noted duelist, insulted Raoul X—, a young soldier, solely with the intention of provoking him to a duel. Finding, however, that Raoul was a mere boy, a fact disguised by his large stature, the fighting colonel made excuses, and wished to withdraw. Raoul refused to consent to this course, and swords were drawn. The disparity of the combatants were so great that the colonel, after four times disabling his adversary, proposed that some other mode of fighting should be found. It was impossible to use pistols in the street. What was to be done? At this moment the rumble of a hackney coach was heard, and Dufus found the wished for solution. "Stop this cab," he said to the seconds, "and run and exchange these swords for a pair of daggers of equal length. This is what I propose," he added to Raoul, "We will get into the coach, armed each with a dagger, and bound to one another, with our right arms only free. Then let the doors be shut and let the coach go twice around the Place du Carousal. Raoul accepted; the proposed arrangements were made, and at a signal, the cab started, at a rapid rate, the two seconds on the box seat, the other two behind. The horses, driven by the seconds, dashed round at a pace unequalled in the history of hackney coaches. One cry was heard, then a second, then all within was still. The journey finished the seconds rushed to the door, and, from a pool of blood, drew out the two combatants. Raoul was dead, the colonel pierced with wounds, and with his face torn by Raoul's teeth, yet managed to survive.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

When most persons save policemen and accoucheurs were in bed asleep, a number of Royal Engineers at Chatham were, on the 28th ult., suddenly marched off to attack some field works which had been recently constructed by Sappers and Miners. The novelty of the operation consisted in the fact that the Engineers had to construct a battery in the night by the aid of the electric light. This light was managed most successfully, and the works were carried on as easily as though it were daylight. In about three hours from the time of commencing it, the Royal Engineers had succeeded in completing a battery in readiness for placing three siege guns in position, the face of the battery being sloped off and revetted with the ordinary sand bags, as well as with galvanized iron gabions, the valuable invention of Quartermaster Jones, Royal Engineers. The superiority of the gabions constructed on Quartermaster Jones' plan was fully established during the siege on Wednesday night, a party of only eight men constructing fifty gabions in about an hour and a half, while to make an equal number of the old wicker gabions in the same time would have required a working party of 300 men, the whole of whom must of necessity have been taken away from the siege works, where their services would be required.

THE 60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLES, 2ND BATTALION.

This regiment, has just arrived in Quebec by the *Himalaya*. The men are described as being an exceedingly active wiry set, in fact the beau ideal of light infantry. The uniform is dark green, with scarlet facings. The motto of the 60th is "*celer et audax*," and they have on their accoutrements, etc., the following inscriptions indicative of their services: Roleia, Vimiera, Martinique, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onoro, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivello, Nivo, Nathes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Punjaub, Mooltan, Gujerat, Tuku Forts, Pekin and Delhi.

The Colonel Commandant of the Battalion is Lieutenant General Henry Viscount Melville, who, in 1838, commanded the 83d during the rebellion in this country. This officer is Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and is beside, Colonel of this regiment, but of course never accompanies it on service. The Lieutenant Colonel is Lieut. Colonel Joseph Fielding; the Majors, Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, H. F. Williams, and B. E. Ward. The Battalion returned from India in 1860, and has since been serving in Ireland. Most of the officers have been in action, as will be seen from the following record of their services:

Sir E. Campbell served in the Punjaub at Mooltan and Gujerat, and subsequent operations, and was afterwards aide de-camp to Sir Charles Napier, and at the siege and capture of Delhi.

Brevet Lt. Col. Williams and Capt. Robertson were at the second siege and storming of Mooltan, Gujerat, the Kyber Pass. Lt. Col. Williams also served at the siege of Delhi.

Major Ellis served in the Kaffir war of 1851 and 1852, and with the Turkish Contingent during the Crimean war; also in Oude.

Major Tedlie, attached to the 53d, was present in the operations against the mutineers in India in 1857, and in the campaign at Rohilcund. He also served as Brigade Major to the Shahjehanpore Brigade in 1858.

Major Jones, Captain Dundas, and Capt. Kelly served against the Indian mutineers in 1857, including the siege and capture of Delhi, where the first three were severely wounded in the Rohilcund campaign; and in Oude, Captain Deedes was extra aide-de-camp to Sir A. Wilson at the siege of Lucknow.

Lieut. Young served against the mutineers in India in 1847, and in the Oude campaign in 1858.

Lieut. Turlo was in the operations against the mutineers at the siege of Delhi, where he was dangerously wounded.

Advices from Malta state that the 14th Regiment, after losing nine men in eight days from cholera, was removed to Gozo. The 8th Regiment had been placed under tents at Floriana. The fever was subsiding. The Malta victualling yard has orders to forward to Bastia 600 tons, or 60 days' provisions, for the entire squadron under Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, who, owing to the quarantine, contemplates wintering away from Malta.

It was rumored in Charlottetown that two companies of troops are again to be stationed in Victoria Barrack, Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

The Italian Government has offered to send Garibaldi home to Capri, and to relieve him from all constraint, if he will give his parole not to engage in further hostilities against the Roman States.

MAXIMILIAN'S BODY.—The Mexicans refuse to give up the body of their murdered victim to Admiral Tegethoff, on the ground that the communication which he brings with him from the Emperor of Austria is of a non-official character and does not give any recognition of the government of Juarez. Probably the real truth is, however, that the savages are loth to part with what has proved a source of revenue. It appears at all events as if they were determined to do everything in their power to disgust the civilized world.

MORTALITY IN THE TURKISH ARMY.—A Crete letter says:—The mortality in the Turkish army continues, and is almost unexampled. Of 23,000 Egyptians who came here a year ago, there only remain, according to others 3,000 to 4,000; the latter estimate being given me by an Egyptian colonel. All accounts represent that the same state of things exists more or less with the Turkish troops. They show signs of exhaustion and demoralization which can hardly be mistaken.

The British infantry soldier is to move six pounds lighter than heretofore. The old knapsack is discarded and a bag introduced, which is placed low down on the back and suspended from a leathern yoke, by which the weight is distributed in three different directions. The ammunition is distributed in two long, narrow pouches made of soft leather, and each holding thirty rounds. The kit bag has also two small pouches for ten rounds each, and ten more loose rounds are contained in a little bag worn on the right side, making a total of ninety rounds. The breech-loading system renders it necessary for the soldier to carry a double quantity of ammunition.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—General Trochu, a French officer of distinction, has lately published a pamphlet on the present condition of the French army, which has attracted a great deal of attention in Paris. He complains that the discipline of the French troops is exceedingly bad; that soldiers unwillingly pay the customary mark of respect to their officers, and that the prestige of military rank, as well as of worth and merit, are wanting. The mode of drill is also denounced as unsuited to modern warfare; it being almost exactly the same as it was in the year 1791. We are glad to find that Gen. Trochu considers that the "British Infantry is the most formidable in the world."

THE FRUITS OF TEMPERANCE.—As evidence of the provident habits which total abstinence from alcoholic drink begets, says the *Limerick Chronicle*, we may mention that there is a non-commissioned officer in the 74th Highlanders, stationed in this garrison who pays regularly the annual premium on a policy of insurance for £200, besides having a goodly sum in the regimental savings bank. We believe there is scarcely another instance of the kind to be met with in the British army; but this thrifty providing, or, as the old saying has it, "preparing a

covering for a rainy day," is owing to the fact that the individual we refer to has been a total abstainer for the past eight years, and is an active member of the Temperance Society in his regiment, which is under the patronage of Lieut. Col. McLeod, who takes an active interest in the success of the society, and is most kind to the members of it, as are the officers of the regiment. We are not aware whether there are other regiments in the service possessed of temperance societies, but if there are any, we fear they are very few; but at all events it would be well if the example set in the 74th Highlanders were followed generally throughout the army. If it were, we would hear of fewer crimes being committed in the army service, fewer courts-martial, and perhaps a total cessation of the lash, for it can be proved on unimpeachable testimony that the majority of the more heavily punished crimes in the army have arisen from drunkenness.

A story is told of a brawny raftsmen who approached the Southern Hotel in St. Louis just as the excitement over the reception of General Sheridan was at its climax. He asked a bystander, "What is all this about?" The man being a bit of a wag, and seeing the raftsmen a little unsophisticated, replied, "It is a great celebration in honor of McCoole." The raftsmen immediately became highly interested, and exclaimed: "What! the man that licked Jones? I must see him anyhow," and he pressed forward. Just then his eye fell upon a little man that was speaking, and he asked another spectator, "Is that him?" "That's him," was the reply, thinking he spoke of Sheridan. The big timber driver looked at the speaker fixedly for half a minute, and then said, "Wall, if that's McCoole, Aaron Jones aint worth a cuss."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Times* writing from England recently says:

Another question is becoming more disquieting in this country—the future of Canada. The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to the fact that annexation has become a popular topic in America. It is imagined that the difficulties in the case of the Alabama claims are kept open to facilitate the acquisition of British America, and that the purchase of the Russian possessions was a hint in the same direction. What England might do, or will do eventually, I cannot say; but I can tell you what the actual Government is doing. It is trying the Rodman gun at Shoeburyness, and sending off iron plates to cover the forts in Bermuda. It is also rolling iron plates fifteen inches thick at Sheffield for other fortresses. England does not wish to have war with America, but iron-plating the fortification of Bermuda, and of course those at Halifax and Quebec, can mean nothing but a preparation for, and the admission of the possibility of such a calamity.

ROUTE OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—PASSAGE OF THE TROOPS THROUGH EGYPT.—The Nile of Alexandria writes as follows respecting the arrival and passage of British troops through Egypt.—The most contradictory statements are current regarding the approaching arrival of English troops in this country. It was generally understood that these troops, before leaving for their destinations, whether in England or India, would remain for a certain period of time in Egypt, where some said that they would put up at

certain parts of Gabari or at the hospital at Suez, while others represented that they would encamp under tents at Ramleh. We are enabled to announce that British troops passing through Egypt will only land at the moment of traversing the isthmus on the way to their destination. Five vessels have been chosen for the transit services of the English soldiers to and from India; two will perform the service of the Mediterranean and three that of the Red Sea. The latter vessels have already left by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. Each of these transports is fitted up to accommodate 2,000 men. Troops fresh from England on their way out will remain on board one or two months, in order to become acclimatized, and they will only land for the purpose of crossing Egypt by rail and embarking at Suez in the transport which is to carry them to India. Troops arriving from India will be treated *vice versa*. It will be seen, therefore, that there is no intention of housing them in Egypt with arms and baggage, and England will be no better treated in this respect than France, which keeps its troops on their way to Cochin China on board its guard ship at Alexandria. The belief is that Great Britain will take advantage of this movement of her troops in the Red Sea to organize an expedition into Abyssinia. A Bombay paper goes so far as to mention the actual regiments which are detailed for the purpose. In any case, we have reason to believe, notwithstanding statements made in certain prints, that the Egyptian Government will not lend its aid to an expedition of this kind.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.—The celebrated round tower (Rundetoarn) of Copenhagen one of the most curious antiquities of Denmark, is being restored at present. It was erected towards the end of the 11th century, during the reign of Canute VI. It is 195 feet high, and 65 in diameter. By means of a spiral gallery in the interior, on a gentle incline, the ascension may be made either on horseback or in a carriage. From the roof, which is not protected by any balustrade, a view of a radius of more than 12 miles round may be obtained, including the city of Copenhagen, which the tower overlooks. For a long time the Rundetoarn has served as a fortress and state prison. Among the different historic legends connected with the building is that of a visit by Peter the Great at the commencement of the eighteenth century, and of a dramatic incident which occurred on that occasion. The King of Denmark, Frederick IV., whose guest Peter then was, accompanied the latter on this excursion. The two sovereigns had arrived at the summit, and Peter was explaining to Frederick his political system, when he suddenly remarked, "Shall I give you an example of the power of my authority?" Then, without waiting for the reply of Frederick, the founder of the Russian monarchy made a sign to a Cossack in his suite, and pointing to the abyss beneath, said, "Leap." The man looked at the Czar, saluted him, and then, without hesitation, precipitated himself into the open space. "What did you think of that?" said Peter, turning towards the King of Denmark. "Have you any such subjects?" "No, thank Heaven!" replied the other.

THE EMPEROR AND THE OLD SOLDIER.—An old soldier named Landousie, 80 years of age, and who had been through all the campaigns from 1807 to 1815, solicited an audience of the Emperor when at Lisle. He was at last directed to be at the Prefecture at a certain hour. His Majesty, having summoned the old man to his presence, talked with

him some time, and finally conferred upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor, with a pension of 600*fr.* a year; and gave him 100*fr.* for his journey home. A large crowd, which had collected upon learning what was going on, cheered Landoussie most warmly on his appearing and were enthusiastic towards the Emperor on his departure.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to take the command at the grand Volunteer review which is appointed to take place at Sefton Park, Liverpool, on October 5. The ground selected comprises about 400 acres of fine undulating and well wooded land, admirably adapted for trying the efficiency of troops. It is expected that between 20,000 and 30,000 Lancashire and Cheshire Volunteers will be present on this occasion, assisted, in all probability, by some troops of the line; and should the weather prove favorable, this will be one of the finest reviews of volunteer forces which has yet taken place. The Duke of Cambridge has not been in Liverpool since the close of the Crimean war.

KING WILLIAM AND BISMARCK.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* writing from the German watering places gives the following description of the King of Prussia and Bismarck, both of whom have been visiting there: "The King is, for his age, an excellent, young-looking man, with a face upon which rests a curious mixture of an expression of goodness and haughty firmness. He very much resembles his pictures. He dresses in the morning very plainly, wearing a brown sack coat and dark trousers and vest, with a heavy gold watch chain. He carries a cane, which, however, seems not to be for assistance, for he walks as briskly as a boy of fifteen. As he paces up and down the corridor, or in the avenue along by the river bank, people, as they pass or meet him, stop, and standing on the side, remove their hats. The king salutes in return, usually touching his hat to gentlemen, always, however, removing it to ladies. Occasionally recognizing some one, he stops and holds a few minutes conversation, and then he walks on as briskly as before. Bismarck's face is of the thorough Teutonic type; his moustache, which appears black in his pictures, as well as his hair, is almost white, and the lines of his face not nearly so marked as his pictures represent them. His face has more of frankness and less of sinister expression in it than I had anticipated. He is a finely formed, solidly built man, and must be three inches over six feet in height.

THE CHARACTER OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.

The presence of Garibaldi at Geneva leads the *Times* to give us a leader on the many traits of his character. It is single-minded to a degree of which the world has seldom seen another instance. Left to his own instincts, the General will seldom go wrong. Against the suggestions of false friends he is as defenseless as a new born infant. The greatest thoughts, it has been said, spring from the heart; but the maxim is far more true with respect to the noblest actions. It is not by breadth or depth of genius that Garibaldi has achieved some of the most marvellous exploits of our time. Whatever he accomplished was the result of faith and love. A surety of physical strength made the ass's jawbone in the hands of Israel's

champion an irresistible weapon. The impulse of the Liberator of Italy in the same manner bore down everything before it. Garibaldi's political creed never heavily taxed his understanding. As a lover of his country he had all the Italian's detestation of the Austrian and the priest. At those enemies he went with an impetuosity which did the work of strategy, in a sublime disorder which was thought to harbor deep design. All his battles were fought either single handed or with that mere handful of believers into whom he had for the moment breathed his own soul. His greatest ends were invariably attained with the smallest means. His failures were most conspicuous where the greatest pains had been taken to ensure success. To a man of this temper the ordinary laws of human reasoning can hardly apply. Garibaldi was always the least conceited, the least obstinate of men. With the strongest faith in the justice of his impulses he combines the utmost diffidence of his own judgment. Cavour, Victor Emanuel Augusto Vecchi, and even of the humbler friends of his domestic retinue—any man on whose sagacity and honesty he relied, have had power, in many instances, to stay him on the brink of the precipice into which he was madly plunging, and to recall him, unconvinced, perhaps, but dimly persuaded from the error of his ways. Unfortunately, his knowledge of men is frequently at fault. Inaccessible to all other weaknesses, he is a victim to his affectionate disposition. To love is for him to believe; and there is hardly a Delilah among the so-called "men of action" who take Garibaldi's name in vain, to whose shears the Samson of Caprera is not too ready to entrust the locks of his strength. Against the seductions of the world and of his too confiding nature, Garibaldi might well flatter himself that he had found a safe asylum in his solitary island home; and every fresh disappointment sends him back a wiser, yet never a wise man, to Caprera. Few men have the good fortune to die at the opportune hour; but Garibaldi was sensible enough to seek self-extinction by disappearance from the scene of his exploits as soon as he felt that his presence either could do no good or might even be the cause of positive harm. Unfortunately, the lingering agony of the Temporal Power of Rome lately visited him with qualms as to the incompleteness of his mission. The cry, "Rome or Death!" thrilled him with reminiscences of Velletri and Aspromonte. Once more Garibaldi took the field against the Pope, and because either the watchfulness of the Italian Government or the supineness of the Roman people, or the cholera, baffled his impatience on the borders of Tuscany and Umbria, he was weak enough to listen to a perfidious voice suggesting a visit to the Peace Congress at Geneva.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

While Mr. Seward is writing long despatches to the English Ministry urging payment of the *Alabama* claims, he is proving his neutrality by furnishing the Fenians with material for another raid. A telegram from Buffalo says:

"The late visit of F. B. Gallagher and James Gibson to Washington resulted to-day in the delivery of 150 tons of war material to the Fenian Brotherhood. This property was captured by the U. S. government during the invasion of Canada, in 1866, and held at Fort Ontario, Ugdonsburg, N. Y."

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

The 20th Regiment, now quartered in Hamilton, were once stationed at Catarau, (Kingston), about 1787.

AID TO VOLUNTEER BANDS.—We learn with pleasure that the Government have determined upon giving an annual grant of \$150 to every band that may be organized in connection with volunteer battalions throughout the country.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

TROOPS WANTED.—The military authorities have some trouble just now in providing proper barrack accommodation for the unusually large number of troops in this Province at present. It is said that some of the troops in Toronto must be sent elsewhere, for better quarters; and amongst others the Mayor of Guelph has been applied to, in the hope that a suitable buildings can be had in that town. Why can't the authorities favor St. Catharines with two or three companies of the red coats? This is just the place to have them, in case of a sudden Fenian raid on the Welland Canal. We know that for certain reasons our town is considered too near the frontier to be garrisoned in time of peace. But the large amount of public property located in this peninsula should not be left in its present unprotected state.—*St. Catharines Constitutional*.

PROPOSED RIFLE MATCH.—A suggestion thrown out by Lt. Col. Shanly, Volunteer Commandant in this city, that it would be advisable to arrange for a grand rifle tournament, open to all the Volunteers in this district, has been warmly taken up by prominent officers in the force, and a preliminary meeting was held last evening, at which the outline of the affair was agreed to, and it was decided to hold a District rifle match, commencing on the 22nd of October, which all the Volunteers in the district are invited to attend. The details were left for decision at a meeting to be held on Tuesday next, in the Drill Shed, but it is understood that the grand prize of the tournament will be for the best shooting battalion, to be contested for by eight or ten men from each corps, a sum of \$120 to be devoted for that purpose, divided into three prizes of \$50, \$40, and \$30. In addition to these there will probably be company prize, individual prizes at various ranges, and a champion prize, according to the amount of funds at the disposal of the committee. Circulars are being sent to the commanding officers of corps and companies throughout the district, asking their co-operation, and requesting their attendance at a general committee meeting to be held at the Drill shed in this city on Tuesday the 1st of October, at 7:30 p. m. The design of the affair is to promote a feeling of competition and honorable rivalry among the volunteers generally in the use of the rifle, and it is to be hoped that it will meet with every encouragement from officers of the force and the general public. This district comprises twelve battalions, with scattered corps of cavalry and artillery, sufficient to make the match a grand affair, provided the idea is taken up and acted upon promptly and with spirit by all interested. There is no time to spare, as the season is drawing to a close, and we would recommend the committees and volunteers

generally to work energetically and make the affair worthy of the district to which they belong. The main portion of the work will of course rest with the city officers, who will no doubt make the necessary arrangements entrusted to them in a satisfactory manner; still a great deal can be done throughout the rural districts in the way of making the meeting a success, and it is to be hoped the influence and exertions of the officers will be used to that end.—*London Advertiser*.

THE VOLUNTEER MONUMENT.—The Committee in charge of the Volunteer Monument intend to have the foundation-stone laid with appropriate ceremony early next month. The platform for the building is nearly complete, and a considerable portion of the Monument may be up before winter sets in. The Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Freemasons are to be invited to lay the stone. It being a national monument, the Governor General and suite will be present at the ceremony.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

10TH ROYALS.—This regiment has now commenced drill, and our citizens will again see them parade in their bright red uniforms, so favorite a color with the ladies, Tuesday and Thursday being their drill nights. Five companies drill each evening at half past seven. No. 1 Captain McMurrich, No. 2 Lieutenant Richardson, No. 3 Captain Paterson, No. 5 Lieutenant Bonner, and No. 8 Lieutenant Shaw, will parade tomorrow night, and the remainder, No. 4 Capt. Stollery, No. 6 Capt. Coleman, No. 7 Capt. Hetherington, No. 9 Capt. Gowan, and No. 10 Capt. Thompson, will parade on Thursday evening. We have no doubt that men, who answered to the call of the Government when necessity required them, will not be wanting when drill is to be performed, and thus fit themselves to hold one of the first places in the volunteer organization, which they have held since the regiment was formed.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—A match came off at the Willow, Park Range on Friday last between the corporals of the 4th and 47th Regiments, resulting in a victory for the latter by 36 points. Ranges—200, 400 and 600 yards. Twenty men of the volunteers and militia challenged the same number of the regulars. The challenge has been accepted, and the match will come off at Bedford—*Halifax Chronicle*.

THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.—Lieut. Gen. Windham, K. C. B., who is to replace Sir John Michel, as Commander of the Forces was a passenger by the *Hibernian* at this port yesterday. He proceeded direct to Montreal.—*Quebec Gazette*.

Toronto, 3rd—A school for the instruction of volunteers in the cavalry drill was opened in this city yesterday in connection with the 13th Hussars, and under the supervision of Col. Jenyns, with one of the officers of the regiment as Adjutant, the number in the school is limited to 12, but 3 additional will be admitted at each fortnightly examination.

The three bandmen of the 47th regiment at Halifax, who were arrested on suspicion of robbing a French sailor a short time since, have been honorably acquitted by the Court Martial before which they were tried.

H. M. TROOPSHIP "HIMALAYA."—About the 25th of August, information from the Horse Guards to the military authorities in Canada was despatched, notifying them to the effect that H. M. troopship *Himalaya* would sail from Malta, for Quebec, on the 5th instant, with the first battalion of the 60th Rifles on board, and instructing them relative to the disposal of the troops on their arrival here. On this being made public, some slight uneasiness prevailed in this city from the fact that the Asiatic cholera was known to have been raging as an epidemic in Malta for some time back. Apprehensions were entertained that unless a strict quarantine was instituted at Grosse Isle, on the arrival of the vessel in our waters, that the seeds of the disease might be sown in Canada, even if no immediate contagion took place. From a paragraph which originally appeared in a Liverpool paper and which was worded in such a way as to deceive one into the belief that it was official, we were told that the *Himalaya* had been detained at Malta "owing to the prevalence of cholera there." No notification to this effect having been received by the military authorities here, preparations for the reception of the troops were continued.

On the 5th instant, the *Himalaya*, as originally announced, sailed for this port with troops on board. On the 7th, two deaths from cholera occurred, and another, death from the same disease took place on the 20th, thus the interval between the two first deaths and the last was thirteen days, and the interval between the last and her arrival at Quarantine was some hours less than six days. Two deaths from ordinary diarrhoea occurred during the passage. After but twenty four hours detention, the Superintendent at Grosse Isle, Dr. Von Island permitted her to pass up to this port, after signing a clean bill of health. On her arrival here on Friday afternoon, she was boarded by the visiting physicians for this port. Drs. Rowand and Roy, who made the usual inspection of the hospitals for soldiers and seamen, finding no cases of contagious disease on board and the ship in a perfectly clean and healthy condition. On ascertaining the above particulars, however, and considering that a fatal case of well defined cholera had occurred on the passage within a few days of the harbor, (and as soon as instructions were received from the Government,) the vessel was immediately ordered back to Grosse Isle as a precautionary measure for the purpose of further cleansing and purifying her. No other communication than the boarding officials was effected with the shore, all intercourse having been prohibited. Still flying the yellow flag at the main, she left for Quarantine, on Saturday afternoon between five and six. No danger whatever is apprehended here by the faculty, of any disastrous results following from this unwarrantable error of judgment on the part of the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle. Though he may have been actuated by a praiseworthy desire of not inconveniencing or obstructing important military movements, nothing can justify his non-detention of a vessel on which deaths from a disease of an epidemic nature had occurred. He should have placed himself in immediate communication with the Government, if he was doubtful as to what course to pursue. It is charitable to suppose he was also partly actuated by a wish not to cause unnecessary alarm, and not altogether, as some parties indignantly allege, by that obstinate adherence to some medical theory of his own, which he recklessly experiments with, at the expense and risk of the lives and safety of the public.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH.—The committee of Volunteer officers to arrange for the holding a district rifle match, met at the Drill Shed last evening, Lieutenant Colonel Shanly in the chair, the three arms of the service in the city being represented, Lieut. Col. Davis and Capt. Campbell, of the Lambton Battalion, and Capt. McMillan, of the Middlesex Battalion, being also present. Letters in answer to the circular issued calling attention to the match, were read from the commanding officers of battalions throughout the district, approving of the project, and offering their hearty co-operation. Committees were appointed to canvass the city for contributions to the prize list, to report at a meeting to be held on Monday night next, in the Drill Shed, and a committee consisting of Lieut. Col. Shanly, commandant; Lieut. Col. Taylor, D.A.A.G., and Lieut. Col. Moffat, Brigade Major, was appointed to draw up rules for the guidance of the match. The day fixed for the tournament is the 22d of the present month, the shooting to come off at the Cove Ranges. The prize list has not yet been definitely settled, as it will entirely depend upon the amount of contributions obtained. One match, however, is intended to be a District Sweepstakes of \$130, divided into three prizes of \$50, \$40, and \$30, to be computed for by ten marksmen selected from each battalion in the District, at ranges of 300, 400 and 500 yards. There are twelve battalions in the District, and the sweepstakes are to be made up of an entrance fee of \$10 from each. The other prizes will be made known as early as possible. The subscription committees commence their canvass at once, and in consideration of the desirable object for which the call is made, we bespeak for them a generous response from the public. Should a large and valuable prize list be obtained, the effect will be to draw a great number of strangers to the city from all parts of the Western peninsula, a consideration which ought to influence every business man in the place. The shooting will be done with the Snider Enfields, and as they are to be issued to all the battalions in the district simultaneously each one will have an equal chance in the contest. The success of the affair rests with the public and the volunteers themselves, neither of whom, it is hoped, will be, to use an old phrase, "backward in coming forward" on the occasion.—*London Advertiser*, 2d.

THE MARYLAND MILITIA.—We have, on a former occasion, alluded to the fears entertained by some persons in the States that the President will, under certain contingencies, call out the militia of Maryland to aid him in his contest with the Radical Congress, and that a secret understanding to that effect exists between him and Governor Swann of Maryland. The Maryland militia has recently been reorganized, and is now about 10,000 strong, composed for the most part of men of strong Southern proclivities. General Grant has refused to issue any cannon for the use of the artillery companies and Governor Swann has lately purchased several batteries of 12 pounder guns for them. The companies to which these arms have been assigned are commanded by men who were in General Lee's army.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

OTTAWA RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

To take place on the Rideau Rifle Range, at Ottawa, on the 8th of October, 1867, and the following days.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

Vice Patrons—Sir John A. Macdonald; Hon. G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia; Hon. Wm. McDougall, C. B.; Hon. A. T. Galt; Hon. Ed. Kennedy; His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa; J. M. Currier, M. P.; R. W. Scott, M. L. A.; A. Gilmour, Esq.; Thos. Reynolds, Esq.

Managing Committee—President, Lt. Col. Powell, 4th Battalion Carleton; Vice President, Major Forrest, Brig. of Garrison Artillery; Lt. Col. Jessup, Prescott Rifles; Major A. Macdonald, Argenoull Rangers; Major Bearman, 4th Batt.; Major Seale, do; Major D. M. Grant, Ottawa Rifles; Major A. J. Grant, 18th Batt.; Major Shepherd, Prescott Rifles; Major W. B. Lindsay, Pres. M. S. Association; Capt. Morgan, 4th Batt.; Capt. E. A. Johnson, 18th Batt.; Capt. Perry, Brig. Gar. Art.; Capt. Forsyth, Ottawa Field Battery; Capt. Parsons, Brig. Gar. Art.; Capt. Corbet, 4th Batt.; Capt. May, Ottawa Rifles; Capt. Mann, do; Lt. Steele, Brig. Gar. Art.; Lt. Falls, 4th Batt.; Lt. Mowat, Ottawa Rifles; Lt. McGillivray, do; Brig. Qr. Master Armstrong.

Firing Committee—Capt. Smythe, 190th Regt.; Capt. Sturt; Major W. B. Lindsay, etc.

Treasurer—Capt. May.

Secretary—Capt. C. E. Perry.

Assistant Secretary—Lt. Gemmill.

PRIZE LIST.

MATCH NO. 1.

- FIRST PRIZE.—Fifteen Dollars.
- SECOND " —Engraving "The Random Shot," presented by W. G. Beach, Esq.
- THIRD " —Six Dollars.
- FOURTH " —Four Dollars.
- FIFTH " —Two Dollars.

CLASS No. 1, 5 prizes.—Ranges 200 and 300 yds, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to all Volunteers, officers of the Militia, Military School Cadets, and officers and soldiers of H. M. Service. Entrance 25c.

MATCH NO. 2.

- FIRST PRIZE.—Cup presented by E. K. McGillivray & Co., value Thirty Dollars.
- SECOND " —Twenty Dollars.
- THIRD " —Fifteen Dollars.
- FOURTH " —Eight Dollars.
- FIFTH " —Satchel presented by Messrs. S. & H. Borbridge.
- SIXTH " —Pair of Boots presented by Mr. L. Cuzner.

CLASS No. 2, 6 prizes.—Ranges 200 and 100 yards, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to all Volunteers, officers of the Militia, Military School Cadets, and officers and soldiers of H. M. Service. Entrance 50c.

MATCH NO. 3.

- FIRST PRIZE.—Twenty Dollars.
- SECOND " —Twelve Dollars.
- THIRD " —Fowling Piece presented by Geo. Hay, Esq.
- FOURTH " —Four Dollars.
- FIFTH " —Two Dollars.

CLASS No. 3, 5 prizes.—Ranges 500 and 300 yds., 3 shots at each; any rifle not weighing 10 lbs., any ammunition, any position. Open to all comers. Entrance 50c.

MATCH NO. 4.

- FIRST PRIZE.—Fifty Dollars.
- SECOND " —A Tweed Suit presented by Messrs. Robertson, Lawrence & Co., to the competitor making the highest score in the whole match.

CLASS No. 4, Battalion Match.—Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to ten men from any regularly organized Battalion, Brigade, Provisional Battalion or Provisional Brigade of Volunteer Militia, Military School Associations, or any Regiment or wing of Regiment of H. M. Army in Canada. Entrance per battalion, 5 dollars.

MATCH NO. 5.

- FIRST PRIZE.—Cup presented by Young & Radford, with Ten Dollars added.
- SECOND " —Twelve Dollars.
- THIRD " —Lamp presented by D. R. Leavens & Co., with Four Dollars added.
- FOURTH " —Pair of Boots presented by Mr. J. Offord.
- FIFTH " —Three Dollars.

CLASS No. 5, 5 prizes.—Ranges 400 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to Volunteers, officers of the Militia, Military School Cadets, and officers and soldiers of H. M. Service. Entrance 25c.

MATCH NO. 6.

OFFICERS' MATCH.

- FIRST PRIZE.—Penbody Rifle, presented by Hon. Wm. McDougall, C. B.
- SECOND " —Fifteen Dollars.
- THIRD " —Valise, presented by Geo. May, Esq.
- FOURTH " —Ottoman, presented by Messrs. Whiteside & Walker.
- FIFTH " —Case of Claret, presented by Messrs. Brown & Hardy.

CLASS No. 6, Officers' Match, 5 prizes.—Range 400 yards, 5 shots. Government Enfield rifles; any position. Open to all officers of the Volunteer Force, Militia, and of H. M. Service. Entrance one dollar.

MATCH NO. 7.

COMPANY MATCH.

- FIRST PRIZE.—Forty Dollars.
 - SECOND " —Twenty Dollars.
- CLASS No. 7, Company Match, 2 prizes.—Ranges 200 and 100 yards, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield Rifles, Hythe position. Open to 5 members of all gazetted Companies of the Active Volunteer Force in the Dominion, Military School Association, and officers of H. M. Service. Entrance per Company, two dollars and fifty cents.

MATCH NO. 8.

- FIRST PRIZE.—"The Military School Association" Cup.
- SECOND " —Ten Dollars.

CLASS No. 8, "The Military School Association" Cup.—Range 250 and 350 yards, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to all Passed Cadets of the Canadian Military Schools, and officers of the Volunteer Force and Militia—Passed Cadets not being officers of the Volunteer Force or Militia, must appear in Military School uniform. Entrance 50c.

MATCH NO. 9.

ALL-COMERS MATCH.

- FIRST PRIZE.—Wesson Rifle, presented by T. Isaac, Esq., value Thirty Dollars.
- SECOND " —Twenty Dollars.
- THIRD " —Fifteen Dollars.
- FOURTH " —Eight Dollars.
- FIFTH " —Pair of Pants, presented by Messrs. Craig & McKenzie.

CLASS No. 9, All Comers' Match, 5 prizes.—Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each. Any rifle, not contrary to rule 3; any ammunition; any position. Open to all comers. Entrance 50c.

MATCH NO. 10.

- FIRST PRIZE.—Cup presented by Geo. Moss, Esq., Proprietor of the "Volunteer Review," value Twenty Dollars.
- SECOND " —Fifteen Dollars.
- THIRD " —Eight Dollars.
- FOURTH " —An Album, presented by Messrs. Cunningham & Lindsay.

CLASS No. 10, 4 prizes.—Ranges 100 and 200, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles. Any position at 100 yards, and standing at 200 yards. Open to all Volunteers, officers of Militia, Military School Cadets, and officers and soldiers of H. M. Service. Entrance 25c.

MATCH NO. 11.

BOYS' MATCH.

- FIRST PRIZE.—Ten Dollars.
- SECOND " —Five Dollars.
- THIRD " —Riding Whip, presented by Mr. T. J. Warwick.
- FOURTH " —Riding Bridle, presented by Mr. Philoman Wright.

CLASS No. 11, Boys' Match, 4 prizes.—Range 200 yards, 5 shots. Any rifle, not contrary to rule 3; any ammunition; any position. Open to all members of regularly organized Boy Cadet Corps in the Dominion. Entrance 10c.

MATCH NO. 12.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

- FIRST PRIZE.—Twenty-five Dollars.
- SECOND " —Revolving Pistol, presented by Horace Merrill, Esq.
- THIRD " —A Plough, presented by Mr. T. Brkett, with Two Dollars added.
- FOURTH " —Eight Dollars.
- FIFTH " —Pair of Boots, presented by Mr. W. A. Lamb.
- SIXTH " —Axe and Spade, presented by Mr. A. Cowan.

CLASS No. 12, Consolation Match, 4 prizes.—Ranges 200 and 300 yards, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to all Volunteers who have not taken a prize at the Tournament. Entrance 25c.

N. B.—Non-commissioned officers and privates of H. M. Service pay half entrance in all matches open to them, with the exception of Battalion and Company matches.

His Excellency the Governor General has kindly offered to distribute the Prizes to the Successful Competitors at the conclusion of the Tournament.

N. B.—The Managers respectively of the Grand Trunk and Ottawa & Prescott Railway Companies, and of the Ottawa River Navigation Company, have most generously offered to convey Officers and men of the Volunteer Force, in Uniform, pur-

posing to attend the Tournament, to and from Ottawa, at one fare.

The Secretary, or his assistant, will be in attendance at the Russell House, Ottawa, on the evening prior to the Tournament, for the purpose of receiving entries.

BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. There shall be Five Ranges—200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards. For which the size of Targets will be respectively: For 200 and 300 yards, 4 feet wide by 6 feet high; centre 2 feet wide by 4 feet high, and Bulls eye, 1 foot wide by 2 feet high. For 400, 500 and 600 yards, 8 feet wide by 6 feet high; 1 foot square centre and 2 feet square bulls-eye.

2. Points at all ranges will be marked as follows: Outer 2 points—signal, white flag; signalled centre 3 " " blue flag; from mark Bulls-eye 1 " " red & white " are butt.

3. No artificial rests of any kind—including sods or stones—to wind-gauges, no hair-trigger, no magnifying or covered sights of any kind to be used in any match.

4. No rifle will be allowed in any match weighing more than 10 lbs. The minimum pull of trigger for Government rifles shall be 8 lbs., and all other rifles 3 lbs. Should winner's rifle be found less than the minimum pull of trigger, then the prize shall be awarded to the next highest score.

5. No competitor shall use more than one Rifle in any match, nor shall more than one fire with the same Rifle.

6. Firing shall commence each day at 9, a.m., precisely.

7. All disputes shall be settled on the ground by the Council of whom three shall form a quorum. Any person disputing or refusing to comply with the instructions of the council or officers in charge will be debarred from competing and forfeit his entrance fee.

8. Competitors shall if required submit their Rifles to be tested at any time before during and after a match, when demanded by an officer on duty or a member of the Council.

9. All loading and firing shall be conducted by squads under charge of an officer appointed for the duty. Persons competing with the breech-loader will not load until ready to fire.

10. Intending competitors must sign their names to the competitors' roll—at the same time paying their entrance fee—at least one hour previous to the commencement of each match. The Secretary and Assistant's tent for that purpose will be pointed out on the ground. To facilitate arrangements, competitors should make their entries a day or two before the competition or as early as possible.

11. No competitor will be allowed to enter more than once for each match.

12. Unless otherwise expressly specified competitors entering as Volunteers for prizes must have been actually enrolled members of the Force, previously to 1st September 1867, and produce certificates of the same from the officers commanding their Battalion or Company.

13. All ties shall be decided by two shots at the furthest range of the match at which the same may occur.

14. In all matches, unless the contrary is specified in any match, none but Government ammunition shall be used, with which each competitor must supply himself.

15. The firing shall be in the order in which the competitors have entered their names. Any competitor who does not answer to his name when called and who is not present at the competition of the first round, shall be debarred from firing and forfeit his entrance fee.

16. No sighting shots will be allowed from the commencement to the conclusion of the firing each day.

17. Each competitor must fire within one minute of his being required to do so, by the officer in charge of the firing squad, otherwise he shall lose his shot.

18. Military and Volunteer prizes to be shot for by officers and men in the authorized uniform or their respective corps—officers in full or undress uniform—men with tunics, trousers, waist-belts and forage caps or shakos. Tunics must be buttoned up.

19. All winners of prizes shall apply to the Assistant Secretary for a certificate which shall be countersigned by the Secretary before any prize shall be delivered.

20. Winners of prizes shall on receiving the amount of such prizes from the Treasurer give up their certificates to him.

21. Winners of prizes exhibited in the tent shall before removing their prizes deliver their certificates duly received to the Treasurer.

22. In extra matches—of which due notice shall be given—the prizes shall be awarded according to the order in which they are won, and no selection will be allowed.

23. Any point or points of dispute not determined by the foregoing By-laws shall be decided by the firing committee who have the right to postpone the matches from day to day, if rendered necessary from bad weather.

N. B.—The Committee of Management regret that they have not been able to have the value of the prizes ready for publication to-day, but circulares with the full amounts will be sent to officers etc., in the early part of the week and the Review will contain a full list next issue. All letters addressed to the Secretary must be post-paid.

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 VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1867.

THE OTTAWA RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

It is very pleasing to note the spirit of emulation which is animating our Volunteers in all parts of the country. Those who have read the late issues of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must have noticed with what commendable zeal and thorough going practicability the members of the Force in all parts of the Dominion, have entered upon this really most important branch of the profession. Rifle contests are taking place in every town and county where there are any possible means of establishing ranges. It is highly necessary that our Volunteers in every section should enjoy the benefits of rifle practice, more especially at the long ranges. We know how very difficult it has been for some corps and battalions to carry out their desires in this respect. Complaints have reached us from many places about the difficulties encountered in obtain-

ing suitable ground for establishing rifle ranges, and also the trouble and annoyance experienced in procuring the use of Government butts, as we are informed was the case at the late match got up by the Queen's Own of Toronto. The matter of rifle clubs and matches in connection with the Volunteers is as yet in its infancy in this country, and it must take some time and a great deal of care and labor to fully develop the idea, and create a Rifle Association, which will become a national institution. The best means to bring about this most desirable end is to establish rifle clubs in every available place, the members of which can assist each other in acquiring a thorough knowledge of their weapon and its capabilities. In some places, as Brockville for instance, the Volunteers have shown a highly commendable spirit, having spared no trouble or expense in procuring ground where ranges could be established. At the present, when all our institutions are in a state of transition, it may perhaps be more difficult to carry out our desires in target practice, but it will not be long before every volunteer will have the opportunity of winning renown at the butts. From the spirit manifested of late we think it would be very easy to form a national Rifle Association before the next firing season, when a grand meeting, like that held annually at Wimbledon, might be held at some convenient ranges, where all the ambitious marksmen of the Dominion could display their prowess, and from amongst whom a team might be selected to represent our Force at the next annual meeting in England. A great number of rifle matches have been held of late throughout the country, which show a very good average score. In some instances the shooting has been equal to anything done by the best marksmen at Wimbledon. It has given us great pleasure to note these occasions, and it is gratifying to us to know that our efforts in this respect have met with such complete success.

The Volunteers of Ottawa having procured a range, by much trouble and expense, set about the getting up of a grand rifle tournament, and the gentleman who took the matter in hand deserve every praise for the manner in which they have carried out all the details connected with their arduous duties; while the gentlemen—merchants and others—who have so liberally subscribed to the funds deserve the best thanks of the Force. This match is the most extensive and liberal that has yet been got up, and will, we have no doubt, prove a great success. Volunteers from all parts are cordially invited to attend, and the committee of management have now made arrangements, with what success we have not yet learned, with the different railways, for the transit of Volunteers wishing to be present and compete for the various prizes, so that we hope to see members of every corps on the ground during the three days. It is unfortunate that more time was not given,

so that person from a distance might make arrangements to be present, but we understand for various reasons the time chosen is the best. The prize list, which we publish elsewhere, is ample and various, and gives every competitor a reasonable hope of carrying off some trophy of his abilities as a marksman.

We have been requested to state that the Secretary of the Ottawa Rifle Association will be at the Russell House on the evening previous to the first day of the Tournament, for the purpose of receiving entries of all persons desiring to compete for the prizes offered; and that the managers of the Grand Trunk and Ottawa and Prescott railways and Ottawa River Navigation Company have very kindly consented to convey Volunteer officers and men in uniform, to Ottawa and back, for one fare. As there will be nearly \$1,000 worth of prizes, it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of Volunteers from all parts of the country.

THE MILITIA LAW.

A wrong impression seems to prevail in some parts of the Western Province concerning the provisions of the new Militia law in course of preparation, it certainly does not show a great deal of wisdom on the part of certain country papers to cry out against this act before its actual provisions are known. The gentleman who has been intrusted with the framing of this measure is one who, from his long experience and professional standing, is fully able to perform the duty in a just and equitable manner towards all portions of the Dominion. There are very few measures that pass through Parliament without undergoing some modification, and if objectionable clauses do exist, it is not likely they will be allowed to pass into law without a full discussion of their merits. It is only just and proper that every grown man who enjoys the protection and security of the law should render, if not personal, pecuniary aid to the defences of the country. The doctrine of maintaining an army purely by volunteering, has been exploded of late years in the most emphatic manner. Military service is a duty which every citizen owes to his country, and those who are too unpatriotic to volunteer themselves or too mean to assist those who do, should be compelled to give some aid to a cause which no one should be permitted to neglect. The question of national defence is one which must speedily occupy the attention of the new Parliament, and we may be pretty sure of having a law sufficiently liberal and comprehensive to suit the requirements of our new nationality. We can, however, inform our cotemporary, the *St. Catharines' Evening Journal*, that he is altogether wrong and the information he has received utterly incorrect with regard to this subject. He says:

"If the information which we have received in reference to the new Militia Law, upon which Colonel Macdougall has been engaged for some time proves correct, there is at least one portion of it which will cause dissatisfaction in many portions of the country. It is said that one of the provisions of the new Act will be that in counties where there are not eight companies of infantry, the present volunteer companies will be disbanded and a draft will be made for the eight companies, who shall be compelled to drill a certain number of days, sixty or seventy, each year for three years. Horse or artillery are not to count in this enumeration, and thus Lincoln would lose the credit of four companies, the Queenston Mounted Infantry, St. Catharines and Grimby troop of cavalry, and the St. Catharines artillery, while Welland would lose two, the Field Battery and Pelham cavalry. This certainly would be unjust, but we can scarcely believe that such a section will receive the consent of parliament. All companies raised should be credited, whether the standard is eight companies or less. Undoubtedly a change in the Militia Law is required, but it would be extremely injudicious to adopt the compulsory mode when danger from invasion is not imminent. Our opinion is that the Dominion would save money and trouble if it at once resolved on raising a small standing army, say of 10,000 or 15,000 men, pay them the same rate as British soldiers are paid, with a condition that at the end of five or seven years service they receive 50 or 100 acres of land each. By this means we obtain a reliable force and secure the settlement of our waste lands. Any other plan will not give us soldiers, and will prove expensive, while our wild lands will have to be settled and cleared in the best way possible."

The advisability of raising a "small standing army" is very doubtful, and to pay them at the rate British soldiers are paid, would be found impossible, for we do not think that the smallest army which would be of any use could be got or kept together on such terms as maintain in the British army. Man is a much dearer article in this country than in England, and cannot be got for the same price here as there. As for disbanding any of the Volunteer companies which exist at present, there is no such intention, so long as those companies maintain their strength and organization.

GARIBALDI.

All the lovers of liberty and progress must have been deeply pained at the news of the late Italian difficulties, which have culminated in the arrest of the greatest hero of modern days, Garibaldi. Perhaps it is as well, and his country has been saved the disgrace of another Aspromonte. However, we cannot see that Victor Emanuel's government could have acted otherwise under the circumstances and adhere to the provisions of the September convention, especially after the issue of Garibaldi's inflammatory address; but it must be mortifying to the Italian people to be compelled to submit to the threatening dictation of such a slippery foreign despot as the third Napoleon. Garibaldi, like all enthusiasts

who have achieved wonders by the sheer force of faith and determination, believed that he had a mission to fulfill, and so long as Rome remained divided from his beloved Italy, he felt that his work was unaccomplished. Too simple and impatient to submit to the tedious rounds of diplomacy, he determined to strike yet another blow for his grand idea of unification, but the hungry eagles of the parent upholder of fossil despotism were hovering on the border, ready to pounce upon their prey the first moment a convenient opportunity offered. The government of Italy has many grave difficulties to encounter, not the least of which is to control the two ultra factions which distract the country and render the establishment of good government almost impossible. These, the parties of Action and Reaction, are the greatest preventives to Italian progress, and have done more towards keeping the country divided, in debt and misery, than the tyrants whom Garibaldi expelled. However, it is to be hoped that this last move will have the effect of bringing about a solution of the much vexed Roman Question; and, while peace and unity is granted to Italy, the mad heroics of opposing factions will cease to spread alarm and insecurity. It is much to be regretted that this action of Garibaldi should have again given the French an excuse for entering the Roman territory and again creating all those complications which the September Convention was framed to unravel. Now, however, there is no knowing what the result may be, and the end of the difficulty seems far off as ever. In reference to this complication the N. Y. Tribune says:

"Louis Napoleon has once more averted the blow which threatened to crush the Secular Power of the Papacy. But for his intervention, the fall of the Temporal Power would have been certain. A large number of the Papal troops had been gained over for the cause of Garibaldi, and the few volunteers which are in the Papal service would certainly not have withstood long the thousands of volunteers whom Garibaldi, as he has shown on many occasions, can call together at a few days' notice. But for Napoleon's intervention, Garibaldi would never have been arrested, but the government which accepted from his hand the two Sicilies and a part of the Papal territory as a present, which last year gave him the command of an entire army corps, which has frequently declared its intention to annex the Papal States, would long ago have sent Garibaldi at the head of an army against Rome could it have emancipated itself from the influence of France.

France did not confine herself to ordering the arrest of Garibaldi, but, as the Atlantic telegraph announces, at once despatched troops to Rome in order to again garrison her and prevent an insurrection of the people. This step is in open violation of the treaty concluded in 1864 between France and Italy, by which France consented to withdraw her troops if Italy would prevent an invasion of the Papal territory. Italy has been strictly compelled to execute her part of the treaty, while France has never paid to it the least respect on her part. The French government has of late repeatedly intimated that any new danger to the city

of Rome would at once lead to a return of the French troops. Only a few weeks ago a French General reviewed the French volunteers at Rome, telling them that they were still regarded as French troops, and exhorting them to defend the Papal territory. Thus Louis Napoleon continues to act in open violation of the very principle which he, first of the monarchs of Europe, endeavored to introduce into European politics.

In Italy, Napoleon has for the present carried his point; Garibaldi is a prisoner, his volunteers have dispersed, a riot in Florence has been promptly suppressed. But this is not the end of the Garibaldian movement. The Italian people smart under the affront which France has offered to them. They only need a Bismarck to destroy their disgraceful servitude to France; and the greater the arrogant claims of France are, the sooner the Italian people will learn to spurn them."

All admirers of the brave old General are deeply grieved at this last *fiasco*, and when we think of him again a prisoner in the hands of his friends, we involuntarily recur to a story told on the shores of his own fair land, about *un partito liare persecutato dehi cani*.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

It seems from the tone of public feeling on the other side of the Border, that the great subject which is to occupy the next session of Congress, is the Impeachment of President Johnson. Although this subject seemed to have been dropped for a time, it is, nevertheless, the grand feature of the Republican programme, and we may expect a lively time among our neighbors. Some ultra radical journals advocate the entire abolition of the Presidential office, which is certainly an odd acknowledgment of the imperfections of the much boasted perfection of American institutions. Indeed the United States at present only furnish another instance of a fact long familiar in the history of republics. When an irresponsible political body seizes the reins of power all opposing elements, whether constitutional or otherwise, are overridden with a supreme indifference, only compatible with the actions of such as arrogate to themselves the right of not only making new laws, but of breaking old ones. Having succeeded in destroying the fundamental principles of the Constitution, the dominant party has completed its work by degrading the office of their First Magistrate, and now talk of impeaching him. It is sad to see a nation with a history so brief, yet so glorious, drifting so surely into anarchy and confusion. The Senate, which contains what little there is of respectability in the deliberative assemblies at Washington, will most likely be abolished after the President is "wiped out," for there is no saying how far the "revolutionary indifference to law," may carry people who allow themselves to be swayed more by passion than principle. On many occasions of late years they have passed unanimously certain resolutions, knowing them to be absurd from their im-

practicability, and that merely to show a vindictive animosity towards a powerful foreign nation, and which only displayed their impotency. More ominous still for the liberties of which they love to boast, is the steadily increasing popularity of military officers; and it may yet be, as with all great republics of former times, that the supreme power will eventually be vested in the army or its acknowledged head.

TORONTO RIFLE MATCH.

We are glad to learn that efforts are being made to get up a grand rifle match at Toronto during the present month, and we wish they may have every success. Our friends in Toronto have ever been among the foremost in Volunteer matters, and from the spirit they have displayed on former occasions, we augur a very pleasant and exciting time.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending October 5, 1867, we have received as follows:

Pakenham—Ensign S., \$2. Mitchell—Captain J. W. C., \$2; Ensign J. T. H., \$2. Tamworth—Captain T. B. \$1. Clinton—Lieut. J. D. \$2; Sergeant F. W. W., \$1. Seaforth—Major C., \$2; Ensign C. W., \$2. Listowell—Lieut. J. Z., \$2; Ens. W. T. H., \$2.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

SIR: A recent notice in your paper relative to the establishment of a rifle range at Ottawa, and a leading article of the 23d September, has been read by the Volunteers here with feelings of general approval, but not unmixed with a certain amount of jealous repining.

Fully agreeing with you as to the great need of a most diligent attention to the use of the rifle, and as to the very decided aid rifle practice has given to the Volunteer movement, we of Toronto can hardly be expected to read with with perfect equanimity that, "thanks to your worthy and efficient commandant, a range has been purchased and fitted up at Ottawa by the Government."

Toronto Volunteers do not stand second to those of any district in the Dominion for their devotion to, and skill with the rifle; but although a splendid range, on the Garrison Common, is the property of the Militia Department, the officers of the Volunteer Force have ever, as humble suppliants with bated breath and bended knee, to solicit as a favor, an afternoon's use of the range for their men to practice. Could not Ottawa (as Paddy says) "lend us the loan" of your Commandant for a day or two, and Toronto, like Ottawa, will rejoice in a free range, and none will be more thankful than

Yours faithfully,
BULL'S EYE.

Toronto, Sept. 27.

FROM WOODSTOCK.

Our esteemed friend, Capt. Bridgewater, writes:

The loyal old town of Woodstock is as enthusiastic as ever in the Volunteer movement, and can boast of having as fine officers and men as any town in our new Dominion. I have in no place been better patronized than in this thoroughly military feeling town, and the kindness received at the hands of the officers and inhabitants of Woodstock will be long remembered by me. Indeed, at Ingersoll, where there is a fine Company of the Oxford Battalion, I found the officers lavish in their attentions. I trust my remarks in both places will encourage the Volunteers of this fine Battalion to persevere in their profession and uphold the honor and dignity of Canadian arms.

FROM ERAMOSA.

The Eramosa Volunteer Rifle Company held their first annual shooting match at Ostic, on Saturday last, on which occasion a numerous assemblage was present.

In the 1st match eight prizes were given for most points at 200 and 300 yards collectively, the maker of most points also to hold the Silver challenge rifles for the year; to become his own property, if won by him two years in succession.

About forty members entered, and the undermentioned were the winners:

| | 200 yds. | 300 yds. | T ¹ |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| Corp. McDonald... | 3 3 3 3 4 | 3 2 0 2 4 | 27 |
| Pr. R. Swales..... | 3 3 3 0 2 | 3 3 3 2 4 | 26 |
| Bug. M. Leathem.. | 3 4 0 3 2 | 2 0 3 2 2 | 21 |
| Pr. H. Smith..... | 3 2 2 2 2 | 2 2 3 0 2 | 20 |
| Pr. J. Robinson... | 2 0 2 3 3 | 2 3 0 2 3 | 20 |
| Corp. T. Copeland. | 2 2 0 3 2 | 0 3 3 2 3 | 20 |
| Pr. R. Grieve..... | 4 4 4 2 2 | 0 2 2 0 0 | 20 |
| Pr. A. Johnson... | 3 3 0 4 2 | 0 2 0 3 2 | 19 |

In this match, Smith, Copeland, Grieve and Robinson tied, and shot off in the order of their names, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th. A Johnson and H. Swinford shot off ties for the 8th prize, leaving the former the winner.

In the second match for unsuccessful competitors, James Suttrell came 1st and J. H. Williams 2d.

The All Comers match finished up the day. Entrance fee 50c; eleven competitors. Henry Smith Smith 1st; Corp. McDonald, 2d; R. Swales, 3d.

The day was fine, but too much wind for great scores to be made.

CAPTAIN BRIDGEWATER'S LECTURES.

ELGIN.

We have had some military lectures in this part of the country, from the above named gentleman, which have been of immense benefit to our Volunteers, who so seldom have any encouraging words spoken to them. The tenor of the Captain's lecture cannot fail to inculcate a military spirit in our new Dominion. It is full of loyal and patriotic sentiments, and is delivered with

great force and argument. Some one, at least, cares for our Volunteers.

INGERSOLL.

Captain Bridgewater, of the Mooretown Infantry, and late of Her Majesty's 15th Hussars, delivered a very interesting and able lecture here on Friday evening last, to a very respectable audience. Subject—"Seven years of a Soldier's life in India." His description of what a soldier in India undertook and accomplished, were admirably given, and elicited repeated applause from his hearers. Towards the close of his lecture he delivered a short and interesting address to our Volunteers, encouraging them to persevere in their drill and perfect themselves so as to be of use to themselves and country if their services were required. Captain Bridgewater deserves great praise for his kindness in devoting so much of his time, travelling about for the purpose of stimulating our Volunteers to renewed exertions.

FROM TORONTO.

The annual rifle match of No. 7 Company Q. O. R., Captain J. T. R. Stinson, took place at the garrison range, Toronto, on Tuesday. The names of the winners will be found below. The prizes will be delivered on Wednesday evening next, after parade, by the commanding officer of the regiment:

- 1st prize, silver claret jug, Private C. Durie.
- 2d prize, " vase, Private G. Fox.
- 3d prize, " pitcher and salver, Corporal M. Meredith.
- 4th prize, silver inkstand, Corporal R. Watson.
- 5th prize, silver cup, Private W. Durie.
- 6th prize, silver telescope, Sergeant H. B. Cope.
- 7th prize, silver mug, Sergeant J. H. Cook.
- 8th prize, telescope and \$1, Lance Corporal H. Irwin.
- 9th prize, silver cup and \$1, Lance Corporal Jackman.
- 10th prize, cigarstand and \$1, Private L.
- 11th prize, flask and \$1, Private S. Andrews.
- 12th prize, purse of \$2, Captain Stinson.
- 13th prize, purse of \$2, Pioneer Moore.
- 14th prize, purse of \$1.50, Private E. J. Russell.
- 15th prize, purse of \$1.50, Corporal Gibson.
- 16th prize, purse of \$1, Private A. Warren.

An order has been received at Fort Pitt, Chatham, directing a party of the Army Hospital Corps to proceed to Netley, for the purpose of embarking for service with the Abyssinian expedition.

Is it Possible?—The London *Free Press* states that a number of the men belonging to the Grey Battery, Toronto, who deserted some time since, are now engaged drilling the Fenians in the neighborhood of Buffalo.

The *Simoon* passed Halifax at 6 a.m. on the 28th, having on board draft for the Royal Artillery and several corps in Canada.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, 4th October, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Montreal Light Infantry.

The resignations of Major K. Campbell, Captain J. J. Browne, and Captain and Adjutant T. R. Whitehead, are hereby accepted, that last named Officer being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

17th Battalion Infantry, Levis.

Lieutenant and Adjutant C. P. Roy is appointed Battalion Drill Instructor.

23rd "Essex" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor with the rank of Lieutenant: John Windred, Gentleman.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor with the rank of Lieutenant: James H. Riley, Gentleman.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor with the rank of Lieutenant: Henry Walford, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company, Iona.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign Duncan Decow, vice Passmore, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Dugal Campbell, Gentleman, vice Decow, promoted.

*28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 6 Company, Blanshard.*

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign H. A. L. White, vice Switzer, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: John Anderson, Gentleman, vice White, promoted.

39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Clarence Campbell Rapelje, M. S., is appointed Battalion Drill Instructor.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster: Captain J. C. Kirkpatrick, vice C. St. G. Yarwood, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, Chippewa.

To be Captain, temporary: Lieutenant Thomas Macklem, vice Kirkpatrick, appointed Pay Master.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign John Flett, vice Macklem, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: John E. Thomas, Gentleman, vice Flett, promoted.

55th Magentic Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor, with the rank of Lieut.: Oswald Hunter, Gentleman, late of H. M. 10th Foot.

57th Peterborough Battalion of Infantry.

To be Quarter Master: F. H. Knap, Gentleman, vice A. Morrow, left the limits.

No. 5 Company, Peterborough.

To be Captain, temporary: Lieutenant Jacob Green, vice Hon. S. Smith, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign Alfred Leach, vice Green, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Sidney Smith, Gentleman, vice Leach, promoted.

*Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.**2d Battalion Rifles.**No. 1 Company.*

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Arthur Morrell Saunders, Gentleman, vice J. W. Molson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*4th Battalion Garrison Artillery.**No. 1 Battery.*

To be 2d Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Thomas Peter Miller, Gentleman, vice J. McConniff, left the limits.

No. 2.

The undermentioned non-Commissioned Officers having passed through the School of Gunnery, at Montreal, have received certificates of qualification, viz: Sergeant W. H. Lulham, Brigade Gar. Art'y Montreal.

Corporal Jeremiah Ryan, do.

SERVICE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

No. 3.

Brockville Grammar School Drill Association.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at the town of Brockville, in the Regimental Division of Leeds, under the direction

of Joseph Green, Esq., M. A., to be composed of the Teachers and Pupils of the Brockville Grammar School, and to be styled the "Brockville Grammar School Drill Association."

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

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

Canada.

FENIAN RAID ON CANADA.

The correspondence between Lord Stanley and the United States Government develops the fact that the Imperial authorities intend if ever the question of the *Alabama* claims comes before the "mixed commission," that the damage caused by the Fenian raid upon Canada shall also be taken into account, as well as the claims of British merchants for damage done to them during the late civil war. A despatch from Lord Stanley to Mr. Seward, says:

"Mr. Seward draws a contrast between the conduct of the British Government during the recent American civil war and that of the United States Government in dealing with the Fenian projects of aggression against Canada. It cannot be admitted that this contrast is justified by the facts of either case. The British Government were ready, anxious and determined throughout the whole course of the civil war to exert all the power conferred on the Queen by the law of the land to prevent British subjects from taking part in the contest. But the law could not be put in force against offenders unless on the production of evidence first, that the law was violated; and, secondly, that its violation was the act of persons charged with that offence. The secrecy observed by these persons in their unlawful proceedings baffled all the efforts of Her Majesty's Government, no less than those of the diplomatic and consular agents of the United States in this country to detect them.

"The action of the Fenians, on the contrary was open and avowed. It showed itself in public meetings and in the public press, and in the enrollment of troops, the collection of arms, the solicitations of money, and finally in the establishment in the territory of the United States of a so-called provisional government, with its legislative assembly and administrative officers. Throughout these transactions there has been no attempt at disguise, but rather an arrogant display of publicity. The government of the United States, needed, therefore, no research on the part of their officials, nor even a denunciation by the British authorities to establish against these Fenian agitators a palpable case of infringement of the laws of the United States, coupled with a deliberate design to undertake from the territory of the United States, whose government was in amity with that of her Majesty, a military operation directed against either Canada or Ireland."

The Pope has sent a message to the Emperor Napoleon, thanking him for the arrest of Garibaldi.

VOLUNTEER DRILLING.

Sweet Amy said, with pleading eyes,
"Dear Charly, tell me, will you?
The words I've heard your Captain say,
I should so like to drill you."

"What, Amy net, you take command?
Well Amy, I'm quite willing.
In such a company as yours,
I can't have too much drilling."

"Stand over there and slug out clear
Like this 'Squad—stand at ease!'"
"Oh, Charles, you'll wake papa up stairs,
Do'n't shout like that, dear please."

"I stand at ease like this, you see,
And then I scarce need mention,
The next command you'll have to give,
Is 'Now then, Squad—attention!'"

"Now Amy, smartly after me,
You're sure dear, it do'n't bore you,
'Forward!—'Quick march!—'Halt!—'
'Front!—'Right Dress!'"
There now, I'm close before you."

"Present arms!"—Well, it does look odd:
You do'n't believe I'd trifle—
We hold our arms straight out like this
In drill without a rife.

"Now say 'Salute your officer.'
'Oh Charles, for shame, how can you?
I thought you were at some trick,
You horrid cheating man, you!'"

Charles 'ordered arms' without command,
She smoothed her ruffled hair,
Pouted and frowned and blushed—and—then
Said softly, 'As you were.'

MEXICAN ARMIES AND GENERALS.

The *Galaxy*, for September, contains an article on this subject, written by a gentleman who has lived in Mexico for several years, from which we make the following extracts:

HOW A MEXICAN ARMY IS RAISED.

A Mexican army is about the queerest organization in the world. It grows of itself, disbands of itself, and fights for itself, or with itself, when it fights at all. Iturbide is credited with saying that the individual Mexican was a chief, that in gangs of ten or more he became a guerilla, and in bands of a hundred or upward he constituted an army. Whatever truth there may be in this definition, it is certainly the fact that bands of guerills form the nucleus of all purely Mexican armies. *Prestamos** and the *lleras*† do the rest. A Mexican army almost invariably comes into existence in this way. Some prominent man, who has had a military education, or has picked up a little knowledge of warfare, gets together a handful of guerilla cavalry, and "pronounces"—that is to say, he issues a proclamation against or in favor of any one of the prominent factions of the country. Then he makes a descent upon the nearest rich *hacienda*, lays a forced loan upon the owner, of from one to twenty thousand dollars, which he collects at the sword's point, carries off the best peons of the estate for infantry, retires to the mountains, buys arms and ammunition with the money he has *prestamoed*, drills his troops, and thus in a few weeks is in command of a respectable force. With them he renews operations, and by successive repetitions of the same process, on an increasing scale of magnitude, his command grows like a rolling snowball, till it justifies bolder measures. Then cities are occupied instead of small *pueblitos*—always with a recurrence of the same system of pressing and squeezing, till at last the redoubtable chieftain becomes known as a general of either the Liberal or Reactionary party, and a Mexican army is born.

Very few men suffice to constitute an army in Mexico. The garrison of Queretaro, combining the "armies" of Mendez,

*Forced loans. †Drafts.

Mejia, Miramon and Marquez, with the handful of foreign troops brought from Mexico by poor unfortunate Maximilian, barely numbered six thousand men. The besieging forces, including the "grand armies" of Escobedo and Corona, and the commands of Martinez, Caravajal, and a dozen other generals, never mustered thirty thousand at any one time. As for the fighting, the whole of it did not amount to a good healthy skirmish during our own war.

Of all the military commanders who took part in the recent Mexican revolution, there were scarcely two who have not at some time or other carried out the programme indicated. Miramon had more than once sallied out at the head of a few officers and returned with an army and munitions of war. Marquez was a guerilla chief for many years.

Mejia, in conversation with Maximilian, a fortnight before the end came, explained how easy it was to inaugurate a revolution by the modo above recorded, and had almost persuaded the easily led Emperor to make a break for Yucatan, there to raise an Indian army by this never failing method, and reopen the campaign on a new basis. Corona began life as a guerilla, and rose step by step till he virtually became Dictator of Sonora and Sinaloa. Escobedo was an accidental chieftain, whose forced loans and levies did more for imperialism than his fighting undid. Canales, Cortina and Caravajal were highway robbers and horse thieves whitewashed into generals. Castillo, Maximilian's chief of staff in the latter days, had rung all the changes on the military gamut; and Profirio Diaz, the most respectable of them all, had more than once falsified the old adage, "*ex nihilo nihil fit*," by raising an army out of nothing.

PECCULATION IN THE ARMY.

All the forces engaged, Imperials as well as Liberals, seized corn, cattle and money wherever they could lay hands on them, and the total cost to Queretaro and the valley in which it lies, of the nine weeks' siege of that city, was not less than five million dollars. A very small part of this money ever found its way into the pockets of the troops. It was most of it stolen by the officers. Inside Queretaro the paymasters of the different regiments met nightly at a particular *cafe* in the Plaza, and played riente or draw poker (which has been thoroughly naturalized in Mexico) till morning. The result usually was, the next day one or two regiments would be paid in full, three or four would get only half pay, and five or six would receive no pay at all. The Emperor vainly tried to stop these proceedings. He shut up the *cafe* and put the owner, a Frenchman, in prison; but the thing went on just the same elsewhere. The stealings were immense. Nothing was too great or too small to be stolen. General Mendez's aide-de-camp, a major in the Imperial service, was detected selling the corn doled out for his brother officers' horses. Captain Garcia, who had charge of the baggage train, staked a week's pay and pasture for a hundred mule drivers and five hundred mules upon one throw of the dice, and lost. The consequence was that in the next seven days sixty mules perished of starvation, and forty two were killed and cut up for "beef" to save them from a similar fate.

Among the Liberals the pecculation was just as great, and was, if possible even more barefaced. Corona's American Legion, composed of fifty or sixty American officers, averaged barely one-third pay in nearly twelve months' service, and received most of that in *curtillas* (a copper coin worth three and an eighth cents.) Most of them came

into Queretaro after the surrender without shirts to their backs or seats to their trousers. The native Mexican troops were treated even worse, but the Mexican officers glittered with embroidery and gold, had two-dollar gold pieces for buttons to their jackets and silver *reals* strung all over their leggings, gold-mounted spurs at their heels, silver-mounted revolvers at their holsters, and the trappings of their horses so inlaid with silver that often the saddle would be worth five times as much as the horse. All this upon pay, nominally not greater than that of a private in our army.

MEXICAN CAVALRY.

From the outline sketch that has been given on the way Mexican armies are raised it will readily be seen that the cavalry form the most reliable arm of the service. A mounted Mexican is *prima facie*, proof that he has been either smart enough to steal a horse or lucky enough to win or earn the money to buy one. He is therefore somebody, and has a claim to be accounted a reasonable, responsible being. But the infantry are for the most part a spiritless, undisciplined rabble, picked up in the fields, in the mines, and in the streets of the mud-built villages, mustered in by force, given to desert at every convenient opportunity, and only kept in the ranks by the sabres and lances of the cavalry. One of the amusements of the besieged garrison of Queretaro on days when the firing was slack was to crowd the highest church towers, watching the Liberal cavalry chasing the deserting infantry in the mountains which surround the city. With a good glass the whole operation could be seen, and no bull-fight was half so exciting. There would be the fugitives in parties of five or ten, "scooting" among the rocks at the top of their speed, squatting down behind cactus bushes when pursuit was lost, doubling and twisting like a hunted hare, and vainly throwing up their arms when cornered, to balk the unerring lasso. The pursuing cavalry, on their sure-footed, unshod mountain ponies, dashed ahead heedless of rock or cactus hugely enjoying the sport, and swinging their lariats round and round, preparatory for the throw, which seldom failed to bring down a victim. A sudden check of the well trained pony, a rapid wheel round, and a gallop back, and the unhappy captive is dragged over the rocky ground till he either becomes insensible or cries quarter. He is then firmly bound and sent down the mountain to rejoin his regiment. After a successful sortie which Miramon made out of Queretaro on the 27th of April, three thousand of Corona's and Regules' infantry took to the Sierra and a thousand cavalry were sent out to rope them and bring them back. On another occasion the Liberal general of Infantry, Vega, deserted with his whole command, taking with him several pieces of heavy siege artillery. Corona's American Legion overtook him when he had marched ten leagues away, and forced him to return. Escobedo, with a force of less than thirty thousand men, lost during the siege at least seven thousand by desertion, and this number was far surpassed by those who deserted and were brought back. Those who escaped made their way through the mountain passes and started into business on their own account as banditti. At the present time they are rendering travel in Mexico a most exciting pursuit, as the writer can abundantly testify.

THE ARMS OF THE INFANTRY.

Their arms are very various. Big-mouthed *escopetas*, warranted not to hit at fifty yards and much more dangerous to the owners than to any one else; damaged Springfields

from the Rio Grande supplied by some cute Yankee speculator, who in turn was probably cheated out of his money; rusty muskets of the Brown Boss school, and serviceable French and Austrian rifles are to be found among their armament. Most of the men have bayonets, (the Imperialists had sword bayonets,) but these weapons never came into use save for the butchery of wounded men and unarmed prisoners. Mexican infantry are incapable of either making or receiving a bayonet charge, but behind intrenchments, when they are well officered, they will maintain a stubborn fight. At the Casa Blanca, in Queretaro, twelve hundred raw troops, under the command of Prince Salm Salm, repulsed a column of four thousand Liberal infantry, supported by Trevino's cavalry, twelve hundred strong, and all armed with Spencer rifles. But the firing is generally wretched. A Mexican "sharp-shooter" shuts his eyes and turns his head the instant his finger touches the trigger, and never looks where his shot lands. The rifle-pits of the hostile armies at Queretaro were in many places less than five hundred yards apart, yet one might stand up on the earthworks with perfect impunity and wave a handkerchief at the marksmen. The Emperor, during the siege, often rode so near the Liberal lines that his features could be plainly distinguished, yet he was never touched by bullet or cannon-shot, and only once was any member of his staff hit.

Mexican troops usually attack at day-break, and the first half hour decides the action. One side or the other is certain to give way. But the advantage is never followed up.

Five hours was the duration of the longest fight that took place during the late campaign. Just when one would imagine the real work was going to begin, both combatants withdrew their troops and set to work to write bombastic bulletins proving that each had gained the victory. If it happened in any movement that the troops came upon a church or a hacienda, where there was what Mr. Wemmick would call portable property, all fighting was at an end for that day. The troops would immediately disband and take to plundering.

In Escobedo's army (the legion of the North) an ingenious plan was adopted to secure the safety of the regimental rifles. Every company was held collectively responsible for each individual weapon. If a rifle was missed the whole company was flogged, man by man, unless the culprit was given up. In this way every man had a strong personal interest in looking after his neighbour's honesty, so far as rifles were concerned, at least.

The camp life of the soldiery is as singular as everything else. In Mexican armies it is emphatically the case that "every lad die has his lassie." The women share all the dangers with as much *sans froid* as the oldest veteran, and perform, without pay, all the duties of army sutlers and regimental cooks and purveyors. On the march they ride ahead, mounted on their *burros*, or on raw-boned horses, which they generally besetride *a la cavalier*, and five minutes after the halt is called each will have a savory mess of clucken and chile and garlic and grease, simmering in a little brown earthenware pan over a charcoal fire, and deems herself well paid if her lord and master bestows on her a friendly word of commendation. A strange life these army followers lead. They are strange people altogether; a bundle of contradictions. The women, though lost to all sense of decency and virtue, will submit to every kind of hardship for their *companero's* sake. One moment you will see the man

brutally thrashing his spouse for some real or fancied infidelity; next instant they will be sitting under the same blanket billing and cooing like a couple of turtle doves. In the trenches, during the Queretaro siege, most of the men dug caves by their side for their women, who thus kept them company on duty as well as off duty, and not unfrequently the hospital litters would bear away wounded and dead women as well as men.

THE GENERALS.

Of all the Liberal generals, Mariano Escobedo has been brought most prominently into notice by the force of circumstances. His interview with Sherman and Campbell at Matamoras, on the occasion of the abortive Susquehanna mission, helped him much with his government, though his demeanor left no very favorable impression on the mind of either the Lieutenant General or the Mexican Minister. By accident he was thrust into prominence, and his intrigues and infinite cunning enabled him to improve the advantages he gained at the beginning. Originally a mule driver, and afterwards a pettifogging lawyer, he is perhaps, the meanest man that ever held so responsible a position. His appearance is as mean as his acts. Short in stature, with monstrous ears which stand out on each side of his head like a mule's, goggle spectacles, and a most disagreeable voice, he is a man whom no one would care to encounter from choice a second time. All the vices of the Mexican character—cowardice, cruelty, ingratitude, and dishonesty—seem concentrated in his person, and his malignity towards foreigners is all that was ascribed to him in the clumsily forged letter recently promulgated in his name.

Corona, though his name, by that inevitable misrepresentation which pervades all Mexican affairs, has often been associated with acts of violence and cruelty, is in most respects the exact opposite of Escobedo. Tall, well knit, with an eagle face and a self-contained manner, conveying a consciousness of power, he is respected by the better class of the troops, and feared by his enemies. His army was the best disciplined force in the Liberal ranks. To him it was due that the entrance into Queretaro was comparatively unattended by rapine or robbery. Five of his soldiers being detected in the act of breaking into a house, Corona had them shot on the spot, and there was no further trouble. His sternness and promptitude, however, are always guided by a strong sense of justice, and from Americans who have fought under him for a year not one disparaging word can be elicited. He is more favorable to foreigners than any other general in the liberal army. In personal dash and daring Corona has few equals. He was for closing up the Queretaro campaign at once by storming the city, and it could have been done at the time he suggested it. But Corona's impetuosity sometimes carries him too far, and he lays himself open to be outflanked by an antagonist more familiar with military tactics. This was notably the case in his encounter with Miramon at Zacatecas. But for that disaster Corona would probably have been commander-in-chief.

Trevino, whose cavalry are the best troops in the Mexican service, is in appearance a good deal like a respectable prize fighter. He is John C. Heenan cut down to five feet one. His bearing is quiet and gentlemanly, and his sentiments are very liberal.

Leonardo Marquez, the only prominent imperial general who has thus far escaped death, deserved that fate the most. There is something to be said in favor of all his

compeers. Mendoz, though he sometimes displayed the native cruelty of the Indian, as in the shooting of Artega, for which his own life has since paid the forfeit, had a bluff heartiness and honesty about him which were pleasing; Mejia, with his squab figure, his wide Indian mouth, extending from ear to ear, and the six bristly hairs on each side which constituted his moustache, had many good qualities to redeem the insignificance of his appearance, not the least of which were bravery, generosity and fidelity; and, poor wretch, he carried in himself, as the penalties of his debaucheries, a slow death, compared with which the bullets of the Cerro de la Campagna were almost merciful. But Marquez had no redeeming traits. Cruel by instinct, remorseless and vindictive, he would have been the Duke Alva of Mexico, if Maximilian had possessed nerve and bigotry enough to be Philip the Second. While in Queretaro Marquez persistently imitated the dress of the Emperor, but the long blue frock coat, the broad white sombrero, and the high Hessian boots which became Maximilian, absorbed the whole of Marquez's shrivelled, dwarfed proportions. The Emperor disliked his chief of staff, and never ceased to regret the necessity which compelled him to employ his services.

Miramon, who alone remains to be spoken of, was a handsome man and very much of a dandy. His favorite dress was a snowy white burnous and a gold laced sombrero. He had four times as many horses as the Emperor, and maintained twice as much state. His abilities as a general were very considerable; he had studied military tactics both in Europe and in Mexico, and he was conspicuously bold in action. But Miramon's vanity swallowed up every other characteristic. He allowed no one to do anything or do anything but himself, and descended to the mean intrigues to thwart the success of the leaders fighting on the same side.

Next to the execution of Maximilian the saddest feature in the Queretaro tragedy was the ignominious death of Miguel Miramon, whose abilities, accomplishments and acquisitions, and the great influence he exerted over a large and influential class of his countrymen, might, if turned into more unselfish channels, have rendered him the regenerator of his country.

ANOTHER NEW BREECH-LOADER.—The military intelligence column of the *Times* of the 11th inst., contains the following interesting paragraph:—

"The new Carter and Edwards breech-loading rifle, which was a few days ago tested in the Woolwich Marsh by Lieut. Lockey, in competition with the government Snider rifle, was again fired yesterday by Sergeant Bott, R. M., in order to notify, for the information of the authorities, its correct rate of rapidity of fire. This was also exceedingly satisfactory, the result being 100 rounds of blank cartridge in five minutes. When each charge was withdrawn it was remarked that the rifle immediately stood at full cock, in readiness for successive fire, without the necessity of further manipulation. Sergt. Bott afterwards made it apparent that, by simply disconnecting the bolt, which has a needle through the centre, and to which the lock is attached, the weapon, should it by mishap fall into the enemy's hands during an engagement, could be rendered totally useless. There is no complication of machinery, the only springs being the rear and main springs. The rifle is spoken of as being admirably adapted for the service."

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AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

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

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

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Customs, Ottawa, Sept. 20, 1867.

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

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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 dashed 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 Soldier, embracing in its ranks thousands of the most influential and intelligent of our population, prepared to defend to the last the land they live in and the 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 Soldier, now to some extent strangers to each other, may study the various systems of organization introduced among their comrades; exchange mutually their thoughts and sentiments, and secure the correction of those abuses and wrongs, which will creep into every system, by exposing them to the notice of the authorities and their fellow-countrymen.

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

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

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

Among the subjects of peculiar interest to the members of the Force, both Regular and Volunteer, "THE REVIEW" will contain accurate information concerning—
The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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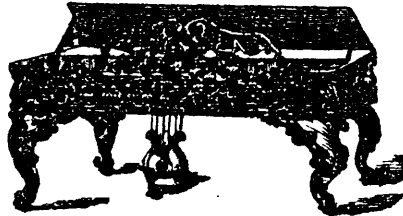
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

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